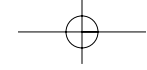




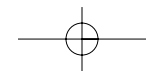
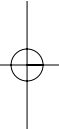
Measurable Success
in the Amazon Rainforest

AMAZON CONSERVATION TEAM 2007 ANNUAL REPORT





The mission of the
Amazon Conservation Team
is to work in partnership with
indigenous people in conserving
biodiversity, health, and culture
in tropical America.



Our Google collaboration is characteristic of ACT's many successes: bringing unlikely partners together and creating alliances that no one had previously envisioned.



LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Unlike the content of almost every other academic course I ever took, much of what I learned in my first ethnobotany class has remained with me. The teacher of this course was Dr. Richard Evans Schultes, and one of his major premises was that history has been written by those who do not fully comprehend the relationship between plants and human affairs. He taught us that the American Revolution was, in some ways, a battle over trees (whoever controlled access to the white pines of New England had the best ship's masts and thus ruled the seas); that a major cause of the fall of both the ancient Greek and Roman empires was deforestation (the armies and navies of these ancient powers could not fight without wood any more than the American armed forces can do battle without petroleum); and that many if not all of the world's major religions may have had their origin in the consumption of consciousness-heightening plants.

At the same time he was teaching us to rethink history, Professor Schultes was also lecturing to us about sacred plants of the northwest Amazon, species that seemed much less likely to ever appear in western history or medical texts. There was the "vine of the soul", now such a New Age favorite that it is sold over the internet; the *sangre de grado*, currently employed by Colombian physicians to treat a variety of ailments; and the *yoco* vine – the morning brew of the Kofan Indians, who find coffee a decidedly inferior substitute.

Forward 20 years, and Schultes' teachings were serving as a wellspring for the core principles of the Amazon Conservation Team. So when the selfsame Kofan approached ACT five years ago, seeking help to establish the first rainforest preserve to protect *yoco* and other essential healing plants, we and our partners took determined action and persevered through many setbacks. On June 12th, 2008, the 25,000 acre Orito Ingi-Ande Medicinal Plant Sanctuary was officially declared by the Colombian government with the direct collaboration of local indigenous groups and ACT.

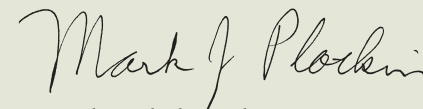
In all of its programs, ACT works to combine that ancestral indigenous conservation understanding with the power of modern technical tools. When the folks at Google Earth held their first symposium on using their application to make the world a better place, ACT was the first environmental organization they called. Because of our demonstrated abilities to work in true partnership with Amazonian peoples, they wanted to learn more about our unique methodology, which we had already used to help local tribal partners and governments improve the protection of over 40 million acres of ancestral rainforest. Aware that President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of Brazil has declared "digital inclusion" – giving all segments of society access to new tools of technology – a national priority, we invited the leaders of Google Earth to accompany us to the western Amazon to work with the Suruí tribe.

The mission of the Googlers – as they refer to themselves – was to teach the Suruí how to better map their lands, but that turned out to be just half of the equation. While the Suruí did indeed learn much, they in turn taught the Googlers how to better read the forest: how a dip in the canopy sometimes indicates a different soil type rather than the presence of a stream, or how grassy areas are sometimes savannas rather than recently deforested tracts.

This type of collaboration and reciprocity is a hallmark of ACT's many successes: bringing unlikely partners together and creating alliances that no one envisioned. In this case, bringing the best minds of Silicon Valley to the Amazon – and the best minds of the Amazon to Silicon Valley. Make no mistake: ACT and our tribal NGO and government partners face daunting challenges including climate change, deforestation, a global scramble for timber, and skyrocketing fuel prices. I am often asked: how can an organization like ACT hope to succeed when confronting such colossal obstacles?

Over 2000 years ago, when Hannibal prepared to cross the Alps, he was told there was no way he could succeed. In one of the most famous rejoinders of all time, he replied:

"We will find a way, or we will make one!"



Mark J. Plotkin, Ph.D.

ABOUT THE AMAZON CONSERVATION TEAM

Amazon Conservation Team: Effective and Cost-Effective Rainforest Conservation

After a long hiatus, the Amazon is back in the news.

During the 1980s, stories about the world's greatest rainforest were everywhere, from the cover of *Time Magazine* to the new age neo-shamanic journals that lined the checkout counter at the old health food stores.

There were those at the time who felt that the environmental movement should not focus on the rainforest because we had to solve the world's population crisis first. Today, this type of thinking is echoed by some who contend that we cannot worry about the rainforest until we have solved the challenge of global warming. Of course, these are false dichotomies: overpopulation has been a factor in rainforest destruction, and rainforest destruction – according to a recent article in *The Economist* – has been a major cause of global warming.

Nonetheless, the stories on the Amazon these days more often than not convey a sense of dire hopelessness as the pace of destruction

has picked up, particularly in the southern part of the Basin. There are indeed reasons for pessimism: notably, the world's seemingly insatiable demand for soy, which has resulted in the almost complete deforestation of the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso, the name of which in Portuguese means "great forest."

