

EXHIBIT 32



EcoHealth
Alliance

FISCAL YEAR
2014
ANNUAL
REPORT



ABOUT ECOHEALTH ALLIANCE

BUILDING ON OVER 40 YEARS

of groundbreaking science, EcoHealth Alliance is a global, nonprofit organization dedicated to protecting wildlife and safeguarding human health from the emergence of disease. The organization develops ways to combat the effects of damaged ecosystems on human and wildlife health. Using environmental and health data covering the past 60 years, EcoHealth Alliance scientists created the first-ever, global disease hotspots map that identifies at-risk regions, to help predict and prevent the next pandemic crisis. That work is the foundation of EcoHealth Alliance's rigorous, science-based approach, focused at the intersection of the **environment, health, and capacity building**. Working in the U.S. and more than 20 countries worldwide, EcoHealth Alliance's strength is founded on innovations in research, training, global partnerships, and policy initiatives.

Two statements guide all aspects of our work.

EcoHealth Alliance's **VISION** is to be the organization leading the change in perspectives, policy and practices that increase global capacity to respond to emerging threats at the intersection of health and the environment. Our **MISSION** - EcoHealth Alliance leads cutting-edge research into the critical connections between human and wildlife health and delicate ecosystems. With this science we develop solutions that promote conservation and prevent pandemics.

Our research, programs, and scientists continue to be featured in prestigious **peer-reviewed journals** such as Nature, Science, PLoS One, The Lancet, and Institute of Medicine reports. EcoHealth Alliance regularly garners **top media placements** in such outlets as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The New York Times*, *The Huffington Post*, and *TIME*.



EcoHealth Alliance scientists have dedicated time and resources to studying diseases in bat populations, and simultaneously protecting these gentle creatures from extinction. Due to hunting and habitat loss, population numbers continue to dwindle, threatening the delicate ecosystems in which bats play a crucial role as pollinators and seed dispersers.

On the cover: Bats play a crucial role in ecosystems and are vital to the regeneration of forests through pollination and seed dispersal. The flying fox feeds exclusively on fruits, nectar and flowers and is also noted for being one of the largest bats among the more than 1,200 various species.

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EcoHealth Alliance's Board of Directors set the strategic direction, ensure the financial health and sustainability of the organization, and hire and evaluate the performance of the president. EcoHealth Alliance's Board of Directors provide specific expertise relevant to their personal and professional backgrounds to help the organization enhance its ability to conduct research, advance science, and protect human, animal and ecosystem health.



EcoHealth Alliance Board Members and guests celebrate the organization's successes each spring at an annual benefit in New York City.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

June 30, 2014

Dear friends,

It has been an incredible year here at EcoHealth Alliance with many program successes, and a plethora of media attention focused on the Ebola outbreaks in West Africa and the continued spillover of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) virus in Saudi Arabia and other affected countries. When a new disease emerges that has pandemic potential, the global community scrambles to respond to the crisis in a reactive way to first, contain the outbreak and second, halt its spread. Being reactive is the necessary initial response to an unexpected event; however, what if we were able to identify the risks of disease spread in a proactive way? Imagine a world without the risk of emerging infectious diseases. This is exactly the kind of work that EcoHealth Alliance heralds on a daily basis and why I think such an organization is worthy of your support.

It's a staggering fact that 60 percent of all human diseases and 75 percent of all emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic. Simply stated, the term zoonotic refers to an infectious disease carried by animals that can then be spread to people. For example, mosquitoes can carry West Nile virus and Dengue Fever among other vector-borne viruses. Then there are rodents, bats, and non-human primates – think apes and chimpanzees – that carry a myriad of dangerous pathogens. Most recently, we know Avian influenza has huge potential to decimate livestock. It is estimated that 15 million people die each year from infectious diseases and in a pandemic situation the outcome would be devastating on so many levels.

Over the past 50 years, the increased frequency of new diseases that originate in wildlife and are then transmitted to people has risen dramatically. Consider that the HIV/AIDS virus erupted in Africa many decades ago from local communities hunting wildlife for food and trade. The HIV/AIDS virus has claimed more than 39 million lives and currently affects more than 35 million who are living with the disease. Imagine a world where HIV/AIDS could have been prevented by proactive scientific research, targeted wildlife monitoring and coordinated conservation initiatives.

EcoHealth Alliance is laser-focused on predicting and preventing possible pandemic events like Ebola, SARS, Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Nipah virus from becoming

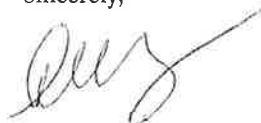
the next global health crises. Our scientists are some of the best and brightest, our team includes wildlife veterinarians, epidemiologists, ecologists, researchers, software developers, modelers and public health professionals. We employ a 'One Health' approach to our programs. Through multi-disciplinary partnerships, our global alliance is working right now in high-risk regions around the world to stop the next pandemic in its tracks. The 'One Health' approach to our programs combines the best tools, training and talent to tackle some of the most pressing public health and environmental issues we face today.

Our innovative science and predictive mapping work has guided us to work in emerging disease hotspots around the world. Using environmental and public health data covering the past 60 years, EcoHealth Alliance scientists created the first-ever, global disease hotspots map that identifies at-risk regions, to help our scientists predict and prevent the next potential pandemic crisis. That work is the foundation of EcoHealth Alliance's rigorous, science-based approach.

Our work is not only focused on safeguarding public health but the organization is also working with its alliance partners to protect the wildlife and habitats in the most biodiverse corners of the world. Conserving the wildlife and ecosystems they depend on for survival provides a natural buffer to prevent wildlife-borne disease transmission to spillover to local populations. This ideology is critical to our work and has been integral to our mission for more than 40 years.

