



the
Amazon
Conservation Team

2014 ANNUAL
REPORT



The mission of the Amazon Conservation Team is to partner with indigenous people to protect the rainforest.

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends,

Food is at once the core of our identity and the fuel for our efforts. The great food writer M.F.K. Fisher once said, **"First we eat, then we do everything else."**

As a native New Orleanian, I grew up on a bounty of delicious Creole foods: seafood gumbo; red beans and rice every Monday; and king cake as the Mardi Gras season approached. These meals powered me through my day and tied our community: ask any expat New Orleanian where he ate on his last visit home and you will receive an impassioned and detailed answer.

When I first arrived in the South American rainforest in 1978, shared meals around the campfire were again the catalyst for relationships. I broke proverbial (cassava) bread with shamans as we launched partnerships that flourish to this day. I well remember heading into the bush with rucksacks filled with cans of canned tuna that would be turned into an exquisite main dish with the addition of fiery chilies and a few chopped peach palm fruits on the side.

In our 2014 annual report, we feature a section on food and sustainable livelihoods to highlight a critical area of our work. With climate change shifting rainfall patterns, mining polluting rivers, and logging disrupting hunting, gathering and agricultural areas, food security is an increasing concern for our partners. Honey is harder to find. Animals are harder to hunt. Communities worry about fish tainted with mercury. Without food, communities' identity, livelihoods and efforts toward cultural and environmental conservation are at stake.

We've seen how food connects people to one another and the natural world in the many beautiful meals we've shared with our indigenous partners: In Colombia, we enjoyed *pescado frito* (fried pacu), fried beans, and rice with female healers after collecting medicinal plants in the Andean foothills. In Suriname, our team partook in fresh-caught anjumara fish grilled in banana leaves with a side of local pumpkin stew and served with rice stewed with kumbu (a berry that tastes similar to acai) after a day of mapping. In Brazil, the Waurá indigenous people prepared a large pot of peacock bass stew for the entire community after our team set camera traps. Each person was handed a portion atop freshly prepared manioc bread (see our Brazil food feature). As we ate and shared stories, our bonds deepened.

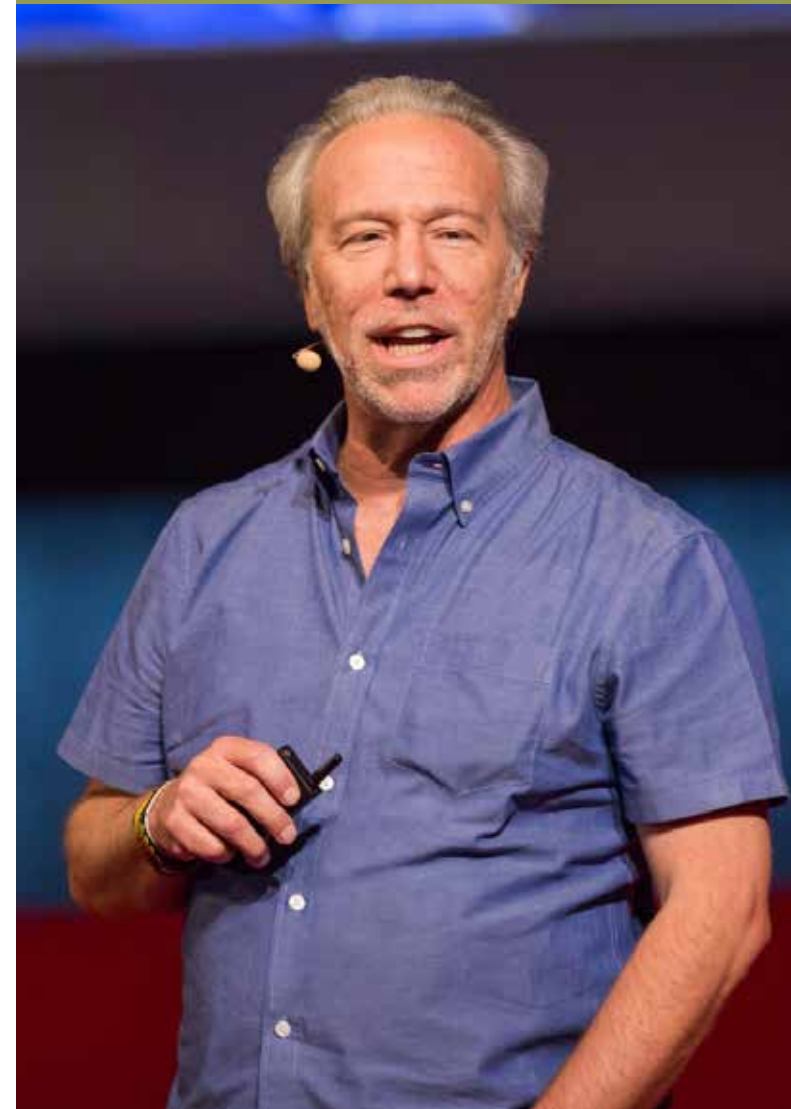
At headquarters, we also have a special relationship to food. Our board meetings in Washington, D.C. are often celebrated at board member Nora Pouillon's organic restaurant; we support the local food movement in partnership with our board member Michel Nischan (see the profiles of Michel and Nora within); and we host dinners at our home for colleagues and friends. We know that where food is made and served with love, community grows.

We sincerely thank you for your commitment to our many programs this year, and we hope to share more about our projects with each of you over a meal in the near future.