There is only one Great Forest left in the state of Mato Grosso, and that forest offers an invaluable lesson in how to save the Amazon. That great forest is the Xingu Indigenous Reserve, home to 14 indigenous groups. Within the Xingu, the rainforest stretches from one reserve boundary to the other. Outside the reserve, the soy fields stretch to the horizon.

The story repeats itself in southwestern Brazil in the state of Rondônia with the Suruí people. Images from space tell the same story as that of Mato Grosso: the Suruí territory – once part of a contiguous forest that covered the distance from London to Constantinople (in the memorable words of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle) – has been reduced in size to a mere half million hectares, surrounded by deforestation. Yet despite little or no help

from the outside world until just two years ago, the Suruí have defended their land and their forest against outside forces.

The indigenous groups know and love these forests, and will lay down their lives to protect them. They understand how to both protect and sustainably use these ancestral lands much better than do most university-trained ecologists and agronomists. Yet these groups have – until relatively recently – been overlooked, ignored, and even dispossessed by the outside world, including the conservation community.

The major focus of the rainforest conservation community has been the establishment of national parks and other protected areas. The best known and most successful example in the western hemisphere is that of Costa Rica, where an excellent park system has generated enormous revenues from an ever increasing number of ecotourists. There are no similar successes yet in the Amazon, leading some development planners to conclude that mega-infrastructure projects and intensive agriculture are the only paths open to using local resources for the benefit of the local populace.

Furthermore, colossal sums have been raised in the name of protected areas in Amazonia. In spite of this, most protected areas are poorly protected, if at all. In fact, some protected areas have no park guards in the vicinity!

And, despite the monies raised to establish these protected areas, national parks still cover a relatively small part of the Amazon, ranging from less than 1 percent in Guyana to a more common 8 percent in Brazil. Indigenous lands (the forests either owned or claimed by local tribespeople) cover over 20 percent – and these indigenous territories, despite having excellent forest cover and having the equivalent of park guards already in place, have received little support from conservationists. Put in concrete terms: where are illegal goldminers, drug lords, or even gunrunners more likely to construct clandestine airstrips: in the Tumucumaque National Park, an area the size of Belgium which up until recently had no park guards living within the borders, or in the neighboring Tumucumaque Indigenous Reserve – equal in size, but inhabited by 2,000 indigenous community members

who will defend the rivers from which they drink and the forests in which they live by legal action, backed up by shotgun, bow, and poison-tipped arrow?

This is not to say that national parks are not important: they are, but they require better management to succeed as conservation units. But indigenous lands – four or five times the size of the national parks – require more attention and more support. Fortunately, indigenous peoples in the Amazon are taking the lead in seizing control of their own environmental and cultural destiny, not only for their own good, but for the benefit of everyone. Whether it is protecting genetic resources for agriculture or medicine in these forests, or protecting the headwaters of rivers that support commercial fisheries or supply hydro-power to dams or protect standing forests whose destruction would further exacerbate climate change, indigenous forests in all likelihood are going to be around longer than poorly protected public lands that represent the tragedy of the commons. In Brazil, the Suruí have partnered with the Brazilian government and with Google Earth to map,

manage, and protect their lands in an entirely new way – merging specialized ancestral land management knowledge and 21st century technology. In Suriname, the Trio Indians are working with the national government to protect their ancestral forests, home of the headwaters of the Suriname River, which ultimately produces 50 percent of the country's income. And in the Colombian Amazon, local tribespeople are collaborating with the national park service to produce an entirely new category of protected area that protects plants, animals and sacred sites as well.

Indigenous peoples are not the only answer to saving the Amazon, but they and their forests and their knowledge represent the single best and most overlooked opportunity to protect enormous tracts of South American rainforest. Now is the time to work in partnership with these peoples – a partnership that also must include state and national governments – to make this conservation dream a reality.

ABOUT THE AMAZON CONSERVATION TEAM

Map, Manage and Protect

ACT collaborates with indigenous peoples of Amazonia to create state-of-the-art land use maps for indigenous rainforest lands in Brazil, Colombia, Suriname and border areas. These maps are necessary to demonstrate the inherent right of these peoples to manage their traditional lands in accord with national governments.

To date, we have mapped and improved protection for more than 40 million acres toward our goal of 140 million acres.

In addition, we are working with tribes to design and implement comprehensive and sustainable management strategies and integrated protection plans for all mapped territories by 2012.

Preserve, Strengthen and Promote

This long-term initiative works to foster greater autonomy and self-sufficiency for indigenous tribes as well as preserve their traditional heritage and knowledge.

To these ends, ACT sponsors and facilitates inter- and intra-tribal exchanges, traditional health clinics and brigades, and sustainable development efforts.