I hope you enjoy our current Annual Report and that you become more engaged with an organization that is doing some incredible work to help save wildlife and protect human health. Your support has helped advance the organization in so many ways and allows for the creation of new groundbreaking conservation science programs to become a reality. Together we can make a difference.

Sincerely,



Ellen Shedlarz
Chair, EcoHealth Alliance



LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

June 30, 2014

Dear friends,

As our summer field season kicks off, EcoHealth Alliance's science teams are spread across the globe conducting research, reaching program milestones, and leading training workshops with our various alliance partners. As we close the books on fiscal year 2014, it is a time to reflect on the past 12 months as well as look forward to the new opportunities and challenges we face as an organization. It has been a prolific year for EcoHealth Alliance, particularly when our team was called upon to help unravel the mystery of a new virus that emerged in the Middle East. The virus, known now as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), emerged slowly in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and initiated its advance on the world stage.

EcoHealth Alliance was tapped for its expertise discovering the diseases that jump from wildlife to people when we alter the environment. The new virus was identified as a coronavirus - viruses often found in bat species - similar to the SARS virus that erupted in southern China a little over a decade ago. In the Saudi Arabian desert, EcoHealth Alliance scientists adorned with protective clothing and equipped with gear, gathered biological samples from the bats they found roosting in an abandoned village near where the first patient lived who contracted MERS. Samples were collected humanely and without harm to bats and other animals; and then carefully preserved to send to our partner lab for testing. Our lab results surprisingly showed that the virus had a bat origin and had been circulating in camels for at least 20 years, allowing us to identify a key risk to human infection.

The MERS virus has remained in the headlines consistently, reaching different corners of the world. The disease claims the lives of a third of those infected. Early symptoms are easily misdiagnosed; upper respiratory illness is often confused with the flu. While the international community grappled with this new infectious disease, many questions were raised regarding the transmission dynamics of MERS. EcoHealth Alliance remains on the frontlines of the MERS outbreak, conducting vital research and fieldwork required to assemble all the clues to understand this new infectious emerging disease.

EcoHealth Alliance is continually called upon for its expertise in wildlife-borne diseases. In the past 50 years, a series of new diseases have emerged, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, Nipah virus, SARS, West

Nile virus, Lyme's disease and now MERS are all apart of our lexicon. Our scientists looked at these data sets and developed a global 'hotspots' map identifying where the next major pandemic could surface. We have now been able to show how many unknown viruses threaten us on the planet; and how leaving wildlife habitats intact will prevent those diseases from infecting us. We have the legacy of working in the conservation space for more than 40 years; saving species and habitats from the massive changes made to the planet's landscape. We've pioneered the strategy of using our own health concerns to protect wildlife from deforestation, intensive agricultural expansion, illegal wildlife trade and the impacts of global travel and trade. The take-away, if we learn how to protect wildlife from human intrusion in natural habitats; only then can we stop emerging diseases in their tracks.

EcoHealth Alliance is an organization that cares for the environment and the wildlife dependent on healthy ecosystems. However, we can't do it alone, our 'One Health' approach builds on the talents of our public health, government, and conservation partners - our alliance is our strength. Our expertise drives all of our programs and ultimately our mission.

There's more work to be done to understand the transmission patterns of the MERS virus as well as research to predict and prevent the next HIV/AIDS.

My hope is that you review this Annual Report and sense the breadth of our global reach. Your support of our work is undeniably necessary as no other organization does what we do on a daily basis. I believe together we can make a difference for the lives, livelihoods and all the fascinating creatures on this planet so the next generation can enjoy all the beauty that is the natural world.

Thank you,



Dr. Peter Daszak
President, EcoHealth Alliance

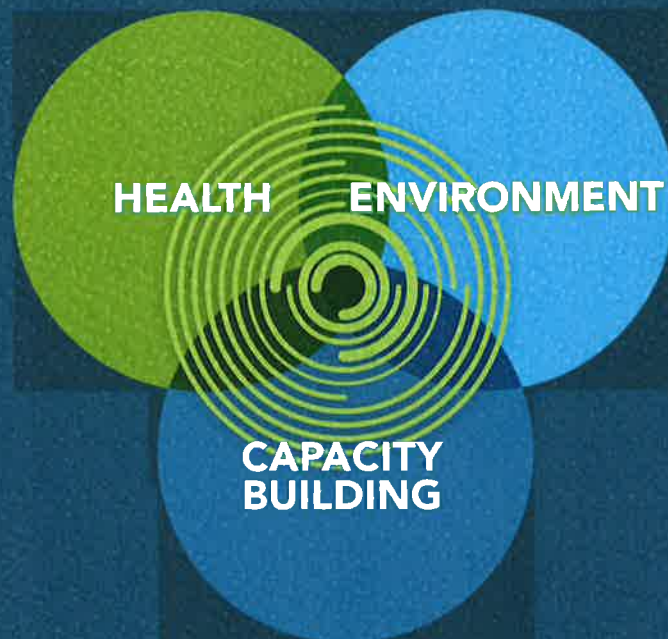


ORGANIZATION UPDATES

In fiscal year 2014, our expertise was called upon to uncover the mystery of the latest viral outbreak. Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, now more commonly referred to as MERS, took to the headlines as people succumbed to the disease and the global community became aware of its possible pandemic potential. Our team of scientific experts sampled bats, camels and other animals in Saudi Arabia to begin the process of understanding possible transmission dynamics in order to thwart further spread.

