



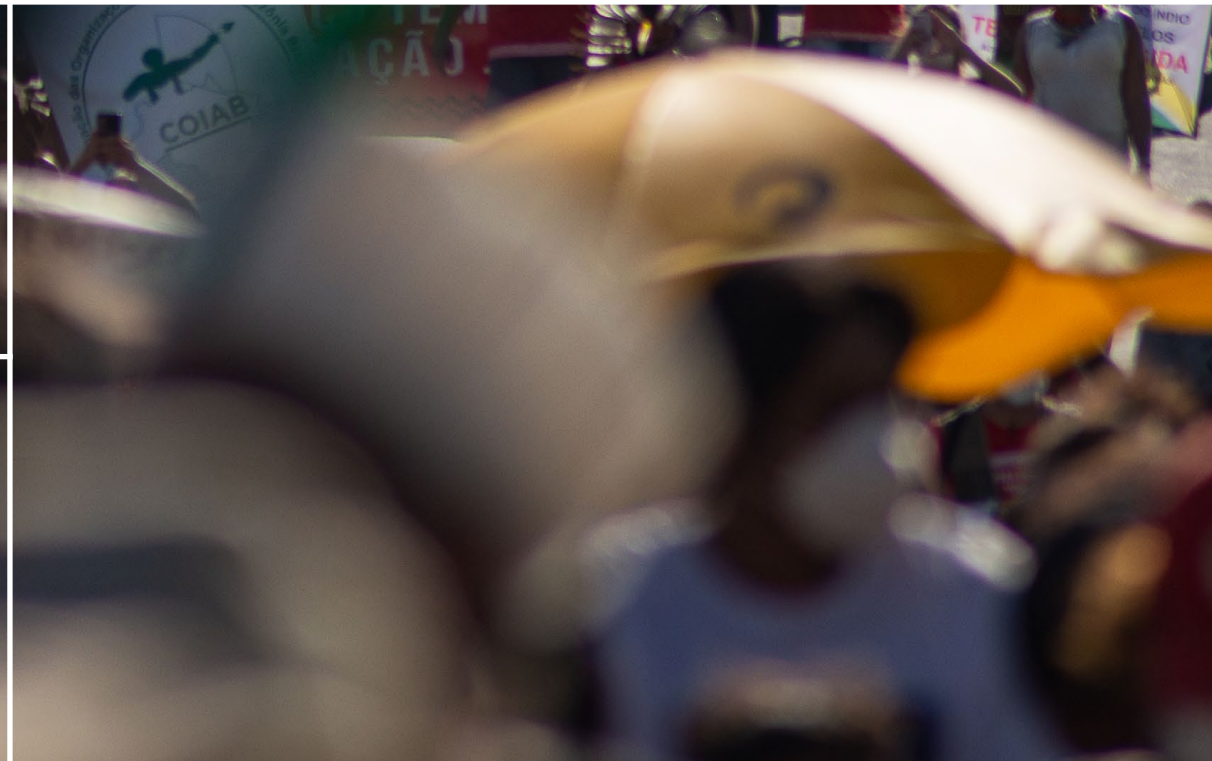
Annual Report 2021



BRAZIL



A year of struggle for life



A voice rose over Brazil and echoed throughout the Earth, like a call in defense of life. It was the voice of indigenous and traditional peoples, the true guardians of forests, holders of ancestral wisdom that, for millennia, allowed them to live in harmony with nature. In 2021, they were one of the main victims of the scourges that befell Brazilians and the rest of humanity. In a country where the environment suffered systematic attacks, and in a world severely battered by the pandemic, these peoples were one of the most vulnerable and also





those who had their rights and their lives most threatened. But the voices of the native peoples were not only a cry for help: they were a cry of resistance and hope.

According to the Global Witness NGO, in 2021 Brazil ranked fourth in the ranking of countries that kill the most environmental defenders, more than 70% of cases occurred in the Amazon, and half of them against indigenous peoples. This scenario was exacerbated by the attitude of the federal government, which encouraged in several ways the criminal invasion of native territories and adopted a denialist conduct in the face of the pandemic, leaving the forest peoples to their own fate.

The traditional peoples reacted and took over the country with demonstrations of unity. Thousands of indigenous people went to Brasília several times, set up camps, carried out protests and actions that denounced the violence against their rights. In April, the Terra Livre Camp began the mobilizations, which especially rebelled against

the thesis of the Temporal Mark – one of the greatest threats to indigenous rights. The Levante por Terra Camp brought more than a thousand indigenous individuals from 43 peoples to Brasília in June. The Fight for Life Camp, in August, brought together more than 6,000 individuals from 173 indigenous peoples – the largest indigenous mobilization in history. Hundreds of women warriors seized the federal capital in September at the National Indigenous Women's Walk. This set of movements culminated in the historic participation of indigenous people in the Climate Conference, COP 26, held in November in Glasgow, Scotland. With about 40 representatives, without any government support, Brazil brought to the international event the largest indigenous delegation in its history, with the collaboration of WWF-Brazil.

But the struggle for life is far from over. Although Ricardo Salles was finally removed from the position of Minister



of the Environment in June, under heavy accusations of collaboration with environmental crime, the government's anti-environmental policy has not changed. The executive power "pushed through": approved more than 1,200 non-statutory norms that undermine the legal framework for environmental protection. The most conservative sectors of agribusiness, supported by the government, continue to seek the approval, in the National Congress, of bills that weaken environmental legislation. The dismantling of the environmental protection system continues – and it will not be easy to reverse the land devastated by budget cuts, deterioration and large-scale political rigging in the main enforcement agencies.

WWF-Brazil will persist with its efforts to reverse this scenario, and it counts on the increasing strengthening of the traditional communities for that. Science has shown that to reverse this process of destruction of our biomes, a

fundamental step is to develop a new economy based on the knowledge and wealth of biological diversity. To that end, scientists need the help of those who know the secrets of nature and Brazilian biomes: the peoples of the forest.

In 2021, WWF-Brazil completed 25 years. With the mission of contributing so that Brazilian society conserves nature, harmonizing human activity with the conservation of biodiversity, we have the principle of acknowledging, respecting and promoting the individual and collective rights of native peoples. That is why we work alongside the organizations of these peoples through political incidence, strategic litigation and technical, scientific, communicational and financial support. That's what we did this year by multiplying our actions in combating the impacts of mining on indigenous lands, protecting territories and strengthening their grassroots organizations of native peoples. Let the next 25 years come.





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LETTER FROM
THE BOARD



01.2

LETTER FROM
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01.4

25 YEARS OF
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01.3

ABOUT
US





01.1

On the front for life



The year 2021 was marked by the resurgence of the Covid-19 pandemic, which reached its worst moment in Brazil. For months on end, we experienced the anguish of accounting for more than a thousand deaths a day, while health services suffered from an unprecedented overload. The hope for better days was sustained especially in science, much under attack in recent years. Mass vaccination against the coronavirus began to advance, although slowly, with strong adherence from Brazilian society – even under strong denial from an important portion of public officials.

However, the pandemic continued to produce serious social, economic and political impacts throughout the year. The activities of individuals and institutions were severely affected by restrictions on the flow of individuals, prolonged closure of workplaces and businesses, interruptions in the supply chain, and massive reduction in consumption.





Those who most felt the consequences of this scenario of economic chaos were the most vulnerable layers of society, such as indigenous peoples and traditional communities – who, in addition to the difficulties imposed by precarious access to health and lack of assistance by the State, saw the invasions of their lands increase and suffered increasingly forceful attacks on their rights.

WWF-Brazil deeply sympathises with all Brazilians who suffered losses and all sorts of impacts during the pandemic in 2021. It was the spirit of solidarity that marked our work in such a difficult year. In this tragic context, and in our purpose of defending all forms of life on the planet, we focused our efforts on humanitarian aid to vulnerable communities and populations – especially the indigenous and traditional peoples of the Amazon and the Cerrado.

Starting in 2020, the clear connection between



MBOKARA URU-EU-WAU-WAU / WWF-BRAZIL

nature conservation and the fight against the pandemic consolidated in 2021. We raised considerable resources for emergency actions in the field, assistance and strengthening of sanitary measures – through the donation of food, hygiene products, Personal Protective Equipment and other materials, serving those involved in WWF-Brazil projects.

Despite all the difficulties, we advanced in the reformulation of our organizational structure, which was consolidated, amidst greater flexibility. This has enabled greater alignment with our 2030 Strategy, which guarantees us agility and a medium and long-term impact vision. Even with indigenous and traditional peoples under attack, we had the honour of welcoming two of their representatives to our Deliberative Council: Txai Suruí, of the Paiter-Suruí people, founder of the Indigenous Youth movement in Rondônia, and Thais Santos, co-founder of the Quilombaque Cultural Community.

It has not been an easy task. The enormous challenges of the pandemic required a great deal of adaptation in order to be able to continue our mission. We prioritize the safety and integrity of everyone who assists in the accomplishment of our mission – whether members of our team or partners and suppliers. Scheduled events were suspended, and our team continued to work remotely, resilient to adapt to the limitations imposed on field activities and to redesign projects.

Finally, we specially thank our partners and collaborators for continuing to contribute to the conservation of nature by the Brazilian society, harmonizing human activity with the conservation of biodiversity, for the benefit of current and future generations. Thanks to this collective effort, we were able to meet our goals in 2021 and continue together in the fight for a better world next year!



01.2

A year of struggle and restoration

In 2021, attacks on the environment proliferated and brought disastrous consequences to nature. The successive attempts to weaken the laws that protect nature persisted, as well as the dismantling of the environmental protection system and the violence against indigenous peoples – the main guardians of forests and preferred targets of anti-environmental rhetoric. The result could not be different: for the third consecutive year, the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) reported deforestation records in the Amazon, with over 13 thousand km² of forests devastated.

The scenario was not bleaker because Brazilian civil society managed to resist and reverse part of the setbacks. WWF-Brazil reported budget cuts, deterioration and political ripping in supervisory agencies, in addition to acting strongly to block the approval, by the National Congress, of harmful bills to the environment. We also focused intense efforts on supporting traditional peoples on various fronts.



But the challenges in 2021, unfortunately, went further. The fires advanced in the Amazon and the Cerrado, in parallel with the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the fires that devastated one third of the Pantanal in 2020. Droughts and extreme floods have punished citizens and the economy in different regions of the country.

And all this in the context of a pandemic that gave us no truce; on the contrary: it exacerbated the environmental chaos by adding to it a health and humanitarian crisis of overwhelming dimensions.

Thus, the importance of civil society organizations, such as WWF-Brazil and its partners, became even more evident. In the following pages, you'll be able to see how we operated, in partnership with dozens of other organizations, to address this humanitarian emergency. In the Amazon, we donated more than 9,000 basic food baskets and hygiene kits that benefited over 35,000 individuals, including 40 indigenous peoples and families of extractivists and traditional

communities. Almost 22,000 medical and hospital equipment was donated to Basic Indigenous Health Units, to more than 28,000 indigenous people.

In the fight against fires, we worked with 36 partners, and, in the last two years, we invested more than R\$9 million, having donated over 7 thousand firefighting items. In the Pantanal and the Cerrado, we equipped 14 community brigades and trained about 130 brigade members.

Traditional communities, which have become extremely vulnerable to fires and the pandemic, also suffered acutely from the impacts of climate change and the destruction of natural resources. Therefore, on another front, we supported initiatives that involved facing the climate emergency. In August, a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) showed that warming from 1.5°C to 2°C – the limit against a global catastrophe – will be exceeded in the coming decades if there is no strong and profound reduction

MATHEUS ALVES / WWF-BRAZIL



in CO₂ emissions. With the destruction of its biomes, Brazil goes against this international effort, since its main source of emissions is precisely the devastation of natural areas.

Therefore, in addition to the conservation of biomes, it is also necessary to work to restore them, which generates jobs and contributes to new inclusive productive models. We believe that recovering degraded areas, as well as zero deforestation and reversing the dismantling of the environmental protection system, are some of the main challenges the Brazilian society will face in the coming years.

That is the work we'll continue, along with our partners, to build a healthier society and a more sustainable economy, capable of promoting the conservation of biodiversity, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the well-being of people.

Mauricio Voivodic
Executive Director

01.3

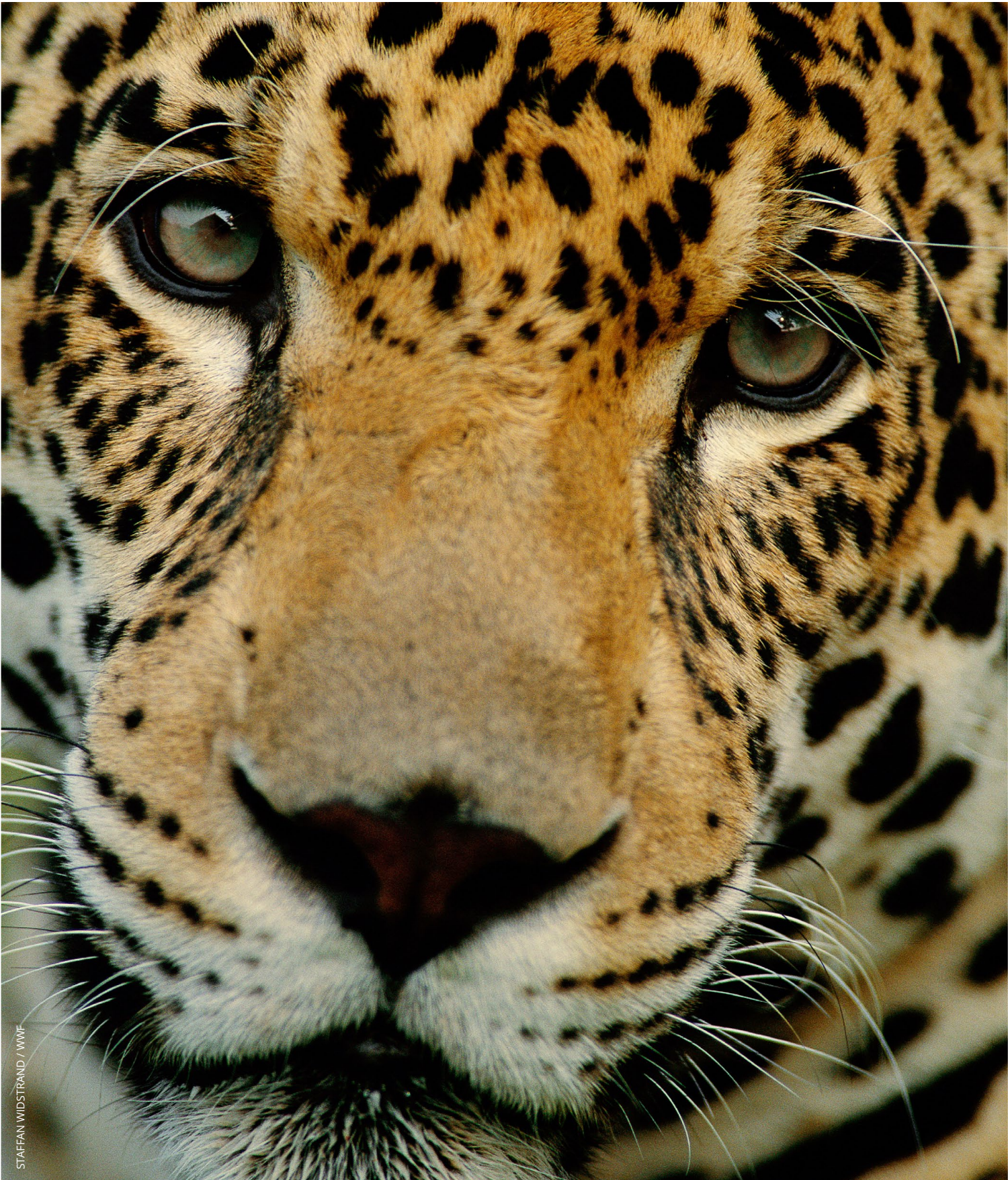
About us

MISSION

Contribute so the Brazilian society conserves nature, harmonizing human activity with the preservation of biodiversity and the rational use of natural resources, for the benefit of current and future generations.

PURPOSE

Change the current trajectory of environmental degradation and promote a future in which society and nature live in harmony.



STAFFAN WIDSTRAND / WWF

Created in 1996, WWF-Brazil is a Brazilian civil society organization, non-governmental and non-profit. We are part of the WWF Network, one of the largest nature conservation organizations which, present in more than a hundred countries, has the support of 5 million people.

We work on four pillars: Green Economy; Social and Environmental Justice; Restoration and Conservation; and Engaged Society. We have 154 employees in 91 projects and 3,932 active affiliates.

We follow strict internal and external control standards, with an annual and independent auditing of our accounts. Our governance is carried out through bodies provided for in our Bylaws and Internal Regulations in order to ensure the commitments and relationship with the WWF Network, as well as the organization's policies, principles and objectives. This enables us, therefore, to ensure the fulfilment of our Institutional Mission.



