Mission

AIDA uses the law to protect the environment and communities suffering from environmental harm throughout Latin America. We combine legal work with education and alliance-building initiatives. Advocacy at international institutions and tribunals leads governments to strengthen flawed policies. Reports and technical assistance empower communities and policy-makers with knowledge needed to make responsible choices. Added capacity helps nonprofit organizations to enforce environmental laws and regulations when governments can’t or won’t get the job done. This strategic approach creates lasting progress in our hemisphere. AIDA’s board members and participating organizations broadly represent the Americas; our team members work in eight nations.

“...AIDA thinks strategically about case selection, pursuing high-need, high-impact cases that can set replicable precedents. Thanks to AIDA’s perseverance, their cases are poised to push the Inter-American Human Rights System into new areas of law. Brick by brick, AIDA is making a critical contribution.”

- Roxanne Turnage, Executive Director / CS Fund
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How exciting it is to present this special 15th Anniversary Annual Report! As we look back not only on the past year, but also on AIDA’s history as an organization, we are proud and honored to be part of the successes in this report. While not a comprehensive overview of all we have achieved, this report looks at some of our key victories through the years. The stories here illustrate the many ways that people working together, supported by attorneys experienced in international law, can make the world healthier and more sustainable.

In partnership with participating organizations and communities throughout the hemisphere, AIDA has established valuable precedents that extend well beyond particular cases. Our legal victories have prevented both immediate and future environmental and human rights violations, and led to remedies for affected communities.

For example, in just the past twelve months AIDA’s work has helped to bring about these major developments:

• The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights remains autonomous and independent after some members of the Organization of American States had sought to weaken its authority;

• International watchdogs at the United Nations and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights have begun working to ensure that Brazil respects the human rights of indigenous groups who would be displaced by Belo Monte, a mega-dam in construction;

• The Supreme Court of Panama restored Panama Bay’s status as a wildlife refuge, protecting an ecosystem of international importance and giving higher priority to environmental protection than to development of tourism projects; and

• The ombudsman overseeing the World Bank Group’s International Finance Corporation (IFC) is conducting an audit to determine whether the IFC followed its own policies for ensuring environmental and social sustainability when agreeing to finance a destructive mining project in Colombia.

These accomplishments would not be possible without you, our dedicated supporters: the individual donors, volunteers, foundations, and partner organizations that all contribute to progress. Thank you all for being part of AIDA.

Warmly,

Anna Cederstav

Astrid Puentes Riaño
Letter From the Board President

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I congratulate everyone on the AIDA team on the successes of 15 years! They and their achievements are an inspiration and testament to the power of legal advocacy, collaboration, and the use of international law.

It’s important to recognize that in addition to its legal victories, AIDA’s successes include the many positive changes brought about by its work to build capacity for effective action in the region. AIDA’s publications, which provide information about environmental, legal, and human rights issues and strategies, have proved critical to the success of advocates throughout Latin America. AIDA’s workshops have provided training in the use of legal and communications tools as key parts of a comprehensive campaign strategy that gets results. And the legal advice and support AIDA provides to communities and other organizations strengthens their ability to create lasting environmental protections.

Each and every one of you who has supported AIDA—from signing a petition, to sharing information and expertise, to making a donation—have played a part in making these accomplishments possible.

We couldn’t do it without you. Thank you for your commitment to protecting environmental and human health in Latin America.

Sincerely,

Rafael Gonzalez Ballar
Endangered Green Sea Turtles Saved  
Costa Rica, 1999

Ancient Native Forest Protected  
Chile, 2001

Coastal Wetlands Preserved  
Costa Rica, 2002

Indiscriminate Pesticide Spraying Curtailed  
Colombia, 2000-2008

Toxic Emissions Reduced and Measures to Protect Human Health Strengthened  
Peru, 1998-2013

Dam Canceled In the Interest of Environmental and Human Rights Protection  
Mexico, 2005-2012

15 Years of Progress
Nesting Beaches for Leatherback Turtles Saved from Bulldozers
Costa Rica, 2008

Destructive Aquaculture Projects Stopped
Mexico & Costa Rica, 2008

Forestry Law Declared Unconstitutional
Colombia, 2008

Environmental Justice Network Established
Colombia, 2010

Constitution Amended to Improve the Protection of the Human Right to a Healthy Environment
Mexico, 2011

Right to Give Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Strengthened
Brazil, 2010-2013