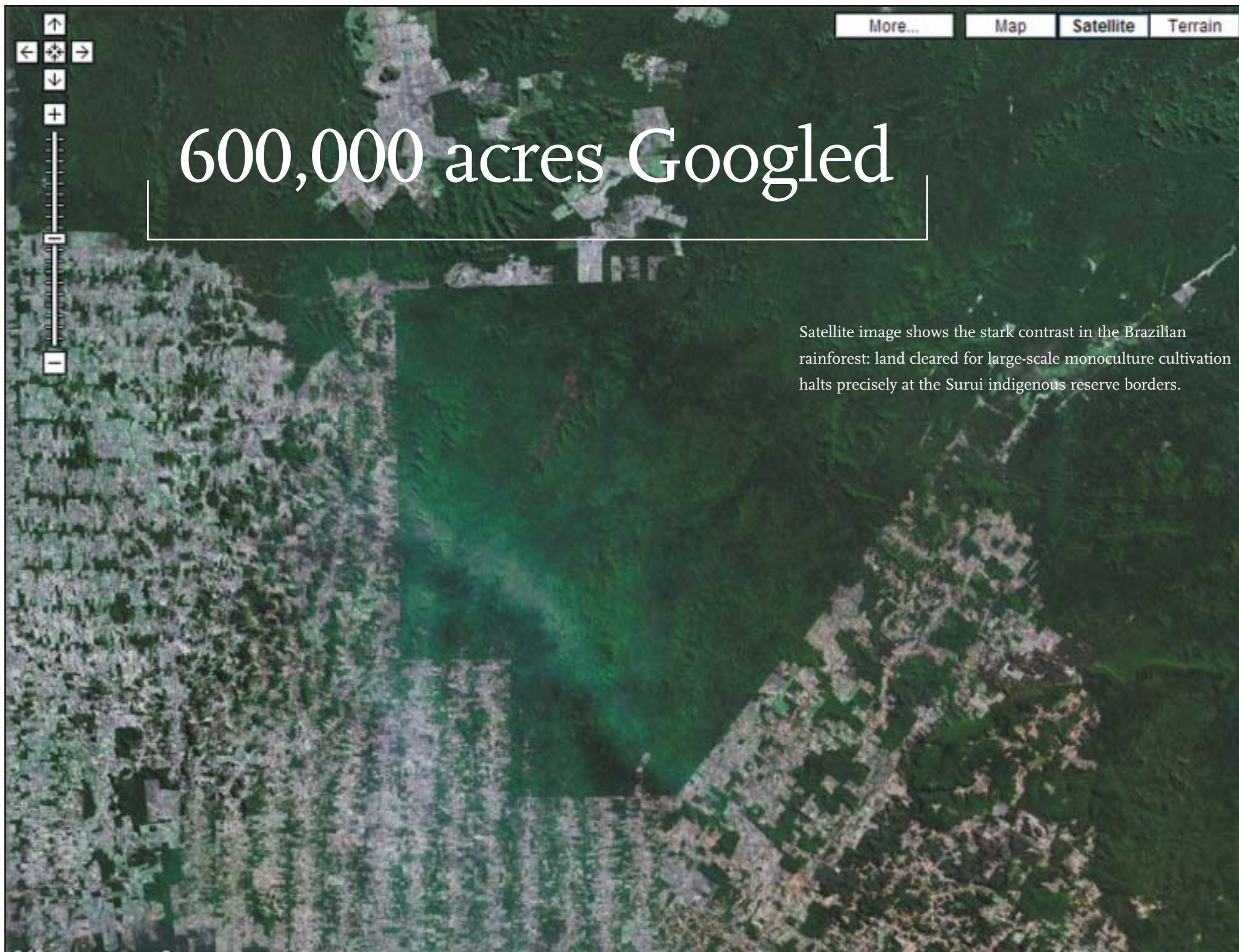
ACT's signature Shamans and Apprentices program enables elder shamans to pass down their knowledge of traditional healing to younger apprentices. ACT's support of this program includes stipends to apprentices during their training, as well as funding to maintain medicinal plant gardens, purchase notebooks and cameras to record lessons, and travel to participate in health brigades and meetings.

We make our donors' contributions count

Global warming – climate change – is today's most urgent environmental cause. For that reason, we spend our money where it counts. Most of our people and resources are in South America – not in a pricey Washington, DC office building. In fact, our headquarters in Arlington, Virginia are rather humble. We rent space above a kebab joint. As a result, we are one of the nation's top-performing charities. For 2007, Charity Navigator, America's largest independent evaluator of charities, conferred its highest rating on ACT based on organizational efficiency and capacity for the third year in a row. This means that ACT as an

organization excels, as compared to other charities in America, in allocating and growing its finances in the most fiscally responsible way possible. ACT is also a member of Earth Share, a U.S.-based network of the world's most respected environmental and conservation organizations that itself has garnered four stars from Charity Navigator. And as a recent winner of a Skoll Award for Social Entrepreneurship, ACT is proud of the way that our innovative strategies strongly leverage donor funding.