Over the past few decades, viruses such as HIV/AIDS, SARS and now MERS continue to emerge around the globe and are transmitted to human populations from other mammals at an increasing rate. Each new disease outbreak pushes the global health community to act reactively to rapidly determine the source of the virus, its virulence and its pandemic potential. It's a never-ending cycle of emergence and reaction. The question remains: what if we place our experts, funding and our proven science in front of a possible disease emergence? We know the threat exists so why not take a proactive approach?

To combat this issue, EcoHealth Alliance scientists embarked on a fresh approach to discovering global public health threats – particularly viruses that arise from wildlife reservoirs. The scientists focused on the plausibility of discovering and cataloging all of the mammalian viruses in the world. We estimated the possible amount of viruses by studying flying fox bats – a reliable and known reservoir of many diseases that could infect people. Our team of modelers and ecologists estimated that we have yet to discover around 320,000 viruses in known mammalian species. The take away? It's a far fewer number than previously thought and to discover all of these diseases would cost far less than paying for an outbreak once it takes hold on a global scale.



EcoHealth Alliance works at the intersection of ecosystem, animal and human health through local conservation programs, and develops global health solutions to address emerging diseases.

PROGRAM UPDATES

EcoHealth Alliance continues to break new ground in both its conservation and public health programs. Working with a global team of partners, EcoHealth Alliance integrates multi-disciplinary teams including both domestic and foreign government agencies. This collaborative approach is cost-effective, culturally sensitive and gains buy-in from all participants to promote the longevity of each program.

PREDICT

EcoHealth Alliance is one of the lead partners in the second phase of the USAID-EPT PREDICT program entitled, 'PREDICT-2'.

Avian Influenza, HIV/AIDS, SARS, and Influenza H1N1: these diseases are not just infamous for their human and economic impact, they also share one common trait. All four of these diseases are animal-related, and they are not the only ones of their kind.

Zoonotic diseases - or those that can be transmitted between animals and humans - represent approximately 75 percent of the newly emerging diseases currently affecting people. In the context of globalization and expansive trade and travel, these diseases can travel very quickly, posing serious public health, development and economic concerns.

In an effort to identify and respond to new zoonotic diseases before they spread to humans, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) established its Emerging Pandemic Threats (EPT) program. The EPT program consists of four projects: PREDICT, RESPOND, IDENTIFY, and PREVENT. The PREDICT project seeks to identify new emerging infectious diseases that could become a threat to human health. PREDICT partners locate their research in geographic "hotspots" and focus on wildlife that are most likely to carry zoonotic diseases - animals such as bats, rodents, and nonhuman primates.

EcoHealth Alliance works at the leading edge of this field by building local capabilities and testing high-risk wildlife in Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Mexico. After scientists collect swabs or small amounts of blood, they analyze the samples in the lab

to look for evidence of disease. The findings are catalogued in a database, that mathematical experts use to create predictive maps of potential disease outbreaks. This approach not only allows researchers to find new diseases, but also helps communities prepare for and respond to the threat of an outbreak.

The strongest foundation of EcoHealth Alliance research is the connection between local conservation and global health. EcoHealth Alliance goes beyond scientific fieldwork to support local researchers and actively build local capacity. As a PREDICT partner, EcoHealth Alliance works with scientists and policymakers in each country to create a network of research, communication, and response partners - on a local, regional, and global level.

The EPT program is:

- Detecting and identifying zoonotic pathogens in wildlife - over 35,000 animals have been tested and 200 new viruses have been discovered to date.
- Determining the potential risk and methods of transmission for specific zoonotic diseases - key points for spillover have been identified and global risk maps highly refined.
- Implementing the "one health" approach of cross-discipline research - bringing more stakeholders - including the public - to forge conservation and health solutions.
- Supporting the growth of sustainable, country-level programs and response capabilities.
- Promoting the actions that minimize or eliminate the potential for the emergence and spread of new disease threats.

PREDICT-2

collaborators include:

- EcoHealth Alliance
- The University of California Davis School of Veterinary Medicine
- Columbia University Center for Infection and Immunity
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- The Smithsonian Institute
- Metabiota Inc.
- ProMED Mail
- HealthMap / Harvard School of Medicine

PROGRAM UPDATES

EMERGING DISEASE HOTSPOTS

EcoHealth Alliance is working to discover emerging diseases using a first-of-its kind predictive map of disease hotspots. EcoHealth Alliance scientists uncovered the specific factors that make a region predisposed to disease emergence by collecting data on outbreaks over the past 50 years. By identifying potential infectious disease threats, we can protect both public and environmental health.

As the leading cause of human fatalities worldwide, infectious diseases lead to the deaths of 13 million people per year. Additionally, over three-quarters of emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) are a result of zoonotic pathogens (i.e. originating from wild or domestic animals and spreading to humans). EcoHealth Alliance scientists are actively working in many countries to identify potential infectious disease threats through viral discovery.

For example, Bangladesh is a veritable pressure cooker for disease emergence, with its vast array of biodiversity and its exceptionally high population growth rate. Our focus includes diseases such as Chikungunya and Rift Valley fever — both mosquito-borne viruses.

