







Franklin Toala/Community of Sarayaku

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2005 marked a demanding, exciting, and rewarding year for Amazon Watch. Across the Amazon Basin, national governments—implementing prescriptions from Washington-based international financial institutions—handed over millions of acres of ancient rainforest to extractive industries for projects including logging, mining, road building and oil and gas drilling. Putting the short-term profits of extractive industries and external debt payments before human rights and the environment, governments often sold off ancestral territories of indigenous peoples in violation of international law.

Making matters worse, climate change brought a record year of droughts to the Amazon Basin in 2005, whereby dozens of tributaries choked up. More than 32,000 families were cut off from waterways, according to the Brazilian government. The Brazilian government also reported the second highest rate of deforestation in a decade—more than 10,000 square miles of forest were lost in 2005. Add in the forest areas lost in the rest of the Amazon countries, and the actual number of deforested square miles may be nearly 50 percent higher.

This global tragedy is not happening in a vacuum, as anyone living in the Southern U.S. when Hurricane Katrina hit will tell you. In the global North, we are increasingly aware of the interconnectedness between environmental destruction anywhere and human suffering everywhere.

The critical role of the Amazon in regulating global climate and rainfall is well documented. In fact, global deforestation accounts for some 25 percent of global warming gas emissions while nearly half the rain clouds generated in the Amazon shower farmlands from lowa to Argentina.

Therefore, devastation of the Amazon rainforest and indigenous cultures by extractive industries is not a faraway problem, but one that touches each and every one of our lives through such effects as climate change and skyrocketing gas prices. The quest for oil is pushing the industry deeper into the Amazon's most fragile and culturally sensitive areas, and discovering more fossil fuel reserves our planet cannot afford to burn.

Yet across the Amazon Basin, native peoples are engaging in David and Goliath struggles against their governments and transnational corporations to protect their lands and cultures. In doing so, these communities are providing a service for all humanity—defending forests, biodiversity and traditional indigenous knowledge acquired over millennia. As our world faces rapid climate chaos, indigenous peoples' vision, values, and struggles to defend the sacred "heart of the world" become vital to safeguarding the earth's ecological balance for future generations.

Empowering these communities, supporting them to make their voices heard and fighting for their rights is richly rewarding work. As the dominant forces of globalization advance a variety of mega "development" projects, Amazon Watch's mission has never been more urgent.

As we look towards our tenth anniversary, we feel a renewed commitment to and passion for this work. The past nine years have shown that Amazon Watch serves an essential role in working directly with local forest peoples to protect their rainforest homelands from devastating industrial mega-projects. We thank our generous supporters—foundations, individual donors, volunteers, and our partners on the ground—for allowing us to carry out our mission.

With your help, we look forward to continuing to defend the cultural and biological diversity of the Amazon.

For the Amazon and future generations,

Atossa Soltani, Le Executive Director



Franklin Toala/Community of Sarayaku

OUR MISSION

Amazon Watch works with indigenous and environmental partner organizations in the Amazon Basin to defend the environment and advance indigenous peoples' rights in the face of large-scale industrial development projects such as oil and gas pipelines, power lines, roads, and other megaprojects. We work closely with indigenous Amazonians to protect their territories and amplify their voices in the global North.

OUR STRATEGIES







Support rainforest peoples

Above all, we believe that indigenous Amazonians have the right to decide whether and how development takes place on their lands. We train local communities in media outreach, political and legal strategies, and we provide equipment such as digital cameras and laptop computers to empower them to defend their collective and territorial rights and represent themselves in the crucial battle for public opinion. We also bring Amazonian community leaders to meet with national and international decisionmakers, thus giving them an all-toorare opportunity to speak for themselves at transnational corporations' shareholder meetings, development bank consultations and directly with U.S. media outlets.

Monitor projects

Amazon Watch closely monitors a range of mega-industrial projects (socalled "development" projects) in the Amazon Basin, holding corporations and the international financial institutions that fund them accountable for the environmental and social impacts of their policies. In remote frontier regions, where the rule of law is limited to non-existent, indigenous peoples find themselves engaged in a massively unfair battle with the forces of globalization. All too frequently, the lack of meaningful safeguards signifies that local communities are devastated by the destruction of the forests and rivers that results from these projects. At Amazon Watch, we investigate and publicize these transgressions and propose solutions acceptable to the local communities.

