



AMAZON CONSERVATION

2021 IMPACT REPORT



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2021 Major Achievements

PROTECT WILD PLACES



Helped establish two new innovative protected areas in Peru, conserving

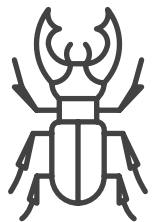
250,000 acres
of Amazon agrobiodiversity

25,000+ seedlings planted

to help restore damaged habitats, protect water sources, and provide food for endangered species

24 acres of highland wetlands restored

which can store 4x as many tons of carbon per hectare than forests

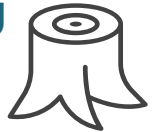


9 beetle species discovered

at our biological stations, two of which were named in our honor

PUT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY TO WORK

Monitored deforestation in **5 countries** through **18 satellite monitoring analysis reports**



Scientifically demonstrated **the critical value of protected areas and indigenous territories**

for conservation through a study showing that other land use areas had deforestation rates 2 times higher than these areas

Exposed **thousands of acres of illegal deforestation**

activities in real-time, helping governments and local people take action



EMPOWER PEOPLE



74% Income increase

for families in the Santa Rosa del Abuná conservation area in Bolivia thanks to improvements in the management and sale of forest-friendly açai berries

35% Brazil nut revenue increase

for the indigenous families of Tacana II achieved by building a monitoring system, better storage, and market connections

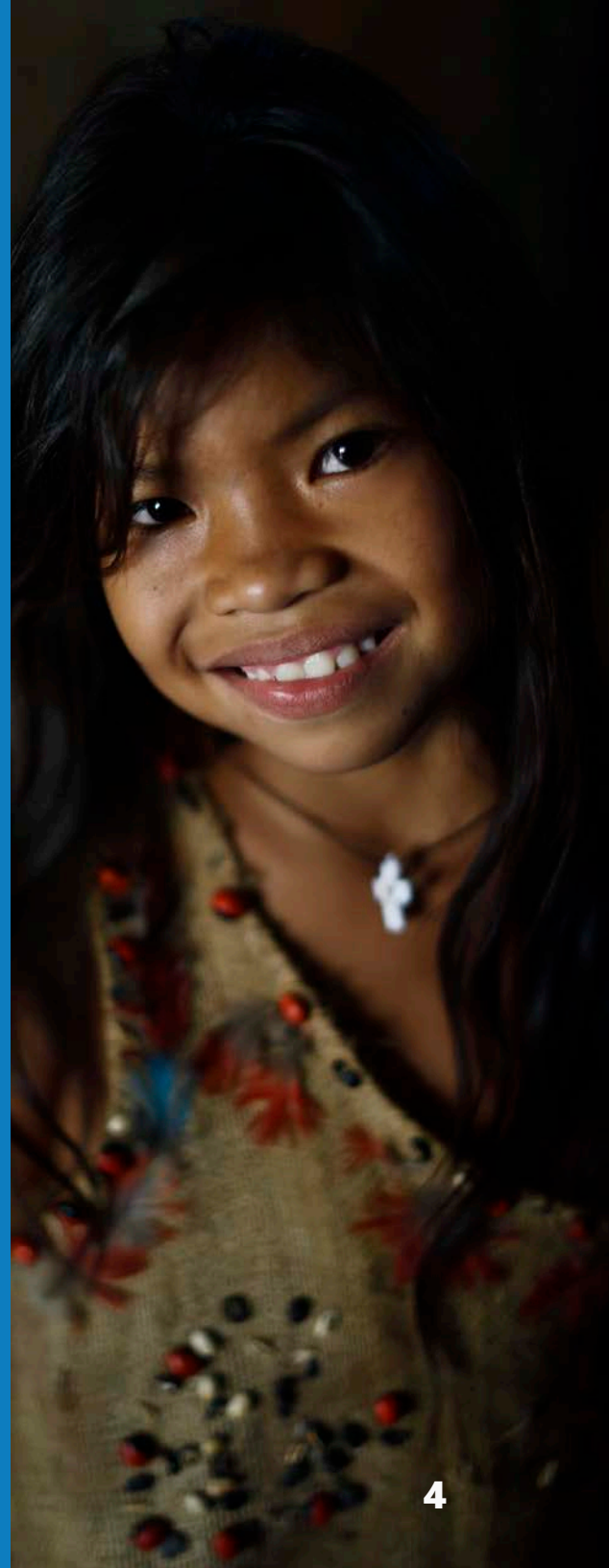
1M+ people reached

through this year's AmazonTEC events, educating them on the latest in technology for conservation



87,500 people benefitted

by the launch of our Amazonian Fruits and Climate Change Observatory, helping harvesters and local family enterprises **build resilience to climate change**



Letter from the Executive Director

Dear Friend of the Amazon,

2021 marked another year of progress for Amazon Conservation as we collectively continue our recovery from the pandemic. In the summer, we cautiously reopened our biological stations in Peru under new, enhanced health and safety protocols. Scientists, students, and eco-tourists joined us in this reopening, promptly exploring all the Amazon has to offer. This successful reopening has been a testament to how science and conservation cannot stop.

This year marked another year of growth in our conservation efforts. Our productive forests initiative that aims to build a forest-based economy across 15 million hectares of the Amazon saw massive growth and potential for scaling up, thanks to the support of a dedicated group of supporters like you. By working with us on diversifying their forest products and making their production climate-smart, communities in Peru and Bolivia saw an average income increase of 54%. This increase is not only fantastic for the quality of life of local people, but also represents hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests being protected while being used sustainably.