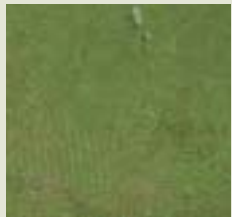




600,000 acres Googled

Satellite image shows the stark contrast in the Brazilian rainforest: land cleared for large-scale monoculture cultivation halts precisely at the Surui indigenous reserve borders.

MEASURABLE SUCCESS



1989



2001



2006

Satellite images since 1989 show encroaching deforestation halted at the Suruí homelands.

ACT is working with Google Earth to train indigenous people to use internet tools to better manage and protect their forests and improve their lives.

When Chief Almir Suruí first encountered Google Earth, he did what everyone does. He Googled his home – 600,000 acres of Amazon rainforest in northwestern Brazil. Today Google, in partnership with ACT, is helping the Suruí tribe use technology to protect their territories from illegal mining and logging. ACT and the Suruí people gave Google a list of coordinates where it would be helpful to have better images, allowing Google to work with satellite providers to improve image resolution in some of the most remote parts of the Amazon.

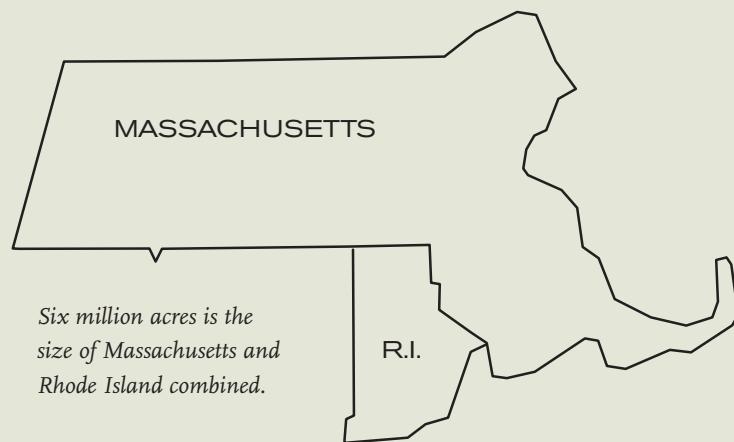
The Suruí call Google *ragogmakan*—meaning the “messenger.” With ACT’s and Google’s help, the Suruí can now log on to Google Earth and monitor images of the rainforest in detail – looking for evidence of new logging or other illegal encroachment. Chief Almir Suruí and the Suruí tribe have become quite advanced in their use of mapping and GPS applications, and ACT is dedicated to supporting their technology efforts. They are using Google to help spread their message that there can be a standing intact forest that contributes to peoples’ well-being – including economic well-being. For this, the Suruí have initiated reforestation projects, as well as other forest income-generating activities, and will use their skills with Google to help attract support to their efforts.

MEASURABLE SUCCESS

ACT completed the expanded and fully updated land use and risk maps of the traditional territory of the indigenous Trio people of Suriname.

Our *Map, Manage and Protect* initiative is an extensive, multi-year strategy to collaborate with indigenous peoples of Amazonia to improve the protection of 140 million acres of indigenous rainforest lands in Brazil, Colombia, Suriname, and their respective border areas. A second goal of this initiative is to design and implement comprehensive and sustainable management strategies and integrated protection plans for all mapped territories by 2015.

In 2007, we came closer to our goal by expanding and fully updating land use and risk maps of the traditional territory of the Trio people of southern Suriname, totaling 6 million acres. These maps form the basis for an indigenous-managed land protection system and were the product of over a year's labor by indigenous

