

ANNUAL REVIEW

2006-2007

*The strongest hope of conserving
rainforests lies with local communities
living in and around the forest*



MESSAGE FROM STING

“IN THE LAST 50 YEARS – IN THE NAME OF PROGRESS AND PROFIT – A SINGLE GENERATION HAS WIPED OUT OVER HALF OF THE WORLD’S IRREPLACEABLE FORESTS. EVERY MINUTE 50 ACRES OF RAINFOREST IS DESTROYED. THE RAINFOREST PEOPLE WHO HAVE ALWAYS LIVED IN AND PROTECTED THE FOREST ARE BEING ROBBED OF THEIR HOMES, LIVELIHOODS, AND EVEN THEIR LIVES.”

Sting
Founding patron



PAOLO ROVERSI

THE RAINFOREST FOUNDATION MISSION

To support indigenous peoples and traditional populations of the world's rainforests in their efforts to protect their environment and fulfill their rights to land, life and livelihood.



The long-term protection of rainforests is inextricably linked with the basic human rights of people living in those forests.

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MESSAGE FROM OUR DIRECTOR

A renowned scientist once remarked that destroying tropical rainforests is like burning down one of the world's great libraries before any of the books have been read – such is the huge loss of 'genetic information' that occurs when the forest's plants, animals and insects disappear, often before they have even been identified by science.

The destruction is occasionally vivid and spectacular – such as when Brazilian rainforests are completely destroyed to be replaced with sterile fields of soya beans. But more often, the process is one of steady attrition, with small man-made 'holes' in the forest spreading out from roads.

Much damage is almost imperceptible, with the forest ecosystem slowly collapsing at the edges and along clearings, where the climate has become too hot and dry for plants and animals that normally need the cool damp forest interior. Recent global studies suggest that large blocks of rainforest still safe from 'death by fragmentation' are relatively limited, and fast declining. The evidence of the last 50 years shows that, once the rainforest is penetrated by roads, the forest will almost always be doomed.

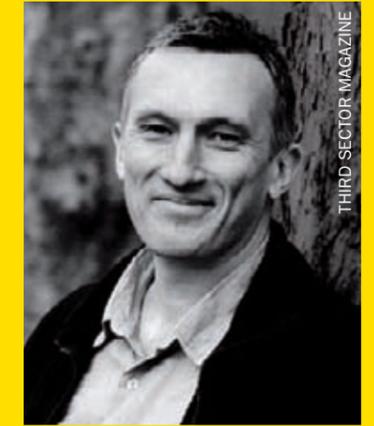
And we now know that burning forests also spells disaster for the planet as a whole, as it adds one-fifth of all greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, thus worsening global climate change.

The first people into the forest are usually timber companies. Although most tropical loggers only fell the few most valuable tree species – and leave a lot of other trees behind – they nevertheless bring with them roads, workers, clearings and poachers. The arrival of the timber industry is often the first kiss of death for intact rainforests.

Much has been said about making the tropical timber industry 'sustainable' and forest-friendly. But in reality, this has never happened and may not even be possible due to the complex ecology of tropical forests. The Rainforest Foundation therefore argues that attempts to 'reform' the tropical timber industry, through, for example, certification schemes such as the Forest Stewardship Council are mostly a waste of effort. We have published numerous reports showing how the timber industry damages the forest and the people living in it. We have demonstrated that local people can and do gain a better livelihood without the tropical timber industry – but more alternative ways of 'managing' rainforests still need to be found.

Slowly but surely, we are winning this argument; there is a growing consensus that the timber industry should be banished from the large areas of undamaged rainforests that remain. The timber industry is not always responsible for burning down the library – but it often provides the matches.

Simon Counsell
Executive Director



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

2006:

After intensive lobbying by the Rainforest Foundation about the threats to rainforests in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the UK government formally acknowledged that industrial logging “does not generate the desired economic, social and environmental benefits” and is exploring alternatives to industrial logging there.

In a landmark statement, the World Bank committed to the principle of “free, prior and informed consent” of forest communities on the use of their rainforest lands. The Bank was forced to reconsider its strategy for ‘developing’ Congo’s rainforests after Rainforest Foundation partners in DRC successfully initiated an official complaint against its destructive policies to the Bank’s Inspection Panel.

