

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 2018 TO JUNE 30, 2019



The mission of Global Forest Generation (GFG) is large scale restoration of threatened forests.



GFG was founded on July 1, 2018 to bring a holistic, long-term, large-scale approach to international reforestation. We're focused on restoring vital forest ecosystems not only for their value in storing carbon and protecting biodiversity, but also for their critical role in preserving water. Our projects also help ensure the viability of indigenous cultures and are a refuge for endangered species.

Message from the President

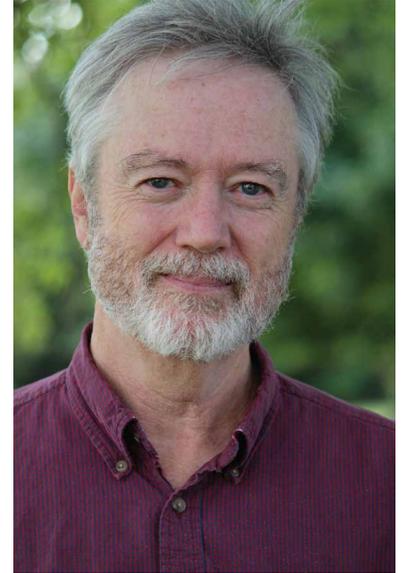
GFG is committed to reversing the tide of forest loss.

The very best thing about generating native trees and forests is that, unlike so much in conservation, the frontier of nature is pushed outward by one's action. So much of conservation in my life has involved the saving of often small pieces of nature that remain from earlier destruction, limiting incursion from the outside, and not fully considering the critical element of its value to humanity. You might call it "fortress conservation". Better to save now and explain later, I thought then.

That is critical if less rewarding work. But when trees are planted, everyone wins: nature itself, efficient water management, climate, and people, both local and distant. Nature expands. This is the basis for our new organization, Global Forest Generation, or GFG for short: build nurseries, plant native trees, create new habitats, take care of saplings while young, and repeat at ever larger scale.

Most people concerned about the Earth today are aware of the value of forests and may already support organizations that plant trees, so is GFG doing anything new or different? Yes. In fact, by taking advantage of decades of personal practice and knowledge about how forest restoration succeeds, the collective methodology of GFG's approach is unique: We are largely led by career-long conservationists who take no salary; restoration is our reward. Our method is tested. We develop strong relationships with communities so that they both help and appreciate reforestation. We find and mentor local leaders who will ensure long-term recovery. We work on forest and habitat types in greatest decline on a global basis. Our success metrics include endangered species, habitat protection and expansion, improved water supply, and benefits for people.

Perhaps most important, instead of endless talking and meeting, GFG is already deep into production with a third of a million trees planted in the High Andes by our reforestation partners in our first year. We are aiming for a million new trees this year, and more than that in the year after. Few do as much, and we can do much more with your help. Please join us and share in the rewards of forest regeneration!



GFG President, George Fenwick



Outlook: From the Executive Director

Massive tree-planting is often presented as a one-size-fits-all solution to the climate crisis and as a proxy to climate action. But it's not just about tree-planting. It's about preserving and expanding fully functioning native forests. Restoring complex, carefully balanced natural ecosystems requires that indigenous and local communities not only benefit, but that they are at the very center of the motivation and commitment for reforestation. This takes time, expertise, leadership and money, as well as a spirit of collaboration and entrepreneurship.

Representing our mission to scale up native forest restoration globally, GFG's first large-scale initiative **Acción Andina (Andes Action)** brings this entrepreneurial approach to the next level:



GFG Executive Director, Florent Kaiser

We build large-scale restoration partnerships to maximize effectiveness: Our first step is to build partnerships with and among dedicated conservation leaders, organizations and communities that are championing forest restoration. With GFG's support, **Acción Andina** provides the framework, infrastructure, experts, strategies, management capacities and resources to transform local projects into robust regional partnerships. Mainstreaming implementation models, tools and capacities offers an unprecedented opportunity to maximize effectiveness and scale. This infrastructure is rare in nature-based endeavours, which is why donors and investors are still not putting sufficient money to work for restoration. Our goal is to change this.