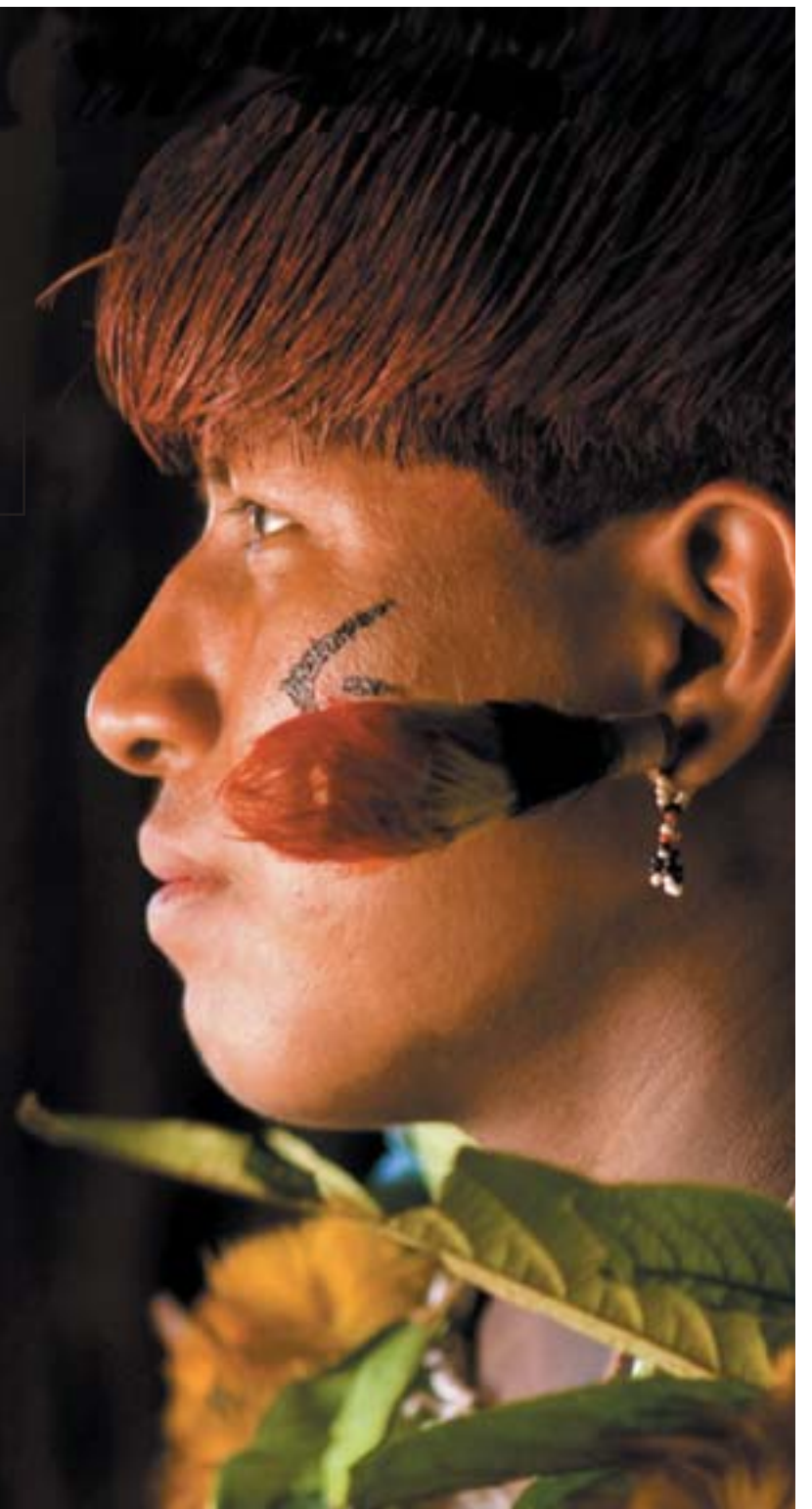


Six million acres is the size of Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined.

field researchers, who were guided technically by ACT staff. ACT and our tribal partners made use of recent improvements in GPS/GIS technology to help the researchers more thoroughly map out risk areas and identify protection priorities.

6 million acres mapped

With ACT's guidance and technical assistance, culturally robust Amazonian indigenous communities create highly detailed land use and risk maps of their ancestral lands and then design comprehensive plans to manage and protect those territories.



2007 Milestones

Map, Manage and Protect Initiative

■ ACT brought together the Suruí tribe and the leadership team of Google Earth to create land use and protection maps for over half a million acres of rainforest lands across 26 villages. The project has empowered Chief Almir Suruí to declare and enforce a total ban on logging. ACT is now helping the Suruí develop a sustainable management plan for some of the most threatened forests in the entire Amazon.

■ In the northern Brazilian Amazon, ACT sponsored the construction of two indigenous vigilance posts in the

Tumucumaque Indigenous Park. These vigilance posts facilitate and expand border surveillance while supporting expeditions developed by local indigenous park guards. The park vigilance coordinators who help manage the Tumucumaque protection effort are trained by ACT and headquartered at the ACT-sponsored Center for the Protection and Monitoring of Indigenous Lands in Macapá at the mouth of the Amazon.

■ Adjacent to the Tumucumaque Indigenous Reserve, across the border in Suriname, ACT trained the first group of Surinamese indigenous park guards

to lead land management activities in their community. The seven park guards are receiving training in equipment use and maintenance, and are participating in a regional biodiversity assessment project.

■ ACT constructed a first and central indigenous guard post in the Surinamese interior.

■ The “Macaw Salt Lick” is a site of special cultural importance for the Ingano people in Colombia. ACT enabled the Colombian indigenous association Tandachiridu Inganokuna to purchase the species-rich area in

which this site is located, achieving a key step towards the establishment of a continuous conservation corridor spanning the San Miguel Indigenous Reserve and the Alto Fragua Indi Wasi National Park.

Preserve, Strengthen and Promote Initiative

■ ACT continues to increase the autonomy of six Colombian indigenous associations, and worked to bring official recognition to a seventh – that of the Kofan indigenous communities of the Putumayo. Originally founded with ACT’s support, these associations include five tribes in three provinces.



To support the tribes' land and cultural protection efforts, ACT trains the communities in financial resource management, governance, land management and community development planning, and ethnoeducation.