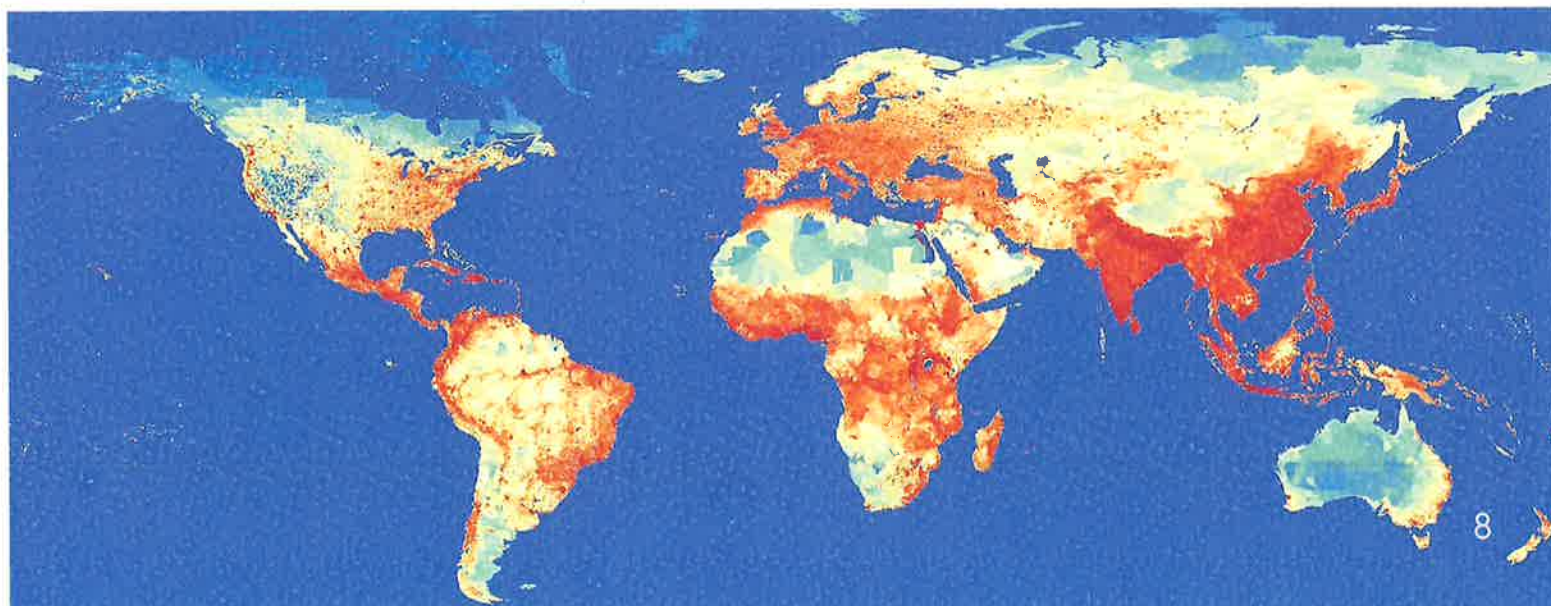
Chikungunya has had several periodic epidemics in Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. As the virus strain mutates, the threat of an epidemic rises. Rift Valley fever is lethal in cattle and many virologists predict it will be the next major emerging disease to cause significant economic costs.

EcoHealth Alliance employs a quantitative risk analysis strategy using data from a range of sources: global human travel, livestock and wildlife trade, and natural animal migration. Our organization is uniquely poised to fill this analytical gap, which has been left open by U.S. and international government agencies.

EcoHealth Alliance scientists are on the front-lines of disease emergence and discovery. In Malaysia and China we are testing people and wildlife for new and potentially dangerous viruses. Hunting wild animals for food brings people into close contact with a multitude of species and a vast number of potential new diseases. Working with the Global Viral Forecasting Initiative, EcoHealth Alliance is studying the risk of viral emergence in highly exposed groups of people.

Our goals for this program includes:

- Setting research priorities in global disease hotspots
- Identifying new disease emergence and drivers
- Creating proactive preventative measures and disease forecasting
- Studying the interactions between humans and wildlife
- Building predictive models to anticipate future emergence of unknown zoonoses



PROGRAM UPDATES



The global wildlife trade is a multi-billion dollar a year industry and the illegal aspect of wildlife trade is big business with the sale and trafficking of wildlife and animal products rivaling the black market on narcotics and weapons. The potential threats to people and animals are extensive, including the spread of disease, the introduction of invasive species, and the extinction of wildlife populations.

Congruent with our mission to protect the health of wildlife and people across the planet, EcoHealth Alliance is working to reduce the negative impacts of the illegal wildlife trade. As a multi-billion dollar a year industry, the global illegal wildlife trade is second only to narcotics. The potential threats to humans and animals are extensive, including the spread of disease, the introduction of invasive species, and the extinction of wildlife populations.

The illegal wildlife trade represents an unregulated market of live wild animals and wild animal

products. Products range from raw “bushmeat” (meat of wild mammals such as non-human primate) to fashion products (fur or skins). Illegal products do not carry the legally required permits for import, which would ensure that they conform to international trade regulations. These regulations are in place to protect conservation of vulnerable species as well as prevention of disease transmission from non-native wildlife to humans, domestic animals (such as pets and livestock) and wildlife native to the United States. Diseases of public health concern that have emerged from the wildlife trade in the past include SARS and monkey pox.

PROGRAM UPDATES

ASSESSING AND MITIGATING THE IMPACTS OF WILDLIFE TRADE *continued*

The United States is one of the top importing countries involved in the illegal wildlife trade. There are steps the public can take to support the elimination of the illegal wildlife trade both abroad and domestically:

- International travelers should avoid purchasing and/or carrying wild animal products, including meat, skins, and traditional medicines. Smuggled wildlife imports are often concealed in boxes or coolers; if you see a passenger carrying a suspicious container report it to Customs and Border Protection officials.
- When traveling domestically, be aware of national and state laws regarding the transport of wild animals. Some laws differ among states.
- We encourage you to make conscientious non-traditional pet choices. Always make sure pets are captive-bred and choose pets that present minimal health and environmental risks, and can be adequately cared for in a captive situation. Please visit www.EcoHealthyPets.com for more information.