For the first time ever, the government of Cameroon recognised the legitimacy of Bagyeli ‘Pygmy’ forest communities by officially installing Bagyeli chiefs chosen by the communities themselves. This recognition is the first step towards gaining land rights.

OCDH, (the Congolese Observatory for Human Rights), the Rainforest Foundation’s main partner organisation in Congo-Brazzaville, was named French Human Rights Laureate for 2006. OCDH has directed Rainforest Foundation supported work which led to the government of Congo-Brazzaville becoming the first in Africa to draft a law recognising the rights of indigenous peoples.

2007 up to June:

Years of campaigning by the Rainforest Foundation galvanised international concern over the imminent destruction of the planet’s second largest rainforest. Elevated to the highest political level in 2007, our campaign to ‘Stop the Carve-up of the the Congo Rainforests’ drew the attention of key governments at an international summit in Brussels, helped convince the UK administration to pledge £50 million to conserve the Congo forests, and was taken up by Greenpeace, one of the world’s largest environmental organisations.

Rainforest protected:

Total area of land saved and protected for indigenous peoples with the help of the Rainforest Foundations

- Cameroon**
350 sq km protected as 10 community forests
- Madagascar**
260 sq km protected as community forests
- Brazil**
49,142 sq km protected as the Menkragnoti Reserve for the Kayapó Indians
4,940 sq km of the Panará Indians land protected
17,474 sq km of indigenous territory protected for the Ingaricó, Macuxi, Patamona, Taurepang, and Wapichana in the Raposa do Sol
- Peru**
9,712 sq km of Asháninka indigenous land protected in the Selva Central
- Venezuela**
34,000 sq km demarcated for protection in the Upper Caura river Basin
- Sumatra, Indonesia**
The Orang Rimba have their traditional lands demarcated and are granted use rights within the Bukit Duabelas Reserve – an area of 607 sq km