01.4

25 years of WWF-Brazil

In 2021, WWF-Brazil completed 25 years of work in defense of life, people and nature. Since 1996, there have been countless actions, field projects, petitions, environmental education materials, studies and campaigns, always reinforcing our commitment to life and biodiversity. We also seek to influence public policies capable of meeting the need to preserve natural resources.

Respect and care are at the root of everything we do: from articulation with traditional communities to combating deforestation, from strengthening civic spaces to defending protected areas, in addition to networking with other organizations, to be able to respond quickly to environmental threats. Today we have more than 90 projects in the Amazon, Cerrado, Pantanal and Atlantic Forest and we also operate in marine ecosystems on the Brazilian coast.



CHRISTIAN BRAGA / WWF-BRAZIL

25

HIGHLIGHTS

IN 25

YEARS

WWF-Brazil
25 ANOS

On August 30, 1996, **WWF-Brazil was created** with the inauguration of the Board of Directors and operations in the Amazon, Cerrado and Atlantic Forest.

1996

Beginning of the **Pantanal Forever Program**, to protect the largest floodplain on the planet.

1998

Beginning of support for the **Blue Macaw Project**. Thanks to the team's efforts, the number of birds in the Pantanal rose from 1,500 in 1999 to 5,000 in 2005.

1999

The main goal of the **Protect the Parks of Brazil Campaign** is achieved with the approval of the law that instituted the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC).

2000

Creation of the largest tropical forest conservation program in the world, the **Amazon Protected Areas Program** (Arpa), by the federal government, as a result of the efforts of WWF-Brazil, the World Bank, GEF, KfW, IBAMA and MMA.

2002

Launch of the **Water for Life, Water for All Campaign**, with support from the Environmental Education Program for five projects throughout Brazil.

2003

WWF-Brazil and the National Water Agency (ANA) sign a cooperation agreement for **water management and conservation**.

2005

Application of the **Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Conservation Unit Management** (RAPPAM) method in 113 conservation units in the Amazon.

2006

WWF-Brazil participates in the **12th Conference of the Parties on Climate** in Nairobi, Kenya.

2007

WWF-Brazil and nine other non-governmental organizations launch the **National Pact to Value the Standing Forest and Reduce Deforestation in the Amazon**.

2008





To celebrate the date, we launched the exhibition “WWF-Brazil: 25 years in Defense of Brazilian Biodiversity”, held in June in São Paulo Metro stations with photos alerting society about the need to take care of animal species and biomes. In order to illustrate and honor the 25-year history, we also invited the cartoonist Caco Galhardo, from the Fervura No Clima (Boiling in Climate) collective, to elaborate the cartoon ebook “*WWF-Brasil em Tiras*”.

There are important milestones in our history, which include the approval of laws such as the SNUC (National System of Conservation Units) and the result of campaigns such as “Protect the Parks of Brazil”, carried out between 1998 and 1999. The Arpa - Amazon Protected Areas Program, of 2002, was another great victory: it promoted the conservation and permanent protection of 60 million hectares of the Brazilian Amazon and represents, today, the main biodiversity conservation strategy of the biome.



CHRISTIAN BRAGA / WWF-BRAZIL

Earth Hour 2009: WWF-Brazil and the City Hall announce Rio's participation, sealing Brazil's entry into the world movement against global warming.

2009

With the campaign “**What do you need to live?**”, we defend the creation of protected areas and the importance of nature in the day-to-day life of society.

2010

In the **Scientific Expedition to Terra do Meio 2010**, in the Serra do Pardo National Park, researchers survey the area biodiversity with a focus on conservation.

2011

Booklet shows risks of changes in the Forestry Code law that would cause devastation of forest cover on the banks of watercourses.

2012

WWF International Declaration and WWF-Brazil participation in the **Rio+20 Conference**, held in Rio de Janeiro in June.

Creation of the movement **Veto, Dilma!** against the approval, in Congress, of changes in the current Forestry Code, that, if approved, would cause damage of all kinds.

2013

The WWF-Brazil “**Adopt a Species**” campaign seeks to raise society's awareness of endangered species and, through donations, to support protection programs.

2014

Arpa Para a Vida, a financing strategy for CUs supported by the Brazilian Government program and partners, such as WWF-Brazil, formalizes an investment of US\$215 million.

2017

In our campaign of greater engagement, we achieved the retreat of the Temer administration in allowing industrial mining in the **National Reserve of Copper and Associates**.

2019

WWF-Brazil mobilizes the **delivery of more than one thousand PPE** kits to volunteers working in the removal of crude oil in the Northeast and Southeast of Brazil.

WWF-Brazil works in emergency campaigns as a **quick response to fires** in Brazilian biomes, with donations of items and workshops in the Pantanal.

2020

In the Amazon, we offer **training, PPE, food, masks and other items** to indigenous people and other traditional communities in the region.

2021

Chico Bento becomes official ambassador of WWF-Brazil for the promotion of environmental education and awareness in defense of nature.

WWF joins the UN to protect and restore ecosystems.



CHAPTER

02

02.1
TRADITIONAL
PEOPLES AND
COMMUNITIES



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JACQUELINE LISBOA / WWF-BRAZIL

02.1

Amidst attacks, the fight screams





The year 2021 was extremely difficult for indigenous, quilombola, riverside, extractivist communities and other rural, forest, and water peoples. Historically neglected and marginalized in Brazil, these populations have been victims of an intense escalation of attacks on their rights and territories throughout the year. The increasing pressure from sectors linked to mining, illegal logging and agribusiness persisted in violence against these communities, while the Covid-19 pandemic caused deaths and shortages.

According to the Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), Covid-19 killed 238 indigenous people in 2021 alone. The deliberate weakening of federal agencies such as the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) and the National Indian Foundation (Funai) favored the impunity of invaders and the proliferation of the virus.

These threats have often

been translated into violence: in 2021, traditional populations were targeted by more than two-thirds of the murders registered in the field. In September, the UN High Commissioner expressed serious concerns about the attacks: Brazil was fourth in the ranking of countries that most kill environmental defenders, with 70% of cases in the Amazon and half of them against indigenous people.

Mining was the main threat against indigenous peoples that year, especially the Munduruku, in Pará, and the Yanomami, in Roraima. Between March and May, the Munduruku indigenous land suffered from invasions, fires and attacks by armed miners. In May, violence boomed in the Yanomami land, where more than 20,000 miners illegally operate.

Physical threats and attacks on the rights of these people occur simultaneously within the realm of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Several initiatives of the Congress violate the constitutional rights of native peoples to the exclusive fruition

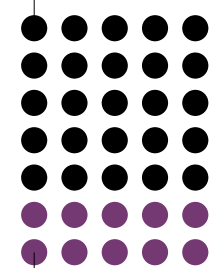
VIOLENCE IN THE FIELD IN 2021

1,242

cases against indigenous communities and traditional peoples (*indigenous, quilombolas, riverside dwellers, and extractivists*)

35

murders



10

of indigenous people

Source: Pastoral Land Commission (CPT)



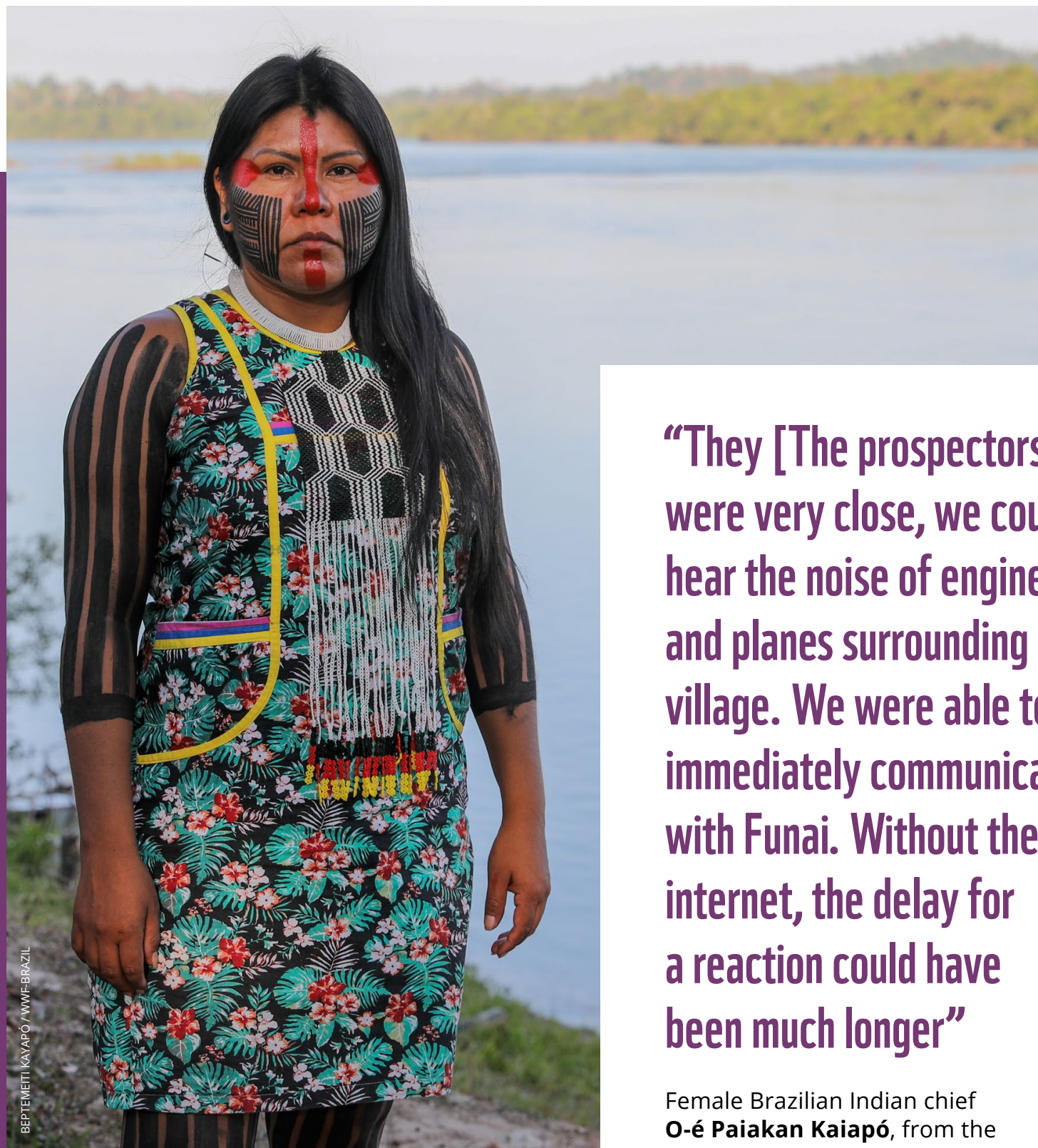


of the natural resources in their territories when providing for the legalization of activities such as mining and oil exploitation within indigenous lands.

Therefore, amidst this adverse scenario, 2021 was full of struggle and resistance of traditional peoples against the setbacks that threaten their lives, rights, and territories. These are attacks that threaten not only their survival but also their cultural and intellectual heritage, often linked to ancestral knowledge about the preservation of local ecosystems.

WWF-Brazil acts strongly in the defense of traditional peoples' rights, especially by strengthening their grassroots organizations. In 2021, we focused our actions mainly on combating the impacts of mining in indigenous lands and protecting territories.

In partnership with the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, we launched a series of studies on the serious impacts of mercury – which is dumped into rivers by prospectors – on the environment and human health. With significant repercussions, the



BEPTENETI KAYAPÓ / WWF-BRAZIL

“They [The prospectors] were very close, we could hear the noise of engines and planes surrounding our village. We were able to immediately communicate with Funai. Without the internet, the delay for a reaction could have been much longer”

Female Brazilian Indian chief **O-é Paia Kan Kaiapó**, from the Kaiapó indigenous land

research identified varied and dire effects of contamination in the studied locations, three villages of the Munduruku people, in the region of the middle Tapajós river.

With Casa Fund, we have funded seven projects to qualify fire brigades and to protect territories in the Amazon involving indigenous people, riverside dwellers, and quilombolas. In Canutama, in the Purus River region, for example, the brigade of the Mura do Itaparanã Indigenous People's Organization (Kanawary) was equipped and qualified to support territorial protection in an extremely pressured area.

The humanitarian crisis caused by the pandemic and the impacts of the violent fires of 2020 required actions aimed at helping traditional peoples, such as the delivery of food and hygiene kits (read the Covid-19 section of this report).

In 2021, we reinforced the territorial management in partnership with the Tenharim Morogitá Association of Indigenous Peoples (APITEM), which had already given support to

the Tenharim people in combating fires in 2020. Surrounded by loggers, prospectors, farmers, and land grabbers, the Tenharim-Marmelos territory, in the south of Amazonas, is one of the indigenous lands most exposed to the pressure of invaders and environmental impacts. In addition to equipping the local fire brigade, the project included the donation of construction materials to renovate the surveillance base, office equipment to allow territorial management, and resources to purchase fuel and food for the logistics of the monitoring actions.

With the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), we invested in expanding internet access for the inhabitants of the Xingu Corridor of Socio-Environmental Diversity, where 26 indigenous peoples and hundreds of riverside dwellers live in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso. Audiovisual production equipment, such as computers, was donated to the headquarters of local associations. The project consolidated a network of 23 indigenous and riverside dweller communicators with internet



hotspots installed in the Kayapó, Menkragnoti, Capoto/Jarina, Xipaya, and Trincheira Bacajá (Xikrin) indigenous lands and the Iriri River Extractive Reserve.

For the female Brazilian Indian chief O-é Paiakan Kaiapó, the connection made it possible to avoid invasions by prospectors in the Kaiapó indigenous land: “They [The prospectors] were very close. We could hear the noise of engines and planes surrounding our village. We were able to immediately communicate with Funai.” She also told that, a few days later, Funai flew over the area, confirmed the presence of the prospectors, and asked them to leave the invaded area.

In the fight for their rights, indigenous peoples were the protagonists. In August, in Brasília, the Luta pela Vida (Fight for Life) Camp brought together more than 6,000 people from 173 peoples and 20 states. WWF-Brazil followed the demonstrations closely, with intense publicity. Such a resistance was fundamental to giving international visibility to attacks on indigenous rights.



CHRISTIAN BRAGA / WWF-BRAZIL

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

IN 2021

EQUIPPED BRIGADE

In partnership with APITEM, we reinforced the management of the Tenharim-Marmelos territory (Amazonas), by equipping the local fire brigade.

 [READ MORE](#)

EQUIPPED BRIGADE 2

With Casa Fund, we funded seven fire brigade qualification projects for indigenous people, riverside dwellers, and quilombolas.

 [READ MORE](#)

CONTAMINATED VILLAGES

In partnership with the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, we launched a series of studies on the serious impacts of mining-derived mercury.

 [READ MORE](#)

REDE DE COMUNICADORES

Com o ISA, investimos na ampliação do acesso à internet aos habitantes do Corredor Xingu de Diversidade Socioambiental.

 [READ MORE](#)



02.2

The solidarity vaccine

ANDRE DIB / WWF-BRAZIL



The Covid-19 pandemic reached its peak in 2021, with an explosion in the number of deaths.

Between January and December, there were almost 413 thousand deaths. By the end of the year, the pandemic had killed over 619,000 people in the country.

The health crisis showed its worst moment through Amazonas at the beginning of the year. The state decreed sanitary collapse. By March, more than 11 thousand people had died in Manaus alone. Dozens of patients died of asphyxiation due to the lack of oxygen cylinders in the hospitals. Because of the omission of government officials, the situation was especially serious for indigenous peoples and other traditional populations in Brazil, given the considerable difficulties of access to tests and hospitals – both due to the geographical distance from health centers and the unavailability or insufficiency of medical teams.

The alarming scenario contrasted with the omission of the authorities, without specific





and effective public policies aimed at those traditional communities during the pandemic. Between April and October, the neglect was confirmed by the report of the Parliamentary Committee of Investigation into the pandemic, in the Senate, which accused the President of nine crimes, including crime against humanity.

In face of that, we continued the emergency plan to assist vulnerable communities in the Amazon and the Cerrado by donating food, hygiene products, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and other materials.

We also entered into partnerships with the National Council of Extractive Populations (CNS) and the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB) for the delivery of food and hygiene kits to riverside dwellers of Amazonas and indigenous territories of Amazonas and Pará. With the support of WWF-Germany, German government agencies, and dozens of local associations, we also impacted communities in the south of Amazonas with those products – more than 7,400 indigenous, extractive, rural, and peri-urban families were benefited.

Food also arrived at the home of 180 families in the Tefé National Forest, where fishermen, family farmers, housewives, extractivists,

MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED IN THE AMAZON BY WWF-BRAZIL BETWEEN 2020 AND 2021



9,127

food baskets and
hygiene kits

217.6

toneladas



21,947

medical and hospital
equipment *

FOR MORE THAN

28,700

indigenous people

*For Basic
Indigenous
Health Units

INCLUDING

35,835

people benefited

40 indigenous peoples and
families of extractivists
and traditional
communities

ANDRÉ DIB / WWF-BRAZIL

COVID-19 IN BRAZIL FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2021

413 thousand
deaths238
deaths of indigenous people619 thousand
deaths since 2020

and other groups live, and in the Baixo Juruá Extractive Reserve, where the emergency action distributed food baskets and hygiene and protection materials to 185 families during the pandemic.