■ ACT sponsored the activities of UMIYAC and ASOMI, two unions of traditional healers in Colombia. Through UMIYAC, 30 shamans and 40 shaman's apprentices of five tribes regularly visit outlying communities that have little or no access to health services. ASOMI is the first formal alliance of female medicinal practitioners in the Colombian Amazon.

■ To help resolve land rights issues in southern Suriname, ACT partnered with nine Trio villages to assess their economic situation in terms of conservation and sustainable development. Using basic social and economic indicators, this baseline study provides information not currently available through Suriname's government offices. In addition, ACT presented findings of a comprehensive survey of Wayana ethno-ecology to three Wayana communities to help the tribe with forest protection and management planning.

■ In Brazil's Tumucumaque Indigenous Park, ACT provides ongoing customized training workshops to tribal leaders to teach them the skills needed to operate their associations, administer their resources, and generate environmental protection strategies. The courses further enable the associations to manage their own administration and solicit support for their conservation projects.

■ In Brazil's Xingu Indigenous Park, ACT handed over implementation of monitoring and land management to the Park's indigenous organizations by donating its Canarana field office. This was an important step toward the

tribes' autonomy in land oversight and conservation processes. Now they can conduct their own surveillance activities and communicate with governmental and non-governmental institutions to denounce unauthorized logging, mining and other activities that damage the Park's environment.

■ In the Aucaner Maroon community of Gonini Mofo of Suriname's interior, ACT established a traditional health clinic to complement three existing clinics in neighboring indigenous communities.



A hospital built from rainforest materials

ACT Board member Bill Cameron on site in the remote indigenous village of Kwamalasamutu, Suriname, visiting the location of a new long-term care facility for treatment by expert traditional healers.



MEASURABLE SUCCESS

ACT funded the construction of a new shaman's apprentice hospital in the northeast Amazon. Directed by the shamans themselves, the hospital works in partnership with the western medical clinic next door.

The health of the Amazon rainforest is irrevocably intertwined with the health of the indigenous people who live there. When indigenous communities thrive, they are better able to advocate for themselves and the rainforest ecosystem. ACT's *Shamans and Apprentices* program prevents the disappearance of traditional knowledge by encouraging young apprentices to learn from elder shamans and to preserve the knowledge of plant-based medicines from the rainforest. In 2007, ACT continued its efforts to expand healthcare access to these communities and to preserve the extraordinary healing wisdom and practices of Amazonian tribes.

These twin efforts merged in the remote Surinamese indigenous village of Kwamalasamutu. With financial backing from ACT, community residents built a new hospital from rainforest materials. This hospital is an extended care facility for patients requiring more attention than they are able to receive by visiting the nearby clinic. The hospital is seen as a model to provide improved healthcare based on traditional methods; serves as a means for shamans to transmit their knowledge to their apprentices; and is serving as a prototype that ACT expects to see replicated in other Amazonian locales.

MEASURABLE SUCCESS

ACT helped form the first formal alliance of female traditional medicinal practitioners in Colombia.

Forty elderly women of five indigenous communities sought to become the first Colombian formal alliance of women healers. With legal support from ACT, the mamas autonomously forged a union that is legally recognized by the Colombian authorities, the *Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas de la Medicina Tradicional* (ASOMI).

Through ASOMI, the women healers now are well-poised to transmit their healing wisdom and practices to apprentices, to increase their production of handicrafts as a sustainable income generator, and to develop their forest property and traditional agriculture farm as an eco-tourism facility for the use of all indigenous partners and the general public.

40 women healers working together



With ACT's support, the female traditional medicine practitioners of five tribes of the Colombian Amazon have united to bring better healthcare to their communities and ensure the transmission of their ancestral medical knowledge across generations.



60 indigenous park rangers trained

Indigenous park guards trained in ACT's annual ranger courses provide "eyes and ears" in on-the-ground protection of millions of acres of Amazon rainforest.

ACT held its third annual Indigenous Park Guard Training and Certification Course for the Brazil-Suriname border region.

Large sections of the Amazon rainforest are under steady assault from illegal logging and gold mining operations. Many areas are pocked by the illegal airstrips of drug traffickers. Accurate land demarcation and mapping is not enough to preserve these lands. Vigilant border protection is vital. In 2007, ACT – in cooperation with the International Ranger Federation and Brazilian national agencies – held its third annual park guard training and certification course for indigenous representatives of the Brazil-Suriname border region. This brings the number of trained guards to over 60 from nine tribal groups.

The guards study cultural and environmental conservation, environmental and indigenous law, cartography and ethnocartography, environmental protection strategies and guidelines, first aid, firefighting and fire management, infrastructure maintenance, radio communication, and conflict resolution. ACT also holds a similar yearly course for representatives of Brazilian state agencies and other institutions. Together, these guards enhance the conservation of at-risk areas in northern Brazil.