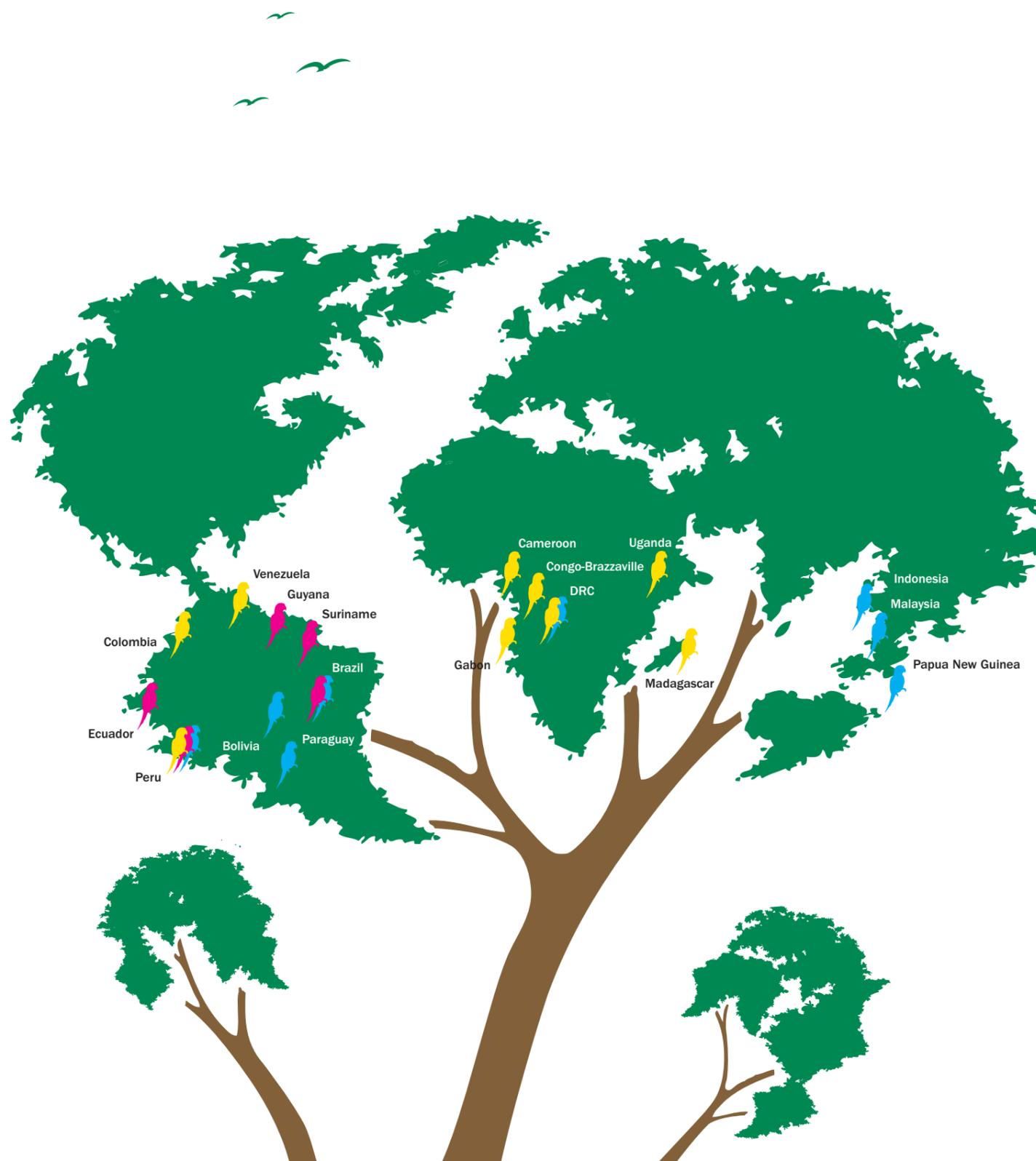
TOTAL: 116,485 sq km

Total area of land the Rainforest Foundations are in the process of protecting for indigenous peoples

- AFRICA**
- Democratic Republic of Congo**
Campaigning against the parcelling out of 600,000 sq km of DRC’s rainforest as logging concessions.
Helping communities across the country to map approximately 63,000 sq km
- SOUTH AMERICA**
- Southern Belize**
100 sq km of the Ak’Luum Forest to be protected for the Mayan Indians
- Brazil**
Projects in process to ensure the 27,974 sq km of the Xingu Park remains protected
96,649 sq km of rainforest for the Yanomami indigenous peoples
11,999 sq km in Verde para Sempre
109,668 sq km in Upper Rio Negro (municipality of Sao Gabriel da Cachiera)
6,070 sq km Waiãpi Indigenous Territory
4,940 sq km Panara Indigenous Territory
20,000 sq km Acre (majority of indigenous territories)
- Ecuador**
1,813 sq km in Kutuku for the Shuar
- Nicaragua**
811 sq km of in the Awas Tingi Territory
- Suriname**
1,000 sq km in the lower Marowijne region
- Peru**
28,000 sq km in Alto Purus National Park
7,700 sq km in Mashco-Piro Territorial Reserve
8,000 sq km in Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve
4,800 sq km in Murunahua Territorial Reserve
- South East Asia and Melanesia**
- Indonesia**
607sq km Bukit Duabelas National Park, Sumatra
3,000 sq km Bulang area, Sulawesi
- Papua New Guinea**
3,000 sq km Managalas plateau

TOTAL AREA IN THE PROCESS OF BEING PROTECTED: 999,131 sq km
OVERALL TOTAL AREA PROTECTED/IN PROCESS OF BEING PROTECTED: 1,115,616 sq km

Key



THE RECORD MUST BE SET STRAIGHT THAT INDUSTRIAL LOGGING DOES NOT ALLEVIATE POVERTY - IT ESCALATES IT. NOR DOES IT HELP PROTECT FORESTS AGAINST MORE DESTRUCTIVE FORCES, SUCH AS AGRICULTURE, AS LOGGED FORESTS ALMOST ALWAYS END UP BEING

DESTROYED COMPLETELY.

TACKLING DEFORESTATION

Challenges:

- If deforestation continues at the current rate, there will be no more rainforests by 2050.
- If we lose forests, we lose the fight against climate change. Tropical deforestation is the second largest cause of CO₂ emissions.
- Industrial exploitation for timber is one of the biggest threats to rainforests worldwide.