With kind regards,



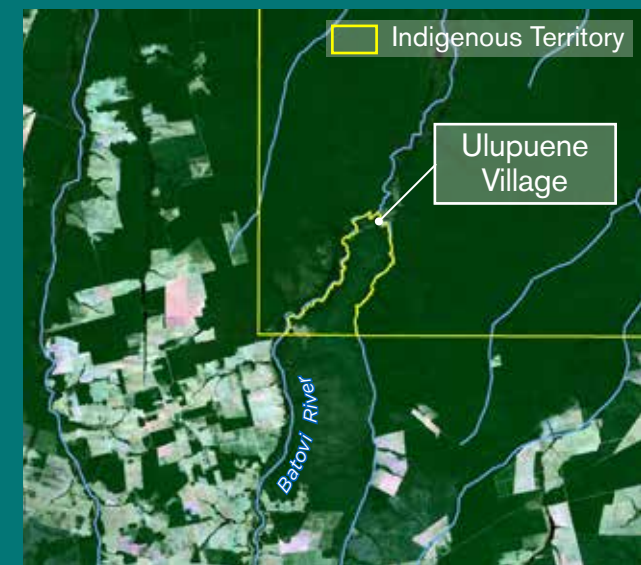
Mark J. Plotkin, Ph.D, L.H.D.
President and Co-Founder



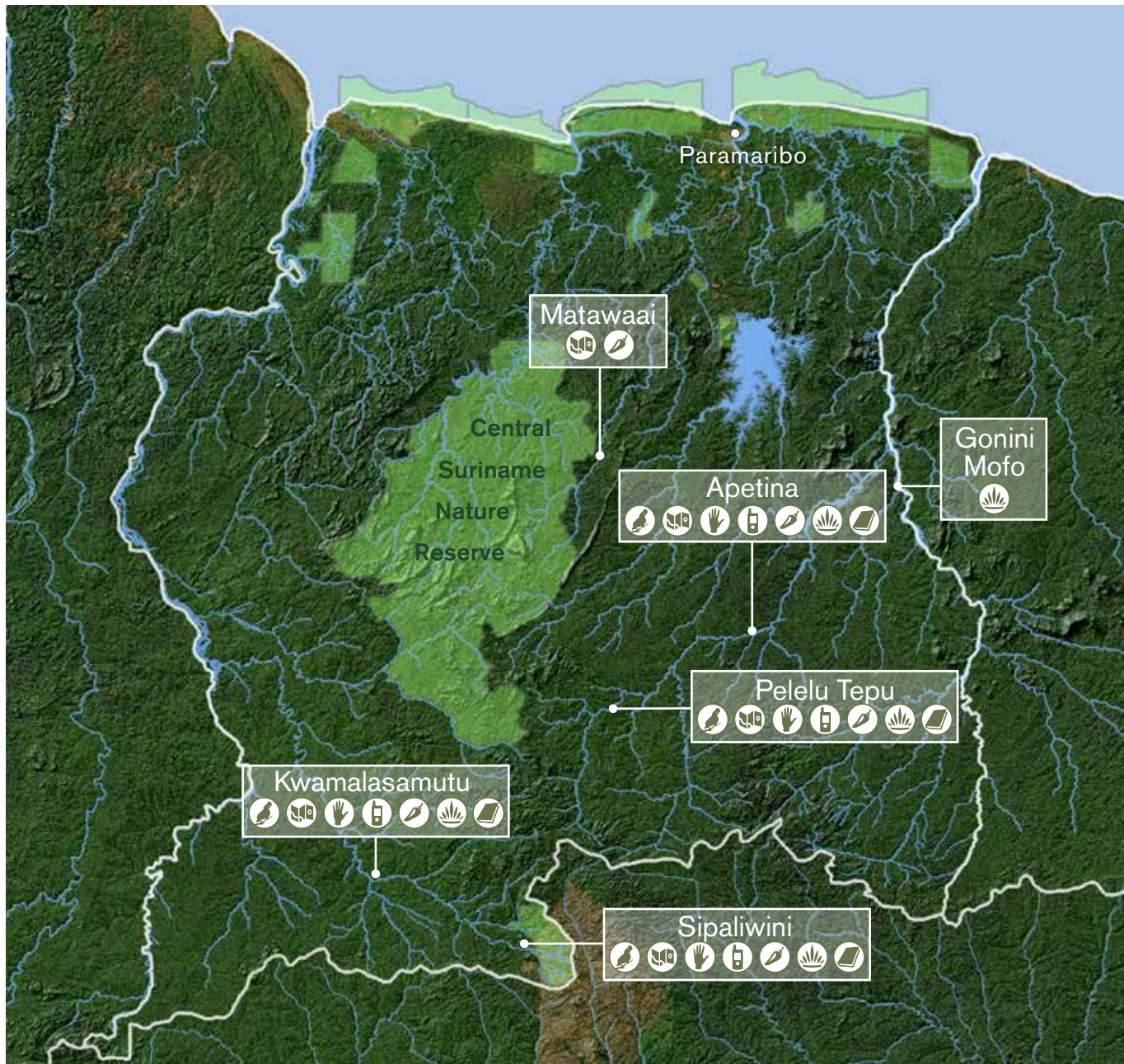
Dr. Plotkin delivering his TED talk
"What the people of the Amazon know that you don't",
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, October 2014.



The Xingu River, Brazil



Southern and Central Suriname



- Biodiversity Monitoring
- Collaborative Mapping
- Handicrafts & Sustainable Income