ACT aims to educate and train over 50 indigenous tribes in management and vigilance services by 2015, – helping to ensure that their forests and cultures remain intact. Our goal is to empower indigenous communities to insert themselves into modern society on their own terms, to communicate their vision and solutions, and to address the threats that confront them and the biodiversity of the Amazon.

PARTNERS IN SUCCESS

Anton de Kom University of Suriname,
Faculty of Medicine
Paramaribo, Suriname

Associação de Defesa Etnoambiental
Kanindé
Rondônia, Brazil

Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas de la
Medicina Tradicional
Mocoa, Colombia

Associação dos Povos Indígenas
do Tumucumaque
Tumucumaque, Brazil

Associação dos Povos Indígenas Tiriyo,
Kaxuyana, e Txikiyana
Amapá, Brazil

Associação Indígena Hopep
(Trumai Community)
Xingu, Brazil

Associação Indígena Moygu
(Ikpeng Community)
Xingu, Brazil

Associação Indígena Myrená
(Kamayurá Community)
Xingu, Brazil

Associação Indígena Tulukai
(Waurá Community)
Xingu, Brazil

Asociación de Cabildos indígenas
del pueblo Siona
Putumayo, Colombia

Asociación de Cabildos Nukanchipa
Atunkunapa Alpa
Cauca, Colombia

Asociación de Cabildos Tandachiridu
Inganokuna
Caquetá, Colombia
Batalhão Ambiental - Amapá
Amapá Brazil

Cabildo Inga Kamtzá De Mocoa
Putumayo, Colombia

Cabildos del Resguardo Inga de Yunguillo
Putumayo, Colombia

Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition
and Environment, McGill University
Montreal, Quebec

Consejo Regional Indígena del Orteguzá
Medio Caquetá
Caquetá, Colombia

Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible
del Sur de la Amazonía
Putumayo, Colombia

Corporación Reconocer
Bogotá, Colombia

Fundação Nacional do Índio - Rondônia
Rondônia, Brazil

Fundação Nacional do Índio - Amapá
Amapá, Brazil

Geografische Land Informatie Systemen
Paramaribo, Suriname

Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos
Recursos Naturais Renováveis
Amapá & Brasília, Brazil

Instituto Nacional de Educação no Brasil
International Ranger Federation

Medische Zending Suriname
Paramaribo, Suriname

National Institute for Environment and
Development in Suriname
Paramaribo, Suriname

Nature Conservation Division
Paramaribo, Suriname

Nature Web
Paramaribo, Suriname

Organização Metareilá do Povo Indígena
Suruí
Rondônia, Brazil

Organización Zonal Indígena
del Putumayo
Putumayo, Colombia

Pan American Development Foundation
Washington, DC

Peace Corps
Paramaribo, Suriname

Polícia Militar - Amapá
Amapá, Brazil

Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural
(REVECOM)
Amapá, Brazil

Stichting Jeugd tandverzorging
(Youth Dental Hygiene Organization)
Paramaribo, Suriname

Tareno ma Wajanaton-Akoronmato
(TALAWA) (Organization of Trio and
Wayana Representatives of Southern
Suriname)
South Suriname

Unidad Administrativa Especial
del Sistema de Parques
Nacionales Naturales
Bogotá, Colombia

Unión de Médicos Indígenas Yageceros de
la Amazonia Colombiana
Caquetá, Colombia

United Nations Development Program
Paramaribo, Suriname

United States Agency for International
Development
Washington, DC

Universidad de la Amazonía
Caquetá, Colombia

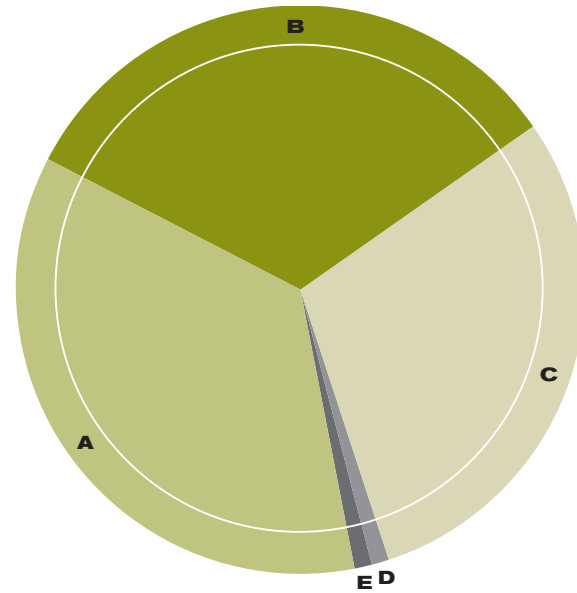
Universidade Federal do Amapá
Amapá, Brazil

