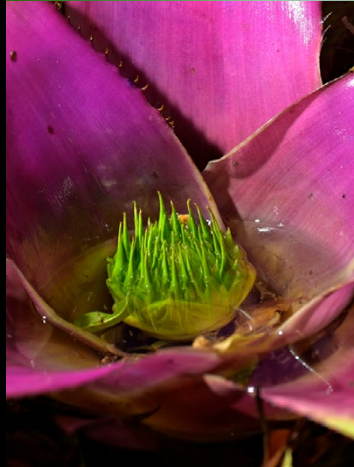




WWF-BRAZIL
**ANNUAL
REPORT
2022**



WWF-BRAZIL

**26 YEARS
STRUGGLING FOR
SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL
JUSTICE IN BRAZIL**

**OUR MISSION IS TO CHANGE THE
CURRENT TRAJECTORIES OF
ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND
BUILD A FUTURE IN WHICH PEOPLE LIVE
IN HARMONY WITH NATURE.**

**SINCE 1996, WWF-BRAZIL
HAS BEEN WORKING FOR THE RIGHTS
AND INTERESTS OF BRAZILIANS IN ALL
BIOMES. WE DEVELOP PROJECTS IN
THE AMAZON, CERRADO, ATLANTIC
FOREST, PANTANAL AND COASTAL
AND MARINE ZONES**

IN DEFENSE OF LIFE AND DEMOCRACY

Election years are usually moments of tension and a certain paralysis due to the uncertainty of what will come out of the polls. 2022, however, will be marked as the year in which Brazilian democracy and, along with it, human and environmental rights were at risk due to attacks on the electoral process and the environment of disinformation

The country faced the most polarized and fierce presidential election campaign since its redemocratization in a growing context of destructive use of nature, serious threats to the lives of indigenous and traditional communities and 33 million Brazilians facing the threat of hunger. These are the sad traits of a Brazil project that disrespected the lives of all for the benefit of a few.

In 2022, taking into account its commitment to fair and inclusive sustainable development, WWF-Brazil understood that, more than ever, it would need to join civil society partners to defend the electoral process and the democratic environment. This is because without democracy there is no respect for human rights or conservation of the environment.

In 2022, more than 25 million hectares were burned in Brazil. Most of this devastated area is concentrated in the Amazon and the Cerrado. Deforestation and conversion grew 12%, totaling over two million hectares of lost native vegetation in these two biomes.

The pace of destruction was so intense that, in the Amazon alone, 21 trees were lost per second, according to information from MapBiomias RAD (Annual Report on Deforestation in Brazil).

Deforestation, Conversion And burning are two of a running list of attacks on nature that includes the invasion of public and protected areas, land grabbing, illegal mining and other forms of clandestine exploitation.

In such a destructive spiral, the first victims are the guardians of nature, the indigenous and traditional communities. They are the main targets of violence in land conflicts in the countryside – at least 18 indigenous

people were murdered in 2022 alone, according to the Pastoral Land Commission. And they are the ones who first suffer the consequences of vegetation destruction, rivers and soil pollution, use of pesticides by invaders and so many other forms of aggression to life.

Nevertheless it is the daily struggle of indigenous, traditional communities and family farmers for their survival and that of their environment that prevents the advance of destructive actors and shows the way to a sustainable future, in which human activities and the environment are in balance.

That is why our priority is to strengthen the struggle of these groups for human rights allied to environmental conservation and sustainable development, always in collaboration with partners. This principle guided projects with these communities to meet their training needs against forest fires and for the environmental and territorial monitoring of protected areas, interventions aimed to accelerate the restoration of critical areas in the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado, among other biomes.

In 2022, we mobilized to stop legal setbacks and also worked to co-create consistent solutions alongside companies, governments, the financial sector, other NGOs and WWF Network offices.

At the end of a year of immense efforts and great resilience, Brazilian society has shown that democracy must always prevail. This is the only possible way for us to overcome the social and environmental challenges we face: only with hard work, building solid partnerships and a broad engagement of society, we'll be able to build a future in which people live well and in harmony with nature.



3,300 PEOPLE TRAINED
IN SUSTAINABLE
PRODUCTION,
RESTORATION
AND TERRITORIAL
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



58 QUILOMBOLA
COMMUNITIES
AND INDIGENOUS
PEOPLES
SUPPORTED IN THE
CERRADO



10,000 FAMILIES
BENEFITED FROM
ACTIONS OF SOCIO-
BIODIVERSITY,
RESTORATION AND
PUBLIC USE

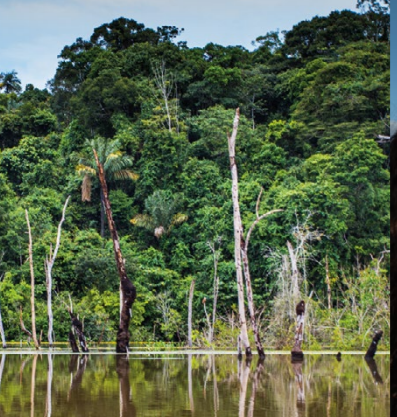


12.4 THOUSAND
TONS OF NATIVE
AND GARDEN FRUITS
COLLECTED BY
COMMUNITIES IN THE
CERRADO

OVER 12 MILLION
HECTARES IN
PROTECTED AREAS
SUPPORTED
THROUGHOUT
BRAZIL



7,423 HECTARES
UNDER
RESTORATION IN
THE CERRADO,
ATLANTIC FOREST
AND CORAL REEFS



260 LOCAL
ASSOCIATIONS
AND ENTERPRISES
SUPPORTED





SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 LETTER FROM THE BOARD	10
1.2 LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	13
1.3 ABOUT US	14

2. OUR WORK

2.1 AMAZON	20
2.2 CERRADO	26
2.3 PANTANAL	32
2.4 ATLANTIC FOREST	34
2.5 OCEANS	38
2.6 POLITICAL INCIDENCE	40
2.7 SCIENCE	46

3. TOGETHER IS POSSIBLE

3.1 COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT	54
3.2 MEDIA REPERCUSSION	60
3.3 PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE	62
3.4 CORPORATE ENGAGEMENT	64
3.5 PARTNER COMPANIES	66

4. TRANSPARENCY

4.1 FINANCIAL STATEMENT	72
4.2 LETTER FROM THE AUDITOR	82
4.3 GOVERNANCE	84
4.4 SOCIAL BALANCE SHEET	86
4.5 EDITORIAL BOARD & STAFF	95

PROTECTING AND RESTORING WHAT BELONGS TO ALL

Letter from the Board

This year was marked by increased destruction in the Amazon and Cerrado. In the last five years, we have lost 9.3 million hectares of native forest in two largest biomes of Brazil.

It is necessary to conserve nature and end deforestation and conversion. Our country has a fundamental role to play for the planet to reverse the curves of biodiversity loss and increased greenhouse gas emissions in the coming years.

The loss of native vegetation in Brazil is strongly linked to the disorderly advance of agricultural frontiers. Despite having extensive underutilized or degraded production areas in the country, we tolerate the felling of our forests and suffer the consequences of climate change: increased droughts, fires, episodes of extreme rains and floods, reduced agricultural productivity, high food prices and the list goes on. This cannot continue.

Science tells us that the only way forward is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Therefore, WWF-Brazil has been working since 1996 with allies in the public, private and civil society sectors to develop solutions to Brazil's socio-environmental challenges.

In this sense, in 2022, we focused on collaborating with local producers and traditional communities to co-build and extend the knowledge of those who best know how to use natural resources sustainably and conserve biodiversity.

The transition to new economic models and higher productivity is urgent and puts our country in a position of strategic advantage. Recent history shows that Brazil knows what needs to be done and has the science and tools to stop deforestation and establish a solidarity economy, in which nature and man coexist in a harmonious and complementary way.

Finally, we deeply thank our partners and employees for working, every day, for a fairer and healthier world and contributing so that Brazilian society can take better care of people, the planet and life. We would like to congratulate the courage and collaboration of everyone involved in achieving our goals in 2022 and we remain strongly committed and engaged for a better tomorrow.

*Serra da Bodoquena
National Park (MS)*



WE DON'T DO ANYTHING ALONE

Letter from the Executive Director

In Brazil, 2022 was the fourth year of a cycle of repeated attacks on the environment and life. During the presidency of Jair Bolsonaro, several institutional measures weakened the inspection of environmental crimes and stimulated human rights violations. In the National Congress, a set of bills called the “Destruction Package” threatened our biomes and Brazilian society.

Faced with the gravity of these attacks, civil society reacted and showed that it was not alone.

We, from WWF-Brazil, joined forces with other organizations, new and old partners, to prevent legal setbacks and combat damage to territories, indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

On the other hand, we have also multiplied our alliances to show that sustainable Brazil has a range of solutions and opportunities. We did this hand in hand with science and with projects in various parts of the country.

Against the fires that have devastated the Cerrado and Pantanal in recent years, we supported the training of hundreds of volunteer firefighters to prevent the spread of fire and increase the protection of native vegetation.

In the Atlantic Forest, we came together to restore the most degraded biome in the country. In the Amazon, we worked with Fiocruz and other institutions to highlight the extent and severity of mercury contamination as result of illegal mining advancement.

On the coast of Pernambuco, we followed the multiplication of corals, so sensitive to climate change, that reinforced our hope for better days.

We worked in cooperation with traditional populations, agricultural producers and companies in order to restore native forests, value the products of socio-biodiversity and multiply the possibilities of a fair and sustainable economy.

Each of the victories presented in this report has been achieved hand in hand with a broad network of partners and the WWF Network. Because WWF-Brazil does nothing alone; and, in 2022, it was no different.

We resist with courage and collaboration, two of the values that guide us, and we are ready to, together, advance even more in socio-environmental conservation and in building a better future.

Mauricio Voivodic

Executive Director

ABOUT US

Created in 1996, WWF- Brazil is a Brazilian non-governmental and non-profit civil society organization. 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 153 employees, who work and collaborate on 62 projects, and 1,321 active affiliates.

We follow strict internal and external control standards, with annual and independent auditing of our accounts. Our governance is ruled by our Bylaws and Internal Regulations, as well as by policies, principles and objectives of the organization, in order to ensure the commitments and relationship with the WWF Network.

This enables us, therefore, to ensure the fulfilment of our Institutional Mission.

MISSION

Contribute so that Brazilian society conserves nature, harmonizing human activity with the preservation of biodiversity and 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.



FOR A FAIRER COUNTRY

HOW WWF-BRAZIL WORKS IN PRACTICE FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE

The year 2022 of WWF-Brazil was marked by the multiplicity of resistance fronts to prevent socio-environmental setbacks in the country. The use of natural resources needs to respect the rhythm of nature so that it can recover and thus continue to exist.

After three years of a government in which both the Federal Executive and the National Congress had agendas in conflict with environmental protection, political and private agents armed themselves in a strong onslaught to approve their projects to destroy the framework for protecting nature and traditional communities before the end of the office term of the president and legislators.

Under risk of catastrophic impacts to the Amazon, Cerrado and other

biomes, the socio-environmental rights of Brazilians and, at a global level, the climate emergency, the organized civil society had to demonstrate strength to hold the pressure both in Brasilia and in the territories.

WWF-Brazil worked alongside indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities in their struggle. Against fires and invasions of territories, we supported the organization and the training of volunteer brigades and protected area community monitoring groups in different biomes.

We leveraged initiatives of agroextractivist associations and cooperatives to strengthen the business chain of the Cerrado and Amazon socio-environmental products and

forest restoration, a path that combines economic viability and conservation.

At the same time, we worked with public officials, research institutions and other third-sector organizations to sensitize the business and financial sectors to the need for urgent change in the current models of natural resource exploitation.

These and other work fronts exposed in this report were only made possible by the continuous collaboration with a wide network of partners: fundamental alliances in the fight for rights and for a fairer and healthier country for all.

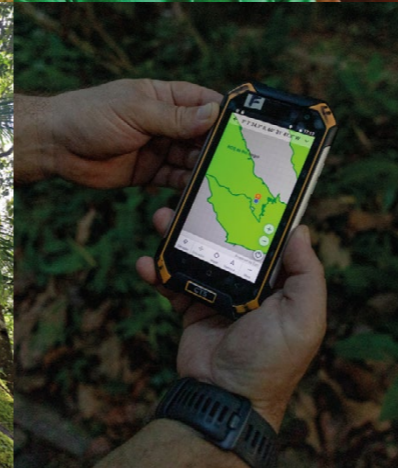




SUPPORT FOR 4,487 FAMILIES WHO MAKE THEIR LIVING FROM THE SALE OF CERRADO BIODIVERSITY PRODUCTS



173 CRITICALLY ENDANGERED SPECIES WERE COVERED BY THE PRO-SPECIES PROJECT



6.4 MILLION HECTARES OF INDIGENOUS LAND IN RONDÔNIA REMOTELY MONITORED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



200 THOUSAND SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN ATLANTIC FOREST RESTORATION PROJECTS



THE AMAZON

Aerial view of gold mines in the Tapajós region, in the Amazon



2.1 UNDER ATTACK

The escalation of attacks on the environment during the term of President Jair Bolsonaro culminated, in 2022, in high rates of deforestation and conversion of the Amazon Forest, a fundamental biome for the climate balance of the planet. The Amazon deforestation rate [this year was 11,594 km²](#), according to official data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

With the weakening of the control agencies and under the encouragement of the government, the forest became stage for numerous criminal activities. The aggravated loss of native forest occurred in a context of invasions of public and indigenous lands, illegal exploitation of the biome by loggers, hunters and fishermen, as well as the advance of illegal mining.

These activities, in addition to degrading the forest and destroying the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, have increased violence in the heart of the Amazon and pose daily threats to the lives of these groups.