We also launched publications with recommendations for decision-makers, such as the “Covid-19 Booklet – Prevention Protocol”. With the BR-319 Observatory, we launched “The Bioeconomy in Conservation Units in the South of Amazonas and the Impact of the New Coronavirus Pandemic” Technical Note, which shows how the pandemic affected the economy in Conservation Units on the Brazilian highway BR-319.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

IN 2021



PARTNERSHIP WITH COIAB

Delivery of 17 tons of food and hygiene kits to riverside, extractive and indigenous families in Amazonas and Pará.


[READ MORE](#)


WITH WWF-GERMANY

Distribution of 180 tons of food, masks, and hygiene items to communities in the south of Amazonas.


[READ MORE](#)


PARTNERSHIP WITH THE CNS

Delivery of food and hygiene and protection items against Covid-19 to 365 families in total, from the Baixo Juruá Extractive Reserve and the National Forest of Tefé.


[READ MORE](#)


BR-319 OBSERVATORY

Launch of “The Bioeconomy in Conservation Units in the South of Amazonas and the Impact of the New Coronavirus Pandemic” Technical Note.


[READ MORE](#)



02.3

Technology for the Amazon





The pressure on the Amazon worsened in 2021, with records that revealed a scenario of completely uncontrolled environmental crimes. The biome had 13,000 km² of forests removed, 20% more than in 2020. It was the highest value registered since 2008, which confirmed an upward trend of destruction, already observed in the previous two years. According to MapBiomas, the rate of deforestation was 1.9 hectares per minute – equivalent to almost 18 trees per second.

The causes of such devastation are linked to illegal economic activities – such as the invasion of public lands by land grabbers and illegal logging –, livestock and, to a lesser extent, mining and agriculture. Criminal actions against the environment and forest peoples were also driven by the political context, with the weakening of the federal government's environmental protection system and the legislative setbacks promoted by interest groups in the national





and state parliaments.

To combat that tragic scenario of environmental crimes associated with the climate imbalance and the humanitarian disaster produced by the pandemic, WWF-Brazil continued the Amazon Emergency project in 2021, which has strengthened partnerships with local organizations and fortified the work focused on protecting the territory, combating fires and supporting the protection of leaders since August 2019.

The use of drones – and new technologies in general – has been an important advantage in projects aimed at protecting the territory and preventing and combating fires in the Amazon. In Xapuri, Acre, we have promoted a drone piloting course that trained 19 members of various civil society and government organizations.

In the same region, a WWF-Brazil project provided two drones and training to the Environmental Police Battalion of the State of Acre (BPA-AC),

PRESSURES ON THE AMAZON IN 2021

In Rondônia, the executive and legislative branches tried to approve the **reduction of**

219,000

hectares in the Jaci-Paraná Extractive Reserve and the Guajará-Mirim State Park, thus benefiting land grabbers.

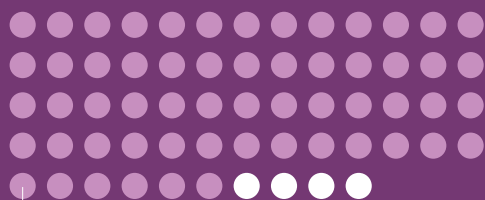


The federal government said there were no fires in the Amazon, but the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) detected

over 75,000

fire outbreaks in the biome, almost **5,000** of them in Conservation Units.

In Amazonas, the Negro River had **the largest flood ever recorded** in 120 years of monitoring, flooding



58

of the **62 municipalities** in the state and affecting **455 thousand** people.



which also received satellite communication equipment, tablets, thermal printer, computers, notebooks, cell phones, and GPS device. In addition to improving the battalion's actions in the fight against environmental crimes, the project generated a multiplier effect that extended to other public institutions in Acre.

BPA officers trained 39 members of the state's Fire Department and Prosecution Office, which had also received equipment donations. While the Prosecution Office made its reports more robust and well-founded, improving the ability to pressure environmental agencies responsible for punishing offenders, equipped and trained firefighters optimized the use of resources – personnel and time – in the operations, breaking the cycle of crimes in the region.

In Amazonas, in partnership with the Union of Indigenous Peoples of the Javari Valley (Univaja), a project equipped and trained indigenous people to defend their territory

through strategies for local and remote monitoring of illegal activities. The region is one of the most pressured by invaders of indigenous lands.

In Presidente Figueiredo, in Amazonas, we have promoted a training workshop on the SMART Platform – an open-source software that optimizes the collection and use of data on protected areas – for about 40 managers of conservation units, monitors, users, and administrators of the platform. The main objective was to strengthen the work of the Department of Environment of the State of Amazonas (SEMA-AM) in the State Conservation Units.

Firefighting was the focus of a project in partnership with the International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB). In the Boca do Acre indigenous land, in the south of Amazonas, where the Apurinã people live, the indigenous brigades were equipped and received training for fire prevention from the Rio Branco Fire





Department. In addition to personal protective equipment, the brigade members received tools, coastal pumps, boat engines, radio communicators, GPS, and a trailer for vessel transportation, among other items that allow the management of fire and firefighting. This type of equipment was also donated by WWF-Brazil to seven organizations of vulnerable communities in the Amazon, which participated in an announcement launched by Casa Fund to support the qualification of fire brigades.

In western Pará, with a project in partnership with the Live, Produce and Preserve Foundation (FVPP), we supported actions to combat land grabbing, agrarian conflicts, deforestation and fires, aiming at protecting the territory and monitoring environmental pressures and threats to local leaders. In addition to providing legal and technical support to threatened leaders, the project carried out campaigns to promote the green economy and reduce deforestation and fires, and



“There are lots of deforestation and criminal fires around here. Sometimes, monitoring by land is dangerous because we may come across criminals. But, when using the drone, they don’t even know they are being monitored”

Jurandir Araújo (left), from the Association of Residents and Producers of the Chico Mendes Association of Extractive Reserve (Amopreab), during the drone course offered by WWF-Brazil in Xapuri (Acre)

allowed FVPP to produce an unprecedented map of agrarian conflicts in western Pará.

In 2021, within the scope of the Indigenous Amazon Project: Rights and Resources (AIRR), we carried out a communication training course with ten indigenous young people from different parts of the Amazon, indicated by indigenous organizations. The AIRR project is a partnership with NESsT and the Amazon Indigenous Peoples Organization (COICA), with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The goal is to encourage indigenous populations to become more visible and active members in the sustainable economy of the biome.

In the area of bioeconomy, in partnership with the Amazon 4.0 Program, we launched the Brazil Nut Amazon Creative Laboratory (LCA), in order to stimulate the promotion of Amazonian products with high added value, keeping the forest standing and integrating local knowledge.





The LCA was designed to be an itinerant laboratory for innovative experimentation, installed in tents or floating platforms that work as high-tech biofactories to process Amazonian inputs and stimulate an inclusive socioeconomic transformation. We invested R\$ 300 thousand in the development of the biofactory prototype.

In August, the inauguration of a solar power plant in the Médio Purus Extractive Reserve made Vila Limeira the first remote community with 24-hour and 100% solar electricity in southern Amazonas. The initiative of WWF-Brazil, in partnership with the local association of agroextractive producers (APAVIL), transformed the lives of the inhabitants of the community who, without access to conventional energy, only had electricity from a diesel generator engine for three hours each night. The week of the plant installation, the community started the first evening class for youth and adult education.



ANDRÉ DIB / WWF-BRASIL

NUMBERS OF THE AMAZON EMERGENCY

Almost

R\$9 million

have been invested in **Amazon Emergency** projects in two years, establishing



36

partnerships with **local institutions**



26

with **civil society** organizations, and



10

with **public agencies**



70

thousand people benefited

In two years,



58

courses were held for about



3 mil

people, in addition to donations of more than



7,100

items for **firefighting** and territorial protection actions.

At least



70

peoples were benefited in over



140

Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units.

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

IN 2021



TERRITORIAL PROTECTION

Training, drones, and materials to civil organizations and government.



[READ MORE](#)



SCIENCE

Science Panel for the Amazon launches report at COP26.



[READ MORE](#)



FIREFIGHTING

Donation of equipment and training for fire prevention.



[READ MORE](#)



BIOECONOMY

Launch of the Amazon Creative Laboratory – LCA Castanha do Brasil (*Brazil Nut*).



[READ MORE](#)



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Installation of a solar power plant in a community in southern Amazonas.



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02.4

The call of the Pantanal





The largest wetland on the planet, with 210,000 km², the Pantanal is recognized by UNESCO as a Natural Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve, thanks to the enormous richness of its biodiversity. But all this abundance depends on a fragile periodic cycle of floods and droughts that ensures the balance of the biome. The stability of this water regime has been modified by climate change, by urban and populational growth associated with infrastructure works and by the deforestation, erosion and sedimentation produced by inadequate land management for agriculture.

The consequences of this imbalance were evident in 2020, when an extreme drought aggravated by climate change resulted in the worst burning ever recorded in the history of the Pantanal, with the destruction of almost 30% of its entire vegetation cover. In 2021, vulnerable communities in the biome, already extremely fragile from the previous year's fires, faced a new drought of





great proportions and a new wave of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The situation was extremely risky and, in April 2021, WWF-Brazil and all other organizations that form the Pantanal Observatory warned that the fires of the previous year could be repeated if a series of measures were not taken, such as the formation and maintenance of fire brigades, the purchase of adequate equipment, guidance campaigns for the Pantanal communities and further studies on the impacts of fire, fire prevention, environmental recovery and water resources in the biome.

Therefore, throughout the year, we worked intensively on all these fronts. These claims were sent to ministers, parliamentarians, members of the judiciary and public prosecutors and state governments. The document also recommended the suspension of licenses for the implementation of new small hydroelectric power plants in the region, since more than 100 of those plants were already



12

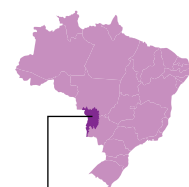
equipped brigades
(MT and MS)

94

trained brigade
members

+ 1,800

firefighting items
donated



12.8%

of the biome
burned in 2021
(19,219 km²)



RAFAEL DE CASTRO BENTO / WWF-BRASIL

planned to be implanted there and could aggravate the changes in the biome's water system.

Thus, it was necessary to prioritize humanitarian and fire-fighting actions. The fire destroyed gardens, housing, livestock, it affected fishing and reduced the livelihoods of local communities. WWF-Brazil, active in the conservation of the Pantanal since 1998, began to work in an emergency manner, with the support of the WWF Network, to assist people and animals affected.

In one of the actions, R\$208,000 were invested in humanitarian aid for a project that brought food, water and equipment to indigenous, quilombola and riverside dweller populations in Mato Grosso, in partnership with the ICV (Life Center Institute). Overall, 4,000 people from communities affected by fire received 900 food baskets and more than 2,000 hygiene kits.

One of those contemplated was the Bororo Tugo Baigare Indigenous Association, in Tereza Cristina Indigenous Land, which received more than 80 tools for





“The fire burned the woods, the medicinal herbs, killed the animals, destroyed important resources for our people. And it brought a lot of health problems with the smoke”

Estevão Bororo Taukane,
of the Bororo Tugo Baigare Association

the resumption of gardens and material for the emergency repair of the houses' roofs.

With new fires looming, we continued to support the training of local civilian brigades and the donation of firefighting equipment in the Pantanal. With the German government and ECOA, for the second year, we helped qualifying local brigades, in a restraint strategy, as the first firefighting action in the territory.

We also continued the partnership with the Environmental Institute of Mato Grosso do Sul (Imasul): In 2021, we donated to the institution kits composed of water jet guns with a storage capacity of 600 liters, essential to face the flames.

In partnerships with public agencies, we also donated fauna management equipment to the Wild Animal Recovery

Center (CRAS), related to the Environmental Institute of Mato Grosso do Sul (Imasul), in order to structure the entity to better assist animal victims of fire. 56 items were delivered for the containment and transportation of animals, in the amount of about R\$ 50,000.

And to encourage the farmers of the Pantanal Plain to apply good practices that respect the vocation of the biome, we prepared the “Pantanal Plain Guide to Best Livestock Practices”, with Embrapa Pantanal and Wetlands International. In it, we show farmers how they can operate in a distinguished management system in natural areas with good coexistence with the rich Pantanal biodiversity – an advantage to businesses facing markets eager for sustainability in production.

ANDRÉ DIB / WWF-BRAZIL



SOME HIGHLIGHTS

IN 2021

HUMANITARIAN AID

Water, food and equipment for gardening and maintenance.

 READ MORE

FIREFIGHTING

Training of brigades and firefighting equipment, water jet gun kits.

 READ MORE

FAUNA

Items for containment, rescue and transport of injured animals.

 READ MORE

ORIENTATION

Guide to Best Livestock Practices in the Pantanal.

 READ MORE



02.5

The Cerrado emergency





The Cerrado has already lost 50% of its original vegetation area and had about 80% of its surface modified by human action, especially due to the advance of agriculture, urban expansion and the construction of roads and infrastructure works. These threats didn't give us any truce in 2021. The agricultural border continued to advance and convert large natural areas into soybean plantations – especially in MATOPIBA and Goiás.

Deforestation set a new record in the biome in 2021, with more than 8,531 km² devastated – the largest extension since 2016. Climate change, combined with an offensive by environmental criminals, increased the number of large-scale fires: more than 62,000 fire outbreaks affected 137,000 km², or 6.7% of the total area of the Cerrado.

The advance of agriculture, livestock and land grabbing had the greatest impacts on the destruction, especially affecting traditional populations and the rich biodiversity of the biome.





However, it is not necessary to deforest to produce in the Cerrado: it is estimated that there are 350,000 km² of degraded pastures – an area the size of Germany – with low productive capacity, which can be restored and better used.

To stop the destruction, it is essential to encourage a change in the mindsets of companies and governments and to stimulate a sustainable economy that allows traditional peoples to use the potential of the biodiversity resources they have known and used for centuries.

Therefore, throughout 2021, in addition to the emergency actions necessary due to the fires and the Covid-19 pandemic, we promoted several initiatives to disseminate and stimulate the sociobiodiversity of the Cerrado and grassland recovery initiatives.

In 2021, WWF-Brazil extended to the Cerrado the emergency actions against fires carried out in the



2

volunteer brigades equipped

35

trained brigade members

94

firefighting items donated



6.8%

of the biome burned
(137,631 km²)

EQUIPMENT FOR RAPID FIREFIGHTING

Amílton Sá, from Rede Fogo (Fire Network), says that the 2021 fires were especially violent due to the extreme drought aggravated by climate change.

“The climate situation generated a very voracious fire behavior, of rapid expansion and strong heat. Equipment that greatly increases the chances of controlling fires is essential”

Amilton Sá, Rede Fogo coordinator



Amazon and in the Pantanal. Projects carried out in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, in Goiás, in partnership with local organizations, allowed the purchase of equipment for two voluntary brigades: The Network Against Fire (Rede Contra Fogo), headquartered in Alto Paraíso de Goiás, and the Cavalcante Voluntary Brigade (Brivac), in Cavalcante. The donation allowed to equip 15 members of each brigade with turbo-blowers, headlamps, protective masks, safety glasses and other items.

The violent fires of 2021 and the Covid-19 pandemic have left many communities in a serious situation in the Cerrado. In partnership with the Cerrado Central (Central do Cerrado), we carried out a year-end action to donate food baskets of socio-biodiversity products to two institutions that assist people in vulnerable situations in the Federal District.

The Cerrado Central brings together several organizations and aims to





strengthen community productive initiatives, being responsible for distributing 300 food baskets to Caritas Arquidiocesana de Brasília, and 140 to Casa Rosa Cultural e Assistencial LGBTQIA+. The action benefited more than 1,600 people in the Federal District and strengthened the extractive communities: the food baskets had 13 products purchased from 16 family farming and agroextractive organizations from various states, involving over 3,000 families.

Throughout the year, we also worked to strengthen Araticum (Articulation for the Restoration of the Cerrado), a collaborative and multisectoral network that acts in alliance to promote the large-scale restoration of the Cerrado. With the objective of restoring 5 million hectares by 2030, the alliance was established at the end of 2020, under the leadership of WWF-Brazil and with the participation of



“The purchase of the products helped to adjust the accounts of the organizations in 2021 and to forward the production of the crops that had stopped. This generated income for the families”

Luiz Carrazza (left), executive secretary of the Central

more than 100 organizations.

In order to identify cases of deforestation and violations of the right to the land in the Matopiba region – especially those involving territories of traditional peoples and communities and protected areas – we developed the “Tamo de Olho” (Eyes on You) initiative, in partnership with other organizations (ISPN, Rede Cerrado, IPAM and Instituto Cerrados). The initiative seeks to influence the Public Prosecutor’s Office and Environmental Agencies, focusing on the accountability of illegalities and on the recognition and respect for territorial rights. For that, deforestation alerts were classified based on criteria that resulted in ranking the most emblematic deforestation cases.