Ongoing EcoHealth Alliance projects include:

- Characterizing the scope and scale of global wildlife trade using international trade databases.
- Informing international trade and animal health groups of necessary measures to strengthen policies on wildlife harvest and movement.
- Modeling the spread of pathogens through trade and travel networks to predict emergence.
- Assessing exotic pet choices to provide scientifically-based recommendations for healthy- and environmentally-friendly pets via our EcoHealthyPets program.
- Conducting disease surveillance of confiscated wildlife imports to inform government partners about wildlife-associated pathogen risk.
- Developing outreach materials for travelers and airport staff to increase public awareness of the illegal wildlife trade.
- Working with hunters in source areas to educate them on health risks of the bushmeat trade and engage them in disease surveillance efforts.

Our program goals include:

- Drawing upon the best available scientific findings to make policy recommendations to reduce the risks of disease emergence and the decline of wildlife populations resulting from illegal wildlife trade.
- Developing proactive steps to mitigate the transmission and spread of diseases of wildlife origin to other wildlife, domestic animals, and humans.

The ongoing poaching of elephants each year is rapidly driving these creatures towards extinction.

PROGRAM UPDATES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCE AND ECONOMICS OF ALTERED LANDSCAPES (IDEEAL)

Land-use change is a significant driver of emerging infectious disease. Over 60 percent of emerging infectious diseases over the past six decades, including SARS, H1N1/ Swine Flu, and HIV/AIDS have originated in animals, with nearly half of these linked to changes in land-use. Forest degradation resulting from agricultural intensification and other human activities accounts for about 15 percent of greenhouse gas emissions - roughly equivalent to the emissions generated by the entire global transportation sector. The key to reducing the threat from diseases with pandemic potential and slowing global climate change is to more accurately account for the value of ecosystems and base land-use choices on real benefits and costs.

Goals:

The four main goals of the Infectious Disease Emergence and Economics of Altered Landscapes (IDEEAL) project are to:

1. Build economic models of land-use change and disease emergence that can be used by local and regional decision makers;
2. Describe the relationship between disease emergence, land-use change, and human behavior, and quantify an ecosystem's disease regulating value;
3. Build toolkits and establish a center of excellence to develop and promote best practices, research, and reduced-impact land-use guidance; and
4. Engage private companies and educate and empower civil society stakeholders to work together for a healthy and sustainable future.

Forest degradation resulting from agricultural intensification and other human activities accounts for about 15 percent of greenhouse gas emissions – roughly equivalent to the emissions generated by the entire global transportation sector.

Our Approach:

This USAID funded project is currently based in the Kinabatangan Basin in Sabah, Malaysia. EcoHealth Alliance works closely with the Sabah Wildlife Department, University of Malaysia, as well as representative community groups. Our modeling strategy uses existing datasets collected by EHA and others identified through partners and government agencies in Malaysia. We calculate the value of damages from past disease outbreaks, and model expected damages under different land-use scenarios, and different outbreak severities. We then run our models with data incorporating different rates of exposure to disease by men and women of all ages.

EcoHealth Alliance has spent the last 40 years addressing complex environmental and social challenges through multidisciplinary collaborative international networks. The IDEEAL project leverages our experience in building successful partnerships, developing outreach programs, and our specific expertise in modeling disease emergence and its economic implications. Developing an economic cost/benefit analysis of land-use change in relation to health requires specific information on the frequency of disease emergence and outbreaks, and the impact on individuals, on communities, and on production, trade and travel. Our approach for the IDEEAL project brings together these components to produce actionable information for local stakeholders and decision makers to mitigate threats from climate change and emerging infectious diseases.



PROGRAM UPDATES

ECONOMICS OF EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Outbreaks of emerging diseases and pandemics inflict damages and costs to society that include the direct costs of treating illness, the effects of a reduction in labor supply caused by an unhealthy and/or dying work force, as well as losses in sectors unrelated to health such as travel and trade.

The rate at which emerging disease events occur is increasing, and in order to minimize the damages, it is important to examine the benefits, costs, and effectiveness of underlying policy approaches in addition to determining the magnitude of the damage and on whom the economic burdens fall. This program comprises a wide range of projects that take into account the uncertainty surrounding the timing, location, and virulence of an outbreak.

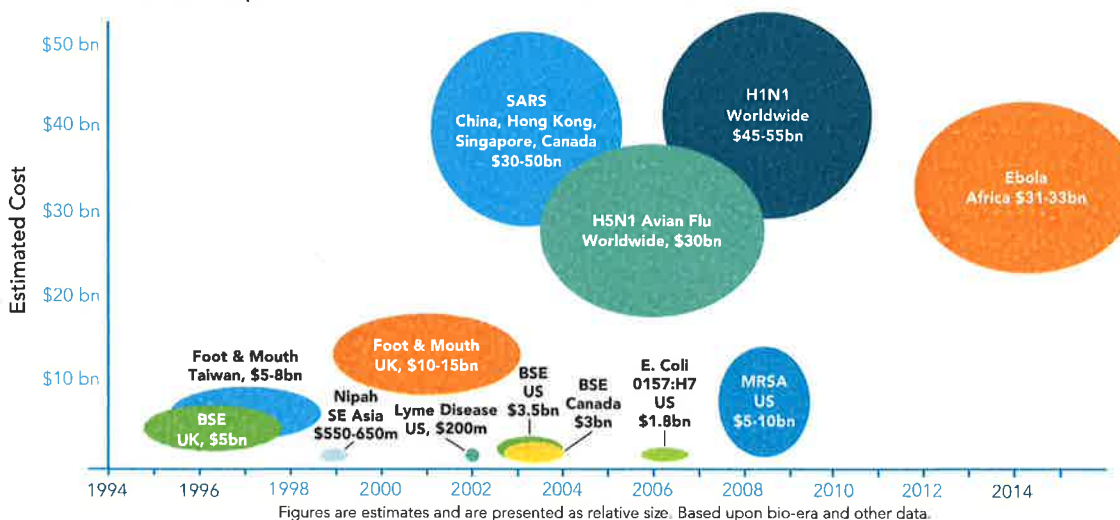
- Economic impacts of emerging infectious disease events. What are the total damages associated with past events?
- Optimal pandemic policies responses. Should we invest more in preventing the outbreak or alleviating the damages of an outbreak, and when should we invest and implement these policies?
- Financing options for global disease surveillance and response. Multi-lateral organizations have investigated the costs necessary to bolster infectious disease surveillance and