In April, two indigenous people from the Pixanehab community in the Yanomami (RR) IT were killed and five were injured in a conflict with gold miners. In June, the issue gained international repercussion with the murder of [indigenist Bruno Pereira and British journalist Dom Phillips at the Vale do Javari \(AM\) IT](#).

These are examples of a scenario in which seven out of ten homicides in agrarian conflicts occurred in the Amazon, according to data from the Pastoral Land Commission.

WWF-Brazil recognizes indigenous peoples and traditional communities as the main guardians of the forest and, therefore, we work intensively to strengthen their organizations and defend their rights. In 2022, we focused our actions mainly on protecting territories and combating the impacts of illegal mining.

VIOLENCE IN THE LEGAL AMAZON IN 2022

1,107 land conflicts took place in the Brazilian Legal Amazon

127 people received death threats due to conflicts over land

87 attempted murders were recorded

34 people were murdered

Source: CJET

THE FIGHT AGAINST MINING

Illegal mining in the Amazon has boomed in recent years, severely affecting traditional communities with increased violence and causing mercury contamination of rivers, fish and communities.

The area of illegal mining within indigenous lands increased almost

eightfold between 2016 and 2022, coming up to 62.1 km², according to INPE data. The largest clandestine mining zones are located in Kayapó, Munduruku and Yanomami territories.

In view of the dramatic consequences of mining, WWF-Brazil established a [partnership with the](#)

[Federal Public Defender's Office \(DPU\)](#), human rights protection agency, in the defense of indigenous peoples.

We held an event in Brasilia with 20 indigenous leaders and DPU senior representatives to discuss the impacts of illegal mining. After this meeting, the National Observatory of Mining and its Socio-environmental Effects

was structured, which has the function of enhancing the defense of affected communities.

The first major action of the Observatory in the territory was carried out in October, when hundreds of indigenous people from 21 villages in the Upper and Middle Tapajós River, in Pará, participated in a meeting in the [Sawré Muybu Indigenous Land](#).

During the event, the Munduruku were able to issue identification documents, such as birth certificates and ID cards, and register in CadÚnico, the first step to accessing social programs.

At the time, the reports indicating mercury contamination in indigenous people from three villages in

the region tested by Fiocruz (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation) were also delivered.

Research carried out with indigenous people in areas close to mining activities showed that [six out of ten people examined](#) presented mercury levels above the safety limits defined by the WHO (World Health Organization).

COMMUNITY SURVEILLANCE

Indigenous lands (IT) are the most preserved areas of the Amazon, and the monitoring of the territory by their peoples is crucial so that they can implement and maintain their territorial and environmental management plans.

The extent of the territories and the increasing violence of the invaders have been obstacles to more effective control of these areas by traditional peoples. However, the use of drones is a solution to speed up and make this activity safer, especially in conflict areas.

For four years, WWF-Brazil has been working with local partners to train traditional communities for remote territorial surveillance with drones and in the distribution of equipment. In 2022, we trained and equipped 178 indigenous monitors of ITs from Rondônia, Acre and Pará to expand the defense capacity of their territories.

With the Kanindé Ethno-environmental Defense Association, we developed and launched the Kanindé Deforestation Monitoring System (SMDK), whose objective is to permanently monitor invasions and deforestation in the indigenous lands of Rondônia, through available satellite images and information from various sources.

With the data generated, indigenous peoples capture and disclose the situation of vulnerability of their lands and use the information to make complaints to be presented to the competent bodies. The theme was addressed in the documentary “The Territory”, co-produced by indigenous people of the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau people.

The drone images also help in the fight against forest fires by volunteer brigades in order to prevent the proliferation of the flames. The training of firefighters and the supply of equipment was another front for WWF-Brazil in 2022, with the training of volunteers in communities such as the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau IT and the 7 de Setembro IT, in Rondônia.

Training of indigenous peoples of Acre, such as the Katukina/ Kaxinawá, Nawa and Poyanawa, so that they could carry out territorial monitoring and environmental management of their lands in Rio Branco



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THEIR TERRITORIES ARE INDISPENSABLE AGENTS FOR SOLVING THE CLIMATE CRISIS. OUR EXISTENCE IS PART OF THE SOLUTION FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF LIFE

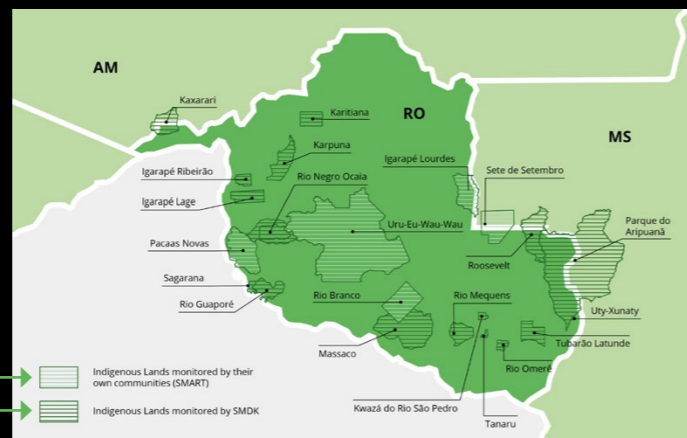
Eloy Terena, legal advisor to the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil

PEOPLES IN CONTROL

- Training of indigenous monitors in the Tapajós basin, in partnership with Coiab and Fepipa
- Training of indigenous monitors in Acre, in partnership with CPI-Acre
- **64,000 km²** with field control
- More than **5,000** inhabitants benefited

22 indigenous lands of Rondônia monitored by the SMDK platform

5 indigenous lands monitored by communities through the smart platform



“Before, complaints were made only with photos from portable cameras and GPS. It was too risky when there was an unexpected encounter with armed invaders.”

Oyexiener Paiter Suruí, of the Paiter Suruí people and a member of Kanindé

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Protecting the Amazon rainforest and its communities is a way to conserve the biome's fauna, hardly hit by deforestation, fires and mining. However, specific works are also needed to ensure the preservation of the animals.

In this struggle, WWF-Brazil supports studies and projects to protect jaguars, the largest feline in the Americas, and Amazonian dolphins. The two big mammals are at the top of the food chain, being considered sentinels of the environmental conditions of an ecosystem.

In southern Amazonas, a region strongly affected by the advance of deforestation, we held workshops with small cattle farmers, indigenous people and river dwellers to promote the peaceful coexistence of these populations with jaguars.

A study carried out on the death of jaguars diagnosed that the expansion of livestock in this area and the reduction in the availability of prey intensified conflicts between men and jaguars, making the hunting of the feline an important threat to the species.

The training, coordinated by technicians from the Onças do Iguazu project, taught conflict prevention and reduction techniques to [18 people strategically chosen for their potential as multipliers in different communities.](#)

Regarding dolphins, river dolphins, whose conservation is threatened, we support the work of the Mamirauá Institute, responsible in 2022 for the [third expedition in the Tapajós River](#), which found the decline in populations of pink and tucuxi dolphins in the Middle and Lower Tapajós region.

The reduction in the number of these cetaceans indicates loss of quality and health of the river ecosystem.

The ecological and genetic studies carried out this year will serve to guide conservation, management and sustainable development strategies in the region.



Expedition for counting dolphins in the Tapajós River in partnership with the Mamirauá Institute and Reckitt. Changes in the course and ebb of rivers, such as the construction of hydroelectric plants, are one of the main reasons for the vulnerable situation of dolphins

© Adriano Samborim / WWF-Brazil

“Our relationship with the dolphins is very strong and very respectful because we believe they are magical beings. The dolphin is a figure that reflects the respect we need to have for the river and the enchanted beings who live in it”

Raquel Tupinambá, coordinator of the Tupinambá people from the lower Tapajós river



© Nay Jinkass / WWF-Brazil



SMART PLATFORM

It systematizes data and improves the monitoring of 19 million hectares of conservation units.



TRAINING COURSE

For 19 indigenous leaders to discuss the functioning of the Brazilian State and political incidence.



BUSINESSES

“Indigenous Amazon – Rights and Resources” supports 391 families in socioeconomic projects based on assets of the Amazon Forest.

2.2

DESTRUCTION ADVANCES

The Cerrado continues to suffer strong pressure under the advance of the agricultural frontier. The most biodiverse savanna on the planet has already lost half of its vegetation cover and has been disappearing year by year, with thousands of plant and animal species giving way to hectares of monoculture and pasture.

The second largest biome in Brazil had an annual deforestation and conversion rate of **10,689 km²** in 2022, the highest in the last seven years, according to Prodes monitoring by Inpe. The area of native vegetation lost in the last year alone is equivalent to seven times the metropolitan area of London.

The more frequent fires consumed 124,000 km² of the Cerrado throughout 2022, mainly in Maranhão, Tocantins and Mato Grosso.

The expansion of soybean cultivation has been the main factor of devastation, especially in Matopiba, [an area that covers Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia.](#)

The deforestation and conversion of the Cerrado endangers the food security of traditional local peoples and communities and affects the water resources on which rural and urban populations depend. But the impact goes much further, affecting biodiversity and causing increased temperatures and droughts, accelerating the climate crisis.

[BIT.LY/WWFCERRADO](https://bit.ly/WWFCERRADO)

CERRADO

Deforestation area for pasture and soybean crops near the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, in Cavalcante (GO)

THE WEALTH OF THE CERRADO

HOME TO **5%** OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY

198 million hectares



2,468 vertebrate animal species



90,000 insect species



11,600 plant species



25 million inhabitants

More than 80 indigenous peoples and dozens of other quilombola and traditional communities

Birthplace of **8 river basins**

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

The opening of new areas for agriculture remains the main cause of native vegetation loss in Brazil. Deforestation, one of the main causes of local climate change, combined with the global climate change, [has significant impacts on Brazilian agribusiness.](#)

This vicious cycle, directly related to the global commodity production chain, also involves shareholders and financial institutions. Therefore, in 2022, WWF-Brazil expanded its dialogue with the financial market.

Focusing on raising awareness about the risks of continuing to invest in businesses that contribute to the climate crisis, the [“Practical Guide for Financial Institutions to Take Action against Deforestation and Conversion Risks”](#) was launched.

More than half of the world’s GDP is estimated to be moderately or highly dependent on nature and will be affected by the climate crisis. This is an evident motivation for major economic agents to engage in sustainable systems.

With technical support from NINT (Natural Intelligence), we developed tools for financial institutions to adopt biodiversity metrics for their assets and released [a guide on investments linked to zero conversion.](#) We also organized events, through the Resilient Cerrado project, to discuss economic opportunities for the restoration of the biome with [different links in the production chain.](#)

The Environmental Protection Area (EPA) of the Gariroba stream (MS) is predominantly composed of the Cerrado biome, which has suffered from deforestation caused mainly by the uncontrolled advance of soybean cultivation and livestock in recent times

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ECOSYSTEM IS UNNECESSARY, SINCE THERE ARE ALREADY ENOUGH AREAS FOR THE EXPANSION OF AGRIBUSINESS - WHICH IS BEING HARMED WITH CONSTANT CROP FAILURES DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Mariana Napolitano, Conservation Manager at WWF-Brazil



© Silas Ismael / WWF-Brazil

IN SEARCH OF JUSTICE

This year, WWF-Brazil, alongside partners and community organizations, continued to report human rights violations associated with deforestation, conversion and land grabbing in the Cerrado areas.

In the Matopiba area, the [Tamo de Olho](#) initiative identified

and reported violations against traditional peoples impacted by the expansion of agribusiness.

It is worth noting that this often happens with the consent of agencies that should protect the environment, as shown by a study carried out by the Mãos da Terra Institute, in partnership with the Federal University of

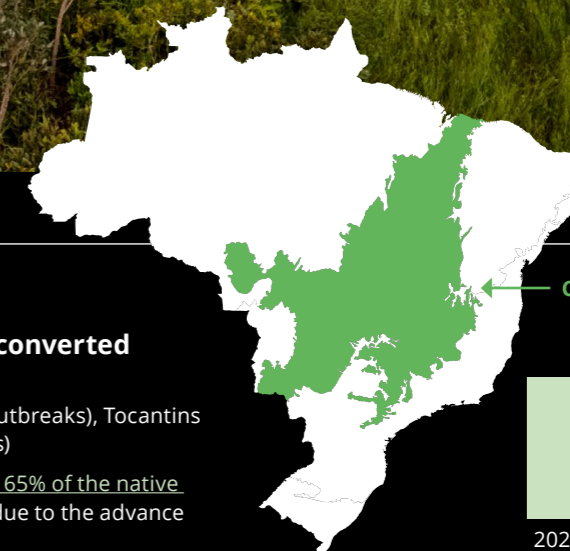
Bahia (UFBA). The felling of native vegetation was authorized by the Institute of Environment and Water Resources (Inema) in [992,587 hectares of Cerrado in Bahia, between 2007 and 2021](#), in processes permeated by irregularities, as shown by a study published by the initiative in 2022.

THE DESTRUCTION

33,444 km² of Cerrado deforested or converted under the Bolsonaro government

The champions of fires were Maranhão (15,438 outbreaks), Tocantins (11,776 outbreaks), Mato Grosso (7,523 outbreaks)

Most species have already lost between [25% and 65% of the native vegetation in the original area in which they live](#) due to the advance of agriculture



CERRADO
2021 2022

In 2022, there was a 25% increase in the devastation of the biome

RESTORING LIFE

Family farmers and traditional and local communities are a fundamental part of the conservation and restoration of the biome. But in order for them to continue as guardians of the Cerrado, their living conditions must be guaranteed.

Therefore, WWF-Brazil and its partners have promoted initiatives to protect vegetation combined with income generation, such as the implementation of agroforestry [systems for food production](#) with the restoration of native species of the Cerrado, or the support for chains of socio-biodiversity products, such as baru, pequi, buriti, jatobá, macaúba and golden grass.