Your support was another tremendous bright spot during this rebuilding year, with thousands of individuals making contributions that helped fuel our successful return to getting our boots dirty on the ground and doing hands-

on conservation. Through the generosity of our funders, Amazon Conservation was able to create new conservation areas, monitor the entire Amazon basin for threats and climate change through our Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project (MAAP), build the capacity of over 3,000 local people, and work with governments to stop deforestation in its tracks.


With the worst of the pandemic behind us, Amazon Conservation is once again charting a course for a bigger, bolder future. With the continued impacts of climate change, our mission has never felt more urgent, and we plan to use the successes of this year highlighted in this report as a springboard to launch our regional efforts to conserve more of the Amazon for all of our futures. We hope you'll come along for the ride.

Sincerely,



A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "John Beavers". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

John Beavers
Executive Director

A photograph of a small, brown, finch-like bird perched on a large, circular mud nest built into a tree trunk. The nest has a dark, circular entrance hole. The tree has thick, textured bark and green leaves are visible in the background. A blue circular graphic with white text is overlaid on the top left of the image.

“Working as an Alliance of three local organizations means we can bring impact to forest communities on the ground, governmental policy at national levels, and Amazon-wide conservation initiatives.”

*-Eduardo Forno, Conservation International,
Bolivia Executive Director and Amazon
Conservation Board Vice-Chair*

Going Wide, Going Deep

This year Amazon Conservation began bolstering conservation in Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil by partnering with like-minded local organizations to apply science and technology to identify deforestation happening in their territories in real-time. We do this by building the capacity of local partners to pilot this technology, verifying its effectiveness and impact, and bringing it to scale in their own countries.

This does not mean that we are turning our back on the key area of work where we have been on-the-ground for the past 20 years: the headwaters of the Amazon. As a matter of fact, we are going deeper in this area where the Andes Mountains meet the Amazon Rainforest to strengthen our work with communities, governments, indigenous peoples, and other NGOs and tackle key conservation issues together. The place where we focus our on-the-ground conservation efforts is a microcosm of the wider Amazon, and a true living laboratory for finding solutions that are applicable well beyond our boundaries.



Our On-the-Ground Laboratory: 124 Million Acres

UNCONTACTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HOMELAND

In this area, Peru is honoring its commitment to protect the traditional territories of uncontacted tribes to safeguard their well-being and the natural resources on which they have relied for millennia.
| 14 Million Acres

PRODUCTIVE FORESTS

Endowed with an abundance of valuable, renewable natural resources where sustainable forest enterprises can support long-term biodiversity conservation and improved human well-being.
| 35 Million Acres

AMAZON SAVANNAS

One of the largest savanna complexes South America and the largest lowland wetlands complex in the world sits in this area of the Amazon basin.
| 29 Million Acres

ANDEAN LIVING WATERS

These highland wetlands and cloud forests are key headwaters of the Amazon, providing crucial natural resources for people and nature and safeguarding highland biodiversity.
| 22 Million Acres

MANU-MADIDI BIODIVERSITY CORRIDOR

This chain of diverse protected areas interspersed with other lands is anchored by Manu National Park in Peru and Madidi National Park in Bolivia, offering the opportunity to protect the most biodiverse landscape in the world. | 24 Million Acres

“Wherever you go in the world, there are a lot of moving parts that aren’t very coordinated. Whether it’s the Amazon or parts of the United States, transportation decisions are made separately from energy decisions and agricultural decisions, and we need to be thinking about it on a landscape scale. That’s what Amazon Conservation does.”

– *Dr. Thomas Lovejoy*



“Letting big forests stand”

The late Dr. Thomas Lovejoy, a pioneer of conservation and long-time Amazon Conservation Board Member, highlighted the importance of protecting intact forests, imploring, “We’re losing a battle we can win, but only by keeping trees on our side.... We must let the big forests stand.” In 2021, we forged ahead with our work to further Dr. Lovejoy’s vision to keep forests standing and move conservation forward through our three strategic areas:

PROTECTING WILD PLACES

Safeguarding threatened ecosystems - and the wildlife and plant life that inhabit them - is at the core of everything we do. We work together with governments and communities to create, manage, and strengthen conservation areas that keep forests standing. Keeping these forests intact is essential to helping prevent species extinction, mitigating the effects of climate change, and providing the vital natural resources needed for all who call these forests home.

EMPOWERING PEOPLE

People are key to ensuring the long-term conservation of nature. That is why we partner with local communities, indigenous groups, governments, and other non-governmental organizations to build sustainable and fire-free economic alternatives that reduce dependence on practices that degrade and destroy forests. We also empower local people to protect their lands from environmental crimes by improving their ability to apply the law and employing game-changing satellite and drone technology that helps them defend their resources in a safer, faster, and more cost-effective way.

PUTTING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO WORK

Science is in our DNA. Our network of Conservation Hubs, located along the altitudinal gradient where the Andes Mountains meet the Amazon Rainforest, are living laboratories where we carry out and host robust scientific research as well as facilitate learning opportunities for the next generation of conservationists. We also pilot and employ the latest technology on the ground to enhance forest conservation and climate resilience locally and across the Amazon.

Over the next pages we highlight how these mutually reinforcing approaches have made a difference for the Amazon.



PROTECT WILD PLACES

PROTECTING AN ICONIC SPECIES WHILE MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

An important aspect of protecting wild places is conserving key species in the Amazon that provide valuable ecosystem services. The Andean bear, also called the spectacled bear, is Latin America's only native bear species and plays a critical role in the health of the Amazon by naturally dispersing seeds and regenerating native plants. Andean bears will consume intact seeds while foraging, distributing seedlings throughout their vast range through their feces.