Influence policy

and biodiversity.

Amazon Watch seeks to influence the policies of transnational corporations, international financial institutions and national governments. We encourage them to fully respect human rights, adopt stronger environmental and social safeguards and to enforce existing standards. We also publicly advocate for a more democratic and sustainable developmental model-a model which recognizes and respects human rights for indigenous and all people, and which takes into account the full economic. scientific, ecological, cultural and intrinsic value of the Amazon Basin's forests



Lou Dematteis

THE CLEAN UP ECUADOR CAMPAIGN

During 2005, Amazon Watch made major strides towards achieving justice for the thousands of Ecuadorians whose lives and lands have been ruined by Texaco's (now Chevron's) dumping of 18 billion gallons of toxic waste in the remote *Oriente* region—dumping that has resulted in 30 times more oil spilled than Exxon Valdez.

To complement and defend the landmark class-action lawsuit against Chevron, Amazon Watch carried out a broad range of media, political and grassroots campaigning in the United States and Ecuador, receiving coverage from a wide spectrum of media including the *New York Times*. With childhood leukemia skyrocketing in this part of Ecuador and 30,000 rainforest residents drinking contaminated water, Amnesty International joined the campaign to hold Chevron accountable.

The Ecuadorian court is expected to reach a judgment in 2007

in what is arguably the most important environmental trial currently taking place anywhere in the world. Hopefully, the judges will order Chevron to meet the plaintiffs' demands for a multibillion dollar clean-up, thus establishing a global precedent of environmental accountability for transnational corporations operating in developing nations.



2005 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

March

Amazon Watch coordinates a share-holder delegation comprised of financial advisors and shareholders of both Chevron and Burlington Resources (see below) to the Ecuadorian Amazon. Delegates visit the contaminated areas left by Chevron and meet representatives from affected communities. The delegation allows key representatives from major institutional investors to gain a first hand understanding of the contamination's impacts on local people and the environment.

April

Amazon Watch launches the web site www.chevrontoxico.com, featuring up

to date information about the historic trial in Ecuador and the international campaign to hold Chevron accountable for its toxic contamination of the Ecuadorian Amazon.

Sponsored by Amazon Watch, the Crude Reflections photo exhibit—documenting the distressing human



toll of this environmental tragedy—debuts in San Ramon, California, Chevron's hometown. The exhibit forms a focal point of Amazon Watch's outreach efforts to the community in which many Chevron employees, including the corporation's CEO, reside.

We organize a delegation from the Ecuadorian rainforest to Chevron's Annual General Meeting, accompanied by Amazon Watch staff. The delegation spotlights the corporation's devastation of the region and the liability it now faces.

Meanwhile, galvanized by Amazon Watch, the three largest public pension funds in the U.S. present a reso-

lution publicly calling on Chevron to live up to its touted rhetoric of corporate responsibility by addressing the social and environmental impact of its deliberate toxic dumping in Ecuador.

November

Amazon Watch helps publicize human rights abuses and threats made against the plaintiffs' leaders and legal team in an effort to help protect them. Amazon Watch and our partners at the Amazon Defense Coalition successfully petition the Inter-American



Commission on Human Rights, of the Organization of American States, to request protection following a pattern of intimidation including a death threat, attempted kidnapping, surveillance and the theft of legal files.

Also this month, Amazon Watch publicly spotlights Chevron's lobbying efforts in the U.S. Congress to improperly condition trade talks with Ecuador on the dismissal of the lawsuit—a clear attempt by Chevron to interfere with due process and the rule of law in Ecuador.

Meanwhile, the *Crude Reflections* photo exhibit goes on display at San Francisco City Hall for six weeks, gaining prominent coverage in the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Amazon Watch brings Humberto Piaguaje, a leader of the Secoya nation who has been personally affected by Chevron's dumping disaster, to address nearly 200 people on the exhibit's opening night.



December

Mobilized by Amazon Watch's campaign, shareholders representing more than one billion dollars in investments file two separate resolutions ahead of Chevron's 2006 annual general meeting. One resolution calls on Chevron to adopt meaningful environmental standards for all its global operations while another demands an itemized account of Chevron's spending on lawyers, lobbyists and public relations on its legal battle in Ecuador.