- Indigenous Park Guards
- Pepper & Other Produce

- Traditional Education
- Traditional Medicine



Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia



The Black Line

□ Kogi Indigenous Reserve

□ Dibulla



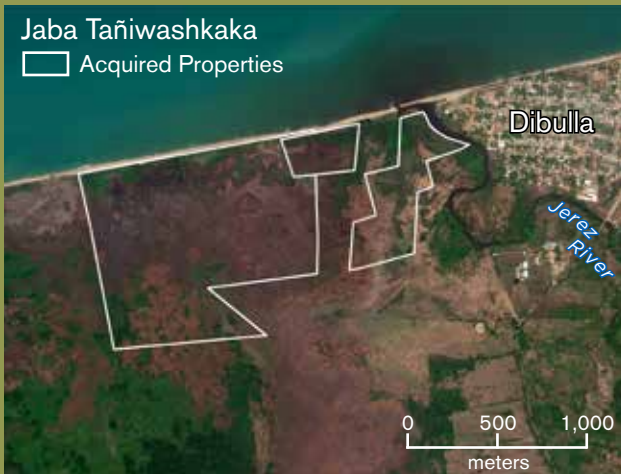
Jaba Tañiwashkaka

□ Acquired Properties

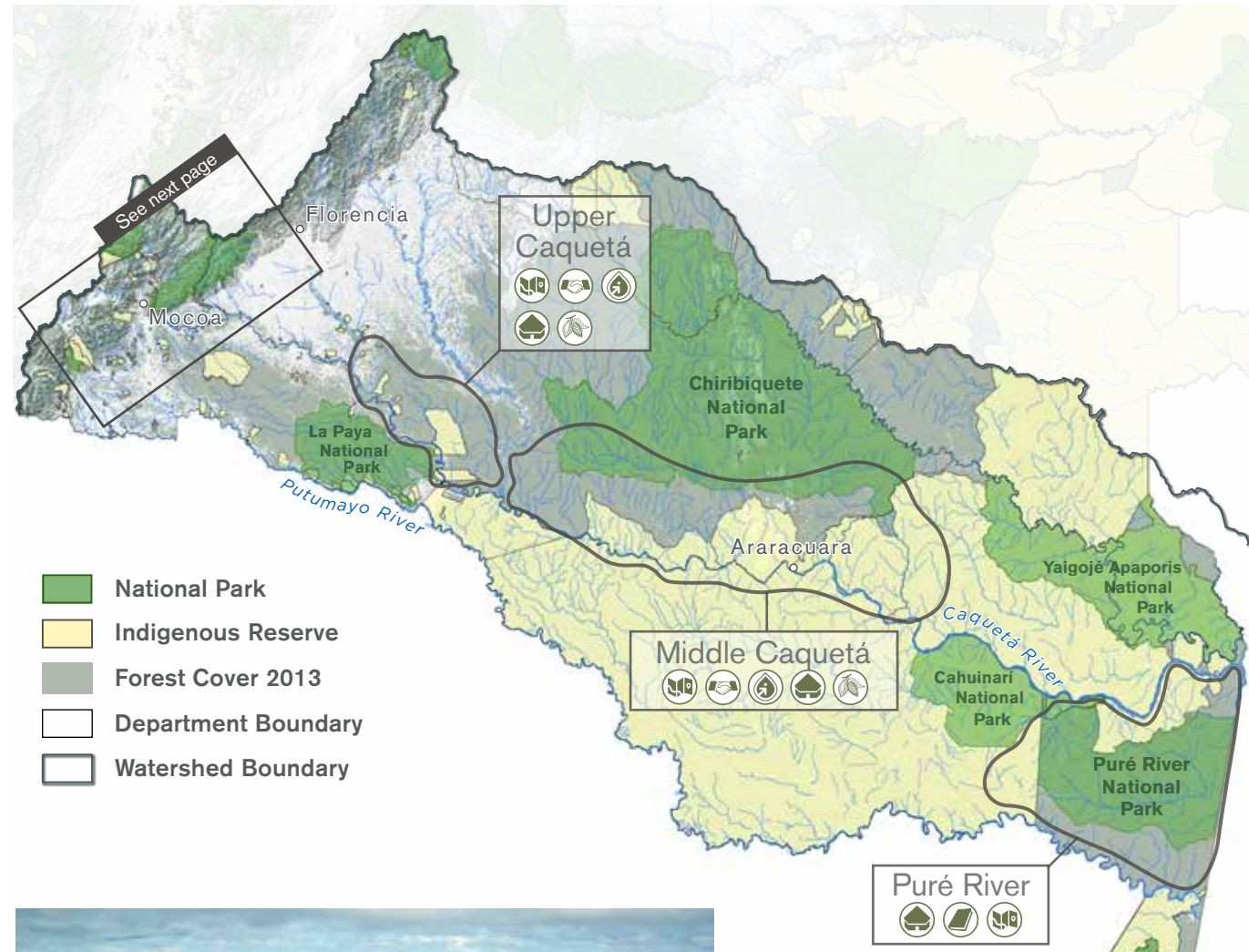
Dibulla

Jerez River

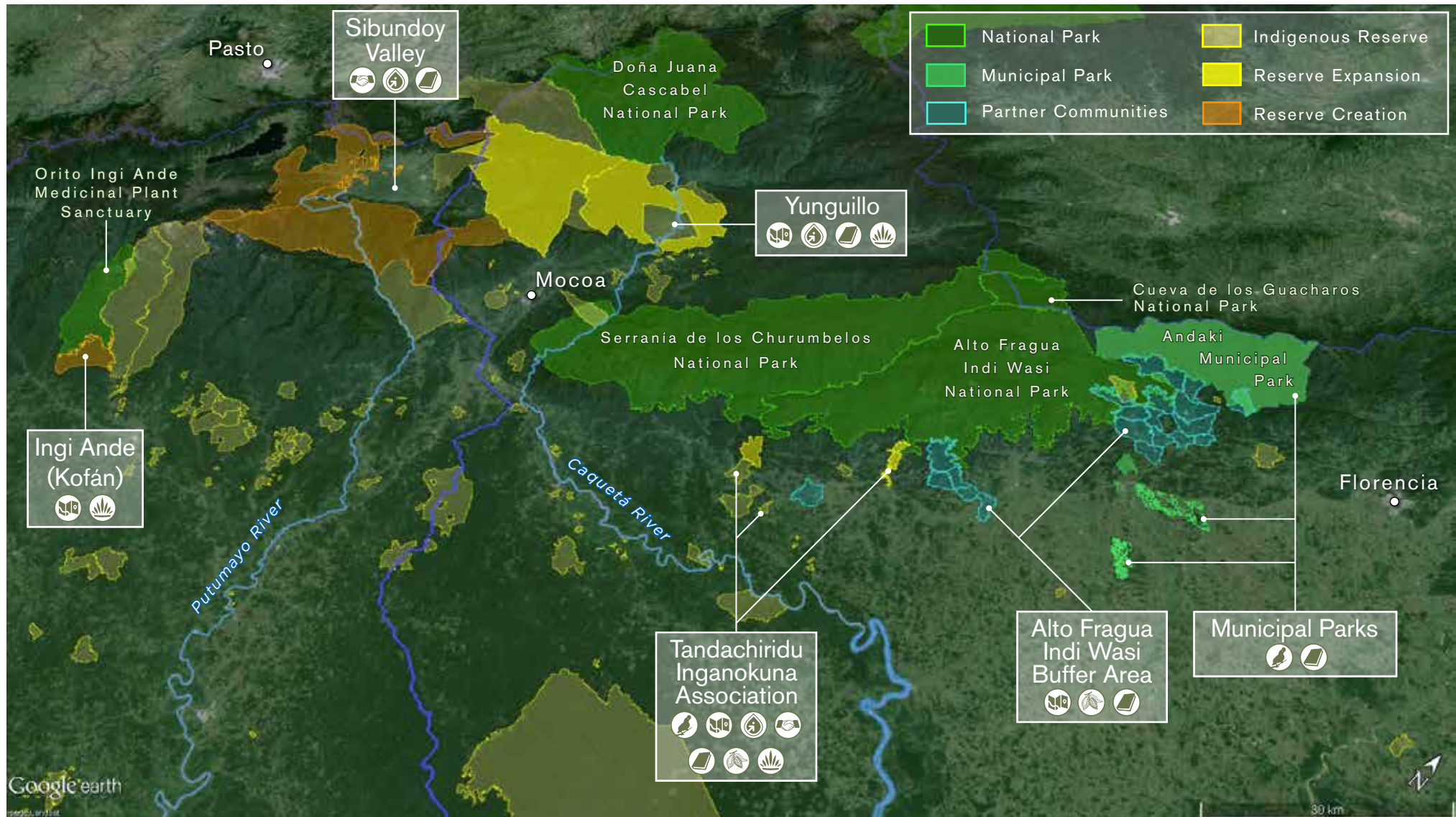
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Southern Colombia



Andes-Amazon Transition Region, Colombia



- Biodiversity Monitoring
- Collaborative Mapping
- Governance Support
- INCODER Land Titling

- Intercultural Education
- Sustainable Production
- Traditional Medicine



Supporting Traditional Agriculture and Maintaining Healthy Rivers in the Brazilian Amazon

In Brazil's Xingu Indigenous Reserve, ACT and our collaborator SynbioBrasil partner with the Waurá Indians of Ulupuene village to develop a sustainable village model for the 21st century in which ancestral practices are combined with modern technologies. Two 2014 focuses:

- Installation of an irrigation system to enable the Waurá to increase the variety of their cultivated plants, strengthening food security and improving community nutrition and health.
- Sponsoring Waurá monitoring expeditions along three rivers, during which they removed trash originating from beyond the reserve. The rivers provide the Waurá with fish that are their primary source of protein.

Sustainable Income Generation and Conservation in the Colombian Amazon

As part of a USAID-sponsored Net Zero Deforestation project in Caquetá, Colombia, ACT trained local indigenous people to implement sustainable production and conservation projects in eight communities. The projects emphasize the strengthening of traditional gardens, the implementation of agroforestry systems, the conversion of livestock areas and monoculture farmland to more sustainable uses, community income generation, and ecosystem sustainability. Through agreements signed by all participants, approximately 100,000 hectares were zoned for sustainable production and conservation.





Teaching Rainforest Children the Value of Local Native Plants

With generous financial support from Nature's Path, ACT completed a new publication in its series of Junior Park Ranger training manuals, focusing on plants. Educators use this tool to teach the medicinal, nutritional, and ecosystem value of local flora to children in five indigenous communities in Suriname's rainforest interior, all in the local indigenous languages. The Junior Park Ranger plants book complements a first book about animals, and the series will be completed with the publication of a third about the environment in the next year.