However, this species has been deemed vulnerable to extinction by the IUCN Red List due to habitat loss. Protecting their high-elevation forest homes throughout the Peruvian Andes is of the utmost importance — especially now, as the compounded effects of climate change and habitat loss drive more species upward in search of cooler and wetter conditions, which in turn further reduces food sources for the bears.

Our Andean bear project works to understand and protect this species through the regeneration of its cloud forest habitat along with community education efforts. Leading this project out of our Wayqecha Biological Station is Ruthmery Pillco, an Indigenous Peruvian botanist from a village outside

of Cusco and National Geographic Explorer. Additionally, field research is supported by Ukuku, our conservation working dog rescued from a shelter in Cusco, whose name comes from the Quechua word for “bear”. Ukuku is trained in scent detection, and, with her help, the team has found scat samples from multiple bears in the field. From the

“Protecting the high-elevation forest homes of the Andean bears is of utmost importance”

samples, we were able to determine what the bears consumed and when, as well as information about the bears' health through DNA analysis.

Through the analysis of the scat samples, interviews with local communities, and an in-depth literature review, we identified sixty species of plants consumed by the Andean bear in the region, noting their preference for those in the Bromeliaceae and the Ericaceae botanical families. Fifteen species of trees and shrubs were then selected to be propagated in our large native tree nursery, and this year we completed nurturing and planting a total of 22,000 seedlings in damaged areas.

Throughout this project, we have worked with local communities to collect information, propagate the seedlings, and plant native species. The regeneration of these areas not only protects the Andean bear, but also helps mitigate the effects of climate change on montane forest ecosystems and the communities that depend on them.

PROTECT WILD PLACES

RESTORING LOCAL WATER SOURCES BACK TO FULL LIFE

Apolo is the second largest municipality in the Bolivian department of La Paz and overlaps with nationally important protected areas, including the Madidi National Park and Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve. The Bolivian Ministry of Environment and local communities highlight Apolo as a conservation priority due to the Paramarani mountain range located in its central region. Eight indigenous communities, including Apolo with its 6,000 inhabitants, depend on this mountain range for their water supply. For six years, we have been working with local people in this area to protect critical water sources for local communities.

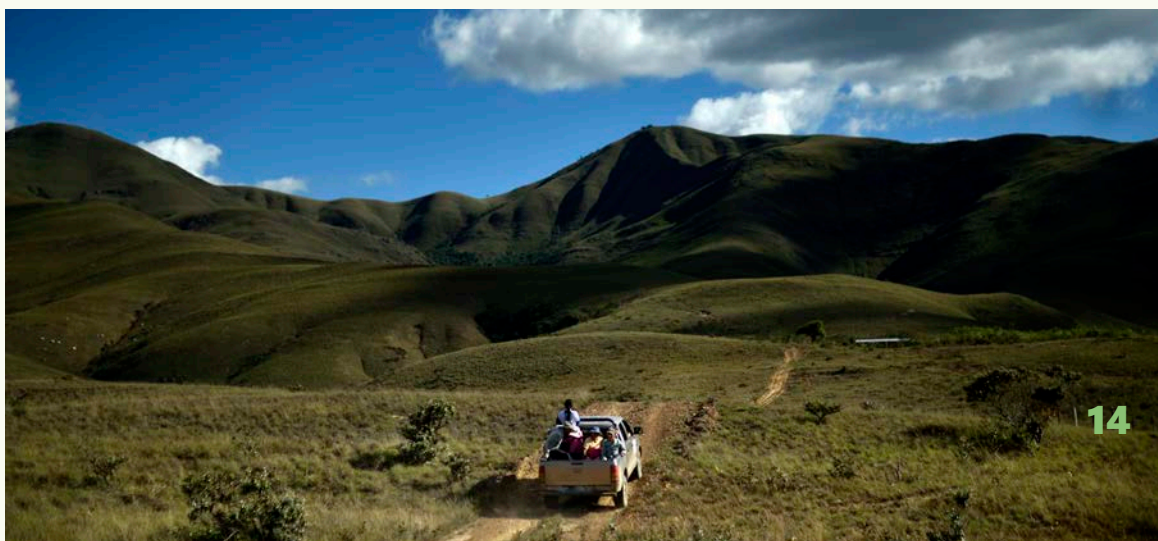
In 2021, we planted more than 2,000 native plants from twelve species around five key water sources categorized as “areas of concern” in the communities of Paramarani and neighboring Altuncama. Reforestation helps increase the absorption of water into the ground, which regenerates fresh water sources and springs. The presence of more plants and their root systems also reduces soil erosion and contamination. These seedlings were cultivated in the Madidi National Park nursery, where we have raised nearly 18,500 plants to restore damaged habitats since 2016.

To further protect water sources from pollution caused by humans and livestock, as well as to promote the natural regeneration of vegetation such as tree cover, shrubs, and grasslands, we installed protective fencing around key water sources. Almost 20,000 feet of fencing were installed around nineteen water sources utilized by local people and wildlife. We also promoted organic farming in order to avoid water contamination stemming from the use of agricultural chemicals.

Taking into account that efficient natural resources management is vital to ensure water sources are protected, we helped strengthen local governance of these areas. Working with government officials and community leaders, this year we expanded the Apolo Municipal Water Management Platform to ensure that this work is continued, helped update the communities’ statutes and regulations, and streamlined community requests made through the platform.

This initiative has helped preserve an important hydrological system and its environmental services, supporting both the communities and wildlife that call the Paramarani mountain range home.

Using innovative alternative methods, we are protecting the water source for 6,000 local people who count on it.