In order to contribute to the protection of Conservation Units, in partnership with the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), we carried out the course





“Reduction, Recategorization or Extinction of Protected Areas in the Cerrado”, which discussed the processes of the biome. The aim was to strengthen strategies to identify and react with a focus on advocacy, communication and networking.

To enhance and stimulate the bioeconomy in the Cerrado, we released the online album “Histories of the Cerrado”, continuing the partnership with the Cerrado Network (Rede Cerrado). The album presents the culture and histories of the traditional peoples and communities of the biome – something essential for the biome value to be acknowledged. We also encouraged the bioeconomy with the release of the publication “Baru: analysis of risks and opportunities in the chain”, in partnership with Conexsus (Sustainable Connections Institute) and support from Instituto Humanize and the European Union.



ANDRÉ DIB / WWF-BRAZIL

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

IN 2021



EMERGENCY ACTIONS

Donation of food baskets and firefighting equipment.

[READ MORE](#)

RESTORATION

Articulation to restore the Cerrado on a large scale.

[READ MORE](#)

“TAMO DE OLHO” (EYES ON YOU)

Against deforestation and land rights violations.

[READ MORE](#)

COURSE

About threats to protected areas.

[READ MORE](#)

TRADITIONAL CULTURE

Online album “Histories of the Cerrado”: incentive to the bioeconomy.

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02.6

Priority in conserving and recovering



ADRIANO GAMBARINI / WWF-BRAZIL

The restoration of natural areas is the biggest challenge in the Atlantic Forest, Brazil's most threatened and fragmented biome, with forests reduced to 12.4% of their original coverage. On the other hand, deforestation must also be stopped: with over 21,000 hectares devastated, it increased 66% in 2021 compared to the 2019-2020 period (13,053 hectares) and was 90% higher than in the 2017-2018 period. The conservation and recovery of the Atlantic Forest are among our priorities.

In 2021, we continued the Mogi Guaçu Roots Program, which has become a reference in environmental restoration. Created by WWF-Brazil, with support from International Paper, the project protects and restores springs and riparian forests in the Mogi Guaçu river basin, in São Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. The objective is to restore, by 2024, at least 200 hectares of forest in an area of high fragmentation and with a high risk of water scarcity.





“The greater the balance, the better the crop, with fewer pests, less use of pesticides and more diversity. This impacts the grain flavor and consumers acknowledge our work”

Ellen Fontana, specialty coffee producer in Socorro (SP)

By the end of 2021, the program already had 72 hectares under restoration, about 80,000 seedlings planted, 36 protected springs and 18 partner landowners. Among them is Ellen Fontana, who produces special coffee in Socorro (SP) and has already restored one hectare with 1,400 seedlings. According to her, by restoring the environmental balance on her property, she was able to add value to the coffee – and restoration has a direct impact on product quality. Today, she sells part of her production to Australia.

Also in 2021, WWF became a global partner of the Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, established by the United Nations (UN), which proposes the adoption of measures to combat the climate crisis and the loss of biodiversity. In Brazil, the Atlantic Forest is the focus of the restoration actions of this initiative.

We continued the Environmental Services

Payment Program (PSA), in partnership with the Renova Foundation, for the recovery of the Rio Doce river basin, in Minas and Espírito Santo. Since 2019, 240 rural owners from 12 municipalities in the region have already been benefited. In 2021, we launched two new public notices, expanding the program to 65 municipalities.

WWF-Brazil also supported the creation of two new protected areas in the state of São Paulo: the Mantiqueira State Natural Monument, with 10,600 hectares, and the Castelhanos Extractive Reserve, in the buffer zone of the Ilhabela State Park.

In addition, we released the biannual Jaguar census of the Iguazu region, in which 564,425 hectares of the border region between Brazil and Argentina were mapped – the largest remaining core of jaguars in the Atlantic Forest worldwide. This monitoring is one of the world's greatest efforts to track a species, both in area and in sampling timeframe.

DEFORESTATION



NUMBERS

IN 2021

Deforestation of
 **21,642**
hectares

↑ **66%** increase
compared to 2019-2020

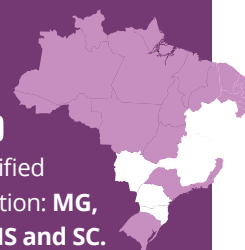
Sources: SOS Mata Atlântica and INPE

Forest loss equals
 **59**  **2.5**
hectares per day hectares per hour

Emission of
10.3 million tons of
equivalent CO₂ into
the atmosphere

5 states
accumulate

89%
of the verified
deforestation: **MG,**
BA, PR, MS and SC.



SOME HIGHLIGHTS

IN 2021



RESTORATION IN MOGI-GUAÇU

With forest restoration technical support and assistance to rural landowners operating in the Atlantic Forest region between SP and MG.



READ MORE



WITH THE RENOVA FOUNDATION

Payment Program for Environmental Services, in partnership with Renova, seeks to recover the Rio Doce river basin, in Minas and Espírito Santo.



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JAGUAR CENSUS

A survey that, in 2021, mapped the border region between Brazil and Argentina and indicated an estimated total of around 76 to 106 jaguars.



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DECADE OF RESTORATION

WWF becomes a partner of the UN for the recovery of the Atlantic Forest; measures aim at preventing climate crisis and biodiversity loss.



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02.7

Focus on coral protection

Only 2% of the marine biodiversity is protected by legislation in Brazil. The oceans suffer from overfishing, poor monitoring and pollution, lack of public policies and mineral exploitation projects. One of the main concerns relates to several projects in the oil and gas sector for the installation of exploitation blocks in highly sensitive areas, with the presence of important coral reef systems.

This was one of the areas on which WWF-Brazil worked intensively in 2021, which prevented bids from being made in auctions for exploitation blocks in the Abrolhos archipelago and the mouth of the Amazon river. To this end, we established a dialogue with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and worked to mobilize local agents and a combined front of scientific articulation and strategic litigation. We continuously evaluated the Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Impact Report (EIA-Rima) for each exploitation





project in those areas and pointed out their weaknesses and inconsistencies.

We also deepened research on the problems in modelling the EIA-Rima of the so-called block 59, at the mouth of the Amazon river, where there is a 54,000 km² reef system. With that, we managed to avoid the opening of that block, which would have promoted a race in the oil and gas sector to expand the exploitation of the region.

In Abrolhos (BA), with coral reefs throughout 56,000 km², we kept monitoring the advance of the exploitation blocks and worked strongly on advocacy to avoid exploitation in the Camamu-Almada river basin.

Corals already feel the impacts of climate change. The Costa dos Corais Environmental Protection Area, between Sergipe and Alagoas, lost 18% of its coverage due to a record water warming after the oil spill in 2019. We seek to contain the damages and mitigate emissions that may intensify them.

To reverse coral mortality, we have developed recovery methods in a protected environment until they are ready to be reimplanted in the reefs: these are the coral nurseries. The restoration and recovery of corals on the coast of Pernambuco were consolidated in 2021, with more than 1,200 corals implanted in Tamandaré and Porto de Galinhas.

Another 120 corals are in a nursery at the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco.

The initiatives are part of the Coralizar Project, conceived by WWF-Brazil with support from the Neoenergia Institute and development by the Nautilus Institute, Coral Biofactory. In 2021, through mentoring, we also contributed to accelerating the consolidation of the startup Coral Biofactory, which was responsible for creating the coral restoration method. With our support, the startup launched a coral adoption program and a regenerative tourism project.



LUIZA SAMPAIO / WWF-BRAZIL

OIL AND GAS PROJECTS PUT PRESSURE ON CORAL REEFS

1,300

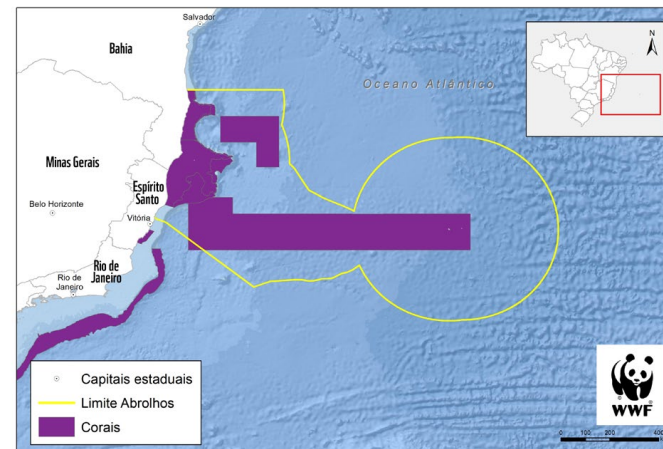
species live in the corals of Abrolhos

45 of those species are threatened

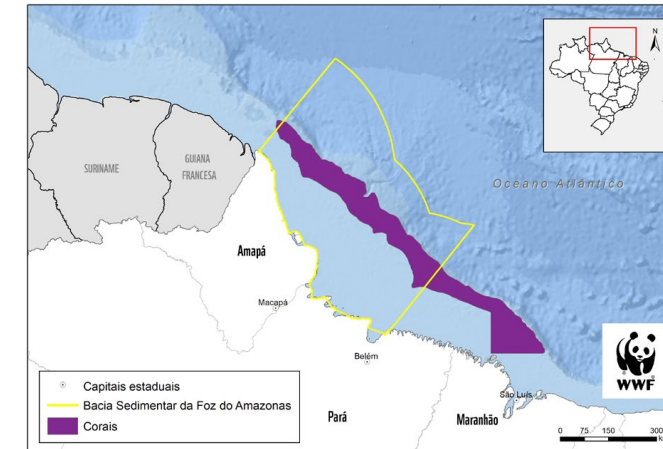
1,000 km

is the length of the reefs at the Mouth of the Amazon

Abrolhos: the largest marine biodiversity in the South Atlantic



Mouth of the Amazon: reef system was discovered in 2016



SOME HIGHLIGHTS IN 2021



CORALIZAR PROJECT

Instituto Neoenergia, WWF-Brazil and local partners consolidate a coral restoration project in Pernambuco.



READ MORE



EYES ON BAHIA

In Abrolhos, with coral reefs throughout 56,000 km², we kept monitoring the advancement of the exploitation blocks.



READ MORE



COSTA DOS CORAIS

We conducted studies to contain and mitigate environmental damages to the corals of the region between Sergipe and Alagoas, highly impacted.



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MOUTH OF THE AMAZON RIVER

We deepened the studies on the problems of the licensing process of oil blocks in a reef area of 54,000 km².



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02.8

Brakes on the setbacks





The battles against environmental setbacks in the National Congress persisted in 2021, which led WWF-Brazil to intensively dedicate to actions of political incidence to stop them and advance the agenda of sustainable development, environmental conservation, and human rights.

One of our greatest victories was the annulment in court of the decrease of Resex Jaci-Paraná and Guajará Mirim Park, which would change the limits of the Conservation Units in Rondônia.

We have also built a Bill to eradicate mercury contamination (PL 5490/2020); it awaits voting. In the House of Representatives, we fought against the advance of PL 2633, which benefits land grabbers, and PL 3729 for Environmental Licensing, which provides for self-declaratory licenses that increase environmental, social and legal risks of ventures.

There was also the great battle against PL 6024, which reduces the Chico Mendes Resex and decreases the Serra do Divisor National Park in Acre, and PL

528, which proposes to create a “Brazilian carbon market” with no minimum bases for an efficient emission reduction system. We also condemned the approval of PL 490, which, in practice, makes it impossible to demarcate Indigenous Lands and opens their borders to activities of serious impact.

In March, with 250 other organizations, we demanded Congress to face the pandemic and sign away proposals harmful to the integrity of the environment.

In the Senate, we acted hard against the advance of PL 510 and the approval of PL 4348, both favoring land grabbing.

Against the Executive’s setbacks, we denounced the attempt to allow oil extraction near Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas. We publicized critical analyses of the work of the government in the environmental area and took the position against the denialist policy in relation to the climate crisis, against the Program for the Sustainable Use of National Mineral Coal and about the lies of President Jair Bolsonaro at the UN.



SOME HIGHLIGHTS

IN 2021



PROTECTED AREAS

After pressure from civil society, Justice of Rondônia annuls reduction of two conservation units, avoiding environmental setback in the state.



READ MORE



ILLEGAL MINING

With our support, PL 5490 advanced in Congress. It creates the National Plan for the Eradication of Mercury Contamination.



READ MORE



AGAINST LAND GRABBING

We worked strongly against the bills that favor land theft: PL 2633 (House of Representatives) and PL 510 and PL 4348 (Senate).



READ MORE



FIGHTING COVID-19

WWF-Brazil and 250 organizations pressured Congress to fight the pandemic instead of approving environmental setbacks.



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02.9

Science in favor of biomes

Scientific evidence and information are essential to address environmental challenges and ensure biomes sociobiodiversity and landscape conservation. In the Brazilian current political context of attacks on the environment and science, WWF-Brazil has dedicated to the production of knowledge in several areas.



STUDY OF IMPACTS IN THE PANTANAL

In the **Pantanal**, we supported a study coordinated by Embrapa researchers that prepared the first estimate of the impacts of fires on the mortality of the Pantanal fauna. The results show that the fires in 2020 killed 17 million vertebrates in the biome. Also contributing to knowledge, we launched the sixth edition of the magazine *Ciência Pantanal*, aimed at the public involved in the defense of the Pantanal fauna, flora, culture, and the entire biome.

AREA RECOVERY

IN THE CERRADO

In the **Cerrado**, we continued our participation in the Work Group for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Land (GTPastagens). In partnership with Agroicone, we published the study “Recovery of degraded land and recovery of the soil in the Brazilian Cerrado”. And in partnership with the Image Processing and Geoprocessing Laboratory of the Federal University of Goiás (LAPIG-UFG), we launched the study “Agricultural quality and aptitude of pasture areas in the Cerrado biome”.





CLIMATE

RESEARCH

ON FOCUS

In the field of climate change, we supported the study “**Climate and Development: visions for Brazil 2030**” by Coppe-UFRJ and Instituto Talanoa. To contribute to the confrontation of environmental crimes, in partnership with PUC-Rio, we produced a report that points out that 98% of the environmental fines stood still after October 8, 2019. With Freeland Brazil, we carried out a survey that analyses the mechanisms for monitoring animal trafficking to generate recommendations to strengthen the fight against such a crime.



 READ MORE

STUDIES ON MERCURY AND MINING

One of the most important scientific initiatives in 2021 was the launch of the **Mercury Observatory**, a georeferenced platform that gathers studies on mercury in mining and data related to gold exploration. Developed by WWF-Brazil, Fiocruz and other institutions, the platform allows georeferenced navigation through layers, which facilitates the spatial location of mining activities – including illegal mining in Indigenous Lands.



 READ MORE

ZIG KÖCH / WWF-BRAZIL



DANIEL MELLO / WWF-BRAZIL

PROTECTION OF THREATENED SPECIES

In the area of species conservation, for the project “**Pro-Species: All against extinction**”, of which WWF-Brazil is the executing agency, we participated in the preparation of several Territorial Action Plans (PATs) for Threatened Species: PAT Espinhaço Mineiro, PAT Pampa, PAT Xingu, and PAT Capixaba-Gerais.



 READ MORE

DIEESE AND OTHER PARTNERS

With DIEESE, we launched the study “Mineral Coal: international experiences in seeking a fair energy transition for the coal sector in Southern Brazil.” We supported the study “**Beef Chain Perspectives in Brazil-China Relations**”, and we also launched the study “Blended Finance for Zero Conversion”, an initiative of WWF-Brazil in partnership with SITAWI, which points out ways for production chains to count on green financial instruments.



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ADRIANO GAMBARINI / WWF-BRAZIL





STUDIES ON CONSERVATION UNITS

With FGV-CeDHE, we launched the study “Recategorization, Reduction and Extinction of Conservation Units” and the “**Guide to Legislative Evaluation of Recategorization, Reduction and Extinction of Conservation Units Projects**”.

 [READ MORE](#)



JUVENAL PEREIRA / WWF-BRAZIL

NOTE WITH THE BR-319 OBSERVATORY

With the BR-319 Observatory, we launched the Technical Note “**Bioeconomy in Conservation Units in Southern Amazonas and the Impact of the New Coronavirus Pandemic**”.

 [READ MORE](#)



OBSERVATÓRIO BR-319

NEW HABITAT FOR SEA TURTLES

In the area of **oceanographic research**, WWF-Brazil was the technical curator of a study conducted by researchers from the Islands of Rio Project in 2021, which discovered a new habitat for green turtles in the Cagarras Islands (Rio de Janeiro).

 [READ MORE](#)



CAIO SALLES / WWF-BRAZIL



ADRIANO GAMBARINI / WWF-BRAZIL

REMOTE COMMUNITIES AND RIVER DOLPHINS IN THE AMAZON

In the Amazon, we carried out the study “Productive potential of remote communities in the Amazon after access to electricity” and conducted research in partnership with the Mamirauá Institute and IEPA. The study proved the **existence of river dolphins in new areas of Amapá**.