Freshwater Source for Millions Saved from Destructive Mine
Colombia, 2009-2011

Prior Environmental Impact Assessment Required for Informed Consent
Colombia, 2009-2012

Massive Tourist Development Stopped in Wetlands of International Importance
Mexico, 2011-2012

Ancient Reef Ecosystem Saved from Destruction
Mexico, 2011-2012

Destructive Agriculture Stopped in Biodiversity Hotspot
Ecuador, 2007

The forests of Cocora Valley, Colombia (ToniFlap / Istockphoto)

Tarahumara mother and child in Mexico (eyecrave / Istockphoto)

Protesters against the Belo Monte dam in Brazil (International Rivers)

Aztec man in Mexico City (Chameleonseye / Shutterstock)
Marine Protection

The impact of our work during the past two years has been significant. Our achievements have included:

School of bigeye trevally in the rich waters of Mexico's Cabo Pulmo
(Hoatzinexp / Istockphoto)
Costa Rica, 1999

Endangered Green Sea Turtles Saved

Green sea turtles have inhabited Earth since the age of the dinosaurs—and now they’re in grave danger of extinction. Costa Rica, which contains critical habitat for one of the largest populations of green sea turtles, allowed the legal slaughter of 1,800 each year. AIDA collaborated with CEDARENA and local partner groups to challenge Costa Rican law in a case that went all the way to the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court. CEDARENA and AIDA presented evidence of harm and established that the law violated the constitutional right to an environment that is healthy and “in ecological equilibrium.” The Court annulled the law and established three key precedents by upholding the right to a healthy environment, enforcing international conservation treaties, and confirming the principle that preventing harm now is better than trying to cure it later.

Costa Rica, 2002

Coastal Wetlands Preserved

In 2002, Costa Rica’s president declared the country “an ecological leader, not a petroleum farm.” The statement came shortly after Costa Rica’s rejection of a proposal from two U.S. petroleum companies to extract crude oil from the Caribbean coast. The Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, which oversees the international treaty for wetlands protection, requested that Costa Rica consider the impacts of coastal oil drilling on sensitive wetlands. AIDA, CEDARENA, and the Asociación de Lucha Antripetrolera (ADELA) prompted the Secretariat’s intervention by submitting a petition that documented the disastrous consequences oil extraction would
have on these fragile ecosystems. Even though the Ramsar Secretariat had no procedure for handling this type of civil-society complaint, this case established a process that AIDA and others have used successfully in later cases in Belize, Mexico, and Panama.

Costa Rica, 2008

Nesting Beaches for Leatherback Turtles Saved from Bulldozers

In 2008, developers set their sights on the National Leatherback Turtle Park in Costa Rica, one of the most important turtle-nesting sites in the eastern Pacific Ocean. They planned to build on the beaches where leatherback turtles, a critically endangered species, lay their eggs. The builders had received local zoning approval for their plans. AIDA, along with its local partner organization CEDARENA and the Leatherback Trust, joined in a campaign that ended with a double success: The court ordered the government to take control of private lands that lay within park boundaries, and annulled the zoning regulation—siding with the turtles against commercial interests that threatened protected territory.

Mexico & Costa Rica, 2009-2012

Massive Tourist Development Stopped in Wetlands of International Importance

Mexico’s Marismas Nacionales and Laguna Caimanero have been listed as wetlands of international importance: they safeguard ten percent of Mexico’s mangrove forests, 60 endangered species, and a hundred species of migratory birds. Despite the vital ecological importance of these wetlands, developers planned to replace them with an enormous tourist project three times larger than Cancún. AIDA and five other environmental organizations filed a petition before the Ramsar Secretariat, which oversees compliance with the Ramsar Convention, an international wetlands-protection treaty. The Secretariat conducted an assessment mission, declared the development unviable, and urged the Mexican government to create committees to coordinate protection of this and other wetlands. Not only did the government comply, but now AIDA has a seat on the committee drafting the national wetlands policy, a welcome sign of increased collaboration with civil society groups.
Mexico, 2011-2012

Ancient Reef Ecosystem Saved from Destruction

At the southern tip of Baja California lies Cabo Pulmo, a 20 million-year-old coral reef that supports more than 800 marine species. Real estate developers want to build a series of tourist complexes along the reef, including 34,000 hotel rooms, three ports, and at least three golf courses. Development on such a massive scale would devastate the reef and the ecosystem it supports, bringing coastal pollution, disturbance, and destruction. CEMDA and Defensa Ambiental del Noroeste brought suit against the government, seeking protection of the reef. In 2011, AIDA helped local organizations support the case with petitions to the Ramsar Secretariat and the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO. These authorities intervened and made recommendations for the protection of Cabo Pulmo. The Mexican government finally rejected the development plans in 2012. Despite this success, developers are appealing the decision and other projects are planned for the same area. AIDA continues using its international law expertise to support local communities and organizations in fighting these harmful developments.