There is no restoration without protection of existing, native forests and managing whole landscapes in a fully integrated way. To be successful with restoration, standing native forests must be sustainably protected, long-term, and in close partnership with communities who live and benefit from them. Not only do native forests protect fresh water and biodiversity, they are also the source of seeds for reforestation. In our projects, scaling up forest conservation requires creating legally recognized conservation areas. And it's imperative to work with communities to address deforestation drivers as well as with local, regional and national governments to achieve urgent forest protection.

Reforestation requires drastic scaling of on-site plant nurseries and native seed stock. One of the biggest challenges to large-scale reforestation is sufficient native seed stock. Through our local on-the-ground partners, we are investing in building, expanding, and maintaining native plant nurseries at project sites, growing plants from seeds or cuttings collected from nearby native forests. This method decreases costs and improves long-term survival rates of saplings. With each year's additional reforestation, the amount of potential plant stock for future reforestation efforts increases.

GFG develops diverse and scalable finance mechanisms to unlock long-term, effective, ground-reaching restoration finance. We work with international conservation, development and finance partners to create cutting-edge finance models that blend and leverage contributions and investments from individuals, private, public, philanthropic, bi- and multilateral development, as well as Payments for Ecosystem Services. We involve partners with a range of skills, including sophisticated multi-national mapping and database management, marketing and communications, and access to and influence with national governments, the United Nations, global conservation forums and international thought-leaders.

The upcoming United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration provides an unprecedented opportunity to step up collaboration. Although we are just at the beginning of our scaling journey, **Acción Andina** is earning significant recognition in key development forums at the UN and in Latin America. And **Acción Andina** is motivating more and more local communities to join us and begin restoring their forests.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Florent Kaiser'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

GFG's First Year

Global Forest Generation aims to get lasting results that will fight climate change. GFG's approach includes:

- Planting native trees where they will have the greatest environmental impact.
- Scaling up proven, local forest restoration projects in regional and multi-country initiatives.
- Creating and supporting a network of experienced on-the-ground restoration leaders and engaging a new generation of leaders and communities. A huge impediment to large-scale restoration is an insufficient number of leaders.
- Helping indigenous communities maintain their cultures and their lands, ensuring that their forest stewardship improves their livelihoods, particularly food security and health.
- Establishing regional restoration alliances that attract long-term investments in forest ecosystem services – like water preservation – by governments, corporations, foundations, and individual donors. Even the most able, local NGOs often lack the time, contacts, and skill to build multi-national, multi-year initiatives. GFG is providing the vision, expertise, and resources to transform a patchwork of commendable, local efforts into unified, large-scale, successful projects.
- Linking on-the-ground restoration leaders with global audiences in order to maximize opportunities for collaboration.



Upon GFG's founding, we established our first major forest protection and restoration initiative in South America and began to plant forests!

In July 2018, GFG and Peruvian conservation partner Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (**ECOAN**) created the Latin-American led *Andes Action* Initiative to restore 1.24 million acres (500,000 hectares) and protect the remaining 1.24 million acres of high Andean Polylepis forest ecosystems in seven countries: Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela over the next 25 years.

We formally launched *Andes Action/Acción Andina* at the international climate change conference, 20x20, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on June 18, 2019.

Polylepis Forests & Water Preservation

GFG chose to focus on restoring and protecting *Polylepis* cloud forests for their significant contributions to climate change mitigation and resilience.

Polylepis are an important source of South America's water. The freshwater captured and stored by *Polylepis* forests feeds into the watersheds at the headwaters of the Amazon.

The world's highest elevation trees, *Polylepis* grow up to 16,400 ft. (5000 meters above sea level, some just beneath the Andean glaciers). Their branches are combs that harvest mist and precipitation. Beneath the trees, extraordinary *Sphagnum* moss sequester water, restraining its downhill flow. *Polylepis* transform eroded landscapes into healthy ecosystems. Carbon is sequestered where only rock would otherwise remain.

Throughout the Andes, the quality and quantity of water has become a grave concern. As the glaciers melt from climate change, there has been poor management of water resources. Pollution, indiscriminate forest clearing, and growing populations have made the protection of water resources, particularly headwaters, a priority at all levels of government.