Our work:

- Since it was founded in 1989, the Rainforest Foundation has helped indigenous and local communities to protect 116,485 square kms of rainforest – an area greater than the size of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland combined.
- The total area in the process of being protected is 999,131 sq km.
- The Rainforest Foundation tackles deforestation locally and globally. Locally we help forest communities to gain land rights, challenge logging companies and establish agreements on forest use. Globally, we campaign to influence national and international laws to protect rainforests and their inhabitants.
- Our long-running campaign to 'Stop the Carve-up of the Congo Rainforests' has focused international attention on the impending destruction of the planet's second largest rainforest.
- We have published and widely disseminated a series of reports to tackle deforestation on issues including climate change; forest peoples' rights and economic alternatives to industrial logging.

“LOGGING IN THE CONGO IS NOT AN APPROPRIATE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOR EITHER THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY OR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF RAINFORESTS.”

Théopile Gata Dikulukila

Forest advisor for CENADEP Rainforest Foundation partner organisation in DRC

TACKLING DEFORESTATION

Democratic Republic of Congo: When the bulldozers arrive

In the Batwa ‘Pygmy’ village of Yayolo in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), community members were the last to know that their rainforest had been handed over to a logging company. At no stage were they consulted or even informed that the government had assigned to the loggers the forests their ancestors had inhabited for centuries. It had been sold out from underneath them...and with it their livelihoods and culture.

This tragedy is just one of many unrolling in DRC. Although inhabited by many millions of people, the rainforests in the DRC have largely been spared the destruction that has ravaged Amazonia, Borneo and much of Africa. But as the country slowly begins reconstruction after years of chaos and war, the forests are coming under intense pressure.

More than 160,000 sq km of illegal logging titles have already been handed out to industrial loggers since a moratorium on further concessions was issued by the government in 2002. A total of 600,000 sq km – an area the size of France – are at risk.

The Congolese government is currently reviewing all the existing concessions. At the same time, the Rainforest Foundation with its local partner organisations, has helped forest communities to investigate and report on the human rights abuses that forest communities are suffering at the hands of logging companies. The report calls for forest management that puts community rights to the fore.



“OUR MAPS ARE IMPORTANT BECAUSE THEY SHOW THE WORLD THAT WE ARE HERE.”

Members of Alibuku village
Orientale Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo

SECURING LAND

Challenges:

- Most indigenous forest communities lack secure rights to the lands they have inhabited and protected for hundreds, even thousands of years.
- Forest communities are driven off their lands to make way for logging concessions, mining operations, national parks and dams – with no recourse to reclaim their territories.
- The limited land rights existing in most South American countries are undermined by the laborious processes required to gain legal land titles. Exclusions as blatant as allowing oil exploration without community consent make a mockery of ‘so-called’ land rights.

Our work:

- The Rainforest Foundation strengthens the land tenure of forest peoples so they can defend their communities against outside pressures like logging and mining.
- In the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Kenya, Venezuela and Peru, we are supporting community mapping as a tool for securing forest lands. In the central Selva region of Peru, our work with partner organisations has helped protect over 1 million hectares of fragile rainforest – a testimony to the power of mapping.



A simple geographical positioning device used by local people to map their forests that costs £79 can save rainforest homelands; the most powerful anti-logging device in the world!

Democratic Republic of Congo: Mapping success

Deep in the rainforests of Orientale Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), residents of Alibuku village are producing accurate digital maps of the forests where they live so they can defend their community. They are among the 35 million people dependent on DRC’s rainforest for their livelihoods. Forest communities like theirs risk being robbed of their traditional lands by ‘zoning’ that will divide the country’s vast rainforests into regions for logging and nature conservation.

That is why the Rainforest Foundation and 25 local partner organisations are working with more than 100 forest communities across DRC to literally “get themselves on the map”. Area by area, forest communities are assembling a different kind of map – a map illustrating their presence across the massive Congolese rainforest. So far about 3,000 sq km has been documented and a further 60,000 sq km of indigenous rainforest land will be mapped by the end of 2009. These maps – the precursor to gaining land rights – will lay the basis for forest management that will put forest communities at its centre.