response capacities in all countries around the world. Global donations required to fund these upgrades are not sufficient. What other options does the global community have?

- Valuing ecosystem services. With specific consideration of the role of intact ecosystems in mitigating infectious diseases, what is the optimal use of land and resources considering benefits and costs of converting land and the benefits of preserving intact landscapes?
- Extractive Industries. What are the damages that industries and surrounding communities can sustain if precautions are not taken to lessen the risk of infectious disease outbreaks?
- Impact of disease on commodity prices. How do different media announcements regarding disease outbreaks impact the behaviors of hedgers and speculators?

Ultimately, the Economics of Emerging Infectious Diseases program seeks to determine how to optimally allocate resources to address the pandemic threat, whether devising strategies to mitigate the underlying causes, or providing the necessary knowledge for individuals, businesses, and society as a whole, to minimize economic damages in the event of an imminent pandemic. EcoHealth Alliance’s experience determining the distribution of the damages as well as the underlying causes will be invaluable to policies makers.

Economic Impact of Selected Infectious Disease Outbreaks



EcoHealth Alliance’s Economics of Emerging Infectious Diseases program seeks to determine how to optimally allocate resources to address pandemic threats. The organization is developing strategies to mitigate and minimize economic damages in the event of an imminent pandemic.

PROGRAM UPDATES

PROJECT DEEP FOREST

Rapid deforestation all over the world is a major cause for concern from a conservation and public health perspective. Several hundred species are a part of the delicate ecosystems created by the richly biodiverse forest environments. Deforestation and human encroachment displaces these species and forces heightened interaction between people and animals indicating a high potential for disease transmission as we have seen from the stories of Nipah Virus, Avian Influenza and SARS emergence.

Following our work on the hotspots map, Project Deep Forest was developed on the assumption that the greater the biodiversity in a given area, the greater the diversity of pathogens. As long as these areas of high biodiversity remain preserved in their natural state and free of human encroachment, then people are less at risk of emerging infectious disease. EcoHealth Alliance scientists have begun to test this theory in the forests of Manaus,

Brazil, and Borneo, Malaysia. In the past year, our scientists have begun sampling species for pathogens in each country along a deforestation gradient, i.e., looking at areas with no deforestation, some deforestation, and areas where once pristine forests have been completely removed.

In each area, EcoHealth Alliance scientists will be investigating the number of viruses present to test the theory that higher biodiversity allows for a greater diversity of pathogens. Project Deep Forest allows us to test our hotspots model, where areas with high biodiversity along with a high human population density are marked as highly likely for disease emergence. UC Davis will be using our innovative methodology, developed for Project Deep Forest, for further pathogen sampling in Uganda.



In the Brazilian Amazon rainforest, EcoHealth Alliance scientists and our local partners are sampling bats, rodents and non-human primates to test for new viruses and potential threats to public and wildlife health. Project Deep Forest is looking at how deforestation and other land-use changes increase the odds of emerging disease transmission from animals to humans.

PROGRAM UPDATES

ONE HEALTH APPROACH

Many of the planet's current and evolving human health challenges have ecological links. Despite these connections, human health is largely viewed in isolation from the health of animals and the environment. Approaching health problems through a comprehensive perspective that considers environmental determinants and drivers of disease will enable informed and proactive understanding and action to address major challenges facing our health and the health of our planet.

A One Health approach considers the integral links among human, animal and environmental health. This approach promotes sharing of information and perspectives across disciplines to provide more comprehensive and upstream understanding of health concerns at the human-animal-environment interface. This, in turn, can yield innovative, cost-effective solutions.

One Health can provide high value for a range of critical health topics, including:

- Improving data and information sharing systems to more fully utilize information from food safety, animal and human health to improve healthcare outcomes.
- Emerging diseases in humans, given their high rate of emergence from wildlife.
- Rabies, given susceptibility of >120 species, near-global presence, and its role in more than 50,000 human deaths annually.
- Antimicrobial resistance, given widespread medical and food industry antimicrobial use, paired with complex environmental, ecological and evolutionary factors.
- Climate change, given potential impacts on disease host range and pathogen persistence.
- Food security, given dependence on food systems and rapidly changing practices.
- Wildlife trade, given global movement, often unregulated, of animals and the pathogens they may harbor.

Support for a One Health approach has been expressed by the World Health Organization, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the U.S. Institute of Medicine, the American Medical and American Veterinary Medical Associations, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **EcoHealth Alliance seeks to move the support from theoretical One Health discussions to actionable, on-the-ground One Health activities that yield tangible human health benefits and promote the health of our ecosystems.**

To advance a One Health approach, EcoHealth Alliance seeks to undertake a systematic approach to create a roadmap that will provide a clear route to implementable, sustainable, and effective One Health infrastructure. Overall outputs sought are:

- Establishing best practices that optimize the development and implementation of One Health infrastructure at different scales and scopes.
- Determining urgent health priorities ripe for a One Health approach where benefits of efforts can be maximized.
- Creating sustainable mechanisms for formal and informal professional networking across disciplines to boost creative and upstream problem-solving for health issues.
- Driving a culture of change in professions to increase interest and recognition of local and global benefits from collaboration and a broader view of health and environmental links.