In all, [the projects involved 4,487 families from 67 community organizations](#), which processed 841.6 tons of Cerrado fruits in 2022.

WWF-Brazil's support aims to scale and improve production, strengthening the socio-biodiversity chains. In the case of a settlement in Mato Grosso do Sul alone, producers [doubled their baru crop in two years](#). The partnership with the Cerrado Center, which brings together 40 community ventures, provided [export contracts](#) for the cooperative.

The consolidation of production chains also promotes the restoration of the biome. In the last five years, the Cerrado de Pé (Standing Cerrado) association, composed mostly of quilombola families, has collected [29 tons of native seeds](#).

It is the traditional peoples and communities of the Cerrado ensuring the future of the biome.



TODAY, WHEN PEOPLE LOOK AT A BARU, PEQUI OR JATOBÁ TREE, THEY SEE THEM WITH DIFFERENT EYES. NO ONE FELLS THEM ANYMORE, AND THE LANDSCAPE OF OUR MUNICIPALITY IS INCREASINGLY BEAUTIFUL

Altair de Souza, extractivist and director of Ceppec, in Nioaque (MS)

Environmental Protection Area (EPA) of the Guariroba stream, located in Mato Grosso do Sul

© Silas Iamael / WWF-Brazil

KEEPING AN EYE ON TRANSPARENCY

By 2030, Brazil needs to restore more than 4 million hectares of Cerrado to meet the commitment signed in the Paris Agreement. The goal can only be achieved if progress and challenges are measured over this period.

To this end, WWF-Brazil, in partnership with UFG and the Araticum network (Articulation

for the Restoration of the Cerrado), launched the [Cerrado Restoration Monitoring Platform](#) in 2022.

The tool maps and promotes the transparency of restoration projects in the Cerrado. As a result, civil society, universities and companies will be able to better see the areas under

restoration, monitor the implemented areas, identify new opportunities for connections between initiatives and enable impact at scale for the biome, fostering the creation and strengthening of public policies.



© Silas Iamael / WWF-Brazil

COMMUNITIES AGAINST FIRES

Increasingly numerous fires in the Cerrado make it essential to intensify integrated fire management efforts, which include monitoring, prevention and combat, among others.

WWF-Brazil and its emergency response core

continued to support the [creation and strengthening of community brigades](#) this year. In partnership with the Cerrados Institute, we promoted the training of 128 fire brigade members for six locations, which also received 117 firefighting items.

In addition, we offered drone piloting training to 12 indigenous brigade members of the Irantxe IT, in Mato Grosso, so that they can monitor integrated fire management and fight forest fires.

PANTANAL

2.3

ON ALERT

The largest wetland on the planet is drying up. Since 1985, the Pantanal, a biome that occupies 210,000 km², has lost 81.7% of its water surface, as shown by [data from the MapBiomias project](#).

The continuous loss of vegetation, changes in the rainfall cycle and the construction of dams that interrupt the flow of water have weakened this biome, recognized by Unesco as a Natural World Heritage for its biodiversity.

Recent years have seen extreme periods of drought and historic forest fires that have caused the death of over 17 million native animals of the Pantanal, including thousands of anteaters and alligators.

To avoid a repetition of this tragedy, WWF-Brazil, together with other actors, invested intensively in 2022 in the creation and qualification of community brigades for rapid firefighting.

Alongside our partners, eight new community brigades were trained and equipped, four of them on indigenous lands. In one year, 56 brigade members were supported with the donation of more than 1,100 firefighting and personal protection items.

With the exacerbation of drought periods, the vegetation of the region becomes fuel for the fire. The training of indigenous people, family farmers and members of traditional communities in Conservation Units (CUs) regions, with flame prevention and control techniques, is a strategic action to prevent small outbreaks from becoming vast forest fires, such as those seen two years ago.

Firefighters, forest agents and members of traditional communities also received training and equipment to monitor fires with drones. These materials allow to keep track of the spread rate and extent of the fire, providing valuable information for efficient flame fighting. WWF-Brazil is part of the State Fire Committee of MS and the Pantanal Observatory.


[BIT.LY/BRIGADASCOMUNITARIAS](https://bit.ly/brigadascomunitarias)


Serra da Bodoquena National Park, Sinkhole-Resurgence trail of the Perdido River


FEATURED DATA

 **10,000** firefighting equipment delivered to communities in four years

 **1,600** hot spots were recorded in the Pantanal by INPE in 2022

 **450** volunteers trained in three biomes

 **30** volunteer brigades created and equipped in the Pantanal since 2019

 **27** local actors trained to monitoring with drones in Mato Grosso do Sul

FREE-FLOWING RIVERS

In addition to acting in the prevention and response to emergencies, WWF-Brazil maintained its incidence actions to avoid the building of dams in the Upper Paraguay Basin.

The free flow of the Upper Paraguay waters is essential to the Pantanal periodic flooding cycle. However, the implementation of small, medium and large hydroelectric plants in the region has changed the water system of the biome.

Through monitoring and work of incidence in decision-making spaces in 2022, we avoided the building of 14 new dams under the Upper Paraguay Basin Management Plan.



ACCESS TO WATER

Implementation of river water filtration and treatment systems in Pantanal communities

suffering from drought.



ORGANIZATION

Of a planning workshop on improving interactions between people and jaguars with 16 participants from 11 organizations in the Pantanal.

organizations in the Pantanal.



PASOS PROJECT

Completion of the trinational project (Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay) for the sustainable development of the landscapes of the Pantanal, Cerrado and Chiquitano Dry Forest.

Cerrado and Chiquitano Dry Forest.

ATLANTIC FOREST

2.4

RESTORING THE FOREST

Devastated over centuries of economic exploitation without much environmental concern, the Atlantic Forest is one of the most threatened tropical forests in the world. The biome, which also extends through Argentina and Paraguay, is present in 17 Brazilian states and has today 25.8% of its forest cover, according to [Mapbiomas](#) data.

Part of this percentage is composed of areas reforested in recent years, in a coordinated effort by multiple actors to restore and conserve the biome, a hotspot for global biodiversity.

With forest recovery as a priority in the biome, WWF-Brazil is a member of the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact, a collective that has been working since 2009 in the articulation of public and private institutions, governments, companies and the scientific community with the objective of restoration.

The work was expanded with the creation of the Trinational Atlantic Forest Pact, involving organizations from Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay. The good results in the recovery of the biome led the UN to recognize the Pact as one of the [10World Restoration Flagships](#) during the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) in 2022.

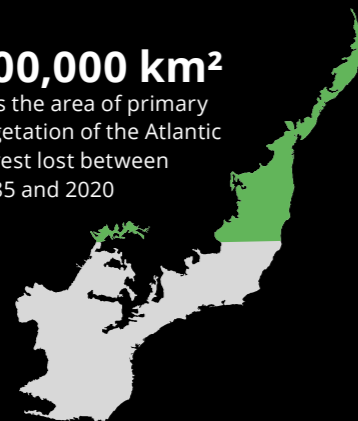
The Trinational Pact brings together 360 organizations committed to the restoration of the Atlantic Forest. WWF-Brazil works directly on this agenda in Mantiqueira, Serra do Mar, Alto Paraná, Serra do Urubu-Murici, Doce River Basin and Espírito Santo.

© Adriano Gambarrini / WWF-US

Aerial view of the Atlantic Forest, Guapiçari Ecological Reserve (REGUA), Rio de Janeiro

THE DESTRUCTION CONTINUES

100,000 km² was the area of primary vegetation of the Atlantic Forest lost between 1985 and 2020



90,000 km² is the extension of the new areas of secondary vegetation between 1985 and 2020



The Atlantic Forest **lost** more than **200 km²** of forest cover between October 2021 and 2022

Source: Mapbiomas and Atlas da Mata Atlântica

NEW PERSPECTIVES

- 200,000** seedlings planted in the biome in the rainy season
- 13,000** hectares of indirectly restored forest
- 295** hectares of vegetation directly recovered
- 90** direct jobs generated by restoration projects
- 70** families benefited



© Tuane Fernandes / WWF-Brazil

RESTORING MEANS MUCH MORE THAN PLANTING TREES, IT MEANS MAKING A COMMITMENT TO THE WELLBEING OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

Taruhim Quadros, WWF-Brazil conservation analyst and representative of the Trinational Network for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest

Guapiaçu Ecological Reserve (REGUA) team restoring an area of Atlantic Forest in Rio de Janeiro



“Restoration contributes so that we can maintain and guarantee basic food, energy and water security that directly reflect the economic security of our planet. And this shows the need for public policies in support of these initiatives to expand the scale of restoration”

Flávia Balderi, executive secretary at Copaíba, a partner organization of WWF-Brazil

© Tuane Fernandes / WWF-Brazil

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE WORLD

The work of restoration begins with seed collection and seedling production and continues with the engagement of owners for the recovery of the Atlantic Forest in their private properties and with the expansion of continuous biome zones.

A growing number of rural producers have focused on the integration of restoration and sustainable agriculture, using agroforestry production, among other techniques, as a means of ensuring productivity with environmental balance.

The restoration of native forest is done primarily on riverbanks, springs, slopes and regions with low agricultural capacity. Once recovery is complete, these areas provide essential environmental services for production, such as soil protection, water provision and pollination of agricultural crops. The positive impacts go far beyond the properties and can benefit the entire local population.

In 2022, we added 53 institutions to the network of allies, which resulted in hundreds of hectares of forest restored directly and thousands indirectly. In addition, restoration projects have great potential for creating green jobs. Our actions have generated 90 direct jobs this year.

Progressive strengthening such restoration network is essential to generate an increase in scale in the long term. With this focus, we expanded corporate partnerships, signing seven new agreements that add up to an investment of R\$18 million for the restoration of the biome.

The proceeds fund restoration initiatives developed by local actors and are used for community capacity building. Our goal is to restore 12 million hectares by 2030 across all biomes.



RELEASE

Book titled “Bichos do Parque Nacional do Iguaçu” (Iguaçu National Park Animals) highlights the fauna and the work of researchers in the conservation of the biome on the triple border.



COOPERATION

WWF-Brazil signs technical-scientific cooperation with FAPESP to promote projects related to the restoration of landscapes of the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado.

2.5 HOPE

The corals of the Brazilian coast are at risk, threatened, among other things, by the increase in the temperature of marine waters, one of the effects of global warming. In the Costa dos Corais EPA, a federal marine conservation unit between Pernambuco and Alagoas, some species [have presented more than 70% of death or disease in their populations](#) in recent years.

Since 2019, WWF-Brazil has invested in coral reef restoration and rehabilitation in this region through the Coralizar Project. The program, [carried out with partners](#), began in Porto de Galinhas (PE) with the development of models for the recovery of reef environments with the direct involvement of local communities and, in 2022, [reached the city of Tamandaré](#), on the southern coast of Pernambuco.

The work begins with the rescue of animals that detach from their colonies and would end up buried and killed. They are fragmented and glued to cultivation tables, which are returned to the sea in nurseries where they can recover and grow again. This coral management is done with the support of local residents, who thus receive the knowledge to help in the preservation.

Coralizar has already helped save [over 2,500 corals of the endangered species *Mussismilia harttii* and *Millepora alcicornis*](#), known as fire coral, within the Costa dos Corais EPA. The goal is for the experiment to be replicated elsewhere on the Brazilian coast in the future.

[BIT.LY/PROJETOCORALIZAR](https://bit.ly/projetocoralizar)

OCEANS



The Coralizar Project has already helped save more than 2,500 corals

© Doug Monteiro / WWF-Brazil

MY DREAM IS TO SEE THIS SEA RECOVERED. AS BEAUTIFUL AS I SAW IT IN MY CHILDHOOD. I THINK THIS IS THE ONLY WAY, AND THIS PROJECT MEANS HOPE FOR ME

Carlos dos Santos, raftsman from the region of Porto de Galinhas (PE) and member of the Coral Biofactory team

THE OIL THREAT

But it's not just the warming of waters that threaten coral reefs. In the mouth of Amazon river, an oil exploration project endangers the Great Amazon Reef System,

discovered less than ten years ago in these murky waters.

In 2013, oil exploration blocks were auctioned in this region, on the coast of Pará, despite the fact that the basin of the Amazon river mouth is

considered a strategic territory for biodiversity conservation. The implementation of the exploration project in the region puts at risk unique mangroves, reef systems and marine biodiversity.

In addition, the exploitation of the equatorial margin threatens the [traditional communities](#), riverside communities and indigenous peoples of the region, who [have not yet been consulted](#) on the project.

LAW OF THE SEA

Along with other organizations, WWF-Brazil supported the approval of Bill 5399/2019 in the Chamber of Deputies, which proposes the protection of 30% of the Brazilian marine territory

in conservation units by 2030. The bill still needs to pass the Constitution Committee of the Chamber and be approved by the Senate.

COMMUNITY BUSINESSES

We supported the development of the integrated public use plan for 8 protected areas in the south of BA (territory of Abrolhos Terra e Mar), with proposals for financial governance, mentoring and

acceleration of 10 new community businesses of social and environmental impact, benefiting about 70 families. We also worked on the training of guides for National Parks and supported strategic planning actions and reviews of management plans.

2.6

AVOIDING SETBACKS

POLITICAL INCIDENCE

During the last year of the Bolsonaro government, attacks by public and private agents on the socio-environmental agenda intensified in order to take advantage of a political context that favored the weakening of the legal framework for the environmental protection and indigenous peoples rights.

In this scenario, WWF-Brazil joined forces with its network of national and international allies in political advocacy actions in defense of socio-environmental rights.