This project was supported by the UK Department for International Development.

REALISING RIGHTS

Challenges:

- Lacking official identity papers, forest peoples are often not recognized as citizens and cannot claim their rights – even their basic human rights. Without rights, they are easily robbed of their rainforest lands...and even their lives.
- Forest peoples often face rampant discrimination and suffer violence including torture, slave-like conditions and unlawful imprisonment.
- Forest peoples often don't see a penny of compensation for loss of their rainforests. Unaware of forest laws, they also lose out on forest taxes they can claim.

Our work:

- The Rainforest Foundation supports partner NGOs to help forest communities obtain official status and realise their rights to land, livelihood, healthcare, education and representation.
- We help forest peoples to uphold their rights, recover their rainforest lands and fight discrimination and abuses through a range of projects including training, supporting legal fieldworkers, mapping of their rainforest lands and influencing laws and forest policies.
- We help forest communities claim revenues from forest exploitation to benefit village development projects.

Cameroon: Rights to justice

Timber companies in Cameroon literally get away with manslaughter because forest peoples have no citizenship rights and therefore do not officially exist.

In a benchmark case, the Rainforest Foundation's Cameroonian partner CED successfully supported a forest community in obtaining compensation for the families of two Baka Pygmy men killed by a speeding logging truck. Tragedies like this happen all too often because logging truck drivers – paid by the load – rush recklessly along muddy roads in the race to earn more money.

Logging companies traditionally refuse to compensate indigenous peoples for the destruction of their forests - and even for loss of lives - because they have no proof of identity. In most cases, logging companies prevail because the judicial system is slow and costly, and most Pygmy communities don't have the resources to seek justice.

In this case, CED helped the victims' families to prosecute the logging company and supported them throughout the lengthy judicial process. They also assisted them in gaining identity papers. This major symbolic victory for the rights of Cameroon's Baka, Bakola and Bagyeli 'Pygmies' also raised awareness throughout Cameroon of the injustices suffered by forest peoples.

This project was supported by the Big Lottery Fund.



FILIP VERBELEN/GREENPEACE

“WE ARE HELPING BAKA PEOPLE TO REALISE THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS AND FIGHT INJUSTICE. IT IS NECESSARY TO PUSH, PUSH, PUSH.”

Serge Bouopda

Former legal fieldworker and policy officer, CED, Cameroon

RAISING FOREST PEOPLES' VOICES

“BY WORKING TOGETHER ACROSS CONGO, LOCAL ORGANISATIONS REINFORCE THE POWER OF THEIR MESSAGES TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHER AUTHORITIES.”

Jean de Dieu Wasso
Rainforest Foundation Project Coordinator, DRC

Challenges:

- Forest peoples are excluded from decisions about their forests.
- Forest peoples' views, needs and experience are rarely recognised – even in the very projects designed to support them.
- Local 'on-the-ground' organisations working effectively with forest peoples often lack access to the support and international outreach that could benefit their work.

Our work:

- Worldwide we work with more than 40 independent local and national NGOs, and indigenous peoples' organisations.
- We aim to strengthen local groups to help them to be heard and acknowledged in local, national and international arenas.
- Rainforest Foundation partner organisations play a facilitating role for local indigenous peoples' groups, transmitting knowledge and skills to help them work more effectively.

Democratic Republic of Congo: Voices united for forests

Forest peoples' views are at last being heard in national and international debates following the Rainforest Foundation's work with local organisations in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Audiences including two presidents of the World Bank (Paul Wolfowitz and James Wolfensohn); ministers at the 2007 Brussels conference on the fate of DRC's forests; MPs and national leaders are hearing what people inhabiting Congo's rainforests have to say about the future of their forests. And they are listening.

The World Bank is reconsidering its strategy for 'developing' Congo's rainforests after representatives of indigenous forest groups challenged its destructive policies and brought

an official complaint to the Bank's Inspection Panel. As a result, the Bank recently agreed – for the first-time ever – to consult Congo's forest communities on the use of their rainforest lands.

By bringing together local people for discussions and training, the Rainforest Foundation ensures that representatives of DRC's 'Pygmy' communities are aware of and represented on the issues that effect them most – forest policy, forest management, human rights.