ACT is also working to make its educational materials accessible to children across the entire country. Along with other ACT educational publications, the Junior Park Ranger series was approved by Suriname's Ministry of Education for inclusion in its nationwide Environmental Education Box project—an initiative that distributes educational materials about Suriname's environment to all national primary schools.

Partnering With Guardians of Traditional Medicinal Plants and Ancestral Foods

ACT continues to provide institutional support to a union of 40 male indigenous healers and their apprentices from five tribes in the eastern Colombian Andes. ACT's assistance to the union, UMIYAC, allows participants to restore traditional medicinal practices in their communities, as well as to conduct health brigades to underserved, remote villages.



ACT also sponsors ASOMI—a union of more than 60 women and their apprentices from four regional tribes—in their efforts to preserve medical and cultural knowledge, increase sustainable income from handicrafts, and expand sustainable agricultural projects. In 2014, ACT sponsored ASOMI's annual assembly and provided funding for a larger kitchen, improved water filtration, and trails between facilities on their property, an important place of refuge and gathering for regional indigenous women.



Sustainable Land Management with Communities Near Alto Fragua Indi Wasi National Park

As part of a multiyear, USAID-funded project, ACT is developing sustainable land use planning with communities bordering Colombia's Alto Fragua Indi Wasi National Park in order to promote connectivity between forest fragments, protection of headwaters, and watershed restoration in the biodiversity-rich Andean Amazon transitional region. More than 200 rural families signed property management plans and three indigenous communities signed reservation management plans, placing more than 2,000 acres under sustainable management.

ACT also worked with these communities to build sustainable income through non-timber forest products such as honey and cacay nuts, and to introduce environmentally friendly technologies, organic fertilizers, native seeds, and agroforestry systems into local agriculture.