PROGRAM UPDATES

HEALTH & POLICY INITIATIVES

Despite the strong inter-dependencies of people, animals and the environment, wildlife and ecosystem health are typically not adequately considered in the development of human health, agriculture, or conservation policies. As a result, these initiatives are missing the critical piece of the health and biodiversity puzzle. Policies often end up lacking in science-driven guidance, and responses are reactive rather than proactive in predicting and preventing health and conservation threats.

EcoHealth Alliance has a core focus of translating its strong ecosystem health science into actionable information for policy makers. For example, on a local level, EcoHealth Alliance presented on the scale and impacts of the illegal wildlife trade in New York to the state's District Attorney Association to raise awareness among prosecutors. On a national level, EcoHealth Alliance provided scientific guidance through invited briefings to Congressional and White House officials on pandemic prevention and control, and natural resource management. This was especially relevant given the U.S. government's growing focus on global health security and concerns over the illegal wildlife trade.

Towards shared conservation goals, EcoHealth Alliance also continued its fruitful collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), providing the ecosystem health perspective at a regional workshop in Brazil hosted by the CBD and the World Health Organization. EcoHealth Alliance also provided input on the CBD's publication "Healthy Planet, Healthy People – A Guide to Human Health and Biodiversity". EcoHealth Alliance has also continued to provide ecosystem and public health expertise to intergovernmental organizations including the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization, including expert advice on Avian influenza and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-COV).

Internationally, EcoHealth Alliance has worked with government partners from health, agriculture, and wildlife agencies to develop surveillance programs and processes that enable early detection of disease risks for both humans and animals. EcoHealth Alliance provided technical and editorial support for the IUCN-OIE Guidelines to Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis, which will serve as a resource for governments, wildlife managers, and land use planners to promote more proactive consideration and mitigation of disease risks.

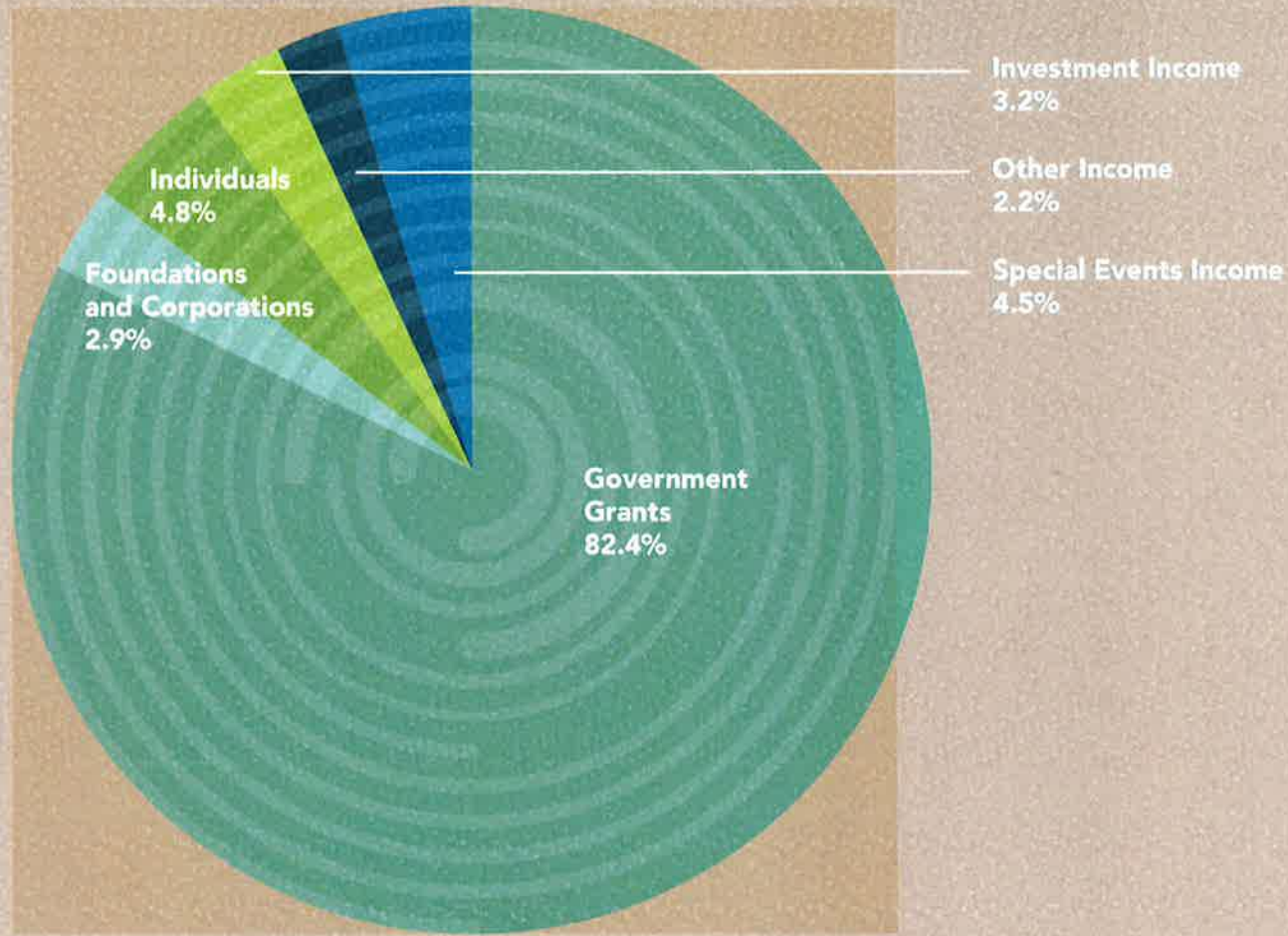
Recognizing the importance of both regulatory approaches and corporate practices to health and the environment, EcoHealth Alliance strives to also work closely with private industry to develop sustainable and healthy practices. Across the world and on local levels, EcoHealth Alliance staff and partners engage policy makers and industry partners to provide sound guidance based on science and build capacity to more efficiently and effectively promote wildlife and domestic animal health, public health, and natural resource management.