Our support of projects like Africapacity linking 10 local Congolese groups and the Natural Resources Network, uniting Congo's non-governmental organisations, creates a voice for rainforests and their inhabitants.



Rainforest destruction is the second largest man-made source of greenhouse gases – the cause of global warming – according to Sir Nicholas Stern in his report to the UK Government on the Economics of Climate Change. Deforestation accounts for one-fifth of all CO₂ emissions, producing even more emissions than all of the fuel-burning vehicles on the planet, the report says.

'Clouds on the Horizon', a report published by the Rainforest Foundation in 2007, revealed for the first time what effects specific policies concerning areas of rainforest would have on the global climate. We showed that allowing logging companies to get hold of forests in the Congo could, over a period of years, result in the release of up to 6 billion tonnes of carbon – as much as one year's total global emissions.

Rainforest countries argue that, by protecting rainforests, they are helping the entire planet by preventing further climate change – but that they incur the costs of this by not exploiting timber or other forest resources. The Rainforest Foundation is working to find ways that forest dependent people in countries such as the Congo can profit from the existence of their forests without having to damage them and harm global climate patterns.



SUPPORTING FOREST COMMUNITIES

Challenges:

- In some areas, the very existence of rainforests today is evidence that forest communities are effective forest managers.
- The forest management skills of indigenous communities are rarely officially recognized or accepted.
- Industrial logging, agricultural clearance, oil and gas exploration, government policies and even nature conservation are evicting the very people from the forest who have been its custodians for centuries.
- Forest communities urgently need help in resisting mounting pressures and intrusions from commercial interests and governments.
- Evicted and landless forest peoples are living in poverty, unable to access the natural forest resources which they rely on for their livelihoods.

Our work:

- The Rainforest Foundation promotes official recognition of the local knowledge and traditional methods used by indigenous and traditional forest communities to sustain rainforests.
- The Rainforest Foundation helps forest peoples to develop and protect sustainable livelihoods through community-based enterprises and the sensitive use of forest resources.
- With partner organisations, we support forest communities in negotiating with timber companies, government and other agencies so they can protect their forests from threats like logging, oil exploration and settlers.

Peru: Defending forest lands

Fragile Peruvian rainforests considered to be the lands of the Asháninka and Machiguenga peoples for the last 3,000 years risk imminent exploitation. Threatened by logging, oil and gas exploration, roads, illegal coca farms and invasions of settlers, the rainforests of the Central Selva region, near the headwaters of the Amazon River, are facing unprecedented economic and social pressures. Seventy percent of the Peruvian Amazon is currently slated for oil exploration.

Since 1998, the Rainforest Foundation has been working with local partner ACPC to help local forest communities demarcate their lands and gain legal protection for them. To date, 1 million hectares of rainforest lands have been protected in indigenous reserves and a new national park.

But protecting rainforests does not stop with government-granted land titles. We are working alongside the Asháninka and Machiguenga peoples to help them with the challenges and pressures they face in protecting their lands in the long-term. We are helping the communities to plan for themselves how their lands will be used – such as how to negotiate with timber companies and to have a role in the management of the new national park. That requires skills in handling new threats, as well as confidence in negotiating with local, regional and national authorities.

“THE FOREST IS MY MARKET, MY HOUSE, MY PHARMACY – IT IS EVERYTHING.”

José Antunez, Ashaninka leader, Peru



IN CENTRAL AFRICA, ALMOST NO COMMUNITY LIVING IN THE FOREST HAS THEIR TRADITIONAL RIGHTS TO LAND AND RESOURCES RECOGNISED IN FORMAL LAW, DESPITE HAVING LIVED THERE FOR MANY HUNDREDS OR EVEN THOUSANDS OF YEARS. PEOPLES' TENURE ON THEIR LAND IS WEAK AND THEY CAN BE DISPLACED TOO EASILY TO MAKE WAY FOR LOGGING OR MINING OPERATIONS, OR A NATIONAL PARK OR DAM.