Water conservation is a prime motivating factor for community engagement in [Andes Action](#).



Tree Planting

In December 2018, just five months after the creation of Global Forest Generation, the short, intense planting season began in the high Andes.

During the December 2018 – February 2019 planting season, **297,000** native saplings were planted in five Andean countries: Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina. While the majority of saplings planted were *Polylepis* native to the area and altitude, additional native species associated with *Polylepis* forests were also planted (e.g. *Chachacomo* and *Qolles*). On-site tree nurseries were restocked for the 2019 – 2020 planting season.

Peru

For the 18th consecutive year, **ECOAN** partnered with indigenous communities to plant *Polylepis* in the Vilcanota mountains near Cusco. With major support from Global Forest Generation, a total of **156,000** *Polylepis* saplings (*Polylepis pepeii*, *Polylepis subsericans*, *Polylepis lanata*) were planted by 14 communities in priority conservation areas. GFG supported the stocking of eight plant nurseries.

Conservación Amazónica (ACCA), based in Lima, planted **60,000** *Polylepis* saplings in the buffer zone of Manu National Park with private funding and the support of local communities. These forests are important habitat for Spectacled Bears and other threatened species.

Argentina

With funding from Global Forest Generation, **Ecosistemas Argentinos** planted **18,000** native trees in partnership with cattle ranchers in Cordoba and local institutions. Two on-site plant nurseries were built and restocked for the 2019 – 2020 planting season.

Ecuador

Chimborazo National Park staff worked with local communities to plant **35,000** *Polylepis* adjacent to the national park where Ecuador's largest glacier is located. Four local nurseries were built (three in Sangay and one in Chimborazo) and restocked.



Bolivia

Armonía reforested **26,000** *Polylepis* saplings within Madidi and Cotapata Protected Areas with the help of park guards and Puina and Keara community members. These forests provide critical habitat for two International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) endangered bird species: Royal Cinclodes and White-breasted Tit-tyrant. Funding was provided by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (**CEPF**) and the Bolivian government.

Chile

With funding from the Chilean government, World Bank and GEF funds, the Corporación Nacional Forestal (**CONAF-Arica**) planted **2,000** *Polylepis* and restocked nurseries for the next planting season.

Nurseries

Key to successful, affordable reforestation is construction, stocking, and management of nurseries located near the areas targeted for tree planting. It takes eight months for the seeds to grow into sturdy plants.

The goal for each nursery is to build capacity within three years to a minimum, steady stock of 50,000 *Polylepis* seedlings per year from cuttings or grown from seed obtained from local, remaining *Polylepis* forests. Nurseries are managed by local communities with technical support from *Andes Action* partners and may include food, medicinal plants and native trees valued by the communities. On average, partners plant 1,000 trees per acre (2,500 per hectare) with labor provided by local communities in exchange for services they request (i.e. land titling, solar panels, clean burning clay stoves). Due to water scarcity, Chilean partners plant 40 *Polylepis* trees per acre (100 per hectare).



Leadership Capacity Building

As we had identified the lack of empowered local leadership as a critical obstacle to large-scale, economical, successful forest restoration, GFG began to immediately address this challenge.

Within days of our founding, GFG brought together 27 on-the-ground conservation leaders from six Latin American countries (Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Argentina, Chile, and Peru), representing nine conservation organizations. Hosted by **ECOAN** in Cusco, Peru, this intensive workshop focused on sharing best *Polylepis* restoration methods. A December 2018 workshop in Cusco focused on building organizational capacity in order to manage reforestation projects of increasing size.

Backstory: Inspiration for Global Forest Generation

In the fall of 2017, George Fenwick, founder and former President of American Bird Conservancy (ABC), Rita Fenwick, former Vice President of Development at ABC, and Leslie Danoff, former Board Director at Rainforest Trust, began to envision a new nonprofit dedicated to restoring threatened, native forest ecosystems. Why, we asked ourselves, isn't there more to show for the millions of dollars spent annually by NGOs and governments on forest restoration? What would we do differently to ensure that we'd make a meaningful difference?