 [READ MORE](#)



CHAPTER

03

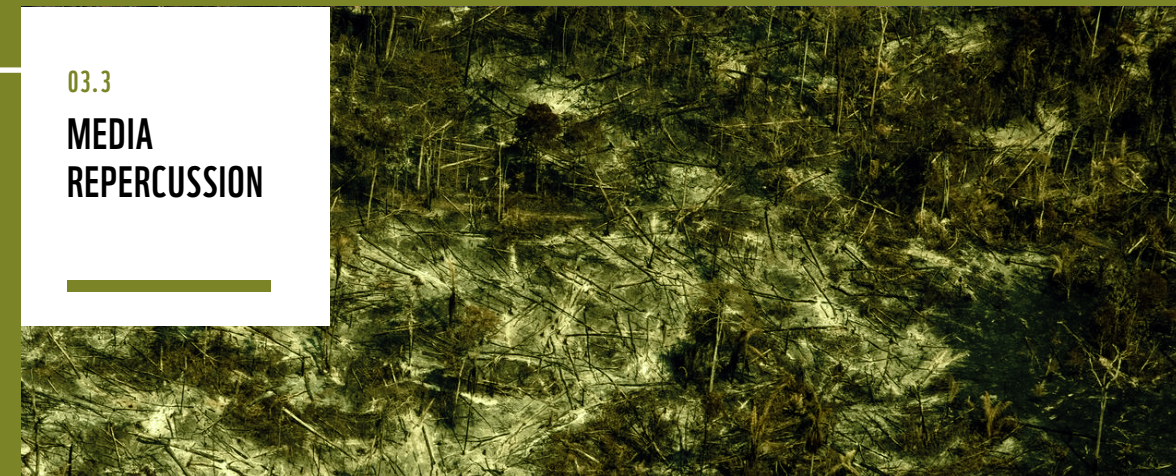
03.1 COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT



03.2 COP 26



03.3 MEDIA REPERCUSSION



03.4 PUBLICATIONS



03.5 CORPORATE ENGAGEMENT



03.6 EMPRESAS PARCEIRAS



03.1

Engaged society



ADRIANO GAMBARINI / WWF-BRAZIL

PODCAST “A RIVER THAT CHANGED COLOR”

The podcast “**Um Rio que Mudou de Cor**” brought information to more than a thousand people from the communities of Tapajós about the problems caused by mining in the region. WWF-Brazil articulated the transmission of the podcast by five community radio stations with local leaders. In eight episodes, Indigenous people, prosecutors, prospectors, environmentalists and researchers explain how illegal mining established in the Tapajós Basin, culminating in a change in the color of the river. Produced by Trovão Mídia, the podcast was played 2,546 times and is part of the Chagas do Garimpo Campaign, carried out by several organizations, including WWF-Brazil.

 [READ MORE](#)

EVENT BRINGS BRAZILIAN

CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN

FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT

WWF-Brazil and the Food of Tomorrow Institute held the **Independent Dialogue** for the UN Summit on Food Systems in July, addressing the challenges and mechanisms necessary to ensure justice and sustainability in food production systems. Producers, representatives of grassroots movements, agroecology, academia and the private sector offered experiences and solutions for organizing the Food Systems Summit, held in September, aimed at transforming how the world produces and consumes food.

 [READ MORE](#)



ADRIANO GAMBARINI / WWF LIVING AMAZON INITIATIVE

EARTH HOUR

2021 DIGITAL

FESTIVAL

Still under the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, on March 27, 2021, WWF-Brazil promoted the second edition of the **Earth Hour Digital Festival**. Until the lights went out, special guests, such as the Bahian musician Gilberto Gil, debated the main environmental issues live, in a 100% online program that lasted more than seven hours and generated over 14 thousand views. Across Brazil, 35 buildings and monuments turned off their lights in 15 cities.

 [READ MORE](#)

ANDRE BORGES / WWF-BRAZIL





ONE DAY IN THE PARK BRINGS PUBLIC TESTIMONIES ABOUT CONNECTION WITH CUS

Since 2018, WWF-Brazil and the Pro-CUs Coalition have held the **"One Day in the Park"** Campaign annually, promoting the connection of people with Conservation Units (CUs) in the country. In 2021, the campaign was held on July 18 and had the participation of 350 CUs located in several biomes. The Covid-19 pandemic motivated a different format to privilege stories of connections with the CUs, encouraging the sharing of testimonies in videos, texts or audios with accounts of people who had remarkable experiences in a park.

[READ MORE](#)

CHICO BENTO GIVES ADVICE ON FOOD CHOICES

Chico Bento, the official ambassador of WWF-Brazil, and his friends illustrate the pages of the guide **"Food: How to make good choices for you and the planet."** The booklet brings the importance of family farming, curiosities about the path of food to the table, advantages of fresh foods that value the work of farmers and the products that come from the land, in addition to encouraging a food system capable of conserving nature. Responsible for the Turma da Mônica (Monica's Crew) brand, Mauricio de Sousa Produções has been a partner of WWF-Brazil since 2014.

[READ MORE](#)

WEBINAR DEBATES HEALTHY PARKS

In a webinar held on June 17, WWF-Brazil and partners presented strategic paths and recommendations for the implementation of the **Healthy Parks, Healthy People (PSPS)** initiative in Brazil. Result of a process of co-creation of over 40 people from different organizations, the strategy traces ways to strengthen the debate on the role of nature – and parks in particular –, as well as structuring actions, to promote and restore the health and well-being of society.

[READ MORE](#)

VOICES FROM THE FOREST DISCUSSED THE CLIMATE CRISIS DURING THE CHICO MENDES 2021 WEEK

"Climate crisis: voices from the forest in defense of the territory" was the theme of the Chico Mendes 2021 Week, held between December 15 and 22. The event, promoted by the Chico Mendes Committee with the support of WWF-Brazil, went back to the face-to-face format to ensure the participation and mobilization of the traditional populations of the Amazon, where internet access is still an obstacle. Among the highlights, a strong participation of youth and the graffiti work performed by the artists Tino Txai, Mundano and Quinho.

[READ MORE](#)



WEBSITE DISCUSSES HOW TO FACE CLIMATE CRISIS WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY

In 2021, WWF-Brazil made available in Portuguese the content of the Brighter Future website, launched the previous year by the WWF network and TNC. The website discusses how we can tackle the climate crisis and biodiversity loss by protecting nature and investing in right renewable energies in the right places – highlighting the importance of leaving rivers free of dams. The material shows how we can meet global climate and energy targets without damaging communities or obstructing rivers.

[READ MORE](#)

WWF-BRAZIL IS TOP 3 AMONG THE LARGEST DIGITAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCERS

In 2021, WWF-Brazil was considered one of the three largest Brazilian influencers in the digital universe under the Environment and Sustainability category of the iBest Award – one of the largest awards in the country – both by the Popular Jury and by the iBest Academy Jury. The TOP 10 finalists were nominated by the iBest iGency algorithm, which evaluates the presence in the digital universe (websites, applications and social networks) considering reach, engagement, and relevance.

[READ MORE](#)

MEIO AMBIENTE E SUSTENTABILIDADE



BURNING ASHES BECOME WORK OF ART

A panel covering more than a thousand square meters in downtown São Paulo denounced the destruction of Brazilian biomes by fires. Performed by the artist Mundano, the work portrayed a brigade member, in a reinterpretation of the piece “Coffee Farm Worker”, by Cândido Portinari. The raw material for the paints were ashes from fires in the Amazon, Cerrado, Pantanal and Atlantic Forest biomes, collected in an expedition of 10,000 kilometers. The action is part of the Ashes of the Forest Project, a Parede Viva (Living Wall) and Cinedelia production, in partnership with WWF-Brazil.

[READ MORE](#)

“MAPINGUARI” TAKES THE REALITY OF RUBBER TAPPERS IN THE AMAZON TO COMICS

The reality of rubber tappers in the Amazon was the theme of Mapinguari Comics, created by scriptwriter André Miranda and by illustrator Gabriel Góes, co-edited by WWF-Brazil in partnership with FTD Education. The plot of the graphic novel takes place in a rubber plantation in the interior of Acre where extractivists are harassed by land dealers. The work addresses major themes of our time, such as social inequality, devastation of the Amazon, sustainable forms of economy and the country's relationship with the Indigenous peoples.

[READ MORE](#)





RESILIENT CERRADO PROJECT IS LAUNCHED TO STRENGTHEN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Launched on May 12, the Cerrado Resiliente Project (CERES) aims to strengthen landscape conservation in an inclusive way, valuing a more sustainable economic model and integrated with the strengthening of ancestral guardians of the Cerrado: native peoples and traditional communities. The project will last four years and is the result of a partnership between WWF-Brazil, WWF-Paraguay, the European Union and the Institute for Society, Population and Nature (ISPN), coordinated by WWF-Holland.

 [READ MORE](#)

ANA PAULA RABELO / WWF-UK



CREATOR AMAZON: VIDEOS SHOW HOW LOCAL PEOPLE PRODUCE WITHOUT DEFORESTING

Through the Creator Amazon project, we launched a public notice that supported communication groups and collectives of the biome to produce videos telling the story of an Amazon that does not need to deforest to grow. We selected eight proposals, which received support of R\$ 10,000 for video production. They present solutions used by local populations to protect people and nature, with storytelling about an Amazon that grows by keeping more standing forests.

 [READ MORE](#)

COLLABORATIVE LAB CREATES CHILDREN'S BOOKS ON HEALTHY AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD

WWF-Brazil, in partnership with the Heinrich Böll Foundation and the Climate and Society Institute, supported the LAB Poliniza Buzz Project, conceived by the Food of Tomorrow Institute. The project is an immersive laboratory for the development of children's books, created in a collaborative way, on sustainable and healthy food systems. Aimed at children aged 6 to 7, the books were produced by groups of illustrators, writers, designers and editors from various regions of the country in a week-long creative marathon.

 [READ MORE](#)

REPRODUÇÃO



REPRODUÇÃO

SUSTAINABLE FOOD IS THE THEME OF THE FOOD PATHS CAMPAIGN

Launched in October, the Food Paths campaign tells the journey that all cultivated food takes from the seed to our plate. For that, WWF-Brazil invited four young Brazilians from different regions – Sabrina (CE), Marcelo (GO), Gleison (PE) and Amanda (ES) – to present their cultivation and show, in practice, how to make real food. The campaign included a manifesto on sustainable food – the one that brings benefits to human health and to the planet – and a mapping of numerous studies and research on the subject.

 [READ MORE](#)



ADRIANO GAMBARELLI / WWF-LIVING AMAZON INITIATIVE



03.2

Indigenous youth for the climate



“The Indigenous peoples are at the front line of the climate emergency, so we must be at the center of the decisions that take place here. We have ideas to postpone the end of the world”

Txai Suruí, Indigenous activist, speaking at the opening of COP-26 in Glasgow, Scotland

The strong youth mobilization, with the striking presence of young activists from the Amazon, stood out at the UN Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP26) held in Glasgow, Scotland, between November 1 and 12, 2021. Representing Brazil, a delegation of young activists and Indigenous leaders relied on the support of WWF-Brazil and other partner organizations to bring to the event the voice

of a group that is one of the main protagonists of the environmental and climate issue in the country.

In partnership with Engajamundo (Engageworld), WWF-Brazil supported the travel of three young women from the Amazon to the event, under the Voices for Fair Climate Action Program. One of them was the activist Txai Suruí, who spoke at the opening of COP-26, with great worldwide repercussion.

At the online Climate Crisis Film Festival, the film “Believe in a new world” was launched, a partnership between WWF-Brazil and WWF-UK. In the WWF space at the event (Panda Hub), a round table with Indigenous leaders discussed the impacts of mining.

During the COP, the Union4Restoration alliance was launched, composed by CI-Brazil, TNC Brazil, WRI Brazil and WWF-Brazil. The goal is to restore four million hectares of

forests and landscapes in the Amazon, Atlantic Forest and Cerrado by 2030. Broadcast by the WWF Network Climate and Energy channel, there was also an event that brought together Indigenous leaders to discuss the importance of funds operated by indigenous organizations for conservation and sustainable development projects on indigenous lands in the Amazon. The moderator was Alexandre Prado, Green Finance director at WWF-Brazil.



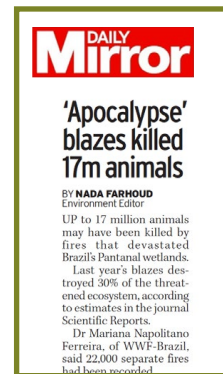
LEARN MORE



LEARN MORE



LEARN MORE



03.3

Repercussion in the media

DIGITAL CHANNELS



Followers



1,224,040

↑

1.77%

*

Impressions



87,367,014

↑

35.99%

*

*Compared to 2020

Published Posts



4,645

↓

6.8%

*

Engagements



1,560,522

↓

9.64%

*

Clicks on links



434,372

↑

146.93%

*

TRADITIONAL MEDIA

270

interviews

given to the press



Over

14,500

insertions in national
print and online
vehicles in 2021

9,191,761,628

views



Published in

4,030

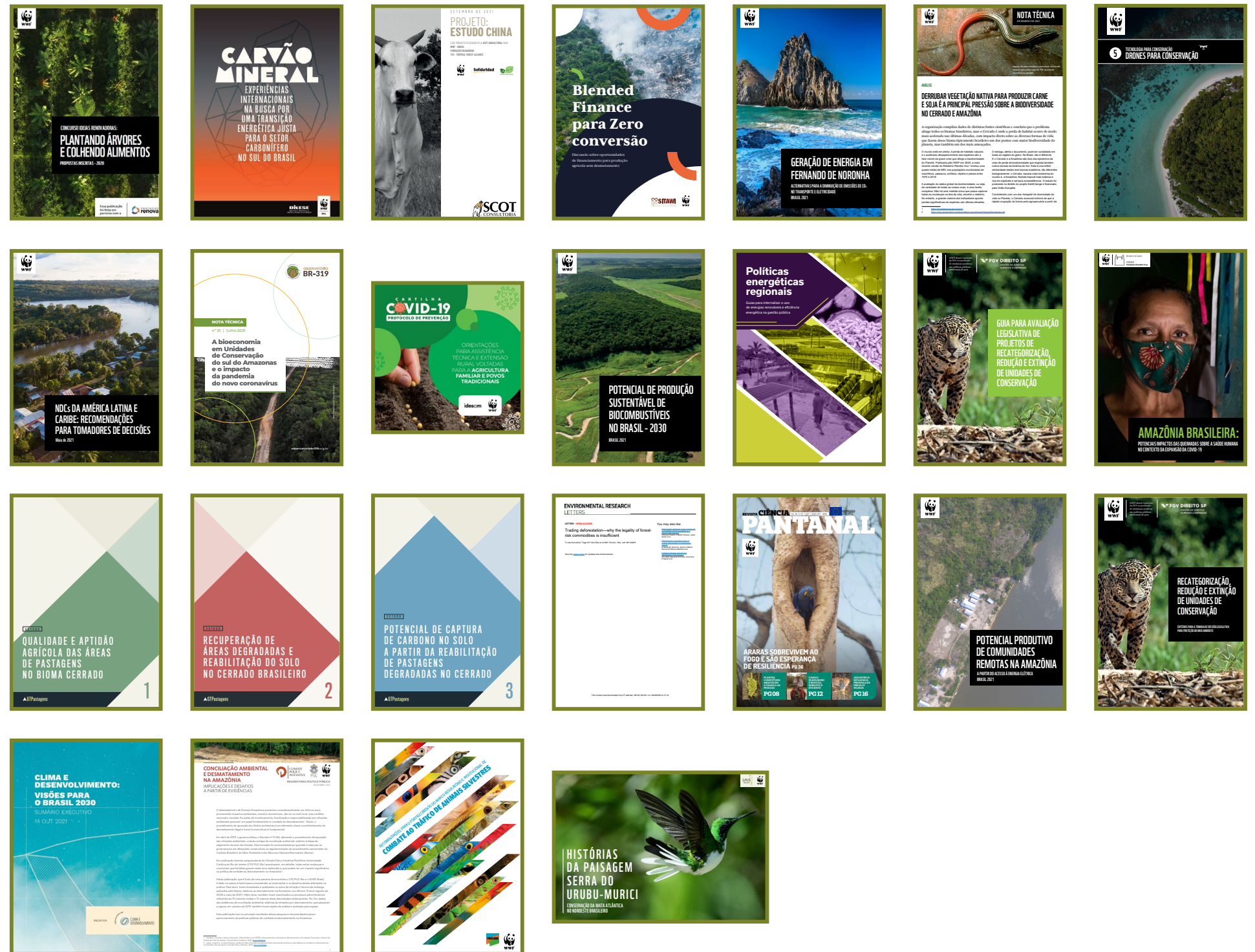
types
of vehicles



03.4

Production of knowledge

WWF-Brazil publications help to enrich the socio-environmental debate, and thus reinforce the need for conservation of ecosystems and human life. Throughout 2021, we published more than 25 studies, scientific articles, technical notes and fact sheets with qualified information – essential to enhance advances and prevent setbacks in the socio-environmental area.