Challenges:

- Many national laws and policies ignore the rights of forest peoples.
- National policies are frequently developed with a very limited vision about how forests can be managed: this vision often sees forests as sources of timber only and neglect the social and cultural importance of forests.
- All too often, the way that laws on forests are applied penalises community members and ignores the abuses of large businesses such as logging companies.
- Local people are often unaware of the rights that they do have, or how to make use of them to protect their local environment.

Our work:

- Working in partnership with local NGOs, indigenous peoples groups and experts, we work to improve laws and policies to protect the rights of forest peoples.
- The Rainforest Foundation helps to ensure that forest peoples have a say in the creation or changes to legislation and policies that impact on them.
- We campaign at national and international levels for improvements to forest law and land policy.

“WHAT WE HAVE DONE HERE IS A MESSAGE OF HOPE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE FROM EVERY PART OF CONGO.”

Batwa participant workshop on the new law, Congo-Brazzaville, May 2006

Congo-Brazzaville: The 'right' legislation

The final text of ground-breaking legislation aimed at protecting the rights of indigenous peoples is on its way to the Parliament of Congo-Brazzaville in Central Africa. Championed by the Rainforest Foundation, it will be the first law in Africa to guard against the rampant discrimination, exploitation and violence endured by indigenous peoples.

Congolese human rights groups and indigenous activists supported by the Rainforest Foundation inspired and influenced the law after an alarming report from our local partner, the Congolese Human Rights Observatory (OCDH), in 2003 revealed abuses suffered by 'Pygmy' peoples.

The law has been developed with participation of forest communities in all the major regions of Congo. Indigenous communities were consulted on issues like equality, citizenship, self-governance, cultural integrity, land and natural resources, and social and economic rights by teams trained by the Rainforest Foundation. We have also employed international legal experts to ensure that the new law complies with international standards.

The high level of engagement from the Congo-Brazzaville government and Congolese civil society is a key factor in the progress so far. The new law is due to be passed during 2007.

But the law itself will not be enough. The next hurdle for Congo's indigenous peoples and their allies will be to support the implementation of the law. Our challenge for the next few years is to ensure that the first law in Africa recognising indigenous peoples' rights is put into practice.

This project is supported by the UK Department for International Development.

ACCOUNTS

Gathering funds 2006:

For the first time ever, the Rainforest Foundation UK's income has topped £1 million – this is thanks to the generosity of the many organisations and individuals who believe in our work.

Grants £955k

The Rainforest Foundation UK received generous grants from the Rainforest Foundation Fund (a Foundation managed by founding patrons Sting and Trudie Styler), Big Lottery and Comic Relief. The UK government's Department for International Development (DFID) provided two grants for our work in Central Africa.

Events £154k

In 2006 Rainforest Foundation fundraising events were an important source of income. The glamorous fashion-inspired Respoke Bespoke fundraising event at Claridges raised £60,000. 2,500 runners registered for our 10k run in Regents Park raising £70,000, making it the most successful run to date.

Donations from individuals and legacies £58k

More supporters than ever donated to the Rainforest Foundation in 2006. Our cost effective online donation scheme 'Protect an Acre' raised a further £4,460.

Company donations £11k

Many businesses and their staff donated funds to the Rainforest Foundation. An initial £7,000 was raised through teaming up with Dorling Kindersley, sales of whose beautiful photographic book 'Rainforest' by Thomas Marent, helped to raise funds for the Foundation.

TOTAL INCOME: £1.19 million



Channelling funds 2006:

The Rainforest Foundation strives to make sure all its hard-won income goes towards saving rainforest lands for indigenous forest peoples. The vast majority – about 78% of expenditure – goes directly to projects working with, and campaigning for, a rights based approach to saving rainforests.

In 2006 the bulk of our projects were based in the Congo Basin countries of Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Most of the remaining funds are spent on information, education and fundraising activities.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE: £1.08 million

Congo Basin programme £793,492

Information, education & fundraising £214,042

Campaigning £32,759

Management & administration £25,215

Amazon Basin programme £15,676

FINANCIAL RESULTS

In 2006 we spent £1,081,184 on our work which included £832,104 on Projects and Campaigns; £214,042 on Information, Education and Fundraising and £25,215 on Management and Administration.

The Rainforest Foundation received a total income of £1.19 million during 2006 so we have a small surplus of £104,722 which was added to our general reserves.