In the National Congress, we managed to avoid the approval of the [Destruction Package](#), a set of bills and constitutional amendments that favor deforestation and threaten indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

After being approved in the Chamber of Deputies, the Land Regularization Bill, which intends to legalize grabbed land, and the Environmental Licensing Bill, which dismantles environmental requirements, were at a stand still in the Senate throughout 2022. In the Chamber, the bill that authorizes mining on indigenous land also had its processing interrupted.

These victories, even if partial, were the result of an important social mobilization in the face of the pressure from the rural caucus for issues contrary to the public interest.



Aerial view of an illegal gold mining site in the Tapajós region, in the Amazon

© Chris J. Patcliffe / WWF-UK

BRAZILIANS ARE AGAINST HUNTING PERMISSION IN THE COUNTRY

A poll showed that **9 out of 10 Brazilians** disagree to authorize animal hunting in the country.

The survey, carried out by the Datafolha Institute at the request of WWF-Brazil, interviewed 2,088 people over the age of 16 in the five regions of the country.



EYES ON THE RIGHTS

In 2022, WWF-Brazil monitored 99 bills, 81 in the Chamber of Deputies and 18 in the Federal Senate. This monitoring aims at following Legislative discussions on important issues for the socio-environmental field, such as deforestation,

protected areas, indigenous rights and fauna. Likewise, we monitored 159 lawsuits, in several instances, to avoid setbacks and advance in the recognition of rights.

In the second half of the year, WWF-Brazil commissioned an opinion survey that identified that [9 out of 10 Brazilians are against the permission of hunting in Brazil](#), subject of bills pending in the Legislature.

We also work giving visibility and with incidence actions to stop the offensive of 14 bills that seek to weaken conservation through downsizing, downgrading and degazetting protected areas.

Even with an adverse situation at the federal level, WWF-Brazil sought to construct environmental protection policies in other spheres. In partnership with the Government of Espírito Santo and working in coordination with other organizations of the Brazilian Climate, Forests and Agriculture Coalition, we helped to build a new rule that should streamline the restoration of native forests for economic use in the State. The policy can serve as a model for other places in the country.

When decisions detrimental to socio-environmental rights were taken, our work unfolded in the Judiciary. In this context, the STF (Federal Supreme Court) [made a historic move in 2022 by prioritizing](#) seven lawsuits on measures of nature conservation, inspection of environmental crimes and climate crisis combat. Four of them ended with decisions favorable to the environment, which led to the reestablishment of the Amazon Fund.

[BIT.LY/PAUTAVERDE](https://bit.ly/pautaverde)



Planting of native species in the Cerrado through the SACIs (Inclusive Agrocerradense Systems) initiative, which focuses on food production with the use of restoration techniques and methodologies

OTHER 2022 ACHIEVEMENTS



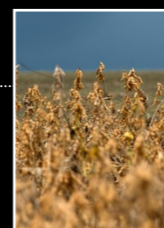
EXPLORATION

After MPF questions, Ibama points out problems and denies license in the studies presented by Petrobras for the exploration of Foz do Amazonas basin.



JUSTICE

of MT annulled the extinction of the 118,000-hectare Cristalino State Park.



EUROPEAN UNION

approves a law banning the import of products driving to deforestation.



ORGANIZATIONS

send a report to the UN reporting deforestation in Brazil.

Violet-capped woodnymph (Thalurania glaucopis), Atlantic Forest

Harvesting of golden grass in the Cerrado



COP 27 FOR CLIMATE AND COP 15 FOR BIODIVERSITY

The United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), held in November in Egypt, and the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP15), held in December in Canada, were two important moments for WWF-Brazil in 2022 in the fight for global conservation policies.

In Sharm-el-Sheikh, alongside the WWF Network and partner organizations in Brazil, we contributed to the debates around the [commitments made to limit global warming \(NDC\)](#). We presented a study [showing that the total interruption of natural environments deforestation and conversion](#) is essential for the necessary reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and denounced the insufficiency of the proposal to reduce deforestation [presented by the international agricultural sector](#) to achieve the 1.5°C target.

Another focus of our participation during the conference was to raise awareness of the importance of [conserving the Cerrado and its traditional peoples to face the climate crisis](#). In addition to a conference on the subject, we presented, alongside partners, [the letter #JuntosPeloCerrado \(#TogetherForTheCerrado\)](#), with an appeal from local communities to the European Parliament for the protection of the biome.

The goal was to ensure that the European Union included in its legislation natural ecosystems like the Cerrado – and not just forests.

We also followed the participation in the [conference of members of the elected Brazilian government](#), which marked the return of Brazil to the climate agenda, demanding the renewal of the commitment of the country to the goals agreed in Paris.

COP 27 ended with some victories for the environmental agenda, albeit insufficient: for the first time, the document signed included a specific financial mechanism to compensate poor countries that suffer from climate events without having contributed to their causes, and reinforced the importance of forests and nature-based solutions to the climate issue.

AGREEMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY

In December, WWF-Brazil was in Canada for COP15 and [contributed to an international wildlife protection agreement](#). According to the recent [Living Planet report](#), the size of the world's monitored populations

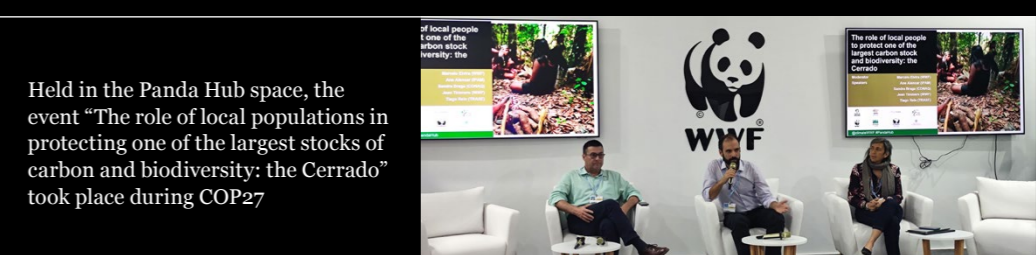
has fallen by an average of 69% in less than half a century.

During the event, we promoted a day of conferences with partners on the challenges and opportunities for Brazilian

natural diversity.

COP15 ended with the signing of the [Kunming-Montreal Agreement](#), which commits the world to halt and reverse biodiversity loss

by 2030 and to ensure the conservation of at least 30% of the world's terrestrial, marine and freshwater areas, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.



Held in the Panda Hub space, the event "The role of local populations in protecting one of the largest stocks of carbon and biodiversity: the Cerrado" took place during COP27

SCIENCE

2.7

FIGHT AGAINST DISINFORMATION

Scientific evidence and accurate information are vital to address environmental challenges and ensure the conservation of the sociobiodiversity and landscape of biomes.

In a context of attacks on the environment and science and the spread of disinformation, WWF-Brazil dedicated to the production of knowledge in several areas.

IMPACTS OF MINING

In the Amazon, in partnership with Ufopa (Federal University of Western Pará) and Fiocruz, [a study analyzed the presence of mercury](#), a metal used in mining areas, in the bodies of the Lower Tapajós river inhabitants. The research showed that three out of four urban and river dwellers had blood mercury levels above those considered safe by the WHO.

The high concentration of mercury in the human body can cause damage mainly to the central nervous system, liver and kidneys.

FOOD FOR THE PLANET

Research by the WWF network has identified 20 effective public policies to change the Brazilian food systems in ways that protect the biodiversity of the country.

Among the transformation levers are policies to support small producers, strengthen research and development and finance school nutrition programs.

[The study](#) created a typography to provide recommendations aligned to different realities. For that, in addition to the Brazilian, the cases of Colombia, Kenya and the United Arab Emirates were studied.



© Nay Jenkins / WWF-Brazil

A study found high rates of mercury in the blood of residents of the urban area and riverside dwellers of the Lower Tapajós river

CLIMATE EMERGENCY

For COP27, our team produced a [technical note](#), delivered to UN climate negotiators, showing that the food supply chain contributes one-third of the total greenhouse gas emissions on the planet.

The study points out that an important part of this climate footprint is due to deforestation.

Conversion of natural ecosystems accounts for 9% to 12% of total emissions from food systems. Deforestation to make way for cattle ranching alone generates about one-fifth of the total livestock footprint.

The work has established parameters for agreements with agricultural companies

that committed to reducing deforestation as a way to limit global warming.



© Chris J Ratcliffe / WWF-UK

Mercury from illegal mining can enter river systems, contaminating fish and water and affecting the health and livelihoods of the communities that live by them



© Christian Brega / WWF-Brazil

Pasture area in Apuí, Amazonas, where deforestation has been advancing



Cover of the report "Solving the Big Food Puzzle: 20 levers to expand actions at the national level", published in October 2022



Deforestation area for pasture and soybean crops near the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, in Cavalcante (GO)

© Moisés Muallem / WWF-Brazil

IMPACTS OF DEFORESTATION AND CONVERSION

ON BIODIVERSITY

A [WWF study](#) pointed out that the agricultural advance over the Cerrado and the Brazilian Amazon caused great loss of natural habitat for native species. Most of the animals in these biomes had their occupation area reduced between 25% and 65%, including endangered species such as the maned wolf and the three-banded armadillo.

IN HEALTH

We [analyzed scientific studies](#) that identified a relationship between the loss of native forest, the high transmission of infectious diseases and the emergence of new diseases. The work indicates that a 10% increase in deforestation leads to a 3.3% increase in the incidence of malaria, for example. In addition, in the last century, on average, two new viruses per year have spread from animal hosts to humans due to the proximity of populations, such as the cases of Ebola, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV and Zika virus.

IN PRODUCTIVITY

A [technical note by WWF-Brazil](#) showed that, between 1985 and 2012, environmental changes caused by deforestation resulted in a 12% reduction in soybean crop productivity in the Amazon and 6% in the Cerrado. In some territories, the decrease reached 20%. According to estimates, if the territorial management of producers does not change, these losses could reach 26% for soybeans and 32% for pasture by the middle of this century.

KNOWLEDGE INTEGRATED BY THE PANTANAL

We published the seventh edition of the Pantanal Science, a journal created in 2014 with the objective of bringing together scientific contributions to expand the knowledge about this biome present in Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay.

The new issue, [launched in Portuguese, Spanish and English](#), integrates traditional and scientific knowledge in search of restorative and adaptive solutions for the balance of the largest wetland on the planet.



VALUING THE CERRADO RICHNESS

As a way to promote the conservation of the second largest Brazilian biome, WWF-Brazil launched the [Cerrado Sociobiodiversity Product Catalogue](#). The publication highlights the economic potential of the biome and the

relevance of traditional and indigenous communities in the conservation and sustainable use of its natural resources. The survey highlights native species, such as araticum, babassu, golden grass, murici, pitomba and umbu.

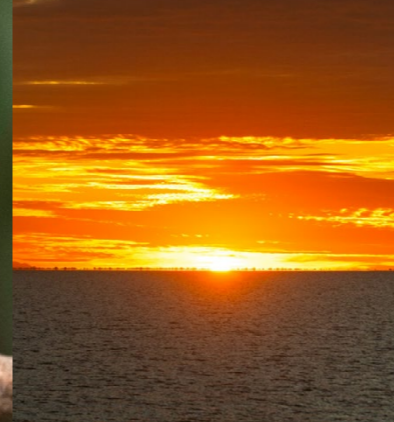




TOGETHERISPOSSIBLE

ALONGSIDE OUR PARTNERS AND SUPPORTERS

**AT WWF-BRAZIL, WE WANT A
WORLD WHERE PEOPLE AND
NATURE THRIVE, BUT WE WILL
ONLY GET THERE IF WE WORK
TOGETHER. AND TOGETHER,
ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE**



**FOREST RESTORATION
AND PROTECTION OF
50 WATER SPRINGS
AND 21 WATER
COURSES IN SERRA
DA MANTIQUEIRA**



**PREPARATION OF
ACTION PLANS FOR
THE CONSERVATION
OF ENDANGERED
SPECIES IN 12 STATES,
COVERING 62 MILLION
HECTARES**



**25 SCIENTIFIC
STUDIES AND TECHNICAL
NOTES PUBLISHED TO
SUPPORT THE DEFENSE OF
SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL
RIGHTS**



**TRAINING OF
178 INDIGENOUS
MONITORS FOR
REMOTE TERRITORY
MONITORING**



3.1

SOCIETY IN ACTION

ACT FOR THE EARTH LEADS CROWD AGAINST SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL SETBACKS TO THE ESPLANADE

In March, [tens of thousands of demonstrators](#) participated in the Act for the Earth against the Package of Destruction, in Brasília, to demonstrate their opposition to the set of bills harmful to socio-environmental rights under debate in Congress.

Alongside national and international repercussion artists, such as Seu Jorge, Emicida and Daniela Mercury, and more than 200 organizations, WWF-Brazil signed a [manifesto against texts proposing](#) shrink of environmental licensing, legalization of land grabbing and mining on indigenous lands, the expansion of the use of pesticides and the alteration of the time frame.

An entourage of over 40 artists, led by singer Caetano Veloso, delivered the manifesto to the justices of the Supreme Court, Rosa Weber, Cármen Lúcia, Luís Barroso and Alexandre de Moraes, and participated in a meeting with the president of the Senate, Rodrigo Pacheco (DEM-MG), asking for the piling up of proposals harmful to the future of Brazil.

Lasting more than eight hours, Act for the Earth was the longest environmental demonstration ever made in the country outside UN conferences (United Nations).