EMPOWER PEOPLE

DEPLOYING GAME-CHANGING TECH TO STOP NEW ILLEGAL MINING DEFORESTATION HOTSPOTS

Our Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project (MAAP) applies satellite technology to rapidly detect deforestation as it is happening and relays this information to governments and local people so that responsive and preventative action is still possible. In 2021, the information gathered by our MAAP reports and shared with local authorities resulted in interventions against illegal mining and increasing deforestation.

Two years ago, the Peruvian government launched Operation Mercury to confront the illegal gold mining crisis in the southern Amazonian area known as La Pampa in the Madre de Dios region of Peru. As a result, deforestation decreased by 90% in this critical area for biodiversity. However, some illegal gold mining activity redistributed itself to new hotspots, such as the nearby Pariamanu area.

We began reporting on illegal mining in Pariamanu in 2016. Four years later in 2020, we documented that the mining deforestation had increased by thirty percent, with indications that some miners displaced by Operation Mercury in 2019 had moved to this area. This report was relayed to authorities, and the Peruvian Government, led by the Special Prosecutor for

Environmental Matters (known in Spanish as FEMA), carried out a series of field operations in May, August, and September 2020. The operations were effective in destroying mining equipment and sent a strong message that the government was engaged in this area.

Unfortunately, last year we found that gold mining deforestation continued in several small areas between October 2020 and the beginning of March 2021, reaching 504 acres. This was reported to authorities and later that month, FEMA and the Peruvian Coast Guard carried out another operation in Pariamanu, discovering an illegal mining camp and equipment. Thus, information generated by MAAP reports led to a series of timely actions by the Peruvian government, which in turn has minimized irreversible damage in forests bordering the Pariamanu river.

This emblematic case demonstrates how linking technology with the rapid response action of public entities has been an effective way to address illegal deforestation in the Amazon.

***MAAP uses high-tech,
real-time information
to help governments
and local people fight
deforestation.***

It also represents a concrete case of strategic collaboration between civil society and the government to try to achieve zero illegal deforestation. Through our MAAP program, we can track deforestation, identify illegal activity on the spot, and relay this information to authorities which result in more timely and impactful enforcement operations.





EMPOWER PEOPLE

USING NUTS AND BERRIES TO BUILD A SUSTAINABLE FOREST-BASED ECONOMY

The sustainable and responsible harvest of native forest products in the Amazon, such as açai berries and Brazil nuts, is an effective conservation strategy for regional economic recovery and building resilience to climate change in the Bolivian Amazon. By promoting productive forests, an activity that many local communities partake in already for their livelihoods, greater value is placed on standing forests. Thus, these areas are less likely to be cut down for other unsustainable activities, such as mining or raising cattle.

To support this conservation strategy, we have been working in partnership with different communities in the Bolivian Amazon to increase the economic return of forest products, thereby increasing the value of standing forests.