Land Purchases for the Kogi People

On the Colombian Caribbean coast, ACT works with the Kogi people to acquire culturally and ecologically critical sites in order to reestablish indigenous management. The properties provide critical environmental services, help maintain healthy fish populations in the estuaries (a primary source of food and income for local people), serve as nesting grounds for flamingos and crocodiles, and help maintain offshore coral reefs.



In 2014, ACT facilitated the purchase of an imminently threatened piece of land adjacent to the Kogi's *Jaba Tañiwashkaka* sacred site at the mouth of the Jerez River. The 67-acre property, Las Delicias, was slated to become a resort and marina. ACT is now working with the Gonawindúa Tayrona indigenous association to consolidate control and management of the Jaba Tañiwashkaka site. In total, the Kogi now manage 352 acres of coastal property.



Cultural & Environmental Education for Indigenous Youth

Indigenous communities in Colombia's Andean Amazon transition region are at particular risk of losing their traditional practices. In an effort to strengthen the culture and wellbeing of these communities, ACT and its local partner *Tandachiridu Inganokuna*—the association of Inga communities of Caquetá, Colombia—founded the Yachaikury Ethno-Education School in 2002.

In January 2014, the Ministry of Education granted Yachaikury public status without sacrificing the school's autonomy or its uniquely designed curriculum. Yachaikury thus became the first independently administered indigenous public school in the department of Caquetá. The institution's model is now being replicated in ten indigenous public schools in the region, creating an innovative network under association management. Yachaikury's faculty are training their new colleagues in effective ethno-education pedagogy and curriculum design.

Women Take the Lead: Sustainable Agriculture and Income Generation

In Suriname, accelerated climate change is resulting in altered flooding patterns, shifts in the growing and hunting seasons, and increases in the prevalence of devastating agricultural pests. To address these issues, ACT continues our partnership with indigenous women to enhance their traditional agricultural systems, improve food security, and generate income through the commercialization of ground pepper.



In 2014, ACT trained 20 new participants: 10 at the original project site in the village of Tepu and 10 at a new project site in the village of Apetina. These women worked in tandem with ACT's Shaman's Apprentices and Indigenous Park Guards to develop a more intensive ethnobotanical pest management plan. ACT also expanded agricultural projects to include the cultivation of vegetables.



Mapping Uncharted Lands

In Suriname, ACT initiated a partnership with a local foundation, Stichting Avittiemauw, to conduct participatory mapping fieldwork in the Matawaai Maroon community's territory along the Saramacca River. The project will last two years, and the resulting maps will allow the Matawaai to create a community development plan that considers areas of cultural and environmental importance. The maps may also be used to teach schoolchildren about tribal geography and history, collaborate with the government on land protection, launch tourist trips to the area for income generation, and train young hunters and agriculturists.

Throughout the year, ACT staff conducted 'krutus' or meetings in each of the major Matawaai villages to inform villagers about the project, and to gain valuable feedback about what the community would like to see on the maps. We also produced environmental pressures maps focusing on the expansion of small-scale gold mining in the region, as well as planned infrastructure projects like a road leading into the Matawaai territory along the upper Saramacca. These maps will be used to inform fieldwork expeditions planned for 2015, as well as future land use planning by the community.

Protecting Uncontacted Peoples

In two regions of the lowland Colombian Amazon, ACT works for the protection of isolated indigenous groups and their expansive territory. These uncontacted peoples are some of the most vulnerable populations in the world, with little to no immunity to common diseases that can prove fatal.

In 2010, in agreement with Colombian authorities, ACT experts helped verify the presence of isolated groups in Puré River National Park through overflights and satellite imagery analysis—methods that eliminate the need for potentially invasive overflights. Through partnerships with the community of the Curare - Los Ingleses indigenous reserve and the national parks system, ACT then implemented measures to stop outsiders from entering the territories of isolated tribes: five guard posts were constructed for staffing by national park guards and local indigenous people who monitor major entry points. ACT also has facilitated land management agreements between area indigenous associations and developed materials to educate local populations about the importance of protecting isolated peoples. Near Chiribiquete National Park, ACT now follows the same methodology with local indigenous communities.





Expanding and Improving the Indigenous Park Guard Program

ACT's Indigenous Park Guard (IPG) program provides Suriname's indigenous people with the opportunity to earn a living protecting their resources on their own terms, rather than through jobs in the destructive mining or logging industries. The guards are regularly engaged in creating basic maps, monitoring water quality, conducting inventories of plant and wildlife species, and collecting data on the wildlife trade.


The program allies IPGs with the government, promoting the case for indigenous land rights and providing the country its first real means to patrol its interior and southern borders. In 2014, ACT increased the number of guards from 15 to 25 in its four partner communities. Through regular trainings, these guards improved their ability to collect important geographical and environmental data. Additionally, ACT upgraded the infrastructure and tools available to the guards in all four villages.

Land Titling for Indigenous Communities in the Caquetá and Putumayo Departments

In the Colombian Andean Amazon transition region, indigenous communities are effective stewards of large tracts of forest and critically important areas for watershed conservation under pressure from resource extraction and development projects. By working with the government to process priority indigenous land claims, ACT enables indigenous peoples to remain in control of their ancestral lands and have peaceful access to the resources necessary to support their communities and their cultural traditions.



Throughout 2014, ACT worked with local communities to complete all official expansion prerequisites for an eightfold increase in the Yurayaco reserve of Caquetá, a doubling of the San Miguel reserve of Caquetá, and the long-awaited fourfold expansion of the Yunguillo reserve of Putumayo. Parallel to this process, ACT worked with the indigenous leadership of the Sibundoy Valley to jointly prepare the data and documents required by the government to make official decisions focused on the creation and expansion of Inga and Kamentsá reserves.

A woman with long dark hair and traditional yellow beaded jewelry is wading through a shallow river. She is carrying a large, dark, tangled bundle of aquatic plants under her arm. The background is a dense thicket of green foliage and trees.