**BRAZIL HAS SOUL,
BRAZIL HAS PEOPLE,
BRAZIL RESISTS**

Caetano Veloso, during the Act for the Earth in Brasília



Act for the Earth, convened by artists and civil society organizations, brought together about 15,000 participants on March 9, 2022, at the Esplanade of Ministries, in Brasília

THE LARGEST FREE LAND CAMP IN HISTORY

bit.ly/ATLSaibaMais

The fight against the anti-environmental and anti-indigenous agendas of the Bolsonaro government strengthened the greater mobilization of traditional communities in Brazil. In April, the 18th edition of the Free Land Camp broke the record for audience and participants, bringing together

7,000 representatives of 200 indigenous peoples in Brasília. In order to face the ruralist force in Congress and in the State Assemblies, the pre-candidacy of the “cocar caucus”, a group of indigenous women who competed for State and Federal legislative positions in the October 2022 election, was released in the event.

During the camp, the female protagonism in the struggle of the communities was highlighted as well as the mobilization of indigenous youth, who uses social media as a tool for exposure and articulation between different groups, building their “villages” on the internet.



WWF-Brazil team carrying banner during the Act for the Earth

MORE THAN 100,000 PEOPLE VISIT PROTECTED AREAS

The traditional “Um Dia no Parque” (A Day in the Park) campaign organized more than a thousand activities in protected areas (PA) in 20 States and the Federal District.

With the theme “Back home”, the event held on July 24 marked the return to nature after two years of the pandemic and was a public success: [more than 100,000 people attended](#).

Across the country, the public shared photos and videos of the activities in the PAs with the hashtag #UmDiaNoParque and the campaign profile (@UmDiaNoParqueOficial) reached 11,000 followers. WWF-Brazil is one of the organizations that supports the mobilization.



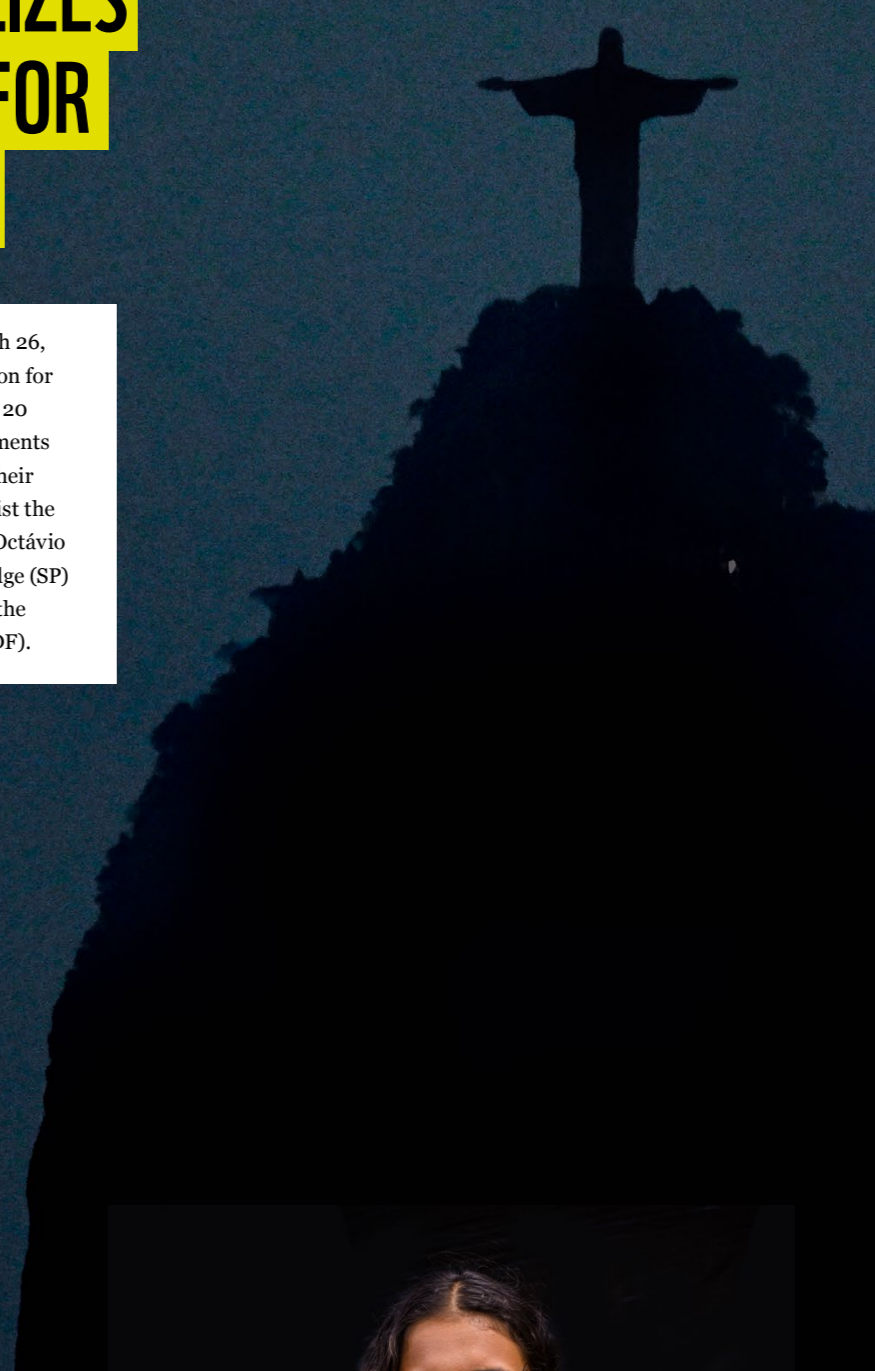
© Karina Yamamoto / WWF-Brazil

EARTH HOUR MOBILIZES FOR JOINT ACTION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Building our future was the motto of the 16th edition of the Earth Hour, a global campaign by the WWF Network. In Brazil, face-to-face and virtual activities were carried out, with [debates](#), [a film festival](#), [a gameshow](#) and [an interactive stage play](#). The objective of the program was to raise awareness regarding the conservation and restoration of the environment.

Youth was at the center of the campaign, which had the participation of 13 content producers. Messages from influencers about the need for urgent action to ensure a healthy and fair future reached 2.7 million followers.

On the night of March 26, day of the global action for the Earth Hour, over 20 buildings and monuments in Brazil turned off their lights, including Christ the Redeemer (RJ), the Octávio Frias de Oliveira bridge (SP) and the buildings of the National Congress (DF).



© André Borges / WWF-Brazil

ECOFALANTE FILM FESTIVAL HAS MOVIES FROM 35 COUNTRIES

In its 11th edition, the [Ecofalante Film Festival](#) was held in 2022 around the socio-environmental theme. In addition to the hybrid and free screening of more than 106 films from 35 countries, the program included a cycle of debates around socio-environmental causes. The festival has the support of WWF-Brazil.



EARTH HOUR BECOMES PODCAST WITH ALICE PATAXÓ

In June, WWF-Brazil launched the [Earth Hour podcast](#), with support from Compasso Coolab. Hosted by indigenous activist Alice Pataxó, our ambassador, the program discusses with guests topics such as youth, the challenges of those who work for climate justice, the socio-environmental struggle and solutions to face the climate emergency. All four episodes are available on Spotify.



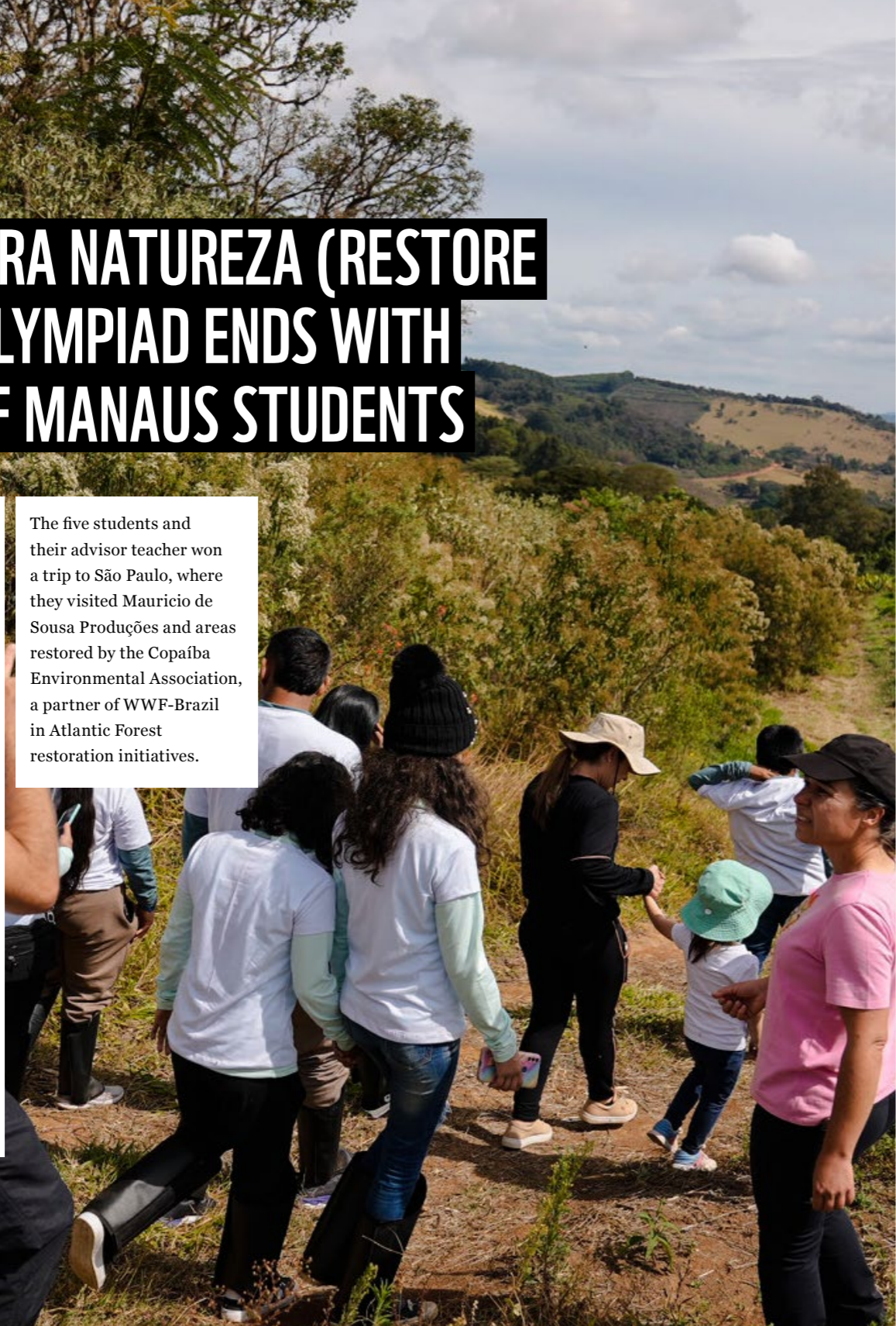
© Jacqueline Lisboa / WWF-Brazil

1ST RESTAURA NATUREZA (RESTORE NATURE) OLYMPIAD ENDS WITH VICTORY OF MANAUS STUDENTS

Over 7,000 students and teachers from 25 States and the Federal District participated in the first edition of the [Restore Nature Olympiad](#). Held by WWF-Brazil and organized by Quero na Escola (Want it in School), the free school competition was attended by students from Middle School.

The big winner was the group Saúns Protectors, from Municipal School Professor Tereza Cordovil, in Manaus. The group planted 200 seedlings with the help of the community to restore part of a stream. For that, students had to collect seedlings and obtain authorization for planting, thus mobilizing members of civil society and local government.

The five students and their advisor teacher won a trip to São Paulo, where they visited Mauricio de Sousa Produções and areas restored by the Copaíba Environmental Association, a partner of WWF-Brazil in Atlantic Forest restoration initiatives.



AMBASSADORS NETWORK GAINS THREE NEW NAMES

The group of WWF-Brazil ambassadors increased in 2022 with the arrival of three reinforcements: indigenous activist Alice Pataxó, actor and singer Gabriel Sater, and historian and teacher Keilla Vila Flor.

Alongside the character Chuck Billy and content creator Kaique Brito, the new ambassadors used their voices and images throughout 2022 to publicize the socio-environmental cause and expand messages in defense of human life and nature.

The three chosen bring different ways of acting for socio-environmental justice and close relationships with causes important to WWF-Brazil in their trajectory.



Activist and communicator Alice Pataxó is from the Barra Velha IT, in Bahia, and works as an advocate for the environment and indigenous rights



Actor of the soap opera "Pantanal", Gabriel Sater was raised in Campo Grande and has a strong relationship with the biome



Professor Keilla Vila Flor uses her social networks for racial, gender and sexuality literacy

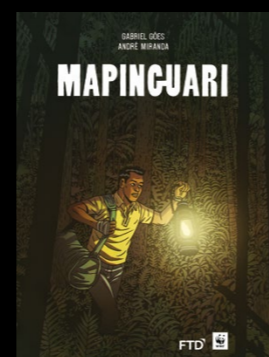
HQ MAPINGUARI ENTERS NATIONAL LIST OF TEXTBOOKS

HQ Mapinguari, which portrays the life of rubber tapping communities in the Amazon, was chosen to [be part of the National Book and Didactic Material Program](#) (PNLD). With that, the work is available for free to all public schools in the country.

The book, edited by FTD Educação and WWF-Brazil, was recommended by the evaluators of

the Ministry of Education for high school students.

The graphic novel created by André Miranda and Gabriel Góes tells the story of a young man from a rubber tapping community in Acre who finds himself in a dilemma between his work and the conservation of the area in which his family lives.



MÔNICA AND FRIENDS PRIMER GIVES RESTORATION TIPS

In June, a [Mônica and Friends primer](#) was launched to raise awareness about the importance of restoring ecosystems.