At 31 December 2006 we held fixed assets of £16,245 and current assets (such as cash and money due from donors) of £344,669.

Against this we had creditors of £35,443. This results in net current assets of £309,226.

TOTAL RESERVES: £325,471

Reserves enable us to make long-term commitments to projects and also protect us against financial and economic downturns.

Unrestricted funds (£136,898) provide us with working capital to finance day to day activities. Restricted funds (£188,573) are earmarked for particular projects and are carried over for spending in the next financial year.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	£	2006 £	£	2005 £
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets	-	16,243	-	4,132
Investments	-	2	-	2
	-	16,245	-	4,134
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors - due within one year	224,320	-	36,718	-
Cash at bank and in hand	120,349	-	197,311	-
	344,669	-	234,029	-
Current liabilities				
Creditors - due within one year	35,443	-	17,414	-
Net current assets	-	309,226	-	216,615
Total assets less current liabilities	-	325,471	-	220,749
RESERVES				
Unrestricted	-	136,898	-	110,579
Restricted	-	188,573	-	110,170
Total reserves	-	325,471	-	220,749

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Unrestricted £	Restricted £	2006 £	2005 £
INCOMING RESOURCES				
Generated funds				
Voluntary income				
Donations and grants	30,803	-	30,803	54,186
Activities for generating funds				
Events etc	193,068	-	193,068	177,173
Investment income	6,675	-	6,675	5,515
Charitable activities				
Grants and contracts	88,061	867,299	955,360	566,608
Total incoming resources	318,607	867,299	1,185,906	803,482
RESOURCES EXPENDED				
Costs of generating funds				
Costs of generating voluntary income	9,823	-	9,823	27,993
Fundraising and events	214,042	-	214,042	123,200
Charitable activities	39,046	793,058	832,104	547,822
Governance costs	25,215	-	25,215	-
Management and administration	-	-	-	48,712
Total resources expended	288,126	793,058	1,081,184	747,727
Net incoming resources before transfers	30,481	74,241	104,722	55,755
Transfers between funds	(4,162)	4,162	-	-
Net movement in funds	26,319	78,403	104,722	55,755
Fund balances brought forward	110,579	110,170	220,749	164,994
Fund balances carried forward	136,898	188,573	325,471	220,749

A BIG THANK YOU

TO ALL OUR VOLUNTEERS,
PARTNERS AND SUPPORTERS

Trusts, foundations and charities:

The following gave upwards of £1,000 in 2006

The Baring Foundation, Big Lottery Fund, Comic Relief, Forest Monitor, Jervis House of Kings School, Canterbury, Langdale Trust, The Orr Mackintosh Foundation, Plant Trees Save Planet, The Rainforest Foundation – Norway, The Rainforest Foundation Fund

Many other trusts, foundations and charities also supported us

Companies:

The following gave upwards of £1,000 in 2006

Bioforce (UK) Ltd, Dorling Kindersley, Happy Computers, Maltapost

The following companies and designers gave generous gifts in-kind in 2006

Basso & Brooke, Bernstock Speirs, Clinique La Prairie, Coutts, Discovery Initiatives, Robert Cary-Williams, Giles Deacon, Gina, Ghost, JN Productions, Lulu Guinness, Madonna, Julien MacDonald, Morgan Stanley, Jenny Packham, Per Aquum Resorts, Sting, Tango Design, Julie Verhoeven, Kevin Westenberg, Virgin Unlimited

Partner organisations:

Cameroon

CEFAID, CED, CADDAP, PERAD, CADER, AAFEBEN, ORADER, GVC, FODER

Colombia

CENSAT

Congo-Brazzaville

OCDH, APAC

Democratic Republic Of Congo

CENADEP, Réseau CREF, Héritiers de la Justice, OSAPy, OCEAN, CEDEN, CRONGD, GASHE, CIDB, ERND, UEFA, AAPDMAC, PIDP, CAMV, ROPY, SIPA, CPAKI, COPPI-Kivu, ARAP, APED, CEPECO, ADCN

Gabon

Brainforest

Madagascar

CCDN

Peru

ACPC, COMARU, CARE, CART, Shinai

Uganda

Environmental Alert
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