The Pachamama Alliance

SOUTHERN ECUADOR PROGRAM

During 2005, Amazon Watch achieved major advances in our campaign to support the Shuar, Achuar, and Kichwa peoples in their battle to prevent Houston-based Burlington Resources from exploiting two hydrocarbon concessions carved out of untouched rainforest in southern Ecuador against the clearly-expressed wishes of the local communities. For the eighth year in a row, these communities and Amazon Watch prevented Burlington Resources from entering their territory—an important victory!

A significant development was the announcement by ConocoPhillips of its intention to buy Burlington. Having withdrawn from Huaorani territory in Ecuador in the early 1990s, ConocoPhillips' record provides some room for optimism. Amazon Watch hopes ConocoPhillips will follow its own precedent and respect the wishes of local communities by pulling out of all operations in the Amazon. This opportunity is one that Amazon Watch plans to make the most of during 2006.

2005 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

March

The joint delegation of Chevron and Burlington shareholders and financial advisors to the pristine forests of southern Ecuador provides a strategic opportunity to expose the oil industry's divisive community relations strategies to decision makers and connect them directly to affected local communities. Amazon Watch also organizes meetings for the delegation with the Ecuadorian Attorney General, members of Congress, and the Anti-Corruption Committee.

April

At Burlington Resources' annual share-holder meeting in Houston, Amazon Watch continues raising the issue of the oil concessions on Shuar, Achuar and Kichwa land. Burlington Resources' tactics of co-opting a few members of the communities and thus strategically dividing the Shuar, Achuar and Kichwa comes under scrutiny.





Amazon Watch warns the media about a bogus "agreement" reached between Burlington and some members of the Shuar leadership but denounced by the assembly representing the vast majority of the communities.

June

Amazon Watch works with radio technician John Parnell to design and implement a communication system and training program for the Kichwa community of Sarayaku. During a month-long stay with the community, Mr. Parnell rebuilds and expands Sarayaku's communication infrastructure. The installed equipment includes long range HF and short range VHF radios and solar operated antennas and scanners-which enables communication within their extensive territory, as well as to the nearest town of Puyo some 100 miles away. The system allows the community to monitor movements of oil companies and the

military and to organize responses in the event of emergencies.

September

Amazon Watch helps organize a twoday strategy meeting in Quito attended by Shuar, Achuar and Kichwa leaders and their allies to decide how to move forward with the fight to protect their territories. Amazon Watch distributes a Spanish-language copy of the groundbreaking report *Drilling into Debt* by Oil Change International.

Meanwhile, back in the U.S., the additional information provided by Amazon Watch to large institutional shareholders inspires the filing of two resolutions for Burlington Resources' 2006 annual general meeting.

December

As ConocoPhillips announces plans to acquire Burlington Resources, including concessions in the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Amazon, Amazon Watch sends the Houston-based oil giant a letter and dossier detailing why ConocoPhillips should forgo hydrocarbon deposits below the Shuar, Achuar, and Kichwa lands. Amazon Watch refocuses the campaign on ConocoPhillips and begins preparations for an indigenous delegation to speak at the company's 2006 shareholder meeting.



Antoine Bonsorte/Amazon Watch

SOUTHERN PERU PROGRAM

The year 2005 represented a turbulent time in the Lower Urubamba region, but was not without its triumphs. In the Lower Urubamba basin in Southern Peru—one of the most remote, biodiverse and pristine areas anywhere in the Amazonhighly vulnerable indigenous communities continued to suffer devastation from repeated ruptures in the Camisea pipeline. Meanwhile, the transnational consortia behind the Camisea Gas Project expanded their operations into several new concessions neighboring the original tract of rainforest in which they had begun drilling in 2004.

Three of the project's four drilling wells are located inside the Nahua-Kugapakori State Reserve for indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation—some of the last such peoples anywhere in the Amazon. Continued pressure by Amazon Watch and partner groups has sustained a temporary moratorium on further intrusion into the Reserve, as operations in two of these platforms have been paralyzed.