03.5

Engage and evolve



Throughout 2021, WWF-Brazil worked intensively on corporate engagement – both by developing strategies and coordinating activities that diversify our partnerships and by involving more companies and people in the socio-environmental cause. We believe that such collaborations represent an essential prerequisite for building a dignified and balanced future for all forms of life, which also helps to potentiate the necessary changes for the planet towards a low-carbon economy.

With *Banco do Brasil*, on World Water Day (March 22), we held the “Biodiversity for Banks” workshop, in which we engaged financial institutions on topics such as biodiversity and ecosystem services in loan decisions. In November, in partnership with FTD Publisher, we held the event “Literature and Socioenvironmental Education: inspirations and practices in school communities”, broadcast on Youtube.

We also continued the partnership – started in 2014 – with Mauricio de Sousa

Produções and launched the booklet “Food: How to Make Good Choices for You and for the Planet”. The material, totally free, shows the path of food up to the table and helps the public make better food choices and understand the importance of family farmers and more sustainable food, capable of improving our health and that of the planet.

To alert society about the need to take care of animal species and biomes and in celebration of the anniversary of WWF-Brazil, we held the photo exhibition “WWF-Brazil: 25 years in Defense of Brazilian Biodiversity”, regarding national fauna, in partnership with the concessionaires ViaQuatro and ViaMobilidade.

In 2021, WWF-Brazil also participated in corporate engagement platforms such as Forests Forward, Global Compact and the Brazil Climate, Forests and Agriculture Coalition. They all involve multilateral relationships with large numbers of companies, with sustainable results within their supply chains or consumer behaviors.



03.6

Partner companies

WWF-Brazil works in partnership with companies from different sectors and in different production chains, always in search of the great changes we need for Brazil and the world. We work with our private sector partners to implement concrete and innovative solutions. Our purpose is to transform the way business is usually conducted and thereby increase its positive contribution to people and nature. In different partnership formats, we seek innovative and lasting relationships that are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Without ever losing sight of our critical role as guardians of the interests of society in protecting natural resources and traditional and indigenous communities, we seek to help our private sector partners reduce their water and carbon footprints, as well as invest in their internal and external audiences through sustainability education.

PARTNERSHIPS IN NATURE CONSERVATION



PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT



INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT





CHAPTER

04

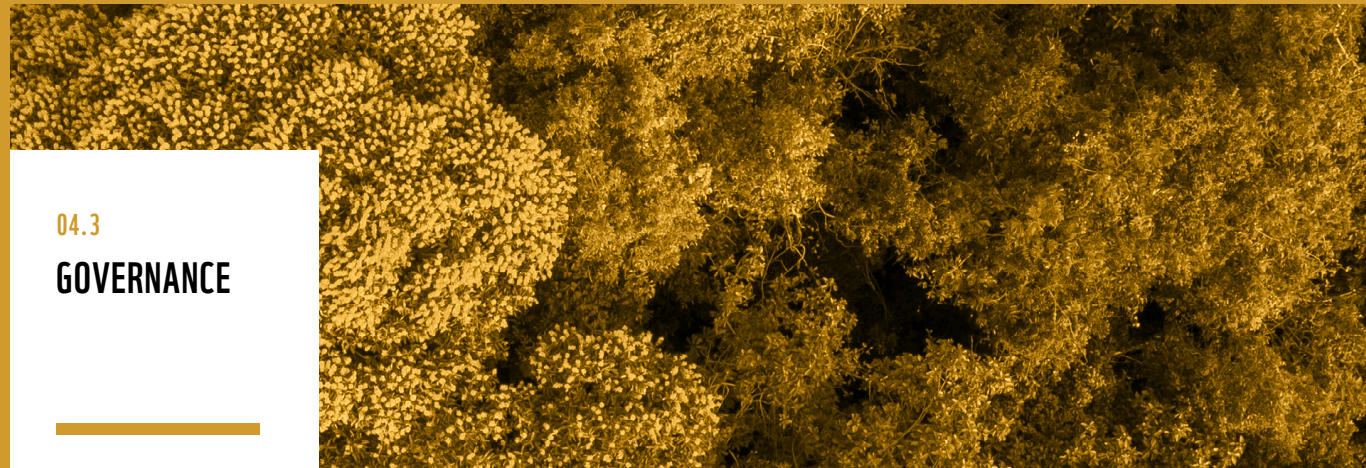
04.1
FINANCIAL
STATEMENT



04.2
LETTER FROM
THE AUDITOR



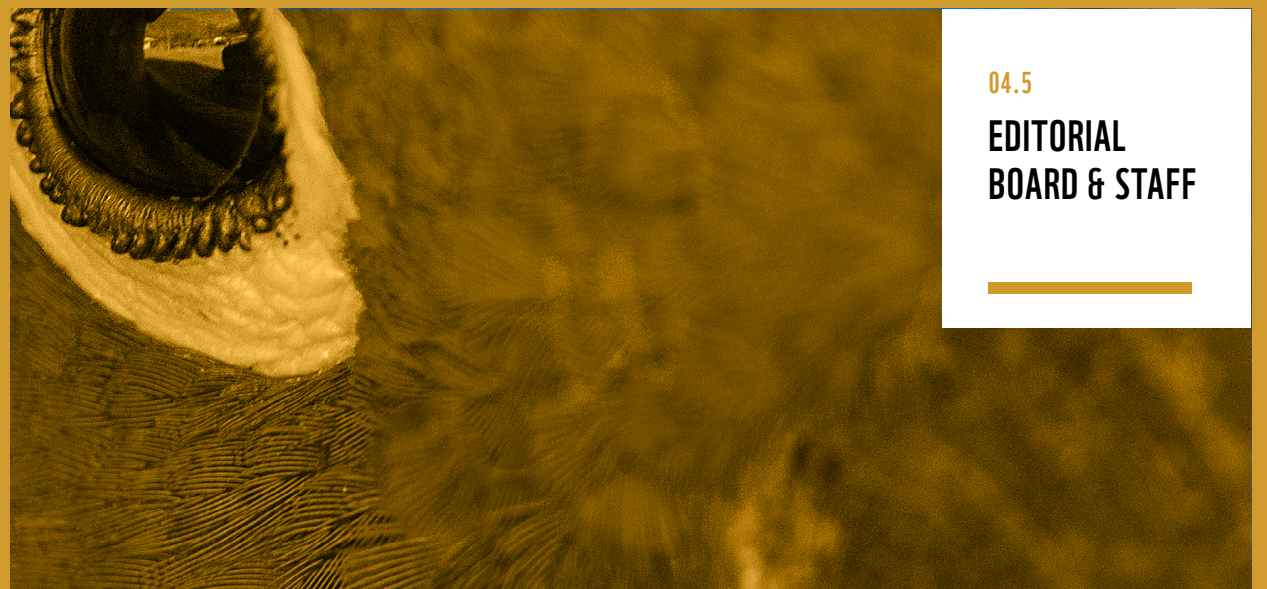
04.3
GOVERNANCE



04.4
SOCIAL
STATEMENT



04.5
EDITORIAL
BOARD & STAFF

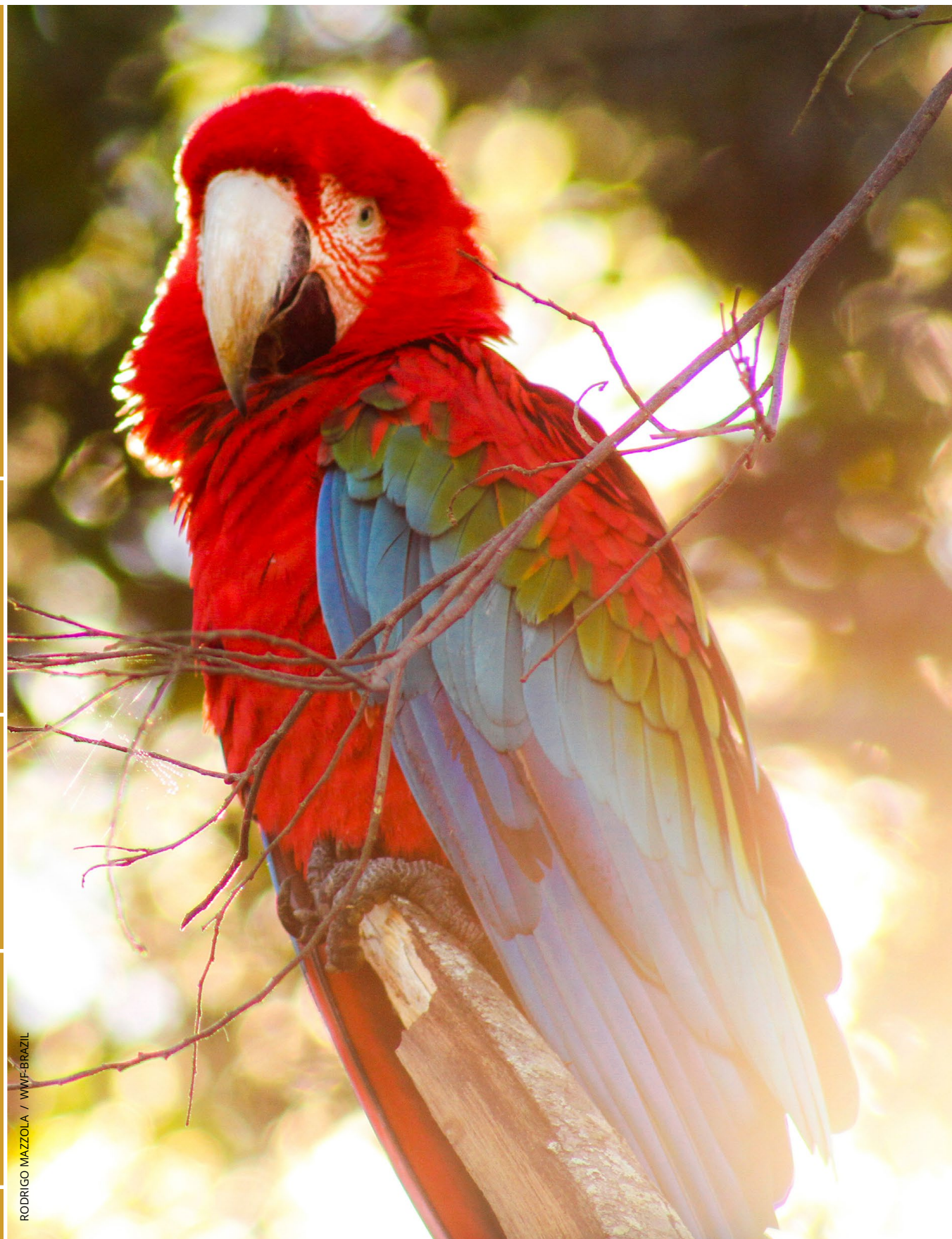




04.1

Financial statement

RODRIGO MAZZOLA / WWF-BRAZIL



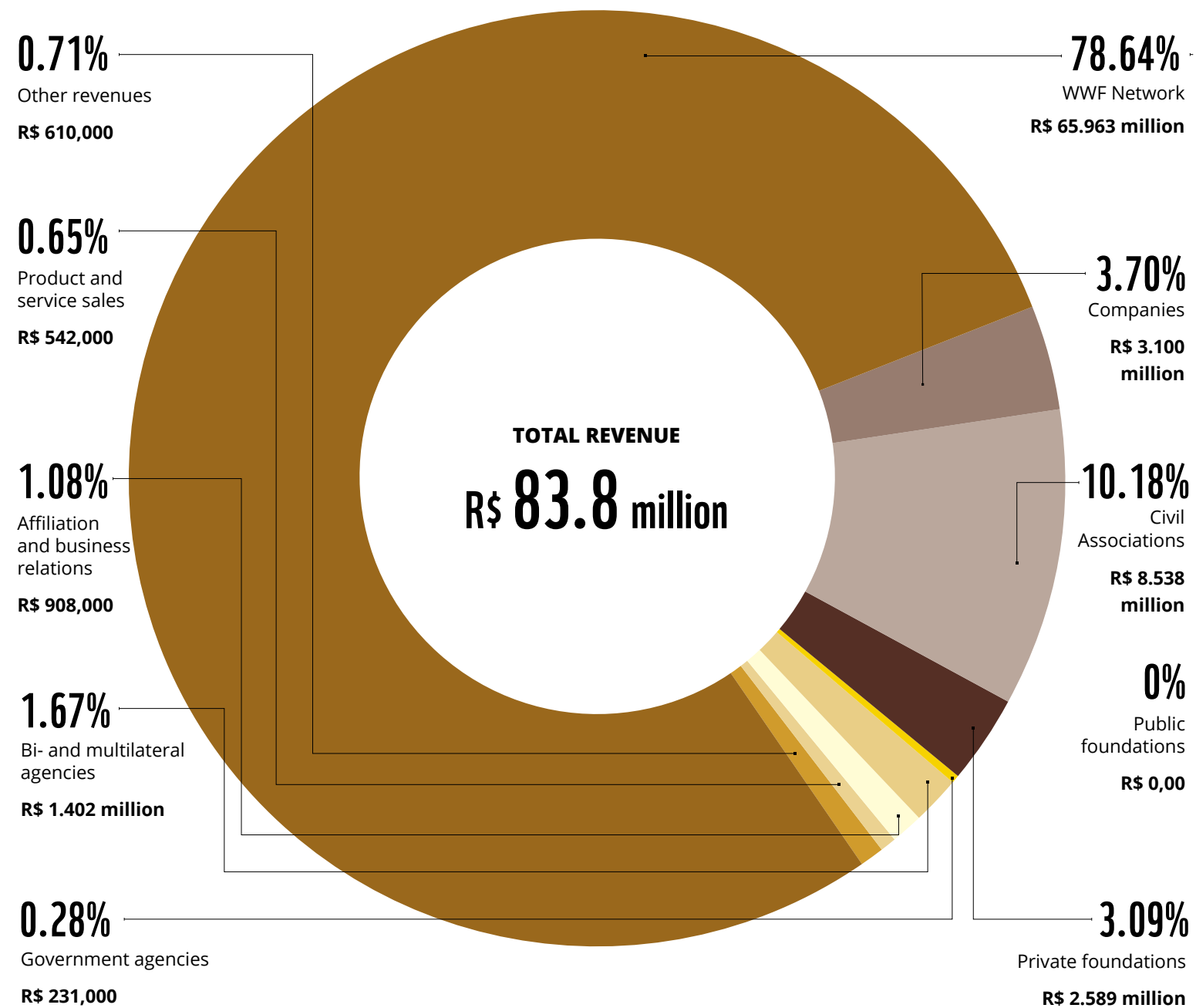
WWF-Brazil financial report is audited annually by independent auditors. Once again, the financial statements for 2021 were approved without reservations, in accordance with national and international standards, followed by KPMG.





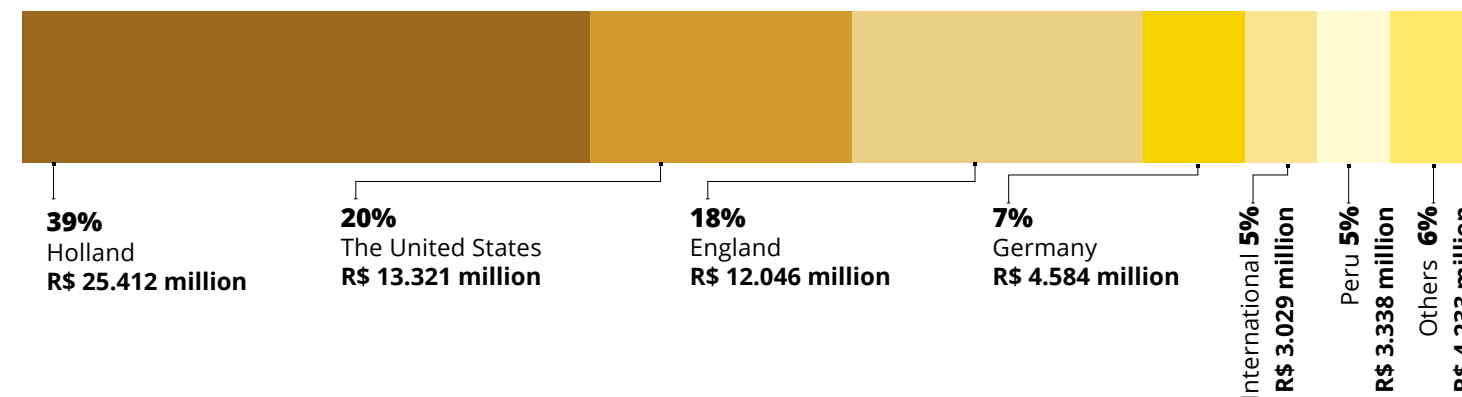
WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THE MONEY?