Our answer to these questions was to join forces with an outstanding, on-the-ground conservation leader whose organization, for years, had been getting the kind of results that we wanted to replicate on a large scale. The Fenwicks knew that leader well: Constantino (Tino) Auca, co-founder and President of the Peruvian conservation nonprofit, Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN). For almost two decades, American Bird Conservancy had supported Tino's work with indigenous Quechua communities protecting forest habitat in South America's high Andes.

In December 2017, George, Rita, and Leslie traveled to Cusco, Peru to experience the annual indigenous community tree planting festival. Equally important was the opportunity to discuss with Tino how, together, we might expand and scale his community reforestation model to all seven Andean countries that share vital, but increasingly fragmented and endangered *Polylepis* forest.

Tino had long dreamt of a Latin-led initiative to save *Polylepis* forest. George, Rita, and Leslie were inspired by their substantive discussions with Tino — as well as the indigenous community tree planting festival, Queuña Raymi. It was a privilege to witness Quechua speaking descendants of the Incas practice the cultural imperative of "Ayni": working together for mutual benefit. For hundreds of years, communities have come together to plant their lands.

The celebratory work days begin with ancient dances passed down from Inca ancestors amid musical accompaniment on hand carved flutes, conch shells, and drums. Then everyone — from very young to very old — makes their way, in a long queue, up winding, steep mountain passes to the planting sites. Mothers manage to carry not only their babies but also heavy bundles of *Polylepis* saplings. Old women wind llama wool on spindles as they climb. Once at the sites, they work intensely and efficiently. At the end of a single day, 650 people in two communities we visited planted some 57,000 saplings in just three hours.

We came away from the trip to Peru excited and eager to work with Tino to make his dream a reality — on a large scale. And it was serendipity to meet Florent Kaiser for the first time at Queuña Raymi. In January 2019, he became GFG's Executive Director.

Looking Ahead: Partnership Building with the Global Climate Community

Now into our second year, Global Forest Generation is expanding and strengthening our network of partnerships with local reforestation leaders, communities, and supporters. We're gratified that the United Nations has recognized that nature-based solutions — including ours — are the most immediate, effective strategies to fight and reverse the climate crisis. We hope our efforts can help make the United Nations Decade of Ecosystem Restoration (which officially begins in January 2021) all that it must be.



Andean Condor



TINO AUCCA CHUTAS

President, ECOAN (Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos)

GFG Co-founder & Chief Conservation Officer

Principal Coordinator, Andes Action

It was 1989. Then 25, Constantino (Tino) Auca Chutas had graduated from the National University of Cusco with a degree in biology. Job discrimination against a young indigenous scientist like Tino was fierce. He was working as a naturalist guide when he learned that one of the world's most renowned ornithologists, Dr. Jon Fjeldsa of Denmark, was looking for a field assistant – fluent in Spanish, English, and Quechua, the language of Peru's Inca descendants like Tino – who would accompany Dr. Fjeldsa to the mountains of Ayacucho in south central Peru.

During the three-week expedition, Tino began to understand the birds and the *Polylepis* forest in a way he never had before. His profound insights into the natural world changed his life. He felt reborn. Dr. Fjeldsa implored him to continue to study and protect the forest. When Tino shared his aspirations to earn a Masters and PhD, “he told me, ‘Tino, you must study these forests. And in the future you won't need any Masters or PhD. Because you are going to be the person who knows the most about them.’ And that happened.”

During the following decade, Tino continued learning about birds and *Polylepis*. He explored the Carabya mountain range for National Geographic and was lead ornithologist for a Smithsonian biodiversity project. Hired by the Mayor of Cusco, he led his first *Polylepis* reforestation effort – on a prominent deforested mountain in the city. To stabilize the steep mountainside, he supervised a team of 175 workers that built 38 terraces, modeled on the farming terraces constructed by Tino's Inca ancestors. (The Incas were renowned engineers, creating, in addition to remarkable terraces, complex aqueducts and magnificent constructions with perfectly fitting, irregular stones, which required no mortar and are still standing after more than five centuries.) Tino considered it the highest compliment when tour guides told him, “This is an Inca job.”