2005 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



January

Amazon Watch commissions a technical analysis of the 12-volume **Environmental Impact Assessment** (EIA) for Camisea's massive second phase. This analysis is shared with Machiguenga communities in the Lower Urubamba by an Amazon Watch-supported technical delegation, which includes an anthropologist and legal experts. In turn, the information and training provided to the Machiguenga helps galvanize them to stage a spirited protest and present the Peruvian government with a series of demands, resulting in an important four-month delay of the second phase of the Camisea project.

August

During a meeting with Amazon Watch, then Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Vice-President, Dennis Flannery, commits the IDB—a major financier of the Camisea project—to a serious examination of Extended Reach Drilling (ERD). Amazon Watch has been lobbying project companies and the IDB for the use of ERD in the Camisea project, a technique that can significantly reduce the footprint of the project by eliminating the need for additional roads and pipelines in future phases of the Camisea project. ERD would set a significant precedent for the future of hydrocarbon activities in the Amazon.

October

Supported with strategic input and funding by Amazon Watch, a year-long legal training program is adopted by the Machiguenga organization COMARU, to allow community leaders to respond to the avalanche of gas project impact studies, contracts and other documents that the consortia bombard them with in an apparent attempt to confuse, demoralize and divide them. The program will be run by Lima-based Racimos de Ungurahui, a non-profit law partnership that works closely with Amazon Watch.

At the same time, Amazon Watch criticizes outgoing IDB President Enrique Iglesias in the press for his shameful Camisea legacy and the grave human

rights and environmental impacts surrounding the project. Amazon Watch also sends a strong message to incoming President Luis Alberto Moreno and executives about the need for the IDB to address Camisea's continued failures.



November

Incensed by an appalling four spills in less than 15 months of Camisea pipeline operations, Machiguenga communities stage a 10-day river blockade that forces government and company officials to comply with a series of community demands and establish regular mechanisms of accountability. Amazon Watch works with the Machiguengas to disseminate their demands and ensure strategic media coverage.



Atossa Soltani/Amazon Watch

EMERGING PROGRAMS

During 2005, Amazon Watch also carried out a number of activities that laid the foundations for important advances in the months and years to come.

Responding to the ever-evolving needs of our partners on the ground, we began expanding our reach in three specific areas in late 2005. We believe these emerging programs will prove critical in advancing indigenous peoples rights globally and in protecting the integrity of the continent's tropical forests.







The U'wa Defense Project

In 2005, discussions about the future of this high-profile program led to the decision to incorporate the U'wa Defense Project (UDP) into Amazon Watch, a move that culminates in early 2006. This decision helps UDP and Amazon Watch join forces and pool resources on a number of fronts. While Amazon Watch's work with the U'wa people of the northeastern Colombian cloud forest dates back to 1997, incorporating with the UDP increases our joint capacity and effectiveness to support the U'wa in resisting oil exploration and militarization on their lands through reactivating the international campaign, as well as advancing international legal strategies and leadership capacity. The U'wa forced Occidental Petroleum out of their territory in 2002. This tribe of 5,000 is again fighting to defend their life, land and cultural autonomy from encroaching oil exploration on their sacred lands, currently at the hands of the Colombian government-owned oil company, Ecopetrol. With the UDP as part of Amazon Watch, our work with the U'wa people will grow stronger in 2006 to protect their ancestral land and irreplaceable culture.

IIRSA

Amazon Watch began closely monitoring the initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (known commonly as IIRSA, its Spanish and Portuguese acronym). Backed by the Inter-American Development Bank, the Andean Development Corporation and national governments, IIRSA is a massive plan to facilitate the region's largest infrastructure projects across national borders through the heart of the Amazon basin, whereby transnational corporations will benefit from costly statefunded projects such as better roads, ports and airports to serve extractive industries at the expense of local people, the environment, and increasing national debt. IIRSA projects will also include pipelines, dams, the upstream and downstream components of major hydrocarbon operations, and power plants. These projects will have major social, economic and environmental repercussions. The international battle to ensure that IIRSA does not move forward is only just beginning.