Our revenues totalled R\$ 83.8 million in 2021 and most of the resources came from the WWF Network



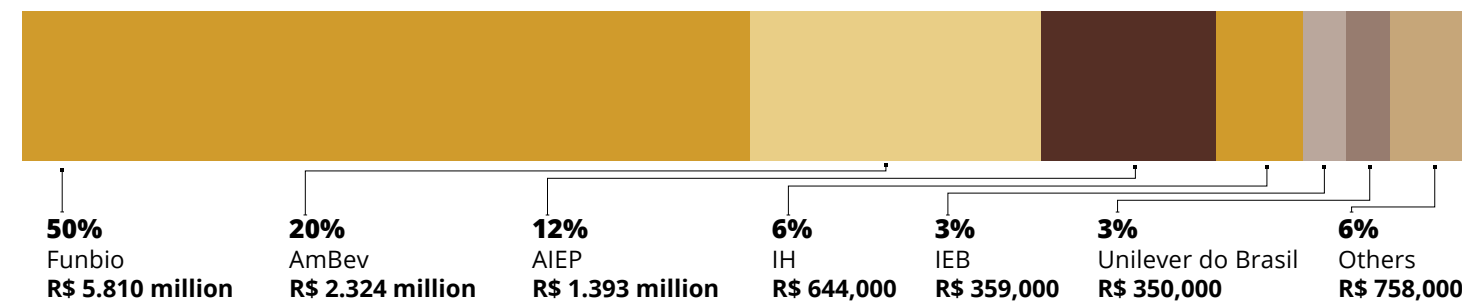
WWF NETWORK

Sixteen Network organizations directed resources to WWF-Brazil, with Holland, England, the United States and Germany being responsible for 84% of the value



COMPANIES AND CIVIL ASSOCIATIONS

Funbio, Ambev and AIEP accounted for 82% of the amount we received from companies and civil associations



FOUNDATIONS

Private foundations allocated R\$ 2.589 million to WWF-Brazil in 2021



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(IBASE MODEL)

ORIGIN OF RESOURCES

| | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | VARIATION VALUE |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | 2020/2021 |
| Total revenue | 81,282 | 100% | 49,498 | 100% | 63.008 | 100% | 64,413 | 100% | 83,883 | 100.00% | 30.23% |
| WWF Network | 70,905 | 87.23% | 34,234 | 69.16% | 43,773 | 69.47% | 49,410 | 76.71% | 65,963 | 78.64% | 33.50% |
| Companies | 5,732 | 7.05% | 6,910 | 13.96% | 4,120 | 6.54% | 1,315 | 2.04% | 3.100 | 3.70% | 135.79% |
| Civil association | - | - | - | - | 5,007 | 7.95% | 8,055 | 12.50% | 8,538 | 10.18% | 6.00% |
| Public foundations | 979 | 1.20% | 2,671 | 5.40% | 1,157 | 1.84% | - | 0.00% | - | 0.00% | - |
| Private foundations | 436 | 0.54% | (14,288,488) | 2,24% | 1,938 | 3,08% | 1,881 | 2.92% | 2.589 | 3,09% | 37.63% |
| Government agencies | 487 | 0.60% | 12 | 0.02% | - | 0.00% | 445 | 0.69% | 231 | 0.28% | -48.06% |
| Bi- and multilateral agencies | 303 | 0.37% | 2,412 | 4.87% | 4,281 | 6.79% | 1,345 | 2.09% | 1,402 | 1,67% | 4.24% |
| Affiliation and business relations | 815 | 1.00% | 705 | 1.42% | 810 | 1.29% | 797 | 1,24% | 908 | 1.08% | 13.90% |
| Product and service sales | 347 | 0.43% | 1,102 | 2.23% | 1,568 | 2.49% | 764 | 1.19% | 542 | 0.65% | -29.10% |
| Other revenue | 1,278 | 1.58% | 344 | 0.70% | 354 | 0.55% | 401 | 0.62% | 610 | 0.71% | 52.00% |



OPERATIONAL REVENUE

| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Revenue linked to projects | 62,451 | 81,823 | 31,02% |
| Institutional revenue | 797 | 908 | 13.90% |
| Net revenue from sale of products and services | 764 | 542 | -29.14% |
| Other revenue | 401 | 610 | 52.16% |
| Total revenue | 64,413 | 83,883 | 30.23% |

OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

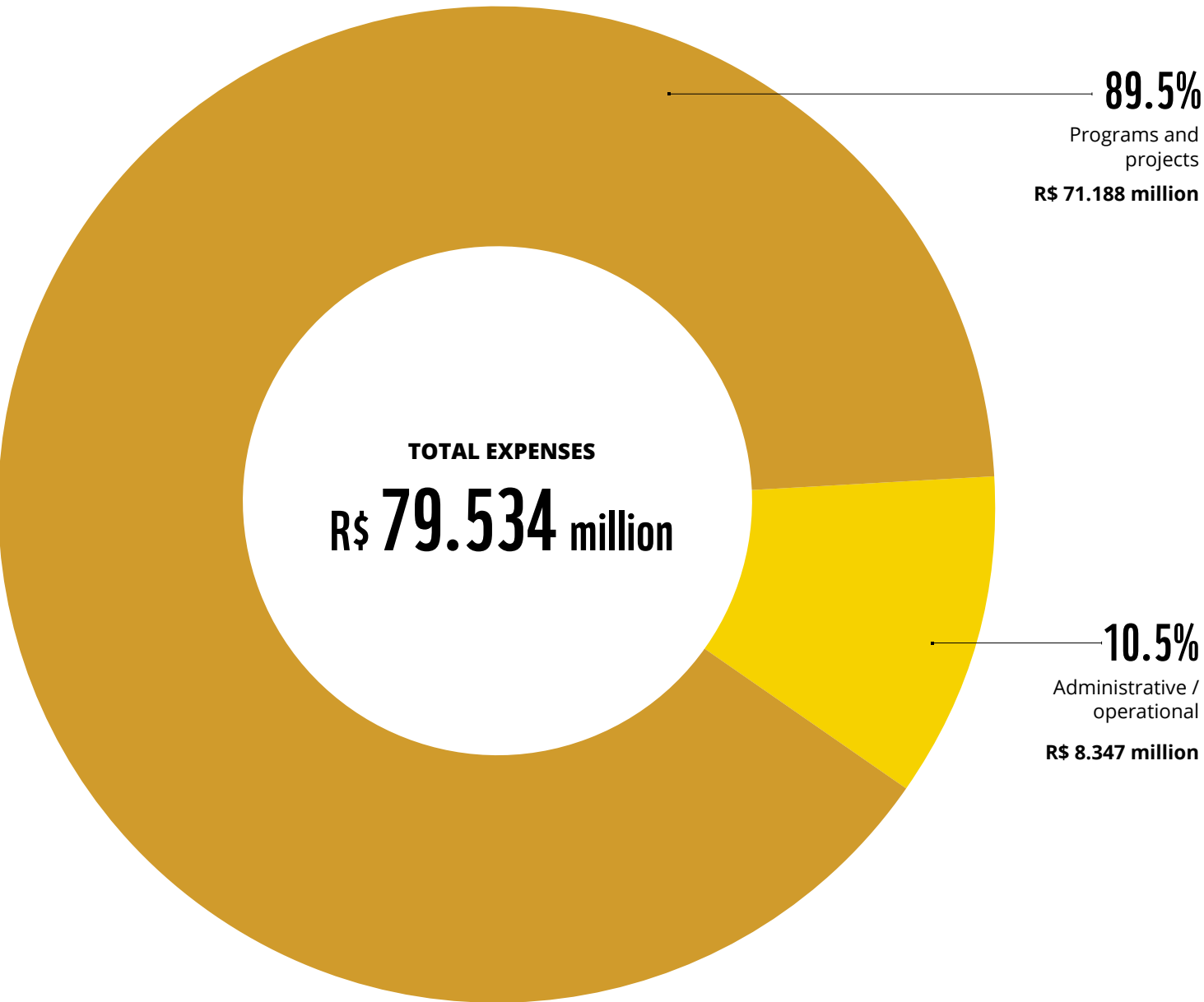
| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Personnel expenses | -29,876 | -32,727 | 9.54% |
| Cost of programs and projects | -29,752 | -43,378 | 45.80% |
| General and administrative expenses | -2,819 | -3,430 | 21.68% |
| Other Expenses | -1,859 | -1,013 | -45.45% |
| Tax Expenses | -475 | -343 | -27.85% |
| Net financial result | -92 | 927 | -1102.81% |
| Total expenditure | -64,873 | -79,964 | 23.26% |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------|-------|----------|
| Year surplus (deficit) | -460 | 3.919 | -952.64% |
|------------------------|------|-------|----------|



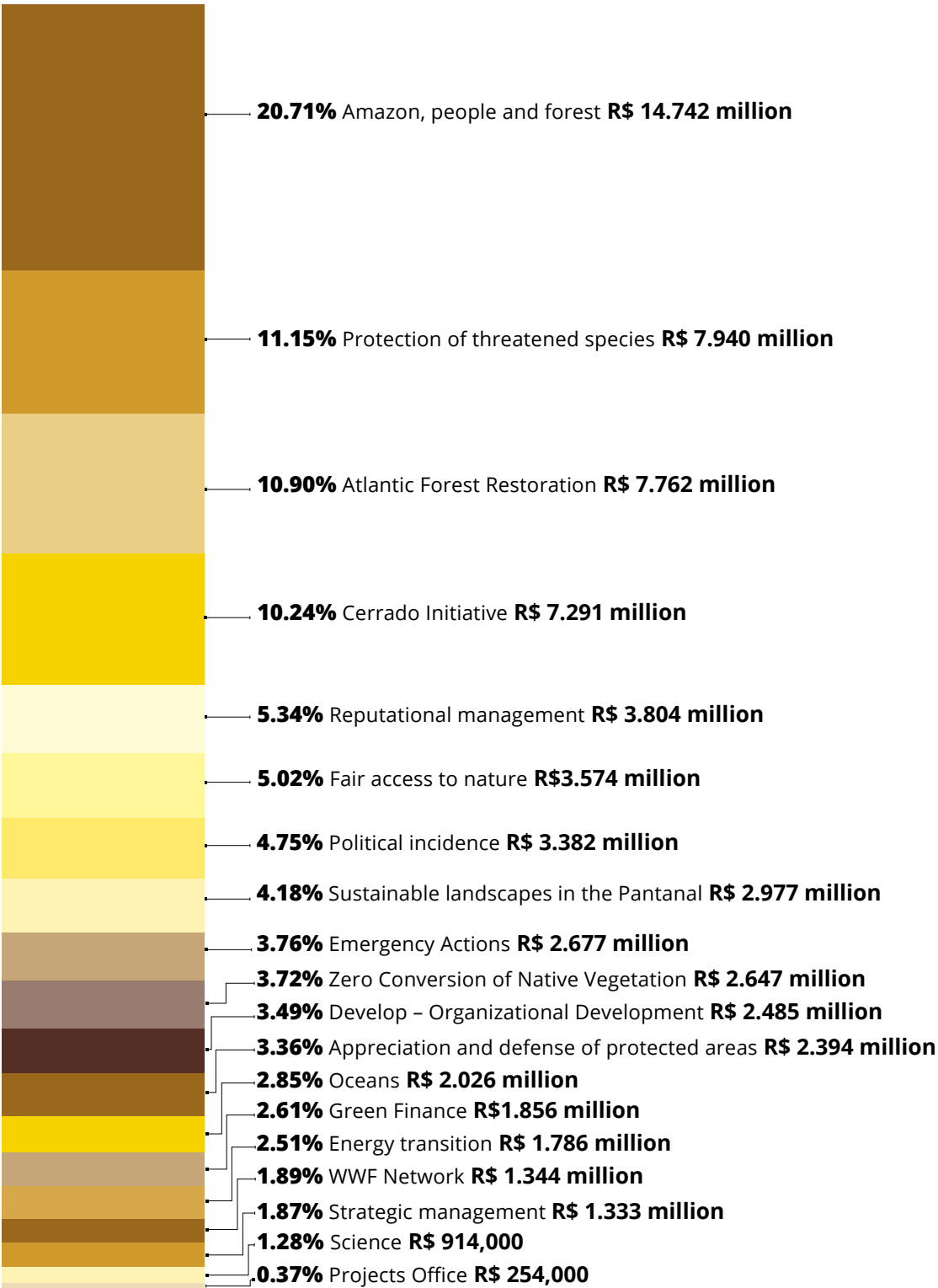
HOW DO WE APPLY OUR RESOURCES?

More than 89% were used in socio-environmental programs and projects in 2021



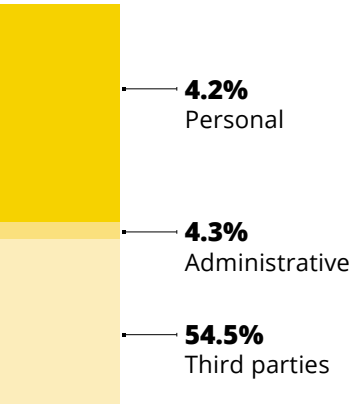
PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The Amazon, Atlantic Forest and Cerrado concentrated 42% of the resources invested in the year; protection of endangered species accounted for 11% of total investments.



DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES

Costs allocated by projects are divided into three threads



ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

| | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | VARIATION VALUE |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | 2020/2021 |
| Total expenses | 80,653 | 100% | 50,790 | 100% | 63,082 | 100% | 64,781 | 100% | 80,891 | 100.00% | 24.87% |
| Payroll | 11,713 | 14.52% | 13,359 | 26.30% | 16,457 | 26.09% | 16,937 | 26.15% | 17,860 | 22.08% | 5.45% |
| Charges | 6,968 | 8.64% | 7,816 | 15.39% | 9,367 | 14.85% | 9,620 | 14.85% | 10,893 | 13.47% | 13.23% |
| Benefits and others | 2,687 | 3.33% | 3,411 | 6.72% | 3,237 | 5.13% | 3,319 | 5.12% | 3,974 | 4.91% | 19.72% |
| Contractors – technical partnerships | 40,484 | 50.20% | 5,727 | 11.28% | 8,711 | 13.81% | 16,326 | 25.20% | 20,570 | 25.43% | 25.99% |
| Flight tickets and lodging | 3,104 | 3.85% | 2,847 | 5.61% | 4,553 | 7.22% | 675 | 1.04% | 434 | 0.54% | -35.76% |
| Consulting services and others | 11,638 | 14.43% | 13,009 | 25.61% | 15,844 | 25.12% | 12,751 | 19.68% | 22,374 | 27.66% | 75.47% |
| Expenses (administrative and general) | 4,102 | 5.09% | 4,222 | 8.31% | 3,264 | 5.17% | 2,819 | 4.35% | 3,430 | 4.24% | 21.67% |
| Tax expenses and other expenses | 920 | 1.14% | 573 | 1.13% | 908 | 1.44% | 475 | 0.73% | 343 | 0.42% | -27.79% |
| Non-operational | -963 | -1.20% | -174 | -0.35% | 741 | 1.17% | 1,859 | 2.88% | 1,014 | 1.25% | -45.45% |



FINANCIAL INDICATORS

(ETHOS MODEL)

ASSETS

| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| CURRENT | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Cash and cash equivalent | 39,769 | 39,522 | -0.62% |
| Credits receivable from executed projects | 1,690 | 1,495 | -11.54% |
| Other credits | 729 | 1,159 | 58.97% |
| Inventories | 120 | 83 | -30.90% |
| Total | 42,308 | 42,260 | -0.11% |

| NON-CURRENT | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Fixed Assets | 1,828 | 1,645 | -10.03% |
| Intangible | 17 | 3 | -83.59% |
| Total | 1,845 | 1,648 | -10.70% |

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total assets | 44,153 | 43,907 | -0.56% |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|

LIABILITIES

| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| CURRENT | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Unrealized commitments with third parties (suppliers) | 593 | 965 | 62.67% |
| Advance payment for projects to be carried out | 29,167 | 24,124 | -17.29% |
| Labor obligations | 3,423 | 3,953 | 15.49% |
| Obligation with the WWF Network – Network Service | 658 | 285 | -56.61% |
| Other payables | 447 | 508 | 13.62% |
| Loan – GMI | 3,009 | 2,982 | -0.89% |
| Total | 37,297 | 32,817 | -12.01% |
| NON-CURRENT | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Obligation with WWF headquarters – Network Service | 292 | 440 | 50.33% |
| Provision for civil and labor risks | 65 | 232 | 256.45% |
| Total | 357 | 672 | 87.81% |

NET WORTH

| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Equity | 6,959 | 6,499 | -6.60% |
| Year surplus (deficit) | -460 | 3,919 | 952.64% |
| Total | 6,499 | 10,418 | 60.30% |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total liabilities and net worth | 44,153 | 43,907 | -0.56% |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|



CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Year surplus (deficit) | -460 | 3,919 | 952.64% |

| | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-----------|
| Provision (Reversal of contingencies) | 65 | 167 | 156.22% |
| Receivables write-offs and losses | -49 | -62 | 25.76% |
| Fixed and intangible assets write-off | 128 | 341 | 166.41% |
| Provision for fixed and intangible asset losses | 1,075 | 0 | - 100.00% |
| Assets and liabilities exchange variation | 741 | -49 | - 106.57% |
| Amortization | 15 | 11 | -28.21% |
| Depreciation | 752 | 671 | -10.77% |
| Total | 2,727 | 1.079 | -60.43% |

VARIATIONS IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| (Increase)/Decrease in assets | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Project-linked resources | 2,414 | 5,042 | 108.88% |
| Projects receivables | -549 | 311 | -156.65% |
| Other credits | 2,319 | -277 | -111.94% |
| Inventories | 388 | 37 | -90.44% |
| Total | 4,572 | 5,113 | 11.84% |
| Increase/(Decrease) in liabilities | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Advance payment for projects to be carried out | -2,414 | -5,042 | 108.88% |
| Labor obligations | 124 | 530 | 327.49% |
| Obligations with suppliers | -570 | 372 | -165.19% |
| Other liabilities | -372 | -348 | -6.37% |
| Total | -3,232 | -4,488 | 38.89% |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Net cash from operating activities | 3,607 | 5,623 | 55.86% |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|



VARIATION OF INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

| | 2020 | 2021 | VARIATION VALUE |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Cash flows from investing activities | Value (thousand Reais) | Value (thousand Reais) | 2020/2021 |
| Acquisition of fixed assets | -1,187 | -826 | -30.41% |
| Acquisition of intangible assets | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------|
| Net cash used in investing activities | -1,187 | -826 | -30.41% |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|---------|

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 2,420 | 4,796 | 98.18% |
|--|-------|-------|--------|

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 8,182 | 10,602 | 29.58% |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 10,602 | 15,398 | 45.24% |

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 2,420 | 4,797 | 98.18% |
|--|-------|-------|--------|



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Salas A-103 a A-106 - Jardim Goiás
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Relatório dos auditores independentes sobre as demonstrações financeiras

Aos Conselheiros e Diretores do WWF-Brasil – Fundo Mundial para a Natureza
Brasília – DF

Opinião

Examinamos as demonstrações financeiras do WWF-Brasil – Fundo Mundial para a Natureza (“Entidade”), que compreendem o balanço patrimonial em 31 de dezembro de 2021 e as respectivas demonstrações do resultado, do resultado abrangente, das mutações do patrimônio líquido e dos fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, bem como as correspondentes notas explicativas, compreendendo as políticas contábeis significativas e outras informações elucidativas.