Sustainable Traditional Village for the 21st Century

Xingu Salt: In the Xingu, minerals are in short supply. Thanks to a process developed by their ancestors, however, the Waurá are able to derive potassium chloride from plants found only in their rivers. Gathering these aquatic plants is labor-intensive and comes with risks—stingrays, caimans and anacondas thrive where the plants are found. Once the plants are harvested, they must be dried and then burned to extract the salt. The ashes are mixed with water and decanted to produce a mixture that is left to dry. Because of the special context, few people outside of the Waurá community have witnessed the process.

Nutrition and health are at the heart of ACT's collaboration with the Waurá Indians of Ulupuene village in the Brazilian Xingu. As with all indigenous communities, the Waurá's culinary practices are passed down as people come together to plant native seeds, harvest crops, and prepare meals. Oral history shared during meals includes background on how and why the community continues its traditional agricultural practices.

In 2014, ACT collaborated with the Waurá of Ulupuene to develop their village into a model for tribes throughout the region on how to build an independent community that protects its traditional lifestyle and depends minimally on outside resources. Intrinsically, food was an important topic.

When ACT first began working with the Ulupuene villagers, the members consumed almost exclusively fish and cassava. To preserve community nutrition against changing weather patterns, the Waurá needed to diversify their crops.

ACT and the Waurá built and planted traditional gardens filled with corn, pumpkins, peanuts, oranges, potatoes, cassava, and other crops traditionally grown by the Waurá's Arawak ancestors and by other groups in the Xingu. The Ulupuene villagers were able to acquire seeds and cuttings for their gardens during visits to other villages. In this way, the community will protect its autonomy and food security against threats presented by the modern world.


The Waurá's culinary practices are passed down as people come together to plant native seeds, harvest crops, and prepare meals.



The rise of Cacay: First championed by the late Harvard ethnobotanist Richard Evans Schultes more than 30 years ago, the fruit of the Amazonian tree *Caryodendron orinocense* is one of the most promising income-generating crops in lowland South America. Known locally as the cacay nut, it recently became a popular ingredient in luxury beauty products that fetch up to \$200 an ounce. ACT's facilitation of cacay cultivation by local peoples exemplifies our work to help communities combine local plant knowledge with modern science to restore degraded ecosystems, expand forest cover and generate local income.

Cacay as a Sustainable Alternative to Logging





We have worked with our indigenous partners to expand genetic diversity in crop gardens, augmenting the available food supply.



ACT's commitment to sustainable livelihoods in the Caquetá region of the Colombian Amazon began in 1996. Our efforts—which evolve in partnership with indigenous communities—respond to deeply felt needs such as food sovereignty and income generation.

The ongoing projects born from this close collaboration include agroforestry systems that maintain forest cover while producing edible and saleable items like Brazil nuts and acai, as well as the lesser known cacay (*Caryodendron orinense*). We have worked with our indigenous partners to expand genetic diversity in crop gardens, augmenting the available food supply while helping increase resistance to pests and diseases.

The commercialization activities create additional value around safeguarding food traditions and diversifying foods within the chagras (indigenous traditional gardens): additional income is generated in a way that perpetuates local culture.

Pepper Cultivation with the Matawaai Maroons

Maroons and Agriculture: The Maroons are descendants of formerly enslaved Africans who escaped from the coastal plantations and fought for their freedom some 250 years ago. The word “Maroon” comes from the Spanish word *cimarrón*—a term for runaway slaves in the Americas. The Matawaai, with whom ACT partners, are one of six Maroon populations in Suriname. Like the other Maroon groups, the Matawaai practice a unique style of agriculture which includes cultivation of local plants like pepper and cassava, along with foreign imports such as African-originated red rice.



ACT partners with 10 Matawaai villages on the upper Saramacca River in central Suriname to generate sustainable income through pepper production. Pepper production provides local people an alternative to joining the gold mining industry, which pollutes local lands with mercury and causes communities to abandon their traditional territories.

Previously established pepper projects in the villages of Tepu and Apetina taught us that pepper is an ideal product for two reasons: it is cheaply transported to Suriname's capital city Paramaribo, and it is a crop long cultivated by the communities.

To create their product, the Matawaai pick the pepper, mash it, dry it, and then grind it into a powder. The final product is a rich blend of five different pepper species.

Notably, the peppers are served with fresh-caught Anjumara fish almost daily in Matawaai houses (residents of the capital may hear this with envy, as the delicious Anjumara is overfished outside of the Matawaai territory and therefore a rare delicacy in Paramaribo).

ACT Suriname is providing samples of this pepper to local restaurants and tourist shops in an effort to build partnerships that will provide a reliable source of income to the Matawaai communities.





“The founding premise of ACT’s approach to rainforest conservation is simple and elegant: work with indigenous communities who apply countless generations of wisdom-based stewardship to the land, and do so such that the tribes not only survive, but thrive. The impacts of the Amazon on the global environment—including water supply, cloud production, increasing the sustainability of medicinal plant species, and serving as a storehouse for many staple food plants—are innumerable. ACT innovates by curating networks of indigenous tribes to coordinated action. In doing so, they ensure these leaders remain powerful stakeholders in the world as we know it, and that their invaluable cultures endure.”

—Michel Nischan, President/CEO
Wholesome Wave

“I truly believe that the Amazon is our last paradise. I am inspired by ACT’s staff because they partner directly with indigenous people to save the rainforest, rather than sitting behind a desk. These indigenous communities need their forests to survive, and ACT’s commitment to hands-on work with local partners makes it an extremely effective organization.”