Northern Peru

After many years of working with the Achuar people in Ecuador, in 2005, Amazon Watch begins to step up its institutional commitment to the Achuar people of Northern Peru. We organize a delegation of two Peruvian Achuar leaders to San Francisco, Washington D.C., Los Angeles and New York. In part of their territory, the Achuar have been demanding a cleanup of toxic contamination left behind after more than 30 years of drilling by Occidental Petroleum. In an adjacent pristine area of their vast territory which encompasses more than 9 million acres, the Achuar are actively resisting attempts by Occidental Petroleum and ConocoPhillips to start drilling inside three new oil concessions. Traveling on foot, by canoe, bus and plane for nearly a week to arrive in the U.S., the two leaders seize the opportunity to outreach to the U.S. public, the media and concerned shareholders, and to meet with Occidental officials over the fate of their ancestral homelands. The tour marks the beginning of a productive collaboration between the Achuar and Amazon Watch for years to come.

AMAZON WATCH FINANCIAL REPORT

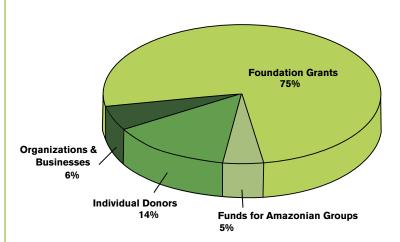
Statement of Financial Activity

January 1 to December 31	2004	2005
INCOME		
Foundation Grants	363,943	319,875
Funds for Amazonian Groups	67,657	20,154
Individual Donors	56,326	60,389
Organizations & Businesses	33,659	24,930
Miscellanious Income	2,008	
TOTAL INCOME	\$523,592	\$425,348
EXPENSES		
Program Services	266,007	319,654
Funds to Amazonian Groups	41,138	69,234
Total Program Services	307,145	388,888
Management Fund Development	48,501 36,006	54,273 70,214
Tuna Development	30,000	70,214
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$391,652	\$513,376
Net Income	\$131,940	\$(88,027)
Net Assets on January 1	\$101,532	\$233,472
Net Assets on December 31	\$233,472	\$145,445
Net Assets Include:		
Cash Assets	128,284	43,964
Grants Receivable	103,333	100,000
Net Equipment Assets	1,855	1,481

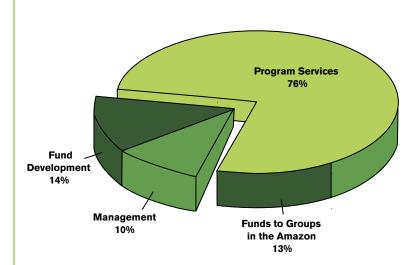
Note: 2004 report is based on the audited financial statement

\$233,472

\$145,445



INCOME 2005



EXPENSES 2005

AMAZON WATCH STAFF

Atossa Soltani

Executive Director

Shannon Wright

Associate Director

Jennifer DeLury Ciplet

Associate Director

Sarah Aird

Policy and Legal Director

Thomas Cavanagh

Operations Manager

Leila Salazar Lopez

Clean Up Ecuador Campaign Organizer

Kevin Koenig

Northern Amazon Program Coordinator

Maria Lya Ramos

Southern Amazon Program Coordinator

Paul Hobi

Development Associate

HONORARY DIRECTORS

Cary Elwes

Bianca Jagger

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Dee Dominguez

Jonathan Frieman

Daniela Meltzer

Jeff Mendelsohn

Jonas Minton

Heather Rosmarin (Secretary)

Atossa Soltani (President)

Jeanne Trombly

COLLABORATORS, CONTRACT STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS:

Celia Alario Stephanie Alston Michelle Baker Greg Bernstein Antoine Bonsorte Lucy Braham Andrea Castelli Jeff Conant

Tony Cruz

Corrine Levy Friedman

Pastor Margaretta Dahlin-Johansson

Stefan Disko Larry Fugazi Laura Garzon

Sue Goranson, CPA

Jill Gorski Somer Huntley Zach Hurwitz Gabriella Jaramillo Donald and Max Kagan

Steven Kretzmann, Oil Change

International Ariel Lopez Sharon Lungo Yael Martinez

Laurie Kaufman

Timo and Ashby Marshall

David Matchett Ana Maria Murillo Dang Ngo

John Parnell, Wavebridge

Communications
Jeremy Pastor
Radical Designs
Patrick Reinsborough
Marcela Reyes
Miguel Robles