Em nossa opinião, as demonstrações financeiras acima referidas apresentam adequadamente, em todos os aspectos relevantes, a posição patrimonial e financeira do WWF-Brasil – Fundo Mundial em 31 de dezembro de 2021, o desempenho de suas operações e os seus fluxos de caixa para o exercício findo nessa data, de acordo com as práticas contábeis adotadas no Brasil aplicáveis às pequenas e médias empresas.

Base para opinião

Nossa auditoria foi conduzida de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de auditoria. Nossas responsabilidades, em conformidade com tais normas, estão descritas na seção a seguir intitulada “Responsabilidades dos auditores pela auditoria das demonstrações financeiras”. Somos independentes em relação à Entidade, de acordo com os princípios éticos relevantes previstos no Código de Ética Profissional do Contador e nas normas profissionais emitidas pelo Conselho Federal de Contabilidade, e cumprimos com as demais responsabilidades éticas de acordo com essas normas. Acreditamos que a evidência de auditoria obtida é suficiente e apropriada para fundamentar nossa opinião.

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Responsabilidades da administração pelas demonstrações financeiras

A administração é responsável pela elaboração e adequada apresentação das demonstrações financeiras de acordo com as práticas contábeis adotadas no Brasil aplicáveis às pequenas e médias empresas e pelos controles internos que ela determinou como necessários para permitir a elaboração de demonstrações financeiras livres de distorção relevante, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro.

Na elaboração das demonstrações financeiras, a administração é responsável pela avaliação da capacidade de a Entidade continuar operando, divulgando, quando aplicável, os assuntos relacionados com a sua continuidade operacional e o uso dessa base contábil na elaboração das demonstrações financeiras, a não ser que a administração pretenda liquidar a Entidade ou cessar suas operações, ou não tenha nenhuma alternativa realista para evitar o encerramento das operações.

Responsabilidades dos auditores pela auditoria das demonstrações financeiras

Nossos objetivos são obter segurança razoável de que as demonstrações financeiras, tomadas em conjunto, estão livres de distorção relevante, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro, e emitir relatório de auditoria contendo nossa opinião. Segurança razoável é um alto nível de segurança, mas não uma garantia de que a auditoria realizada de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de auditoria sempre detectam as eventuais distorções relevantes existentes. As distorções podem ser decorrentes de fraude ou erro e são consideradas relevantes quando, individualmente ou em conjunto, possam influenciar, dentro de uma perspectiva razoável, as decisões econômicas dos usuários tomadas com base nas referidas demonstrações financeiras.

Como parte da auditoria realizada de acordo com as normas brasileiras e internacionais de auditoria, exercemos julgamento profissional e mantemos ceticismo profissional ao longo da auditoria. Além disso:

- Identificamos e avaliamos os riscos de distorção relevante nas demonstrações financeiras, independentemente se causada por fraude ou erro, planejamos e executamos procedimentos de auditoria em resposta a tais riscos, bem como obtemos evidência de auditoria apropriada e suficiente para fundamentar nossa opinião. O risco de não detecção de distorção relevante resultante de fraude é maior do que o proveniente de erro, já que a fraude pode envolver o ato de burlar os controles internos, conluio, falsificação, omissão ou representações falsas intencionais.
- Obtemos entendimento dos controles internos relevantes para a auditoria para planejarmos procedimentos de auditoria apropriados às circunstâncias, mas, não, com o objetivo de expressarmos opinião sobre a eficácia dos controles internos da Entidade
- Avaliamos a adequação das políticas contábeis utilizadas e a razoabilidade das estimativas contábeis e respectivas divulgações feitas pela administração.
- Concluimos sobre a adequação do uso, pela administração, da base contábil de continuidade operacional e, com base nas evidências de auditoria obtidas, se existe incerteza relevante em relação a eventos ou condições que possam levantar dúvida significativa em relação à capacidade de continuidade operacional da Entidade. Se concluímos que existe incerteza relevante, devemos chamar atenção em nosso relatório de auditoria para as respectivas divulgações nas demonstrações financeiras ou incluir modificação em nossa opinião, se as divulgações forem inadequadas. Nossas conclusões estão fundamentadas nas evidências de auditoria obtidas até a data de nosso relatório. Todavia, eventos ou condições futuras podem levar a Entidade a não mais se manter em continuidade operacional.
- Avaliamos a apresentação geral, a estrutura e o conteúdo das demonstrações financeiras, inclusive as divulgações e se as demonstrações financeiras representam as correspondentes transações e os eventos de maneira compatível com o objetivo de apresentação adequada.

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Comunicamo-nos com a administração, a respeito, entre outros aspectos, do alcance planejado, da época da auditoria e das constatações significativas de auditoria, inclusive as eventuais deficiências significativas nos controles internos que identificamos durante nossos trabalhos.

Brasília, 22 de abril de 2022.

KPMG Auditores Independentes
CRC SP-023228/O-4 F-DF



Jaqueline Oliveira Silva
Contadora CRC GO-021960/O-7

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04.2

Letter from the auditor

04.3

Governance

The bodies responsible for governance monitor the execution of institutional activities and commitments, ensure the relationship with the WWF Network, define the policies, principles and strategic objectives of WWF-Brazil and, therefore, ensure the fulfillment of the organization’s mission.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This is the highest body of WWF-Brazil, in which associates and members of the Deliberative and Advisory Boards participate. It meets ordinarily once a year to deliberate on the financial statements for the previous year and approve the budget and business plans for the current year. It meets extraordinarily whenever necessary.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

Its mission is to supervise the financial, accounting, equity and budgetary management and examine the internal procedures and controls of WWF-Brazil, ensuring transparency. Responsible for hiring the auditors, it is formed by independent external members who have training in the financial area, as they supply the Finance and Risks Committee and the Deliberative Board with reports based on the annual audits, highlighting possible deficiencies and recommended actions to eliminate occasional risks.

DELIBERATIVE BOARD

It leads the governance process and management of WWF-Brazil, being responsible for approving policies and strategies; ensuring the fulfillment of the mission, values and social objectives of the organization; enforcing the decisions of the General Assembly; supervising the management of the Executive Board; and ensuring that decision-making processes, management systems and the executive and operational staff are adequate and allow the institutional objectives to be achieved. It meets ordinarily every four months, in addition to having thematic committees.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

This is the professional management body of WWF-Brazil, responsible for the administration of the organization, compliance with institutional policies, formulation of the strategy, and, after approval by the Deliberative Board, for its execution. It practices administrative acts and holds the formal representation of the institution, reporting directly to the Deliberative Board. It is entirely composed of professionals hired by WWF-Brazil, with exclusive commitment.

ADVISORY BOARD

This is a consulting and advising body for the Deliberative Board and the organization. It offers a space for debate, contributing with suggestions, criticisms and opinions concerning any theme related to the Mission and the Objectives of WWF-Brazil. It is formed by people of notorious knowledge, specialists in our work topics, and also by associates and former board members who have already integrated other instances of governance and management of WWF-Brazil.



WWF-Brazil

in 2021

DELIBERATIVE BOARD

Chair
Roberto Pedote

Carlos Afonso Nobre
Daniel Bleecker Parke
Fábio Alperowitch
Flávia Regina de Souza Oliveira
Heloísa Helena Rios de Carvalho Nigro
José Augusto Raposo Alentejano
Junia Nogueira de Sa
Luiz Carlos de Lima
Sérgio Besserman Vianna

BOARD OF AUDITORS

Full Members
Marcos da Cunha Carneiro
Natan Szuster (coordenador)
Luiz Fernando Correia Parente

Alternate Members
Ricardo Lopes Cardoso
Brunno Cruz da Silva

EXECUTIVE TEAM

Alessandra Utiyama
Cristiano Cegana
Cynthia Coutinho
Edegar Rosa
Fernando Caminati
Gabriela Yamaguchi
Karina Yamamoto
Mariana Napolitano
Mauricio Voivodic

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mauricio de Almeida Voivodic

ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto
(Chair Emeritus – *in memoriam*)

Álvaro Antonio Cardoso de Souza
Antonio Martins Fadiga
Antonio Paulo de Azevedo Sodré
Eduardo Mazzaferro Ehlers
Daniel Bleecker Parke
Haakon Lorentzen
José Eli da Veiga
Luís Antonio Semeghini de Souza
Philippe Prufer
Rachel Biderman Furriela
Rita de Pinho Carvalho
Roberto Silva Waack



04.4

Social Statement

ANDRE DIB / WWF-BRAZIL



This is the sixth consecutive year that WWF- Brazil publishes its social statement in the Annual Activity Report. We believe in the responsibility that everyone has – social and private organizations, public sector and civil society – for building a country with more diversity, equity and inclusion. It is necessary to invest in transparency regarding accountability, going beyond financial results. For us, environmental and social aspects must also be included. We want to reflect, within our organization, the Brazilian demographic composition and good practices we want to see in the private sector, such as a greater number of black people and people over 60 among our employees, and more women in leadership positions with equal wages in relation to men. Check below the Social Statement data of WWF-Brazil.



INTERNAL SOCIAL INDICATORS (IBASE MODEL)

ACTIONS AND BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES

| | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue | Value (thousand Reais) | % of Total Revenue |
| Total | 2,556 | 3% | 3,147 | 6% | 3,537 | 7% | 2,879 | 6% | 3,709 | 7% |
| Food | 1,139 | 1% | 1,330 | 2.69% | 1,481 | 2,99% | 1,537 | 3.11% | 1,679 | 3.39% |
| Daycare/daycare assistance (for children of employees aged 6 ang younger) | 88 | 0% | 120 | 0.24% | 126 | 0.25% | 119 | 0.24% | 105 | 0.21% |
| Health | 1,028 | 1% | 1,392 | 2.81% | 1,634 | 3.30% | 960 | 1.94% | 1,615 | 3.26% |
| Transportation voucher | 16 | 0% | 24 | 0.05% | 10 | 0.02% | 7 | 0.01% | - | 0.00% |
| Internship allowance | 263 | 0% | 255 | 0.51% | 245 | 0.49% | 209 | 0.42% | 270 | 0.55% |
| Life insurance | 23 | 0.03% | 26 | 0.05% | 41 | 0.08% | 46 | 0.09% | 40 | 0.08% |

CONSUMPTION INDICATORS (IBASE MODEL)

| | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Unit | Value (Reais) | Unit | Value (Reais) | Unit | Value (Reais) | Unit | Value (Reais) | Unit | Value (Reais) |
| Office paper consumption | 157,512 sheets | R\$ 4,851.37 | 120,435 sheets | R\$ 3,837.25 | 75,000 sheets | R\$ 1,781.25 | 25,000 sheets | R\$ 875.00 | 6,000 sheets | R\$ 395.76 |
| Electricity consumption | 150,225 kW/h | R\$ 84,770.92 | 133,704 kW/h | R\$101,949.90 | 83,040 kW/h | R\$ 41,604.59 | 112,095 kW/h | R\$ 64,125.35 | 37,797 kWh | R\$ 30,993.30 |
| Water consumption | 11,216 m³ | R\$ 11,756.70 | 647 m³ | R\$11,366.36 | 642 m³ | R\$ 10,016.64 | 534 m³ | R\$ 7,862.70 | 407.9 m³ | R\$ 8,191.82 |



WORKFORCE INDICATORS (IBASE MODEL)

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | No. / % | No. / % | No. / % | No. / % | No. / % |
| Total number of employees at the end of the year | 116 | 138 | 142 | 130 | 154 |
| Number of hirings during the year | 25 | 38 | 26 | 10 | 37 |
| Dismissals | 24 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 12 |
| Use of internal staff (promotions, new positions) | 10 | 13 | 24 | 9 | 18 |
| % of employees aged 45 and younger | 86% | 84% | 83% | 82% | 83% |
| % of employees over 45 | 13% | 15% | 16% | 18% | 17% |
| % of employees over 60 | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Number of women working in the institution | 61 | 73 | 76 | 74 | 85 |
| % of management positions held by women | 28% | 45% | 52% | 57% | 57% |
| Average age of women in management positions | 39 | 43 | 43 | 37 | 42 |
| Average wage of women in the institution | R\$ 7,051.00 | R\$ 7,653.55 | R\$ 7,830.00 | R\$ 8,972.81 | R\$ 9,375.41 |
| Number of men working in the institution | 55 | 65 | 66 | 56 | 61 |
| % of management positions held by men | 72% | 55% | 48% | 43% | 43% |
| Average age of men in management positions | 45 | 45 | 45 | 39 | 39 |
| Average wage of men in the institution | R\$ 10,665.21 | R\$ 10,233.57 | R\$ 10,819.00 | R\$ 11,410.97 | R\$ 12,047.42 |
| Black, brown and indigenous people working in the institution | 32 | 49 | 50 | 38 | 40 |
| % of management positions occupied by black, brown and indigenous people | 28% | 27% | 28% | 29% | 23% |
| Average age of black, brown and indigenous people in management positions | 39 | 39 | 43 | 45 | 44 |
| Average wage of black, brown and indigenous people | R\$ 7,212.51 | R\$ 7,312.96 | R\$ 15,152.05 | R\$ 7,883.61 | R\$ 8,635.50 |
| White and yellow people working in the institution | 79 | 89 | 90 | 92 | 106 |
| Average wage of white and yellow people | R\$ 9,723.09 | R\$ 9,651.53 | R\$ 18,678.38 | R\$ 10,906.79 | R\$ 10,954.92 |
| % of management positions occupied by white and yellow people | 66% | 68% | 72% | 71% | 77% |
| Interns during the year | 15 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 17 |
| People with special needs | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Employees under 18 (minor apprentice) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |



WORKFORCE INDICATORS (IBASE MODEL)

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Total number of employees at the end of each year | 116 | 138 | 140 | 130 | 154 |
| Graduates | 51 | 52 | 50 | 47 | 55 |
| Postgraduates (specialists, masters and doctors) | 54 | 77 | 78 | 72 | 87 |
| Undergraduates | 8 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Elementary school | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| High school | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Illiterate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Relation between highest and lowest salary (without benefits) | 22.2 times | 21 times | 18.8 times | 20.8 times | 21 times |
| Relation between highest and lowest salary (salary + benefits) | 13.1 times | 12.7 times | 9.17 times | 9.7 times | 9.8 times |
| Employee participation in institutional planning | <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not occur</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not occur</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not occur</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not occur</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not occur</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels</div> |
| The institution has an Ethics Committee/Council to monitor | <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation vivisection</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not have</div> | <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation vivisection</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not have</div> | <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation vivisection</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not have</div> | <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation vivisection</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not have</div> | <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation vivisection</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> does not have</div> |
| In the selection of partners and service providers, ethical and social and environmental responsibility criteria | <div><input type="checkbox"/> are not considered</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> are required</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> are not considered</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> are required</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> are not considered</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> are required</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> are not considered</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> are required</div> | <div><input type="checkbox"/> are not considered</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> are required</div> |



ELTON FERREIRA DA SILVA / WWF-BRAZIL

04.5

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