AIDA’s contribution to the campaign to protect the Cabo Pulmo reef in Mexico has been extremely valuable, particularly the effort and leadership in approaching international legal authorities.

- Carolina Herrera and Amanda Maxwell, Advocates / Natural Resources Defense Council
Toxic Emissions Reduced and Measures to Protect Human Health Strengthened

For years, a giant metal smelter has spewed toxic emissions laden with heavy metals into the air of La Oroya, a densely populated town in the Peruvian highlands. The contamination causes severe respiratory illnesses and when we began this work nearly all the children in the village suffered from levels of lead contamination classified as “lead poisoning.” Since 1998, AIDA has pursued a variety of legal, media, and advocacy strategies to protect the rights and health of the people of La Oroya, especially children. With partner organizations, we filed a petition on behalf of community members before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. We waged a highly public media campaign, provided authorities with technical information, and educated people and the government about the health problems caused by the contamination. As a result, our clients now receive health services, including regular monitoring for blood contamination. The Peruvian government has also adopted national air quality standards and developed protocols for providing the town with information about air quality when pollution is at an emergency level. Our work continues as we strive to further reduce the level of toxic contamination in the city and achieve remedies for affected people.
Colombia, 2000-2008

Indiscriminate Pesticide Spraying Curtained

In 1999, the governments of the United States and Colombia initiated “Plan Colombia,” a program to destroy coca and poppy crops. By 2008, small planes had sprayed herbicides on more than a million hectares of forests, fields, and rural villages. The blanket fumigation harmed people and waterways, and killed food crops along with targeted coca and poppy crops. AIDA opposed this extensive chemical destruction along with Earthjustice, Witness for Peace, Latin American Working Group, Washington Office on Latin America, and other organizations. We informed authorities about the environmental and social impacts of the program and requested more rigorous environmental and health analyses. Our work led to the use of a much less toxic chemical mixture and an end to massive spraying and fumigation of national parks. It also contributed to a reduction in the area sprayed, the beginning of manual crop eradication, and the rejection of aerial spraying in Ecuador and Peru.

Chile, 2001

Ancient Native Forest Protected

Chile is home to a large native forest with ancient trees and great biodiversity. Shortly after the Chile-Canada Free Trade Agreement was signed, Boise Cascade made plans to clear-cut 250,000 acres of ancient forest to feed a chip mill, of all things. With our partner FIMA, and the support of Earthjustice in the United States, CEMDA in Mexico, and Ecojustice in Canada, AIDA filed the first citizen petition to the Chile-Canada Free Trade Commission. Realizing that it had little defense, Boise Cascade canceled its plans before the arbitration panel could consider the facts. The case demonstrated the vital importance of citizen participation in international forums to prevent environmental harms.

Colombia, 2010

Environmental Justice Network Established

In 2010, AIDA established the Environmental Justice Network along with Colombian partners ILSA, DeJusticia, Indepaz, the Interfaith Commission for Justice and Peace, and the Universities of Rosario, the Andes, and Caldas. This network promotes collaboration and builds the capacity of organizations in Colombia to protect the environment and public interest effectively using the law. It facilitates information sharing and joint strategy development, bringing best practices to a wide variety of casework that can enable strengthened environmental protection. The network, which now includes more than 300 people and organizations, held 28 town hall meetings to discuss environmental issues and strategies during its first three years of existence.

We in La Oroya are grateful for AIDA’s work supporting, defending, and being on our side all these years in the fight for our rights.

- Senora Rosa Amaro, Community Member / La Oroya, Peru
Program Area

FRESHWATER PROTECTION
For many years, we have witnessed the important work of AIDA in the Americas. In our field, it is relatively easy to identify the NGOs that are doing the most serious and professional work, and AIDA is undoubtedly one of those.