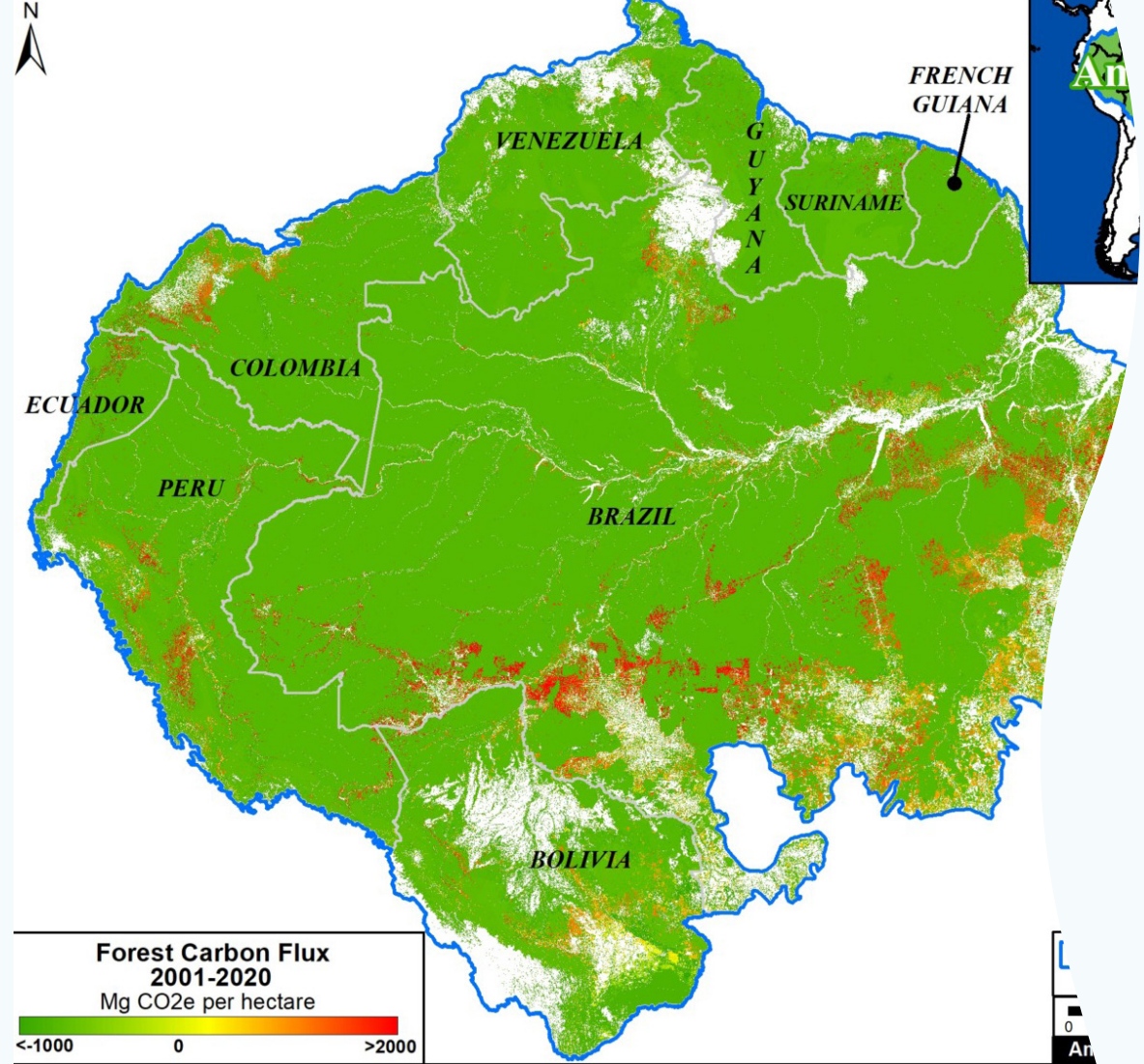
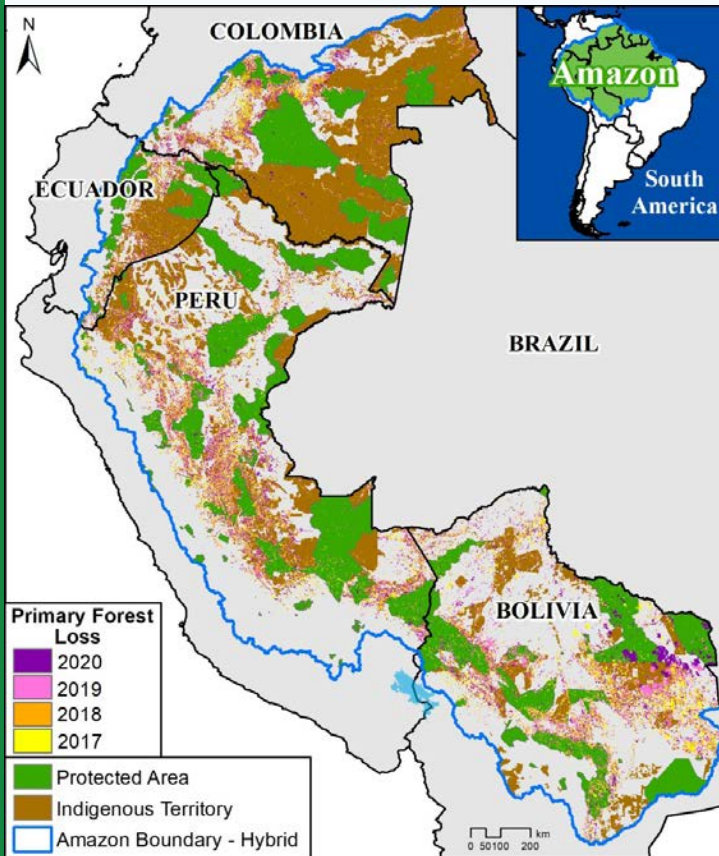
In 2021, we helped secure an environmental license authorizing the operation of a pilot açai processing plant in the Villa Florida community of the Manuripi National Reserve – making the community one of the first authorized communities in Bolivia. Açai requires a quick transformation process in order to obtain the berries' pulp, making a processing plant a vital necessity for communities to diversify their income and increase the value of their forest goods. Additionally, having a processing plant nearby reduces the risk of predatory intermediaries, keeping more

economic power within the community.

Additionally, last year we delivered equipment that will make sustainable harvesting easier for the community members of San Antonio within the National Manuripi Amazon Wildlife Reserve, whose livelihood relies on Brazil. The San Antonio community is the first in the region to have this equipment, which supports the extraction and removal of Brazil nuts and improves transport practices in collection and storage. We also led training processes for the use and management of these tools.

Lastly, we helped solidify the renewal of the certification of the Manuripi-Heath Amazonian Wildlife National Reserve, granting organic certification for more than 803,000 acres, which we have been working on since 2012. This annual certification includes 8 communities and 21 individual farms. With this distinction, local communities can directly commercialize their Brazil nuts to the organic market.

“The importance of promoting the integral management of Amazonian forests and supporting the production of Amazonian fruits are activities that keep forests standing in time to improve the quality of life for local communities,” explained Marcos Terán, the Executive Director of our sister organization Conservación Amazónica-ACEAA in Bolivia. By helping support local communities in the harvest of sustainable forest products, we once again reinforce the ecological and economic benefits of conserving forests that can provide renewable resources over destructive activities that result in deforestation.



PUT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO WORK

OUR BEST DEFENSES AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEFORESTATION: PROTECTED AREAS AND INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES

Research by our Monitoring of the Andean Amazon Project (MAAP) shows that protected areas and indigenous territories offer the best defense against deforestation for the Amazon rainforest. Relatedly, the MAAP team discovered that while the Brazilian Amazon has become a net carbon source, the Amazon as a whole is still a net carbon sink, mainly thanks to sequestration in the western and northeastern Amazon. Protected areas and indigenous territories are effective carbon sinks, while other areas outside these key designations are the major carbon source.

These conclusions were drawn by studying how land use designations in the four countries of the western Amazon – Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru – impacted primary forest loss in 2020. We were able to affirm the importance of protected areas and indigenous territories as key mechanisms to fight deforestation and climate change as a result of releasing sequestered carbon.

“The results speak for themselves,” says our Director of MAAP, Dr. Matt Finan. “They strongly show that protected areas had the lowest recent deforestation across the western

Amazon, closely followed by indigenous territories. Protected areas in Ecuador and Peru and indigenous territories in Colombia were especially effective.”