The primer, created in a partnership between WWF-Brazil and Mauricio de Sousa Produções, as well as the choice of Chuck Billy as ambassador for Restaura Natureza are part of our strategic actions aligned

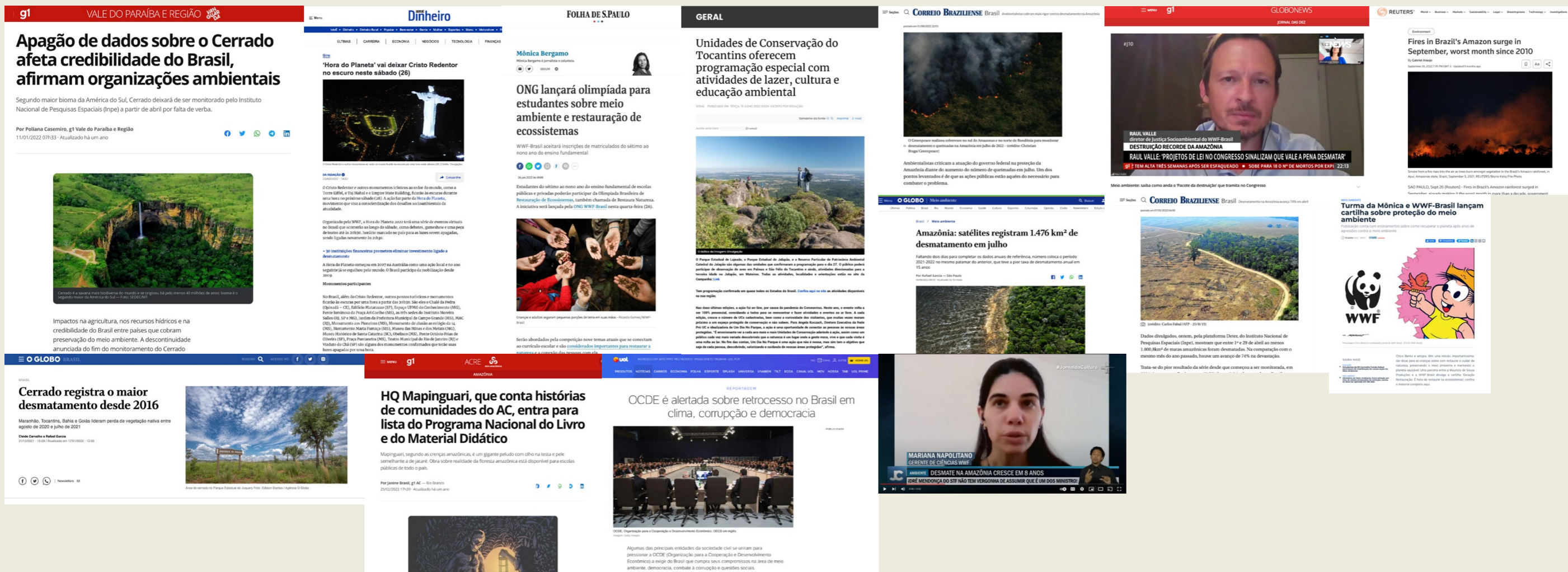
with the United Nations Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.

In partnership with Girassol Brasil Edições, WWF-Brazil also launched the book [Mônica and Friends – Small Manual of the Environment: Ecology and Biomes of Brazil for Children](#), by Nina Nazario. The work addresses issues such as sanitation, climate emergency and sustainable communities.



3.2

MEDIA REPERCUSSION



TRADITIONAL MEDIA



304
Interviews to the press



More than **12 thousand** insertions in national and international vehicles**



5,068,351,001
Views



Published in **2,506** vehicles



More than **30** spokespersons on different topics

** printed and digital, in 2022

DIGITAL CHANNELS

Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, Youtube and Facebook:



Followers
1,222,469



Impressions
72,446,072



Clicks on links
557,908



Engagement
1,631,007



Posts published
3,438



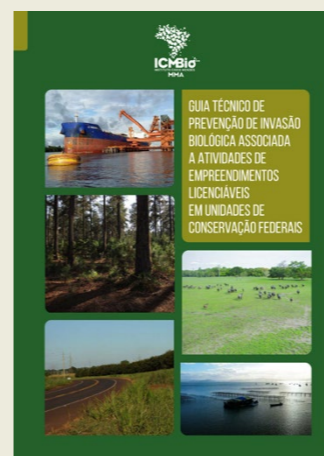
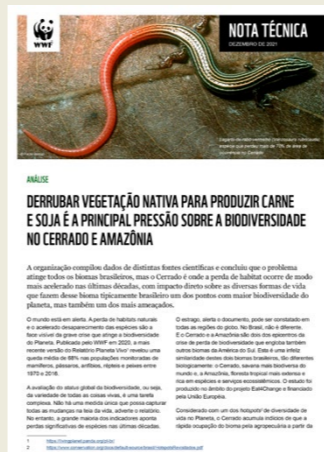
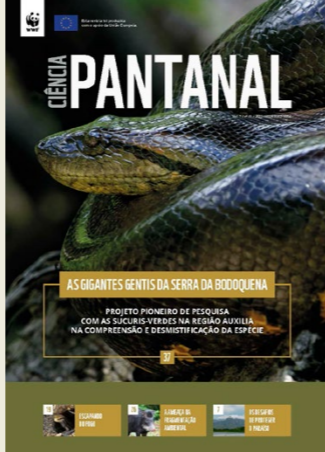
2.2 million unique visitors to the WWF-Brazil website in 2022

*Percentages are compared to 2021

3.3

PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE

The WWF-Brazil publications help to enrich the socio-environmental debate, and thus reinforce the need for conservation of ecosystems and human life. Throughout 2022, we published 25 studies, scientific articles, technical notes and fact sheets with qualified information – essential to enhance advances and prevent setbacks in the socio-environmental area.



ENGAGE TO MOVE FORWARD

CORPORATE ENGAGEMENT

Throughout 2022, 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 these collaborations are an essential prerequisite for building a dignified and balanced future for all forms of life.

With the support of Bom Ar (Reckitt), we strengthen the [work of Cerrado communities](#) that are committed to the conservation and restoration of the biome. We also worked together on the creation of an ecological corridor in the Atlantic Forest and for the production of 16,000 seedlings of native species.

Still in the Atlantic Forest, the partnership with the Sylvamo paper industry was essential for supporting the [Raízes do Mogi Guaçu project](#), which promotes restoration in Serra da Mantiqueira. In 2022, almost 90,000 seedlings were planted, protecting 50 water sources and 21 watercourses.

Alongside Mauricio de Sousa Produções, [we launched a primer on ecosystem restoration for students](#), material aligned with the Goals of the United Nations Decade on Restoration.

In the Amazon, our partnership with the Michelin Foundation provided rubber tappers associations support for the management and marketing of 150 tons of natural rubber at fair prices, ensuring forest protection.

Together with the sanitation company Aegea, we started the *Clean Water for All* project with studies on vegetation cover in the Pantanal Headwaters region, which identified 221,000 hectares of permanent protection areas to be restored.

Aegea, as well as Bom Ar (Reckitt Group), also participated in the first school Olympiad of ecosystem restoration, called [Restaura Natureza](#).

In line with our global goal of reducing the use of plastics, we have strengthened partnerships with responsible Brazilian companies that offer Conscious Consumption products – reusable, without generating plastic waste in nature and with certified raw materials: B.O.B. bar shampoos and conditioners, and Korui reusable menstrual pads and cups. Part of the sales of the product collections was reverted to the funding of our actions.

We also partnered with [Papeleria Fauna \(Stationery Store\)](#) to publish [calendars, agendas and notepads](#) with species from the Amazon and whose sales generated revenues for the school Olympiad.

Fazenda Boa Vida, located in the Santa Lúcia settlement, where more than 500 baru seedlings were planted. Bonito (MS)

3.5

PARTNER COMPANIES

The 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 society's interests 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.



In western Bahia, traditional communities and smallholders are under pressure from deforestation and water shortages

PARTNERSHIPS IN NATURE CONSERVATION

PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT



TRANSPARENCY

OUR COMMITMENT GOES THROUGH ACCOUNTABILITY

NATURE SHOWS US A
SIMPLE TRUTH IN MANY
WAYS: THERE IS STRENGTH
IN WHAT IS CRYSTALLINE.
AND OUR COMMITMENT TO
SOCIETY IS TRANSPARENCY



7,424 STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN THE BRAZILIAN OLYMPIAD FOR ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION



3,250 SPECIES OF FLORA AND 7,588 SPECIES OF FAUNA WERE EVALUATED DURING THE 5 YEARS OF THE PRO-SPECIES PROJECT



WE TRAINED 4,000 PEOPLE IN SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURE AND FIREFIGHTING IN THE PANTANAL



19 MILLION HECTARES OF CONSERVATION UNITS MONITORED WITH THE HELP OF THE SMART PLATFORM



4.1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

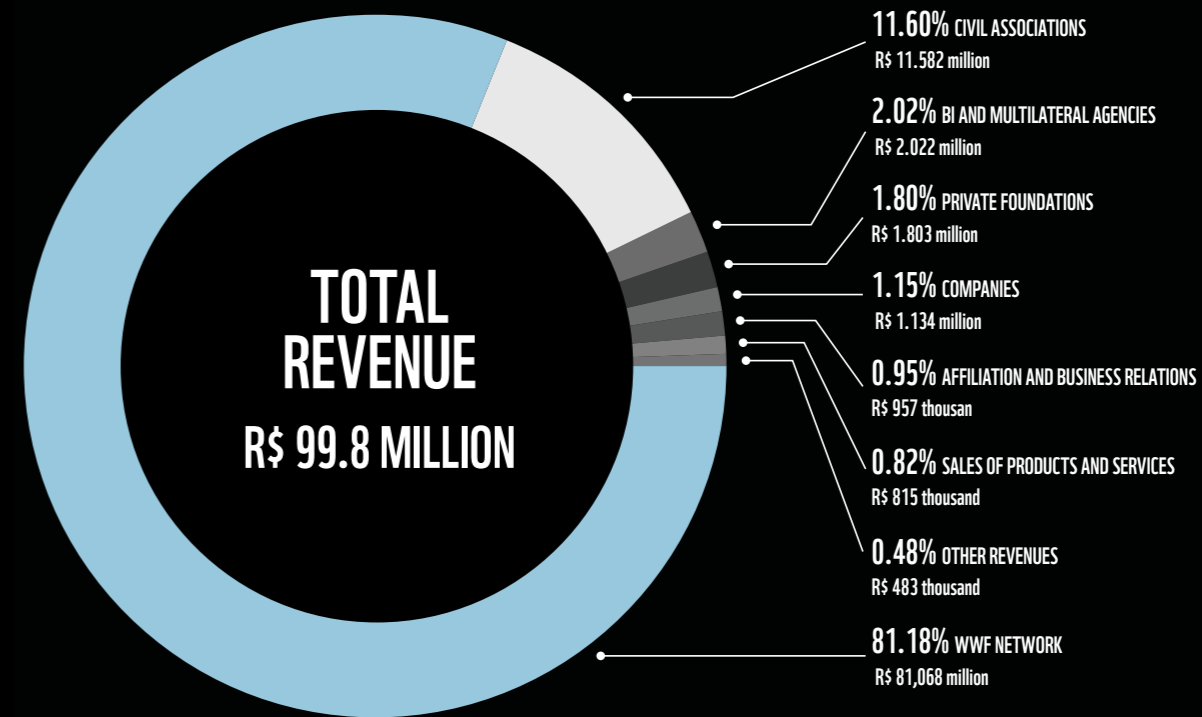
ACCOUNTS OF WWF-BRAZIL

Our financial statement is audited annually by independent auditors. Once again, the financial statements for 2022 were approved without reservations, according to national and international standards followed by KPMG.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?

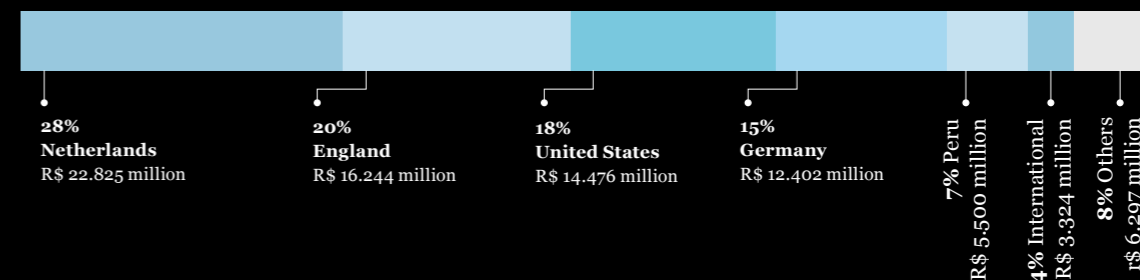
Our revenues totaled **R\$ 99.8 million** in 2022 and most of the resources came from the WWF Network.