Dr. Peter Daszak and Anne-Hélène Prieur-Richard were invited to the United Nations to present on the links between biodiversity and public health. EcoHealth Alliance's Health and Policy work links the contribution of biodiversity towards sustainable development goals using a 'One Health' approach to influence policy makers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EcoHealth Alliance Income Statement FY2014



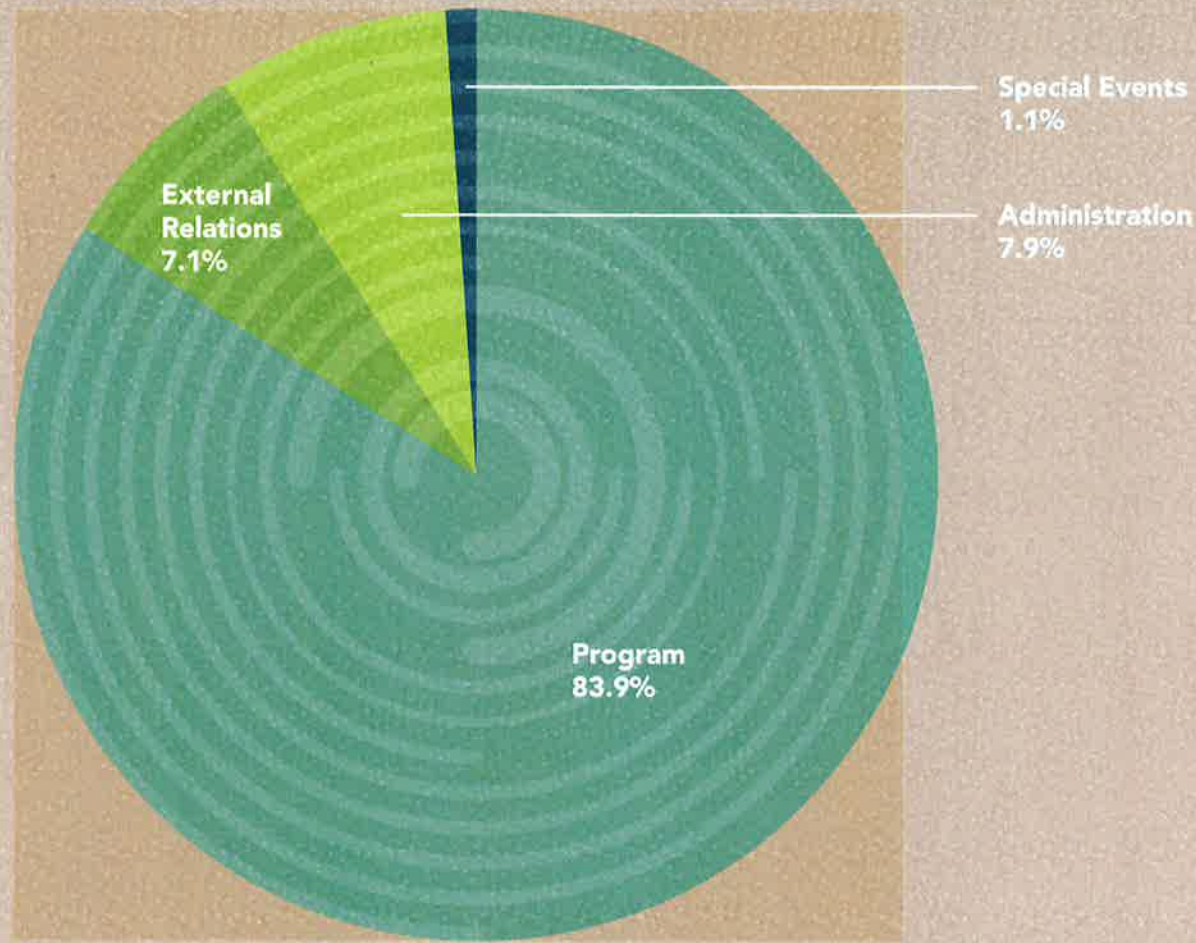
FY2014 Income

Government Grants	\$ 7,638,469.
Foundations and Corporations	\$ 272,439.
Individuals	\$ 440,524.
Investment Income*	\$ 300,102.
Other Income	\$ 206,855.
Special Events Income	\$ 413,318.
Total Income	\$ 9,271,707.

*Includes investment gains of \$244,812

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EcoHealth Alliance Expense Statement FY2014



FY2014 Expenses

Program	\$ 7,552,145.
External Relations	\$ 635,961.
Administration	\$ 708,357.
Special Events	\$ 101,735.
Total Expenses	\$ 8,998,198.
Change in Net Assets	\$ 273,509.



EcoHealth Alliance

SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM

Dr. Peter Daszak
President

Dr. William Karesh
Executive Vice President for Health and Policy


Harvey Kasdan
Chief Financial Officer

Dr. Jonathan Epstein
Associate Vice President

**Local conservation.
Global health.**

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