Across an area of 229 million hectares (568 million acres), results show that lands designated as protected areas, covering 43 million hectares, had the lowest rates of primary forest loss, followed closely by those designated as indigenous territories, covering 58 million hectares. The previous year, marked by

The Amazon is still a carbon sink. We have to work to protect it to keep it that way. the COVID-19 global pandemic, presented a peak in forest loss in the Amazon as well as a flip in this overall pattern, with indigenous territories having less primary forest loss than protected areas.

Areas with other land use designations had deforestation rates two times higher than in protected areas and indigenous territories.

“This data helps reinforce that protected areas and indigenous territories are doing their intended job in safeguarding these irreplaceable forests and the region’s ecological function and services,” says John Beavers, Executive Director at Amazon Conservation. “However, in addition to creating protected areas and helping indigenous peoples reinforce their territorial rights, greater investment is needed to protect them from increased deforestation threats and to build these areas’ resilience in the face of climate change. Strengthening ongoing management and their ability to adapt will provide the continued conservation needed to help the Amazon survive.”

PUT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO WORK

PILOTING INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY TO BETTER UNDERSTAND ECOLOGY OF TERRESTRIAL BIRDS

In 2021, Amazon Conservation hosted a Technology Consortium at our Los Amigos Conservation Hub, creating a collaboration between seven different research projects aimed at utilizing novel technologies for scientific research and conservation of the Amazonian rainforest.

There is a great deal of information about the Amazon yet to be studied, especially regarding interactions among fauna on the landscapes and how the ecosystems are influenced by human encroachment and human resource use. The Consortium seeks to understand the Amazon biome – specifically the ecology of certain species, their behavior, and how climate change or resource development within the Amazon can influence those populations. The technology used in these studies explores the rainforest’s resilience to different human-created pressures – knowledge that can be used to better protect the ecosystem as a whole.

Each of the seven projects at Los Amigos contributes to the overall collaboration because having each project localized to

one research site allows researchers to compare their own data and results across individual studies. For example, one grid project utilizes 400 camera traps in one of the most extensive camera trap projects ever done in the Amazon biome. Those grids are mapped out using advanced drone technology armed with multispectral scanners powered by artificial intelligence and other new scanning and imaging methods, such as thermal imaging, to spot fauna.

“The use of emerging technologies to better detect tinamous will be critical to conservation of these forest habitats.”

In addition, another team is researching dung beetles, which are an extremely important indicator species for the health of the overall biome, and utilizing the data from the grid project to create vegetation image maps to identify potential dung beetle populations. By comparing the relationships between key species and vegetation image maps, and combining this information with mammal data, researchers can gain a better understanding of different ecological interactions throughout the Amazon biome.

This collaboration facilitates the sharing of data and open sharing of information, which helps scientists begin to answer more complex questions about the Amazon and the delicate interactions within, questions that a single research team would have trouble answering on their own. Initiatives like the Technology Consortium at Los Amigos are important because as technology progresses the capability to use it to address increased environmental research concerns. Thus, with different projects utilizing these different and novel technologies and simultaneously hosting them in the same area, environmental researchers can better analyze the complexities of distinct threats and compare different facets of the ecosystem.



Thank you, Changemakers

Our donors and supporters went above and beyond in 2021 to make our conservation work possible. The changemakers below (listed alphabetically) contributed \$500 and above to protect wild places, empower people, and put science and technology to work for conservation. We are eternally grateful for each and every one of them, whose generosity is helping us make great strides towards achieving a thriving Amazon.

Rachel and Brooks Adamo
Leia Adkisson
Mehmet Akman
Amy Allshouse
Christopher Altman
Stephen Altschul
Frances Armstrong
Ron Arnon
Sasha Astrakhan and Leigh Ann Johnson
Ulf Ausprung
Jennifer Avian
Bruce and Harriet Babbitt
Ryan Bailey
Bernadette Baker
Laura Balkovich
Ethan Ballard
Orrin and Patricia Bangert
Serena Bardell
Michael Barrett
Richard and Carol Barron
Dorothy Batten Charitable Lead Trust
Bayfront Foundation
Ashley Beall
Sarah Benson
Dave and Nicole Berger
Pancho Bernasconi
Jeffrey Bill
Jonathan and Gail Binkley
Nina Blanson
Galen Bodenhausen
Peter Boerma
Anne Bolla
Angelique Bordey

John Bowen and Vicki Carlson
Sydney Boyum
Michael Brandenburg
Gabriela Brown
Stacey Brown
James and Yuko Brumm
Constance Brunig
Carol Buchanan
Douglas Burke
Maria Burke
Michael Byrne
Elizabeth Cadwalader and Eugene Baron
Jean-Luc Callahan
Cantino Family Fund
Joseph Carr
Paola Carrasco
Stan Chan
Charles and Emily Breitenbach Charitable Fund
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Ivan Chou
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Dana Coffman
Ursula Collinson
Laurie Conley
David Cooley
Damon Copeland
Joel Cox
Sara Crouner
Alex Cuthbertson

Leanne Dahlin
Michael Dalton
Patrick Danaher
Fabien Darioli
Barbara Darrow
Peter Dascoli
Diane Davidson
Deanna Dawson
Dayton Foundation
Matthew Del Giudice
Jaime DeLeon
Dave Deonarine
Mark Detsky
Rohit Dinakar
Rowan Doble
Robert and Tami Doll
Rene Donaldson
Sharon Donnelly
Estate of Elmer Dreher
Charles Drost
Drummond-Dulberg Family Charitable Fund
Camille Dull
Charles Duncan and Laura Blutstein
Rosalie Durkota
Arthur Duston
Joan e Carruth
Bradley Edelman
Bonnie Eisenman
Peter and Mary Elder
Ali Emami
Sarah English
Jessica A Evers
Andrew Fairley