Mauricio Lazala, Deputy Director / Business & Human Rights Resource Centre

Ecuador, 2007

**Destructive Agriculture Stopped in Biodiversity Hotspot**

Only six percent of the Chocó, an ancient forest ecosystem, remains in Ecuador. Known as a one of the most biodiverse regions on the planet, parts of the Chocó has been razed for palm oil plantations. The palm cultivation has also contaminated the area with pesticides that pollute the water, harming people and animals. With AIDA’s support, the Ecuadorian organization ECOLEX documented the damage and designed a legal strategy to put a stop to the destructive operations. In 2006, ECOLEX brought suit against the ministry of the environment and the companies, which AIDA supplemented with arguments from international law. The following year, the Constitutional Tribunal for the first time ordered a halt to contamination from palm oil production in Ecuador, ordering the Ministry of the Environment to monitor the situation and the plantations to remediate the damage already done.

Colombia, 2009-2011

**Freshwater Source for Millions Saved from Destructive Mine**

In Colombia, the páramos high-altitude wetlands supply freshwater for millions. Páramos also hold a treasure trove of precious metals. With plans to exploit the Santurbán páramo—which provides water for two million people—a Canadian company applied for government authorization to build an open-pit mine. After AIDA pointed out that international and Colombian law prohibits mining in these vital ecosystems, the government denied the company its environmental permit. Authorities went on to declare a portion of the Santurbán páramo a regional park, another setback for the mine.
Program Area

Human Rights & the Environment

Indigenous community threatened by the Belo Monte dam project in the Brazilian Amazon

(Amazon Watch)
Mexico, 2005-2012

Dam Canceled In the Interest of Environmental and Human Rights Protection

In violation of federal law, Mexico’s Federal Electricity Commission began clearing land in 2003 to construct the massive La Parota dam just outside Acapulco. They cut down thousands of trees on peasant lands without consulting the residents, starting a land compensation process, or securing environmental permits. If built, the dam would have flooded 17,000 hectares, displaced 25,000 people, and affected another 75,000 people downstream. AIDA supported CEMDA in its representation of people opposed to the dam. We helped craft the legal strategy and the initial court brief and, in an important precedent, submitted the first friend-of-the-court brief in an environmental case in Mexico’s history to explain the human rights dimensions of the case. We also submitted information about the case to the UN Special Rapporteurs on Indigenous Rights and on Adequate Housing, explaining how the environmental impact assessment and other permits violated international human rights and environmental law. The Rapporteurs used this information to prepare a report to the UN, recommending suspension of the project until adequate consultation and assessment were done. The pressure of these actions led the governor of Guerrero State to oppose the dam, and the Mexican government officially canceled the project in 2012.

Colombia, 2008

Forestry Law Declared Unconstitutional

Colombia’s Forestry Law of 2006 treated tree plantations and wild, ancient forests alike—it was all called “forest.” The law called
for sustainable use of forests, but contained no requirements for analysis of environmental or other impacts. The Public Interest Group of the University of the Andes, with AIDA’s support, challenged the law in court and won a tremendous victory. The court decided that indigenous and tribal communities should have been consulted before the Forestry Law was passed, and that therefore, the law was unconstitutional. The court further required the government to take special measures to provide indigenous communities and tribal groups with the opportunity to give “free, prior, informed consent,” a right established by law. As a result, the Colombian government proposed legislation to regulate and enforce this fundamental human right. The Ministry of Agriculture also began developing a new forest law, this time using a process that complies with informed-consent procedures.

Colombia, 2009-2012

Prior Environmental Impact Assessment Required for Informed Consent

When the Muriel Mining Corporation began its Mandé Norte project in the biodiverse Chocó region, it failed to consult the indigenous and Afro-Colombian groups whose lives the project would affect. AIDA contributed to a lawsuit submitted by the Interfaith Commission for Justice and Peace, arguing in a friend-of-the-court brief that without an environmental impact assessment to review, communities have no basis on which to provide informed consent to projects that may affect them—as international law requires. Ruling on the case, the Colombian Constitutional Court established a key precedent. For the first time, the right of indigenous and tribal communities to provide free, prior and informed consent was specifically recognized. Further, the court required the government to stop all work on the mine until it produced comprehensive environmental impact studies and conducted a consultation process with all affected communities.