In the late 1990's, Tino asked three university friends — biologist Goyo Ferro Meza and botanists Willy Palomino Condori and Efrain Samochuallpa* to accompany him on field trips to remote areas in Southern Peru. Like him, they came from indigenous families, spoke Quechua, and shared his concern for the well-being of the local people. When the four scientists showed up in these villages, the people hoped they were medical doctors as they had many ailments and no access to health care. Tino and his friends always traveled with a big box of medicine to treat the locals. He knew how to dispense medications because of his two years working at a hospital in Cusco. He was repaid “with a boiling pot of corn, a boiled potato. An egg. Whatever they had. When they're sharing a meal with you, you have a conversation. They get to know you. They accept you. And that's the game changer.”

During the 1990's, when Dr. Fjeldsa was able to modestly support Tino's research and conservation of the *Polylepis* forests and its wildlife, Tino recognized that he must also help the people living near the forest.

Tino pragmatically identified Abra Malaga, a high cloud forest in southern Peru, famous for its unique biodiversity (including Condors, Pumas and Spectacled Bears) as their primary focus. He was able to get some initial funding. “But the problem was, we were not an NGO at that time. Money went to another NGO, which was supposed to give it to us. But that NGO used more than 70% of the money for administration and we just got coins. That's when we decided to create ECOAN.”

“We knew that conservation must be WITH the local people. You must improve something for them immediately. That has the most impact in convincing the local communities to support conservation. We spent more than two years to convince them to enter into conservation programs. They didn't have a hundred percent confidence. They worry you're coming to take the land away from them. But gradually, they realized we're not going away and they trusted us.”

Community reforestation, as envisioned by Tino and his ECOAN team, must have benefits shared among the entire community. Early benefits include toys for the kids, materials for the school, and medicines for everyone. Local families receive a small salary for planting the trees, which Tino describes as a “symbolic salary. What we can pay is more like a tip — 15 to 20 soles [approx. \$4.50 – \$6US], a fraction of an average daily salary of 50 to 60 soles [approx. \$15.50 – \$18.50]. But the simple act of giving, even if it's a small amount, is appreciated.”



Tino with students from the Huilloc community school

ECOAN has brought solar panels to remote villages, which never before had electricity, along with clean burning clay stoves. (Exposure to toxic fumes from traditional cooking practices is one of the world's biggest and least well-known killers.)

As benefits engage the community, the people embrace “conservation thinking.” They no longer burn the forests. They use more fencing around the newly forested areas and don't permit their llamas, alpacas and vicuñas to eat the young trees. Everyone — from the very young to the very old — takes their communal forest restoration responsibilities very seriously. And they refer to Tino as “Father”, a reflection of their respect, trust, and admiration. Those who were children when ECOAN first started community reforestation are now parents, introducing their children to Tino and continuing the tradition of planting *Polylepis* saplings. Three generations now climb the mountains together to plant trees. “Local people are deeply in touch with their environment. All the time.” Practicing a culture of conservation and reforestation, the people in Peru's High Andes have become, says Tino, “the perfect ally of the environment.”

* In 2001, they would found the conservation non-profit, Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN). Goyo continues to work closely with Tino as ECOAN's Community Reforestation Coordinator. Willy and Efrain currently serve on ECOAN's Board of Directors.

Finding refuge in *Polylepis* forests

The **Spectacled Bear** is the only surviving species of bear native to South America. Primarily a herbivore, it inhabits the fragmented cloud forests of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina. It is classified as Vulnerable by the IUCN because of habitat loss.



Photo by Tim J. Hopwood



Photo by Paul Jones, Asociación Armonía

The endangered **Cochabamba Mountain-finch**, endemic to Bolivia, is found only in the Cordillera de Cochabamba of central Bolivia. While the species is in decline because of widespread destruction of its *Polylepis* forest habitat, small breeding populations still survive.



Global Forest Generation's Implementation Partners in the Andes Action Initiative

Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN) is a Peruvian conservation organization founded in 2001 and based in Cusco. ECOAN provides long-term protection and restoration of threatened Andean ecosystems in partnership with local communities and authorities through land protection and management, reforestation, community engagement, applied science, and development of long-term funding mechanisms for projects. ECOAN is Andes Action's lead administrative, conservation and coordinating partner. Focal point is ECOAN President Constantino Auca (caucca@ecoanperu.org).