—Nora Pouillon, Chef and Owner
Restaurant Nora

Trailblazers for Sustainable Livelihoods: ACT Board Members Revolutionize the Food Industry

Meet Michel Nischan

The James Beard 2015 Humanitarian of the Year, Michel founded the nonprofit Wholesome Wave, which created a network of 400 farmers' markets across the United States that provide healthier food to families and support local producers. Wholesome Wave developed an initiative that made food stamps worth twice their value at farmers' markets, as well as a prescription program that allows doctors to prescribe "health bucks" for fresh produce to patients who suffer from diet-related diseases like diabetes and obesity. Nischan is also the co-founder of the Chef Action Network (CAN), an organization focused on engaging chefs in the sustainable food movement.

Meet Nora Pouillon

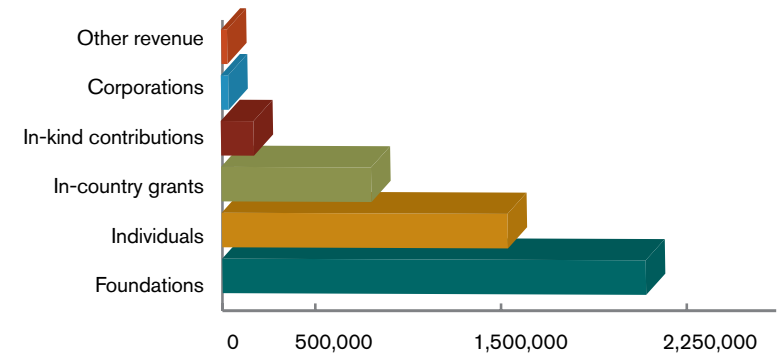
Founder of the first certified organic restaurant in the United States, Nora began her illustrious career simply by cooking at home for her husband and friends. She is a beautiful reminder that initiatives that start small can become revolutionary. Today, Nora is a leader in our nation's organic and local food movement and is the author of *My Organic Life: How a Pioneering Chef Helped Shape the Way We Eat Today*.



Financial Overview

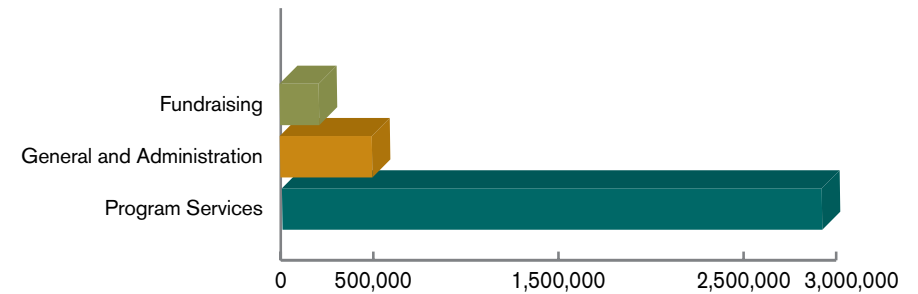
Support

	FY 2014		FY 2013	
	In US\$	Percentage	In US\$	Percentage
Foundations	2,305,102	47%	752,653	24%
Individuals	1,555,706	31%	1,780,748	57%
In-country grants	815,745	16%	513,758	16%
In-kind contributions	178,277	4%	–	0%
Corporations	40,292	1%	41,640	1%
Other revenue	32,560	1%	54,221	2%
Total Revenue	4,927,682	100%	3,143,020	100%

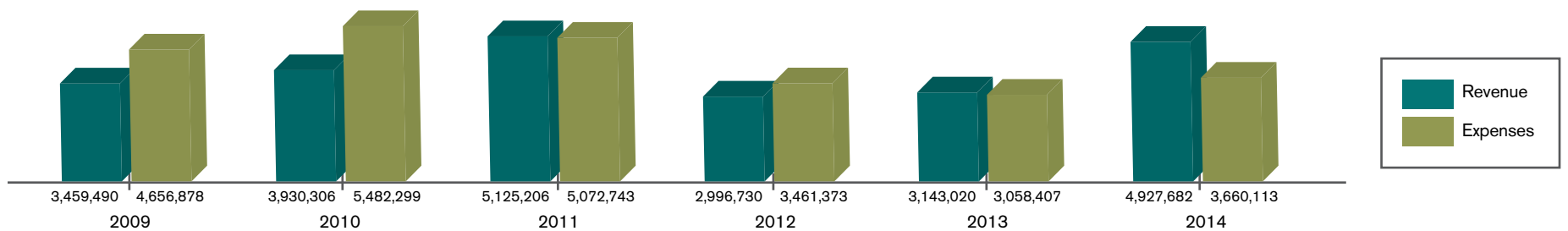


Organizational Efficiency

	FY 2014		FY 2013	
	In US\$	Percentage	In US\$	Percentage
Program services	2,944,176	80%	2,308,607	75%
General and administration	503,113	14%	573,683	19%
Fundraising	213,824	6%	176,117	6%
Total Expenses	3,660,113	100%	3,058,407	100%



Revenue and Expenses Trend



Combined Statement of Financial Position

For the Year Ending December 31

	2014	2013
	In US\$	In US\$
Cash and equivalents	2,183,541	1,313,321
Grants and pledges receivable	1,086,055	647,805
Property and equipment, net	97,171	146,462
Other assets	70,826	35,950
Total Assets	3,437,593	2,143,538
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	98,600	1,313,321
Deferred revenue	79,280	9,165
Deferred rent and lease incentives	51,299	100,457
Liabilities	229,179	202,693
Unrestricted	537,614	486,450
Temporarily restricted	2,670,800	1,454,395
Net Assets	3,208,414	1,940,845
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	3,437,593	2,143,538



Combined Statement of Activities

For the Year Ending December 31

	2014	2013
	In US\$	In US\$
Grants	3,295,445	1,655,768
Contributions	1,421,399	1,433,031
In-kind contributions	178,277	0
Investment income	26,034	41,566
Other	6,527	12,655
Total Revenue and Support	4,927,682	3,143,020
Program Services		
Biodiversity	1,863,850	1,102,759
Culture	588,519	642,765
Health	491,807	563,083
Program Services	2,944,176	2,308,607
Supporting Services		
General and administration	502,113	573,683
Fundraising	213,824	176,117
Supporting Services	715,937	749,800
Total Expenses	3,660,113	3,058,407
Change in Net Assets	1,267,569	84,613
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	1,940,845	1,856,232
Net Assets, End of Year	3,208,414	1,940,845

- Funds are presented according to the accrual method of accounting.
- ACT's audited financial statements, which reflect an unqualified opinion, can be obtained online at amazonteam.org or by calling (703) 522-4684.