Brazil, 2010-2013

Right to Give Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Strengthened

The Xingú River runs for nearly three thousand kilometers through the Amazon, in the heart of Brazil. Thousands of indigenous people make their home in river communities surrounded by an extraordinary biodiversity of plants and animals. At least 20,000 people stand to lose their homes and more than 500 square kilometers of forest and agricultural lands
to massive flooding if the Brazilian government succeeds in building the Belo Monte dam. To stop these irreparable harms, AIDA and Brazilian civil society organizations petitioned the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, seeking an order of protection for the affected communities. In 2011, the Commission issued recommendations for precautionary measures and asked Brazil to suspend the project. The case set an important precedent in that the Commission established the requirement that communities must be consulted before the government approves projects that affect them.

**Mexico, 2011**

**Constitution Amended to Improve Protection of the Human Right to a Healthy Environment**

June 9, 2011 was a historic date: Mexico’s Congress approved amendments to the Constitution that explicitly recognized human rights for the first time. Now the Constitution requires authorities to respect international human rights treaties that Mexico has signed, and to interpret national laws in accordance with those treaties. In September 2011, the Constitution was amended again to improve the right to a healthy environment and to include the human right to water. Leading up to these amendments, AIDA participated in a long process conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In coordination with CEMDA, AIDA analyzed the Mexican Constitution’s general provisions on human rights, particularly the right to a healthy environment, and compared them to international standards in human rights law. For more than two years, we worked with experts and civil society organizations to develop the amendments that protect human rights, including specifically the human right to a healthy environment.
# Financial Statements

## Statement of Activities and Change in Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fiscal Year 11-12</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 12-13</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenues</strong></td>
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<td>Grants</td>
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<td>Donations</td>
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<td>Investment Income</td>
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<td>Other Revenues</td>
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<td>Donated Services and Facilities</td>
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<td><strong>Total Revenues</strong></td>
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## Statement of Financial Position

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<th>July 31, 2013</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and investments</td>
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<td>720,076</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Property and equipment</td>
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<td>Other Assets</td>
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<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
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## Liabilities

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<td>Accounts payable</td>
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<td>Credit card payable</td>
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<td>Other Current Liabilities</td>
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<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
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## Net Assets

<p>| | | |</p>
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<td>Unrestricted</td>
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<td>Temporarily Restricted</td>
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<td><strong>Total Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>653,324</td>
<td>1,060,469</td>
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## Total Liabilities and Net Assets

<p>| | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>656,722</td>
<td>1,168,772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**

1) AIDA receives significant in-kind donations of professional time as well as office costs, materials, and equipment from AIDA participating organizations, particularly Earthjustice. We also have numerous professional volunteers and interns that contribute their time to AIDA. These contributions are valued at fair market value and shown in the Financial Statements as “Donated Services and Facilities.”

2) Because of substantial donated services, AIDA is able to use more than 85% of funds raised for programmatic efforts.

3) Because AIDA receives multi-year grants, a positive change in net assets largely results from receipt of funds restricted for use in future years.
AIDA Fiscal Year 2013 Donors

Many thanks to the foundations and individuals who donated to our work in Fiscal Year 2013! Your support is invaluable and affirming of the importance of our mission to protect the people and places of the Americas.

Institutional
Anonymous
Paul M. Angell Family Foundation
Conservation International
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
CS Fund/Warsh Mott Legacy
David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Earthjustice
Sigrid Rausing Trust
Swift Foundation
Tides Foundation
Tikva Grassroots Empowerment Fund
Wallace Global Fund