Conservación Amazónica is a non-profit organization that has been protecting the western Amazon for almost 20 years. As conservation pioneers since 1999, they have used science to guide a multi-pronged approach to environmental conservation and restoration in Peru and Bolivia, protecting over 1.6 million hectares of rainforest while empowering indigenous people. ACCA is not yet a formal implementation partner of Andes Action, but is in the process of joining. Main focal point is Marlene Mamani (mmamani@conservacionamazonica.org).



www.amazonconservation.org
Facebook, Instagram

Andean Adventures is an eco-tourism company which operates in Ecuador's Chimborazo National Park. Andean Adventures has established scalable native tree nurseries on its land and is now partnering with MAE Chimborazo, Ecuador's Ministry of the Environment for Chimborazo, to produce *Polylepis* seedlings and restore Chimborazo's forests. Andean Adventures main focal point is its founder John Paredes (andeanadventures@gmail.com).



www.andeanadventures.com
Facebook

Asociación Civil Armonía, a Bolivian conservation non-governmental organization, was founded in 1996. Its mission is to conserve Bolivia's birds and their habitats, creating a country where wildlife and people can thrive. Armonía achieves its mission by establishing and managing protected areas, reforesting critical habitat, engaging local and indigenous communities, conducting educational campaigns, and carrying out scientific research. Main focal point is Executive Director Rodrigo Soria Auza (wilbersa@armonia-bo.org).



Aves y Conservación (AyC) is an Ecuadorian non-profit founded 33 years ago. It is dedicated to the research and conservation of birds and their habitats, acting always for the benefit of local people and with their active participation. To fulfill its mission, AyC promotes sustained research on birds and associated flora and fauna. AyC strongly believes in supporting local communities to empower themselves in the defense of nature and the generation of livelihoods compatible with conservation. Main focal point is Executive Director Juan Carlos Valarezo (direccion@avesconservacion.org).





Centro de Biodiversidad y Genética (CBG) is a research unit within the Universidad Mayor de San Simón in Cochabamba, Bolivia. It promotes the research, conservation and restoration of Bolivia's natural heritage to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services. CBG is an authorized Scientific Institution (designated by the Ministry of Environment and Water) and a CITES Scientific Authority. Accordingly, CBG research includes Animal Ecology, Plant Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation. Main focal point is Professor Jennifer Cahill. (jcahill@fcyt.umss.edu.bo).



CONAF is part of Chile's National Forestry Corporation. Its mission is to contribute to the sustainable management of native forests, xerophytic formations and forest plantations through oversight of forestry legislation, environmental protection and the protection of vegetation. It embraces the conservation of biological diversity through the National System of Protected Wild Areas for the benefit of society. Main focal points are Hector Peñaranda, Director of CONAF – Arica y Parinacota (hector.penaranda@conaf.cl), and Juan Ignacio Boudón, Director of CONAF – Tarapacá (juan.boudon@conaf.cl).



Ecosistemas Argentinos (EA) is a non-governmental organization founded in 2003. Its mission is to conserve Argentina's ecosystems. Among EA's accomplishments are publicly available data and analysis from EA-sponsored scientific studies conducted on all aspects of Argentinean flora, fauna, and ecosystems, development and implementation of Best Management Practices for cattle ranching and Reforestation of *Polylepis*. Main focal point is Daniel Renison (danrenison@gmail.com).



Ecosistemas Argentinos

www.ecosistemasarg.org.ar
Facebook

Fundación Jocotoco is an Ecuadorian non-profit created in 1998 to protect areas of critical importance for the conservation of endemic and threatened bird species in Ecuador that are not under the protection of the National System of Protected Areas. Jocotoco achieves this goal by acquiring and managing land as biological reserves, which includes *Polylepis* restoration. Main focal point is Conservation Director Michael Moëns (michael.moens@jocotoco.org).