World Wide Fund for Nature
(WWF Brazil)
Brasília, Brazil

FINANCIALS

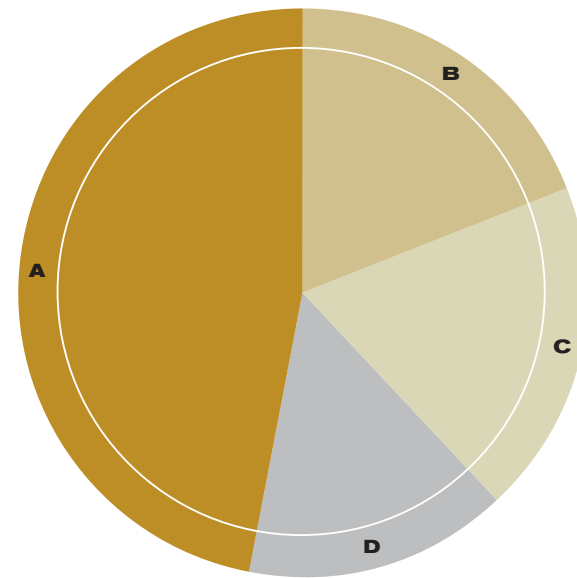
FY 2007 REVENUE TOTAL: \$4,580,630

A	FOUNDATIONS	\$1,630,212	36%
B	INDIVIDUALS	\$1,493,568	33%
C	GOVERNMENT	\$1,352,911	30%
D	OPERATING RESERVE	\$50,000	1%
E	OTHER	\$53,939	1%
TOTAL		\$4,580,630	100%



FY 2007 EXPENSES TOTAL: \$4,550,722

A	BIODIVERSITY	\$2,142,528	47%
B	MANAGEMENT/OPERATIONS	\$871,212	19%
C	CULTURE	\$842,889	19%
D	HEALTH	\$694,093	15%
TOTAL		\$4,550,722	100%



Audited financial statements available upon request.



ACT is a member of Earth Share, a federation that represents the nation's most respected environmental and conservation charities in hundreds of workplace giving campaigns across the country. ACT participates in the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC #10410), and state employee charitable campaigns. Earth Share's payroll contribution program allows donors to direct their contribution directly to ACT. To find out more about how you and your workplace can support ACT through payroll deductions, please call Lisa Hundley-Reeves at 703-522-4684.



ACT earns the highest rating from Charity Navigator, America's largest independent evaluator of charities, for our efficiency in exceeding industry standards and for outperforming other charities in fiscal standards.

S U P P O R T E R S

\$100,000 and up

Annenberg Foundation
 Anonymous
 ARIA Foundation
 William M. Cameron
 Richard & Rhoda Goldman Fund
 Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation
 Nature's Path Foods
 Organization of American States
 Pan American Development Foundation
 Rainforest Foundation Fund
 Fred & Karen Schaufeld
 USAID

\$50,000 To \$99,999

Wendy Grace
 Marisla Foundation
 Melinda Maxfield
 Moore Family Foundation
 Overbrook Foundation
 Resnick Family Foundation
 Wallace Genetic Foundation

\$10,000 To \$49,999

Stephen Altschul & Caroline James
 Ammon Foundation
 Anonymous (3)
 Jack & Kristina Boykin
 Robert & Paula Boykin
 Nelson & Michelle Carbonell
 CINE, McGill University
 Commonwealth Financial Network

David & Stephanie Dodson
 Global Fund for Children
 HKS Architects
 David Kim
 Melissa Mathison
 Carole & Timothy McShea
 George Meyer & Maria Semple
 Elizabeth Murrell & Gary Haney
 Ward & Mary Paine
 Max Palevsky & Jodie Evans
 Laurene Powell
 RSF Innovations
 Miranda Rose Smith
 David & Rhonda Stoup
 Andrew Tobias

\$1,000 To \$9,999

Leonard & Jayne Abess
 Anonymous (5)
 Joshua Arnow & Elyse Arnow Brill
 Ayudar Foundation
 Susan & Stephen Baird
 Jack Briggs
 Jeffrey Bronfman
 Rhett Butler
 Brett Byers
 Charles Spear Charitable Trust
 Yvon Chouinard
 Jock & Carol Clark
 Coker PTA
 Michael & Sandy Collins
 Dave & Linda Culbert
 Robert Cunningham
 Allen de Olazarra

Lynn & L. King Dickason
 L. Michael Dillard
 Gale Epstein
 Brian and Rachel Fadde
 Evan Fales
 Alan & Dafna Fleischmann
 Georjinana & David Forrester
 Juanita & Philip Francis
 Alisa Freundlich
 Ted & Georgia Funsten
 J. Rex Fuqua
 Global Impact/Symantec
 Jennifer Gnisci
 Denise & Andrew Goldfarb
 John & Marcia Goldman
 David Goldring
 Stewart Greenfield
 Peter Grimm
 Molly & Larry Harris
 Hunter & Theresa Harrison
 Walt Helmerich
 J.C. and Susan Henry
 Donald Heyneman
 Holiday Water Sports
 James & Bethany Hornthal
 Geoffrey Hoyer
 Mary Page Hufty & Daniel Alegria
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