Cecilia Fairley
Peebles/Zhao Family Fund
Denise Gwyn Ferguson
Adrienne Ferrari
Sarah Flosi
James Forbes Dana Sila Foundation
Erik Ford
Eduardo Forno
Kevin Foster
Anne Francis
Carolyn and Phil Francisco
Debra Frank
David and Liz Frankel
Daniel Frankel
Jonathan Franzen
Malcolm and Elizabeth Fraser
Gary Gallagher
Diego Garrido Martin
Paul and May Gauvin
Geld Family
Pando Family Giving Fund
Goel Giving Fund
Max and Andrea Goldensohn
Daniel Goldstein
Katrina Gomez Starr
Damon Gorrie
Philip Gourevitch
Barbara Graper
Brian Gray
GreenSlate LLC
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Yaju Han
Lisa Hanawalt
Justin Hanlon
Kimberly Haren
Drew Harper
David Harrison and Joyce Millen
Michael Hawkins

Minako Hayashi
Liam HB
Karen Hill
Ben Hindman
Gregory and Mindy Hoffbauer
Peter Howells
Cory Hussain
Bryce Hutchings
Dasha Inose
Vito Ippolito
Ameesha Isaac
Natasha Israni
Lachlan Jackson
Tobin Jacobson
Andrew Jacobson
Abhinandan and Karen Jain
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Alex Jennes
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Robert Johnson
Margaret Jones and David Linton
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Mark Krassner

Matthew Krumanaker
Christine Kumar
Vinay and Raminder Kumar
Karl Langberg
Jacqueline Lewis
Jeffrey Lichty
Michael Lidell
Nathan Little
Di Liu
Mark London and Dania Fitzgerald
Kate Long
Monica Longworth Coyne
Pam Lotke
Jessica Lowe
Joseph Lowry
MOJU Ltd
Virginia M Kash-MacDonald
Eric Manchester
Marion Marcovitz
Tom and Genevieve Marsh
Jan Matthysen
Nora May Crotty
Brendan McCarthy
Bruce McKinney
Torkel Mellingen
Connie Mendoza
Abigail Mitchell
Eugene Monnier
Montana Cahill Foundation
Dwight Morris
Ryan Morse
Megan Murphy
Alissa Murray
Kevin Nadeau
Ruthe Nepf
New England Biolabs Foundation
Wee Hao Ng
Sian Nimkoff
Ami Norris-Brilliant
Jason North
Kristine Nowak and Paul DiRado

Gunnar Oakley
 Susan O'Brien
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 Suzanne O'Hatnick
 Stephen and Lisa O'Hearn
 Timothy Paine
 Christine Parks
 Shreyas Patel
 Jack Peace
 Abigail Pearce
 Bruce Pedersen
 Lindsey Peniston
 Scott Henderson and Jennifer Perkins
 Jonathan Pfeiffer
 Carl and Carol Pforzheimer
 Grace Phillips
 Aurora Pleguezuelo
 Florence Pollard
 James Pomeroy
 Jennifer and Richard Post
 Vijay Pradeep
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 Robert Raines
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 Justin Rao
 Nadine Rao
 Evelyn Reitz
 Joe Rhoades
 Kimberly Rhodes
 Hannah Riemer
 Sarah and Josh Rintamaki
 Megan Roach
 Emily Robinson and Michael Berkowitz
 April Roessing
 Richard and Marjorie Rogalski
 Amy Rosenthal and Jason Funk
 Pamela and Edward Rosenthal
 Joseph Ruffini
 Joshua Sachs-Weintraub
 Justin Samuels



Paul Santoro
 Megha Saraf
 Doug Sarno
 Andrew Saul
 Benjamin Schachter
 Elizabeth Schelle
 Stephan Schenk and Jennifer Cano-Schenk
 Joan Scheu
 Anna Schlemmer
 Randall Schmidt
 Walter Schwartz
 Steven Schwartz
 SEE Fund
 Steve Sibelman
 Miles Silman
 Elizabeth and Noah Silverman
 Janette Smart Family
 Stephen and Lyle Smith
 Gordon Smith
 Karen and Kevin Smith
 Tara Smith

Stephanie SooHoo
 Daniel Soper
 Susan and Kurt Sroka
 Barry Stell
 Mark Steven Jackson
 Catherine and Tom Strong
 Judith Stucki
 Sara Studt
 Phyllis Stutzman
 Daniel Swift
 Carol and Robert Taggart
 Catherine Tai
 The Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
 The International Conservation Fund of Canada (ICFC)
 The Lynne Rogers Memorial Fund
 The Robert Owen Bussey and Ellen Levy Bussey Charitable Fund
 The Rosenstein Family Fund