The Coralizar Project has already helped save more than 2,500 corals of the species *Mussismilia harttii* and *Millepora alcicornis* in Porto de Galinhas and Tamandaré, on the southern coast of the state of Pernambuco



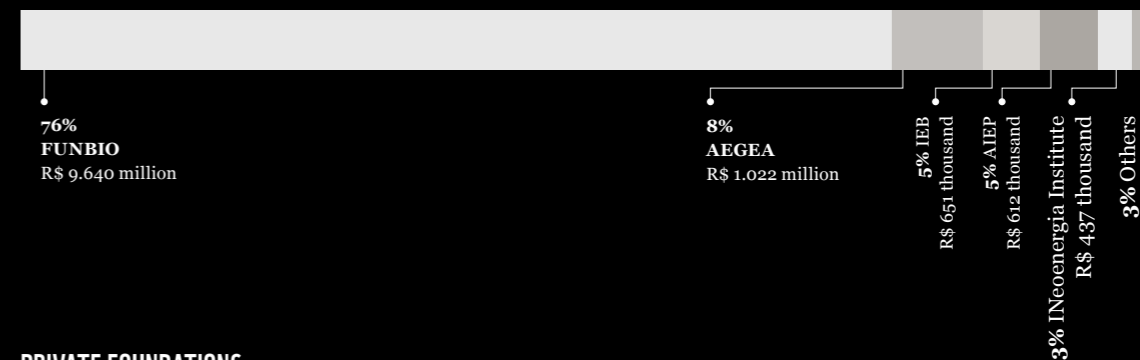
WWF NETWORK

Sixteen Network organizations directed resources to WWF-Brazil, with the Netherlands, England, United States and Germany being responsible for 81% of the value



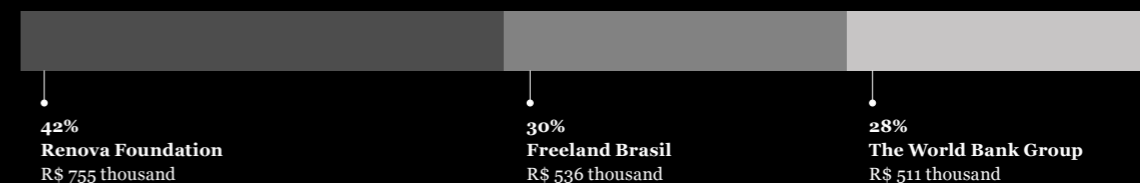
COMPANIES AND CIVIL ASSOCIATIONS

Funbio and AEGEA accounted for 84% of the amount we received from companies and civil associations



PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

Private foundations allocated R\$1.803 million to WWF-Brazil in 2022



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

IBASE MODEL

ORIGIN OF RESOURCES

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	2021/2022
TOTAL REVENUES	49,498	100%	63,008	100%	64,413	100%	83,884	100.00%	99,865	100.00%	16.00%
WWF Network	34,234	69.16%	43,773	69.47%	49,410	76.71%	65,963	78.64%	81,068	81.18%	18.63%
Companies	6,910	13.96%	4,120	6.54%	1,315	2.04%	2,840	3.39%	1,134	1.14%	-150.35%
Civil association	-	-	5,007	7.95%	8,055	12.50%	8,798	10.49%	11,582	11.60%	24.04%
Public foundations	2,671	5.40%	1,157	1.84%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Private foundations	1,108	2.24%	1,938	3.08%	1,881	2.92%	2,589	3.09%	1,803	1.81%	-43.57%
Government agencies	12	0.02%	-	0.00%	445	0.69%	231	0.28%	-	0.00%	-
Bi and multilateral agencies	2,412	4.87%	4,281	6.79%	1,345	2.09%	1,402	1.67%	2,022	2.02%	30.66%
Affiliation and business relations	705	1.42%	810	1.29%	797	1.24%	908	1.08%	957	0.96%	5.08%
Sale of products and services	1,102	2.23%	1,568	2.49%	764	1.19%	542	0.65%	815	0.82%	33.50%
Other revenues	344	0.70%	354	0.55%	401	0.62%	610	0.73%	483	0.48%	-26.54%

OPERATIONAL REVENUES

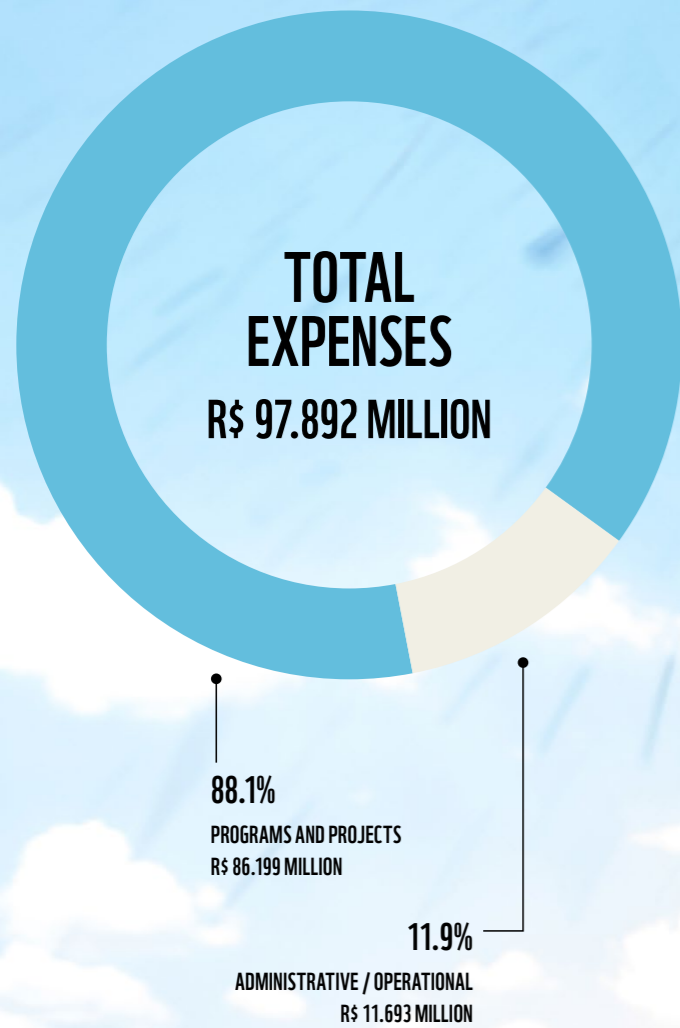
	2021	2022	VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousands of Reais)	Value (thousands of Reais)	2021/2022
Revenues linked to projects	81,823	97,610	19.29%
Institutional revenue	908	957	5.36%
Net revenue from sale of products and services	542	815	50.38%
Other revenues	610	483	-20.98%
Total revenues	83,883	99,865	19.05%

OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

	2021	2022	VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousands of Reais)	Value (thousands of Reais)	2021/2022
Expenses with personnel	-32,727	-39,094	19.46%
Cost of programs and projects	-43,378	-53,411	23.13%
General and administrative expenses	-3,430	-5,388	57.08%
Other Expenses	-1,014	-846	-16.60%
Tax expenses	-163	-174	6.77%
Net financial result	747	2,357	215.54%
Total expenditure	-79,964	-96,555	20.75%
Year surplus (deficit)	3,919	3,309	-15.57%

HOW DO WE APPLY OUR RESOURCES?

MORE THAN 88% WERE USED IN SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN 2022

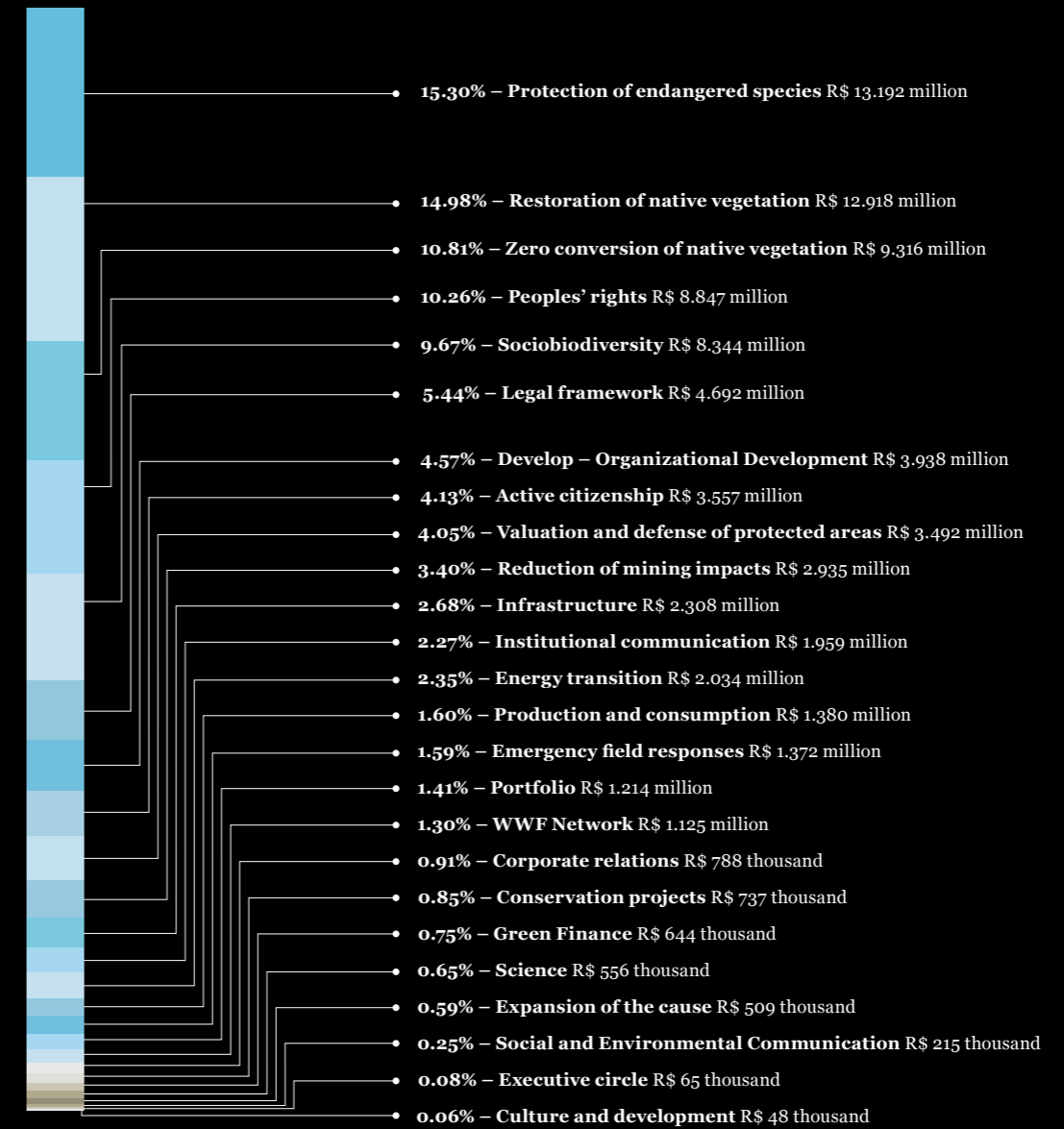


Golden Grass Harvest



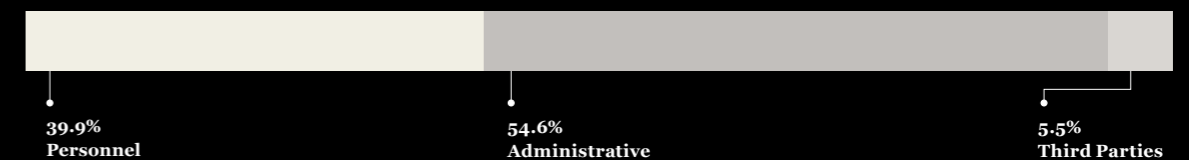
PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Protection of endangered species, Restoration of native vegetation and Zero conversion of native vegetation concentrated 41% of the resources invested in the year. Peoples' rights accounted for 10% of total investments.



ADMINISTRATIVE / OPERATIONAL

Costs allocated by projects are divided in three aspects



FINANCIAL INDICATORS

ETHOS MODEL

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	2021/2022
TOTAL EXPENSES	50,790	100%	63,082	100%	64,781	100%	80,711	100.00%	98,912	100.00%	18.40%
Payroll	13,359	26.30%	16,457	26.09%	16,937	26.15%	17,860	22.08%	21,054	21.28%	15.17%
Charges	7,816	15.39%	9,367	14.85%	9,620	14.85%	10,893	13.47%	12,979	13.12%	16.07%
Benefits and others	3,411	6.72%	3,237	5.13%	3,319	5.12%	3,974	4.91%	5,062	5.12%	21.49%
Contractors – technical partnerships	5,727	11.28%	8,711	13.81%	16,326	25.20%	20,570	25.43%	26,532	26.82%	22.47%
Flight tickets and lodging	2,847	5.61%	4,553	7.22%	675	1.04%	434	0.54%	3,826	3.87%	88.67%
Consulting services and others	13,009	25.61%	15,844	25.12%	12,751	19.68%	22,374	27.66%	23,052	23.30%	2.94%
Expenses (administrative and general)	4,222	8.31%	3,264	5.17%	2,819	4.35%	3,430	4.24%	5,388	5.45%	36.34%
Tax and other expenses	573	1.13%	908	1.44%	475	0.73%	163	0.42%	174	0.18%	6.34%
Non-operational	-174	-0.35%	741	1.17%	1,859	2.88%	1,014	1.25%	846	0.86%	-19.88%

NET EQUITY

	2021	2022	VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousands of Reais)	Value (thousands of Reais)	2021/2022
Equity	6,499	10,418	60.29%
Year surplus (deficit)	3,919	3,309	15.57%
TOTAL	10,418	13,727	31.77%
Total liabilities and net equity	43,907	44,118	0.48%

ASSETS

	2021	2022	VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousands of Reais)	Value (thousands of Reais)	2021/2022
CURRENT			
Cash and equivalents	39,522	35,443	-10.32%
Credits receivable from executed projects	1,495	5,781	286.71%
Other credits	1,159	1,162	0.22%
Inventories	83	144	72.90%
TOTAL	42,260	42,530	0.64%
NON-CURRENT			
Fixed assets	1,645	1,587	-3.50%
Intangible assets	3	1	-55.84%
TOTAL	1,648	1,588	-3.59%
TOTAL DO ATIVO	43,907	44,118	0.48%