www.jocotoco.org
Facebook, Instagram

Ecotropics was established in 2007 by a team of scientists and engineers concerned about climate change. Its mission is to develop climate resilient solutions for Pantropical communities through scientific research, development, and innovation. It applies a multi-stakeholder approach, advising entrepreneurial communities, corporations, and governments about carbon offsets as well as sustainable agriculture and infrastructure. A US non-profit 501(c)3, Ecotropics has offices in Washington, DC and Bogota, Colombia. Main focal points are CEO Arturo Restrepo (arestrepo@ecotropics.org) and President and Co-founder Eric Cardoso (ecardoso@ecotropics.org).



www.ecotropics.org

Global Forest Generation Board of Directors

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The **Black-breasted Puffleg** is a critically endangered hummingbird species native to Ecuador. There are fewer than 300 individuals remaining in northwest Ecuador's *Polylepis* forests

Staff: Global Forest Generation

George Fenwick, President (pro bono) & Co-founder

Rita Fenwick, Chief Executive Officer (pro bono) & Co-founder

Florent Kaiser, Executive Director

Constantino Auca, Chief Conservation Officer & Co-founder

Leslie Danoff, Chief Operating Officer (pro bono) & Co-founder

Erin Lebbin, Director of Program Development (pro bono)

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Adrian Torres, Assistant Director, ECOAN for administrative support

James Muchmore for pro bono design of logos for Global Forest Generation & Andes Action

David Hodgson, Founder, Global Regeneration CoLab for pro bono consulting on conservation finance and partnerships

RFBinder for pro bono public relations support

Celia Kaiser for pro bono communications support

Gregorio Ferro, Co-founder, ECOAN, for photographic contributions

Michal Karwat for pro bono bookkeeping support



GFG mourns the passing of our long-time friend and colleague, David Roos, in November 2019. Our first Chief Financial Officer, David was instrumental in establishing GFG's financial system and policies.

Supporters

(FY JULY 1, 2018 - JUNE 30, 2019)

Global Forest Generation is deeply grateful for the seed support of the following individuals, foundations, nonprofits and corporations that enabled GFG and Andes Action to have impact on-the-ground in our first year.

\$100,000+

Leslie Danoff & Lawrence Robbins

\$50,000+

Emmons-Bradlee Foundation

OneTreePlanted

\$25,000+

George & Rita Fenwick

Jonathan Franzen

Model Foundation

TenTree

\$5,000+

James & Yuko Brumm

M. Ryan Conroy

Daniel & Erin Lebbin

\$2,500+

Becky & Michael Gillett

Financial Statement

(FY JULY 1, 2018 - JUNE 30, 2019)

ANNUAL REVENUE

Individuals	\$361,831
Foundations	\$75,000
NGOs	\$50,000
Corporations	\$25,000
Total Annual Revenue	\$511,831

ANNUAL EXPENSES

Conservation Program: Andes Action	
Forest protection & reforestation	\$370,802
Leadership capacity building	\$45,420
Communications	\$15,799
General Administration & Fundraising	\$11,355
Total Annual Expenses	\$443,376

Net Assets on June 30, 2019 \$68,455

Overhead: 2.6%

Photo Credits

FRONT COVER

Luis Torres

BACK COVER

Constantino Auca

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Luis Torres

PAGE 3

Gregorio Ferro

PAGE 4

Luis Torres

PAGE 5

Renaud Fulconis (*top*)
Gregorio Ferro (*bottom*)

PAGE 6

Renaud Fulconis (*top*)
Gregorio Ferro (*bottom*)

PAGE 7

Aves y Conservacion (*top*)
Florent Kaiser (*bottom*)

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Luis Torres (*top*)
Pedro Szekely (*bottom*)

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Luis Torres

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Gregorio Ferro

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Tim J. Hopwood (*top*)
Paul Jones, Asociación
Armonía (*bottom*)

PAGE 14

Steve Blain (*top*)
Renaud Fulconis
(*bottom*)

PAGE 15

Luis Torres

The **Marbled four-eyed frog** is the highest altitude amphibian in the world. It inhabits Peru's Cordillera Vilcanota, at an elevation of 17,700 feet above sea level. Recent research indicates that this species is responding to climate change by expanding into new upslope habitat. Two poisonous glands above its hind legs, which look like enormous eyes, can fool predators into thinking it is a much larger animal.



Photo by Emma Steigerwald

Reversing the tide of forest loss.

Global Forest Generation

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