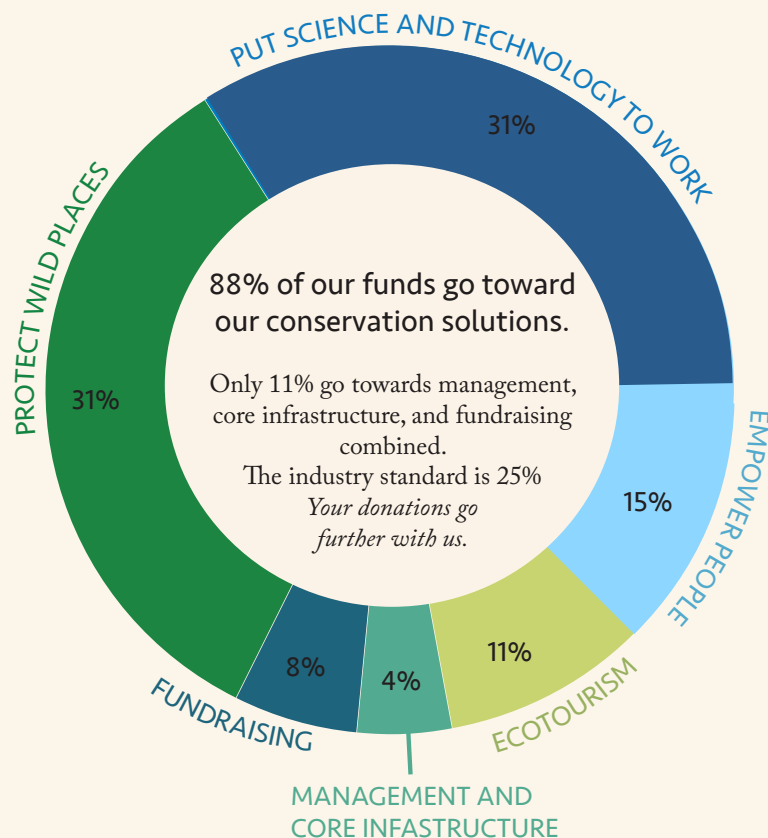
Diane Thompson and Kevin McCarthy
 Molly Thompson
 Real Time Innovations
 Janice Todd
 Jane Toman
 Paul Torrence
 William and Dawn Tubbs
 U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
 Ellen Van Wyk
 Christopher Vaughn
 Helen Voelker
 Kevin Volk
 Hasko von Kriegstein
 Stephen Voorhees
 Ian Vorbach
 Thomas Walsh
 Jason Webb and Denise Gaffey
 Samuel Webb
 Joseph Webster

Ryan Weinstein
 Jennifer Wenger
 Amy Whelan
 Mordechai Wiener
 Robert and Krista Wiese
 Quentin Wiest
 Rachel Wilkinson
 Alicia Wittink
 Jeff and Constance Woodman
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 Sean Wynne
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 Matthew Youngblood
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 Anne Zajac
 Patrick Caffrey and Margaret Zappen
 Gabriel Zimmerman

Financials

Your investment in our work is empowering local people, protecting some of the last wild places on Earth, and driving the use of science and technology for conservation. As you'll see here, we are a lean organization, with only a small portion of contributions being used to support the operations needed to make our conservation work on the ground possible. We are also transparent in our finances, continually earning top ratings by the most respected charity watchdogs (see right). Your investment is much appreciated and making a real impact in the Amazon.

Amazon Conservation's total net assets at end of year were of \$2,471,741.



REVENUE AND SUPPORT	
Contributions and grants - restricted	\$ 1,253,869
Contributions and grants -unrestricted	\$ 1,604,347
Sales	\$ 384,228
Other revenue	\$ 59,019
TOTAL	\$ 3,301,463

PROGRAM EXPENSES*	
Program Expenses	
Protect Wild Places	\$ 1,319,513
Empower People	\$ 655,377
Put Science and Technology to Work	\$ 1,324,799
Ecotourism	\$ 476,481
Support Services	
Fundraising	\$ 341,452
Management and core infrastructure	\$ 171,573
TOTAL	\$ 4,289,195

All information on this page refers to Amazon Conservation's 2021 fiscal year ending December 31, 2019 and includes sub-grants to our sister organizations in Peru and Bolivia (Conservación Amazónica-ACCA and Conservación Amazónica-ACEAA, respectively), as well as our social enterprise Amazon Journeys, an ecotourism-focused funding mechanism for conservation.

**Please note that expenses appear larger than the organization's income due to Amazon Conservation being awarded multi-year grants that fund activities over the course of several years but that are counted in a lump-sum revenue in the year the grant contract is signed (which may be before the fiscal year reported here). For our complete audited financial information, visit our webpage at amazonconservation.org/about/financials. Please contact info@amazonconservation.org if you have any questions about our financials or the impact of contributions to our cause.*



TOP-RATED,
GREAT NONPROFITS



4 OUT OF 4 STARS
CHARITY NAVIGATOR



PLATINUM-LEVEL,
GUIDESTAR/ CANDID

Acknowledgements

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Glastonbury Commons Ltd.
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Founder, Amazon Aid
Foundation
Charlottesville, VA

KATHY RUTTENBERG

Honorary Board Member
Artist
Ithaca, NY

*Affiliations are for
identification purposes only.*

STAFF

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: John Beavers

TOTAL STAFF: 107 (among all Amazon Conservation's Alliance of sister organizations and Amazon Journeys, listed below)

OFFICES:

- Washington, D.C., USA (Amazon Conservation): 10 staff
- Lima, Peru (Conservación Amazónica-ACCA): 12 staff
- Cusco, Peru (Conservación Amazónica-ACCA): 14 staff
- Puerto Maldonado, Peru (Amazon Journeys' ecolodge management of Wayqecha, Villa Carmen & Los Amigos): 30 staff
- Madre de Dios, Peru (Conservación Amazónica-ACCA) (includes Los Amigos): 25 staff
- La Paz, Bolivia (Conservación Amazónica-ACEAA): 12 staff
- Cobija, Bolivia (Conservación Amazónica ACEAA): 4 staff

PHOTOGRAPHY CREDITS

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CONSERVACIÓN
AMAZÓNICA

PERUVIAN SISTER ORGANIZATION:
Conservación Amazónica - ACCA
(Asociación para la Conservación de la
Cuenca Amazónica)

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🌐 www.acca.org.pe
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CONSERVACIÓN AMAZÓNICA

BOLIVIAN SISTER ORGANIZATION:
Conservación Amazónica - ACEAA
(Asociación Boliviana para la Conservación e
Investigación de Ecosistemas Andino Amazónicos)

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