LIABILITIES

	2021	2022	VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousands of Reais)	Value (thousands of Reais)	2021/2022
CURRENT			
Unrealized commitments with third parties (suppliers)	965	1,262	30.84%
Advance payment for projects to be carried out	24,124	20,233	-16.13%
Labor obligations	3,953	4,784	21.00%
Obligations with the WWF Network – Network Service	285	292	2.46%
Other accounts payable	508	624	22.87%
Loan – GMI	2,982	2,627	-11.91%
TOTAL	32,817	29,822	-9.13%
NON-CURRENT			
Obligations with WWF headquarters – Network Service	440	343	-22.02%
Provision for civil and labor risks	232	226	-2.31%
TOTAL	672	569	-15.22%

Cerrado de Pé (Standing Cerrado) Association collected 29 tons of seeds in the last 5 years, positively impacting the lives of over 100 families in Chapada dos Veadeiros, in Goiás

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2021	2022	VALUE VARIATION
	Value (thousand Reais)	Value (thousand Reais)	2021/2022
Surplus (deficit) of the year	3,919	3,309	-15.57%
Provision (Reversal of contingencies)	167	-6	-103.60%
Receivables write-offs and losses	-62	-10	-83.77%
Earnings on anticipated project revenue	0	-36	-
Inventory write-offs and losses	0	17	-
Fixed and intangible assets write-offs	341	299	-12.32%
Provision for fixed and intangible asset losses	0	0	-
Assets and liabilities exchange variation	-49	-355	629.59%
Amortization	11	2	-81.43%
Depreciation	671	678	1.04%
TOTAL	1,079	592	-45.14%

Rio Negro,
Manacapuru (AM)

VARIATIONS IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	2021	2022	VALUE VARIATION
(Increase) Decrease in assets	Value (thousand Reais)	Value (thousand Reais)	2021/2022
Resources linked to projects	5,042	3,855	-23.55%
Receivables from projects	311	-4,286	-1478.14%
Other credits	-277	7	-102.53%
Inventories	37	-77	-307.57%
TOTAL	5,113	-501	-109.80%
(Increase) Decrease in liabilities	Value (thousand Reais)	Value (thousand Reais)	2021/2022
Advance payment for projects to be carried out	-5,042	-3,819	-24.26%
Labor obligations	530	831	56.77%
Obligations with suppliers	372	297	-20.07%
Other liabilities	-349	22	-106.30%
TOTAL	-4,490	-2,669	-40.56%
Net cash from operating activities	5,622	731	-86.99%

VARIATION OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2021	2022	VARIATION AMOUNT
Cash flows from investing activities	Value (thousand Reais)	Value (thousand Reais)	2021/2022
Acquisition of fixed assets	-826	-919	11.26%
Acquisition of intangible assets	0	0	0
Net cash used in investing activities	-826	-919	11.26%
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	4,796	-188	-103.91%
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,602	15,398	45.24%
Cash and equivalents at the end of the year	15,398	15,210	-1.22%
Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	4,796	-188	-103.92%

LETTER FROM THE AUDITOR

AT WWF-BRAZIL'S OWN INITIATIVE, ALL ACCOUNTS OF THE ORGANIZATION ARE SUBMITTED TO EXTERNAL AND INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS AND APPROVAL



"March fight and indigenous resistance" at the 18th Free Land Camp (ATL)



KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
 SAI/SO, Área 6580 - Bloco 02, 3º andar, sala 302 - Torre Norte
 ParkShopping - Zona Industrial (Guará)
 Caixa Postal 11619 - CEP: 71219-900 - Brasília/DF - Brazil
 Telephone +55 (61) 3362 3700
 kpmg.com.br

Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

To the Board Members and Directors of
WWF-Brazil - World Wide Fund For Nature
 Brasília – DF

Opinion

We have examined the financial statements of WWF-Brazil - World Wide Fund For Nature ("Entity") comprising the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 and the related statement of surplus (deficit), comprehensive income and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the corresponding notes, comprising the significant accounting policies and other clarifying information.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WWF-Brazil - World Wide Fund For Nature as of December 31, 2022, the performance of its operations and its cash flows, for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to small and medium-sized enterprises.

Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international audit standards. Our responsibilities, in conformity with these standards, are described in the following section denominated "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent in relation to the Entity, according to the relevant ethical principles established in the Accountants' Professional Code of Ethics and the professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council, and we comply with the other ethical responsibilities according to these standards. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and adequate presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to small and medium-sized enterprises and the internal controls it deemed necessary to enable the preparation of these financial statements free of material misstatements, regardless of whether caused by fraud or error.

In the preparation of financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, where applicable, the matters relating to its going concern and the use of this basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, unless Management intends to wind-up the Entity or cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative to avoid doing so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance means a high level of security, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with

KPMG Auditores Independentes is a Brazilian entity and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

Brazilian and international auditing standards always detects any existing material misstatements. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error, and are considered material when, individually or in aggregate, may influence, from a reasonable perspective, the economic decisions of users taken based on such financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted according to the Brazilian and international auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment, and maintain professional skepticism during the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit to design auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern accounting basis by management, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is significant uncertainty in relation to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Management regarding, among other things, the planned scope and timing of the audit, as well as significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our work.

Brasília - DF, April 27, 2023.

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

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

KPMG Auditores Independentes is a Brazilian entity and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

4.3

GOVERNANCE

THE BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR GOVERNANCE MONITOR THE EXECUTION OF ACTIVITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENTS, ENSURE THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WWF NETWORK, DEFINE THE POLICIES, PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF WWF-BRAZIL AND, IN THIS WAY, ENSURE THE FULFILLMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL MISSION

GENERAL MEETING

It is the highest assembly of WWF-Brazil, in which associated and members of the Deliberative and Advisory Councils 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.

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL

Leads the governance and management process 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 body be adequate and allow the institutional objectives to be achieved. It meets ordinarily every four months, in addition to having thematic committees.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

It is a body for consulting and advising the Deliberative Council 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 advisors who have already integrated other instances of governance and management of WWF-Brazil.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

Its mission is to supervise the financial, accounting, equity and budgetary management and examine the procedures and internal 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 Risk Committee and the Deliberative Council with reports based on the annual audits, highlighting possible deficiencies and recommended actions to eliminate any risks.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL

President
Roberto Pedote

Carlos Afonso Nobre
Fábio Alperowitch
Flávia Regina de Souza Oliveira
Heloísa Helena Rios de Carvalho Nigro
Júnia Ruiz Nogueira de Sá
Lucely Moraes Pio
Luiz Carlos de Lima
Sérgio Besserman Vianna
Thaís Silva Santos
Txai Suruí

ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto (president emeritus – in memoriam)
Álvaro Antonio C. de Souza
Antonio Martins Fadiga
Daniel Bleecker Parke
Haakon Lorentzen
José Augusto Raposo Alentejano
José Eli da Veiga
Luís Antonio Semeghini de Souza
Philippe Prufer
Rachel Biderman Furriela
Rita de Pinho Carvalho
Roberto Silva Waack

BOARD OF AUDITORS

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

Substitutes
Brunno Cruz da Silva
Ricardo Lopes Cardoso

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mauricio Voivodic

EXECUTIVE TEAM

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

The Atlantic Forest is one of the focuses of the restoration project developed in alliance and partnership with various sectors

4.4

SOCIAL BALANCE SHEET

This is the seventh consecutive year that WWF-Brazil publishes its social balance sheet in the Annual Activity Report, as a way to increase our transparency. We believe in the responsibility that everyone has – social and private organizations, the public sector and civil society – in building a country with more diversity, equity and inclusion.

We want to reflect, within our organization, the Brazilian demographic composition and, therefore, we hired a Diversity and Inclusion specialist. In 2022, we also created a working group with the objective of sensitizing the team to the theme and expanding the representation of the black and indigenous population in the organization, in addition to expanding the presence of women in leadership positions, with equal pay in relation to men. Check, below, the data of the Social Balance Sheet of WWF-Brazil.



INTERNAL SOCIAL INDICATORS

IBASE MODEL

ACTIONS AND BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue	Value (thousand Reais)	Rep. % on Total Revenue
TOTAL	3,147	6%	3,537	7%	2,879	6%	3,709	7%	4,343	9%
Food expenses	1,330	2.69%	1,481	2,99%	1,537	3.11%	1,679	3.39%	1,952	3.94%
Daycare/daycare assistance (for children of employees up to 6 years old)	120	0.24%	126	0.25%	119	0.24%	105	0.21%	101	0.20%
Health	1,392	2.81%	1,634	3.30%	960	1.94%	1,615	3.26%	1,784	3.60%
Transportation voucher	24	0.05%	10	0.02%	7	0.01%	-	0.00%	5	0.01%
Internship allowance	255	0.51%	245	0.49%	209	0.42%	270	0.55%	455	0.92%
Life insurance	26	0.05%	41	0.08%	46	0.09%	40	0.08%	46	0.09%

CONSUMPTION INDICATORS

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Unit	Value (Reais)	Unit	Value (Reais)	Unit	Value (Reais)	Unit	Value (Reais)	Unit	Value (Reais)
Office paper consumption	120,435 sheets	3,837.25	75,000 sheets	1,781.25	25,000 sheets	875.00	6,000 sheets	395.76	6,951 sheets	382.30
Electricity consumption	133,704 kW/h	101,949.90	83,040 kW/h	41,604.59	112,095 kW/h	64,125.35	37,797 kWh	30,993.30	9,920 kWh	10,362.82
Water consumption	647 m ³	11,366.36	642 m ³	10,016.64	534 m ³	7,862.70	407,9 m ³	8,191.82	398 m ³	9,069.90

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

IBASE MODEL

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	N°/%	N°/%	N°/%	N°/%	N°/%
Total employees at the end of the year	138	142	130	154	153
Number of hirings during the year	38	26	10	37	19
Dismissals	16	22	22	12	20
Use of internal staff (promotions, new positions)	13	24	9	18	34
% of employees aged 45 and younger	84%	83%	82%	83%	79%
% of employees over 45	15%	16%	18%	17%	19%
% of employees over 60	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Number of women working in the institution	73	76	74	85	95
% of management positions held by women	45%	52%	57%	57%	48%
Average age of women in management positions	43	43	37	42	44
Average wage of women in the institution	R\$ 7,653.55	R\$ 7,830.00	R\$ 8,972.81	R\$ 9,375.41	R\$ 10,863.72
Number of men working in the institution	65	66	56	61	58
% of management positions held by men	55%	48%	43%	43%	52%
Average age of men in management positions	45	45	39	39	43
Average wage of men in the institution	R\$ 10,233.57	R\$ 10,819.00	R\$ 11,410.97	R\$ 12,047.42	R\$ 14,188.03
Black, brown and indigenous people working in the institution	49	50	38	40	47
% of management positions occupied by black, brown and indigenous people	27%	28%	29%	23%	23%
Average age of black, brown and indigenous people in management positions	39	43	45	44	42
Average wage of black, brown and indigenous people	R\$ 7,312.96	R\$ 15,152.05	R\$ 7,883.61	R\$ 8,635.50	R\$ 10,155.97
White and yellow people working in the institution	89	90	92	106	106
Average wage of white and yellow people	R\$ 9,651.53	R\$ 18,678.38	R\$ 10,906.79	R\$ 10,954.92	R\$ 13,023.55
% of management positions held by white and yellow people	68%	72%	71%	77%	77%
Interns during the year	14	12	13	17	23
People with special needs	3	3	3	3	3
Employees under 18 (minor apprentice)	2	2	2	2	2

18th Free Land Camp
(ATL), Brasília

Fazenda Boa Vida, located in the Santa Lúcia settlement, where more than 500 baru seedlings were planted, reinforcing a market trend in which productivity is intensified without the need to deforest the vegetation. Bonito (MS)

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

IBASE MODEL

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
Total employees at the end of the year	138	140	130	154	153
Graduates	52	50	47	55	49
Postgraduates (specialists, masters and doctors)	77	78	72	87	97
Undergraduates	7	10	9	10	5
Elementary school	0	0	0	0	0
High school	2	2	2	2	2
Illiterate	0	0	0	0	0

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
Relation between highest and lowest salary (without benefits)	21 times	18.8 times	20.8 times	21 times	16.8 times
Relation between highest and lowest salary (salary + benefits)	12.7 times	9.17 times	9.7 times	9.8 times	8.05 times
Employee participation in institutional planning	<input type="checkbox"/> does not occur <input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels	<input type="checkbox"/> does not occur <input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels	<input type="checkbox"/> does not occur <input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels	<input type="checkbox"/> does not occur <input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels	<input type="checkbox"/> does not occur <input type="checkbox"/> occurs at leadership level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occurs at all levels
The institution has an Ethics Committee/Council to monitor:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities <input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research <input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation/vivisection <input type="checkbox"/> does not have	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities <input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research <input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation/vivisection <input type="checkbox"/> does not have	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities <input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research <input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation/vivisection <input type="checkbox"/> does not have	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities <input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research <input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation/vivisection <input type="checkbox"/> does not have	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all actions/activities <input type="checkbox"/> teaching and research <input type="checkbox"/> animal experimentation/vivisection <input type="checkbox"/> does not have
In the selection of partners and service providers, ethical and social and environmental responsibility criteria	<input type="checkbox"/> are not considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested <input type="checkbox"/> are required	<input type="checkbox"/> are not considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested <input type="checkbox"/> are required	<input type="checkbox"/> are not considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested <input type="checkbox"/> are required	<input type="checkbox"/> are not considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested <input type="checkbox"/> are required	<input type="checkbox"/> are not considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> are suggested <input type="checkbox"/> are required



Working to sustain the natural world for people and wildlife

together possible.

panda.org

2023. Paper 100% recycled.

© 1986 Panda symbol WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature (Formerly World Wildlife Fund) ® “WWF” is a WWF Registered Trademark. WWF-Brazil: CLS, 114 Bloco D 35 CEP: 70377-540 Asa Sul, Brasília/DF. For contact details and further information, please visit our website at wwf.org.br