Sureya and Jheeran Sayadi

Ashley Schaeffer Faera Siegel Kirsten Sims Dave Solnit Ashkan Soltani Roxana Soltani Simeon Tegel Natalie van Zelm Aileen Warda Zachariah Weinstein Stephanie Wohl

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

The Amazon Alliance Rebecca Adamson

Mark Brown

California High School-San Ramon

Jayni Chase

Creative Artist Agency
John Dalrymple
Lou Dematteis
Design Action
Steven Donziger
E-tech International
Forest Ethics

Rabbi Dan Goldblatt

Jason Gurwitz

Reverend Steve Harms

Joan Kruckewitt
InkWorks Press
Bianca Jagger
Jack Johnson
Ann Maest
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Mudd's Restaurant
Pete's Coffee—San Ramon

Bill Powers

Project Bandaloop Bonnie Raitt Kayana Scymczak John Seed Bill & Lynn Twist

AMAZON WATCH SUPPORTERS IN 2005

Jaguar

\$100,000 and Up

Charles Stewart Mott Foundation

Harpy Eagle

\$50,000 to \$99,999

Faro Foundation Wallace Global Fund

Anaconda

\$25,000 to \$49,000

The Kohn Foundation
The Moriah Fund

The Overbrook Foundation

Pink River Dolphin

\$10,000 to \$24,999

Anonymous
The Bay and Paul
Foundation

Kowitz Family Foundation

Spider Monkey

\$5,000 to \$9,999

Anonymous

Mailman Family Foundation Mental Insight Foundation Russell and Megan Wiese

Kapok Tree

\$1,000 to \$4,999

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John Dabrowski

The Leonardo Dicaprio Charitable Foundation

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Earthrights International

EarthWays Foundation /

John Seed

Environmental Defense Ramin, Marjan and Parvin

Faramarzi

Jonathan Frieman

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William Hobi

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility

Luc Lampiere

Anita Laux

Levinson Foundation

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Neil McDaniel

Jonas Minton

Dan Nord

John Parnell

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Peter Rosmarin

Dwight Taylor
Vitaguest International

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\$500 to \$999

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Valerie Dillman

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Soojung Koo

Mark Rabine

Heather Rosmarin

Diane Savage

The Pachamama Alliance
The Susan Sarandon

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The Tides Center Jeanne Trombly

River Spirits

\$100 to \$499

Mary Altman

Kimo Bailey Dan Bienenfeld / LA

Healing Arts Center Natasha Boissier

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Marie Cavanagh

Milton and Carolyn Ciplet

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Mia Duquet

Caroline B. Dutton

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Environmental Grantmakers Association

Larry Fahn

Friends Of The Earth

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Linda Grav

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Gina Harris

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I Do Foundation

International Law Center for Human Economic

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Al Jacobson

Tony Jenkins Russell Johnson

Bennett Johnston

Joe Kane

Terry Lynn Karl

Jeanie Kilgour Jerry Mander

Sharon McAsey

Neil McDaniel

Marianita Medina

Daniela and Adam Metzler

Bill Moses

Gunther Motz & Agnes Lemiale

Elizabeth O'Gorman

OPEIU Local 3

Lucky Otting

Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical & Energy Workers Union Local 8-

675

Woodward Payne

Diane Perry

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David Rothschild

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Nancy and Paul Schaeffer Sheet Metal Workers

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Sven Thesen and Kathleen

Kramer

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Linda Woodcock Gina Zappia

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Antoine Bonsorte

Booneville Brewing

Company

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Casa Barranca Wine

Cochinilla Ink Studio / Katia

Fuentes & Jonah Roll

Cowgirl Creamery Delfin

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Joe Kane

Ariana Katovich

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Company







www.amazonwatch.org

Main office:
One Hallidie Plaza, Suite 402
San Francisco, CA 94102
Tel: 415-487-9600
Fax: 415-487-9601

Southern California office:
P.O. Box 2421
Malibu, CA 90265
Tel: 310-456-9158
Fax: 310-456-0388

Washington, DC office: 1367 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 400 Washington, DC 20036 Tel: 202-785-3962