Individual
Lina Aranguren
Darcey Arnold
Kevin & Dena Arnold
Gabriel Arteaga & Diana Rocha
Kevin & Lisa Arbeau
Rusty Babcock
Rachel Beattie & Daniel Cotta
Rick Beyer & Kristi Kiick
Karla Bizup
Steve Bodow & Kathy Profeta
Peter Bosshard
Janice Brown
Sarah Burt & George Torgun
Helen Cademartori
María Claudia Camacho
Tiia Carswell Carl & Britt Cederstav
Jennifer Chavez
Emma Cheuse
Timothy Colman
Thomas Cooper & Alicia Noguera
Sofía Cortina
Victor Cruz
Dena Deby
Katherine Deguire
Juan Díaz Hernandez
Scott Dietrich
Aly Downey
John Earnest
Marco Falcioni
Teresa Fernandez Paredes
Mark Ferrari
Barbara Fox
Sara Gaucher
John Goldenflame
Jeffrey Gracer
William Gum
Brettny Hardy
Matthew Haugh
David Henkin
Wendy Hidenrick
Sandra Hidenwick
Daniel Hill
Jen Holzer
Rachel Humphrey
Paulo Ilich Bacca Benavides
Jason Insdorf
Peter J. Galvin
Liane Jacobs
David Jaeger
Todd Jailer & Sara Shannon
John Kaltenstein
Susan Kath
June Katzschner
Maria Kolke
Iris Korhonen-Penn
Andrzej Kozlowski
Maria Landoni & Josh Rose
Jeff LaPenna
Jessica Lawrence
Henry Lipkis
Mireia Lorenzo
Antonio Maldonado
Gillian Marshall
Shannon McGee
Nancy McGir
Robert McGir
Heidi McIntosh
David Meireles
Armando Meneces
Kerry & Christopher Meyers
Sandra Moguel
Ana María Mondragón
Camilo Mondragón
Jorge Morán
Deirdre Mullin
Brad Nahill
Rafael Navarro
Aida Navarro & Fernando Ochoa
Lisa Nessan & Chad Aueur
Candace Neufeld
Charles & Jenny Newbery
Marybeth Norgren & Per Cederstav
Andrés Nova & Carolina Gomez
Barbara Oeltke
Juan de Dios Ortuzar
Florencia Ortuzar
Wendy Park
Buck Parker
Ronald & Karen Perkins
Stephen Plummer
Brigitte Pollio
Claudia Polsky & Ted Mermin
Astrid Puentes & Gabri Uribe
Heather & Todd Raker
Barbara & David Rapoport
David Reindl
Michael Reppy
Alison & Will Roberts
Silvia Rodríguez
Carmen Rosa Villa
Abby Rubinson
Ashley Rule
Adam Safrir & Anna Cederstav
Matthew Saintclair
Fernando Serrano
Amy Shannon
John Sladkus & Kathleen Wilson
Jonathan Smith
Rubi Sosa
Johanna Spets
Michael Sprinker
Richard Tiede
Grant Tolley
Todd True
Sebastian Urbina
Tripp Van Noppen & Rivka Gordon
Margot Venton & David Boyd
Martin Wagner & Martha Belcher
Ray Wan
Ronaldo Weigand Jr.
Emily Weston
Catherine White
Paul Wilde-Hickman
Kristen Winters
Kathy & Oak Winters
Robb & Fielding Winters
Kim Winters & Tony Hidenrick
Juliana Wynberg
Board of Directors & Affiliations

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Executive Director, CEMDA

Rolando Castro, Costa Rica
Executive Director, CEDARENA

Fernando Dougnac, Chile
President, FIMA

Rafael González, Costa Rica
Board of Directors, University of Costa Rica
President, AIDA

Manolo Morales, Ecuador
Executive Director, ECOLEX / Vice-President, AIDA

Jerónimo Rodríguez, Colombia
Scientific Subdirector, Alexander von Humboldt Institute

Pedro Solano, Peru
Executive Director, SPDA

Margot Venton, Canada
Attorney, Ecojustice / Secretary, AIDA

Martin Wagner, USA
Director, International Program, Earthjustice / CFO, AIDA

Fawn-breasted Brilliant hummingbird among Heliconia in northwest Ecuador (Drferry / Istockphoto)
**Participating Organizations**

AIDA works in close collaboration with environmental law organizations throughout the hemisphere that nominate candidates for our Board of Directors and contribute ideas for projects. Current participating organizations are:

**Argentina** – CEDHA (Centro de Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente, Center for Human Rights and Environment)

**Canada** – Ecojustice Canada

**Chile** – FIMA (Fiscalía del Medio Ambiente)

**Costa Rica** – CEDARENA (Centro de Derecho Ambiental y de los Recursos Naturales, the Environmental & Natural Resources Law Center)

**Costa Rica** – JPN (Justicia para la Naturaleza, Justice for Nature)

**Ecuador** – ECOLEX (Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental, Organization for Environmental Law and Management)

**Mexico** – CEMDA (Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental, the Mexican Environmental Law Center)

**Panama** – CIAM (Centro de Incidencia Ambiental, the Environmental Advocacy Center)

**Peru** – SPDA (Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental, the Peruvian Society for Environmental Law)

**United States** – Earthjustice

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Many conservation challenges today arise from regional, even global origins. Increasingly their resolution requires multinational efforts that link together knowledge and experience in the application of effective law and policy frameworks. AIDA has consistently played a central and strategic role in moving the Latin American conservation community towards this important goal.

- Steve Cornelius, Program Officer, Conservation and Sustainable Development / MacArthur Foundation

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