ACT HEADQUARTERS

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Miranda Productions

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Author and journalist



Partner Organizations

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Alcaldía Municipal de Belén de los Andaquíes Caquetá, Colombia	Asociación de Cacaoteros de San José del Fragua Caquetá, Colombia	Comunidades Embera Caquetá, Colombia	Fundación Tierra Viva Caquetá, Colombia	Ministerie van Regionale Ontwikkeling Paramaribo, Suriname	Resguardo Curare Los Ingleses Amazonas, Colombia	Suriname-Netherlands Twinning Facility Paramaribo, Suriname
Alcaldía Municipal de Mocoa Putumayo, Colombia	Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana “La Chagra de la Vida” Putumayo, Colombia	Comunidades Nasa dispersas Caquetá, Colombia	Google Earth Outreach Mountain View, California	Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening, Grond en Bosbeheer: Dienst van 's Lands Bosbeheer / Stichting voor Bosbeheer en Bostoezicht Paramaribo, Suriname	Resguardo Huitoto Bajo Agua Negra Caquetá, Colombia	SynBio Brasília, Brazil
Alcaldía Municipal de San José del Fragua Caquetá, Colombia	Asociación de Médicos Indígenas Kofanes Putumayo, Colombia	Comunidades Pijao Caquetá, Colombia	Hogeschool Windesheim Zwolle, Netherlands	Resguardo Huitoto Coropoya Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Huitoto Huitorá Caquetá, Colombia	The Nature Conservancy Colombia Bogotá, Colombia
Alcaldía Municipal de Solano Caquetá, Colombia	Cabildo Indígena Huitoto Ismuina Caquetá, Colombia	Consejo Regional Indígena del Medio Amazonas Amazonas, Colombia	Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural Bogotá, Colombia	Resguardo Huitoto Manaye El Quince Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Huitoto Monochoa Caquetá, Colombia	Tropenbos International Suriname Paramaribo, Suriname
Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname Faculteit der Medische Wetenschappen Paramaribo, Suriname	Cabildo Kametzá Bijá de Mocoa Putumayo, Colombia	Consejo Regional Indígena del Ortegua Medio Caquetá Caquetá, Colombia	Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales de Colombia Bogotá, Colombia	Resguardo Huitoto Puerto Zabalo Los Monos Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Huitoto Arenosa Caquetá, Colombia	TrustLaw Connect London, United Kingdom
Asociación Indígena Koreguaje de Desplazados Caquetá, Colombia	Cabildo La Cerinda Caquetá, Colombia	Conservation International Suriname Paramaribo, Suriname	International Funders for Indigenous Peoples San Francisco, California	Resguardo Indígena Coreguaje La Teófila Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Inga de Yunguillo Putumayo / Cauca, Colombia	Universidad Nacional, Sede Amazonía Leticia, Amazonas
Asociación Indígena del Municipio de Solano Caquetá, Colombia	Cabildo La Esperanza Caquetá, Colombia	Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica Quito, Ecuador	Juntas de Acción Comunal de Belén de los Andaquíes y San José del Fragua Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Kogui-Malayo-Arhuaco La Guajira, Colombia	Resguardos Inga Yurayaco, San Miguel, Brisas, Cozumbe y Niñeras Caquetá, Colombia	Universidad de la Amazonía Caquetá, Colombia
Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Bajo Caquetá Caquetá, Colombia	Cabildos Inga Kamentsá del Alto Putumayo: San Francisco, Sibundoy, Colón, Santiago, San Andrés Putumayo, Colombia	Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Sur de la Amazonía Putumayo, Colombia	Medische Zending Suriname Paramaribo, Suriname	Resguardo Malayo-Arhuaco La Guajira, Colombia	Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	Universidad de los Andes Bogotá, Colombia
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Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas de Leguizamó y Alto Predio Putumayo Putumayo, Colombia	Comité Departamental Indígena del Caquetá Caquetá, Colombia	ESRI Redlands, California	Mesa REDD: Mecanismo de participación de la sociedad civil frente al cambio climático en Colombia Bogotá, Colombia	Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	Unión de Médicos Indígenas Yageceros de la Amazonia Colombiana Putumayo, Cauca and Caquetá, Colombia
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		Escuela Audiovisual Infantil Caquetá, Colombia		Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	World Wildlife Fund Guianas Paramaribo, Suriname
		Fondo Acción para la Protección Ambiental y la Niñez Bogotá, Colombia		Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	
		Fundación Juligón Bogotá, Colombia		Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	Resguardo Nasa Caquetá, Colombia	

In Memoriam: Daniel Matapí and Dr. Roberto Franco

On September 6, 2014, ACT lost two wonderful and beloved ACT colleagues.

Daniel Matapí served as a field coordinator for our work with indigenous groups of the department of Amazonas in Colombia. He was born and raised in the Amazon, spoke four languages, and was equally adept at training western scientists, negotiating with tribal leaders, launching field programs, and hacking trails through the jungle.

Dr. Roberto Franco was the leading authority on isolated tribes of the Colombian Amazon. He was a widely revered figure in Colombian academic circles, published several important books on Colombian tribes (*Los Carijonas de Chiribiquete* and *Cariba Malo: Episodios de resistencia de un pueblo indígena aislado del Amazonas*) and was a fearless and effective crusader for the protection of isolated tribes.

Both were treasured by their colleagues and are sorely missed.





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