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.
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 MapBiomas 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.
OVER 12 MILLION HECTARES IN PROTECTED AREAS SUPPORTED THROUGHOUT BRAZIL

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

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

58 QUILOMBOLA COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SUPPORTED IN THE CERRADO

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

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

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

58 QUILOMBOLA COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SUPPORTED IN THE CERRADO

260 LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ENTERPRISES SUPPORTED

58 QUILOMBOLA COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SUPPORTED IN THE CERRADO

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

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

200 THOUSAND SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN ATLANTIC FOREST RESTORATION PROJECTS

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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 Pixanahab 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.
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.
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 Iguaçu 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.

“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
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.
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.

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 agribusinesses. 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 Mão 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.

Mariana Napolitano, Conservation Manager at WWF-Brazil

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

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.

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 Itaraes IT in Mato Grosso, so that they can monitor integrated fire management and fight forest fires.
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.

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.

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.

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 MapBiomas 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.

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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 10 World 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.
“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

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 33 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.
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.

**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 2015, oil exploration blocks were auctioned in this region, on the coast of Paris, 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 3990/2019 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 (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.
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 standstill 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.

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.

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.
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 2050 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.

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.

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.
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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.
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.

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.

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.
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.
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

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

TRAINING OF 178 INDIGENOUS Monitors FOR REMOTE TERRITORY MONITORING
During the camp, the female protagonism in the struggle of the communities was highlighted as well as the mobilization of indigenous youth, who use social media as a tool for exposure and articulation between different groups, building their “villages” on the internet.

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 Brasilia. 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 use social media as a tool for exposure and articulation between different groups, building their “villages” on the internet.

In March, tens of thousands of demonstrators participated in the Act for the Earth against the Package of Destruction, in Brasilia, to demonstrate their opposition to the set of bills harmful to socio-environmental rights under debate in Congress. Alongside national and international reputation 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, Luis Barroso and Alexandre de Mores, 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).
**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.

**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 quiz show 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).

In June, WWF-Brazil launched the Earth Hour podcast, with support from Compasso Crolah. 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.

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.
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 HQ MAPINGUARI ENTERS NATIONAL LIST OF TEXTBOOKS 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.

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

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 Saulins Protectors, from Municipal School Professor Teresa 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 group of WWF-Brazil ambassadors increased in 2022 with the arrival of three reinforcements: indigenous activist Alice Patuçu, actor and singer Gabriel Sater, and historian and teacher Keilla Vila Flor. Alongside the character Chuck Billy and content creator Kaioque 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.

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

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 Maurício 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.

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3.2 MEDIA REPERCUSSION

**OFFICIAL WWF-BRAZIL – 2022 ANNUAL REPORT**

TOGETHERISPOSSIBLE

304 Interviews to the press

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

More than 30 spokespersons on different topics

Published in 2,506 vehicles

5,068,351,001 Views

5,068,351,001 Views

More than 30 speakers on different topics

**printed and digital, in 2022**

---

**DIGITAL CHANNELS**

**TRADITIONAL MEDIA**

**OFFICIAL WWF-BRAZIL – 2022 ANNUAL REPORT**

TOGETHERISPOSSIBLE

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

More than 30 spokespersons on different topics

Published in 2,506 vehicles

5,068,351,001 Views

5,068,351,001 Views

More than 30 speakers on different topics

**printed and digital, in 2022**

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**DIGITAL CHANNELS**

Followers
1,222,469

Clicks on links
557,908

Press published
3,438

Engagement
1,631,007

Posts published
2.2 million

unique visitors to the WWF-Brazil website in 2022
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.
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 strengthened 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 Papelaria Fauna (Stationery Store) to publish calendars, agendas and notepads with species from the Amazon and whose sales generated revenues for the school Olympiad.
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.

PARTNERSHIPS IN NATURE CONSERVATION

PARTNERSHIPS IN SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT
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
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.

7,424 students participated in the Brazilian Olympiad for ecosystem restoration.

19 million hectares of conservation units monitored with the help of the Smart Platform.

7,424 students participated in the Brazilian Olympiad for ecosystem restoration.
**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.

**TOTAL REVENUE**

R$ 99.8 MILLION

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>VARIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>49,498</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>63,008</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>64,413</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>83,884</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99,865</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>VARIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>83,883</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99,865</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>19.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **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%

#### Operational Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>Value (thousand Reais)</th>
<th>Rep. % on Total Revenue</th>
<th>VARIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>-79,964</td>
<td>-79,964</td>
<td>-79,964</td>
<td>-79,964</td>
<td>20.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Expenses with personnel**: -32,727 (-39,054) -> 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%

#### Year surplus (deficit)

- **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**

**Total Expenses**

- **$97,892 Million**

### Programs and Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection of endangered species</strong></td>
<td>15.20%</td>
<td>$13,192 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restoration of native vegetation</strong></td>
<td>14.09%</td>
<td>$12,918 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zero conversion of native vegetation</strong></td>
<td>10.08%</td>
<td>$9,736 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People's rights</strong></td>
<td>10.26%</td>
<td>$8,847 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sociobiodiversity</strong></td>
<td>9.67%</td>
<td>$8,344 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal framework</strong></td>
<td>5.44%</td>
<td>$4,692 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Develop – Organizational Development</strong></td>
<td>4.57%</td>
<td>$3,938 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active citizenship</strong></td>
<td>4.27%</td>
<td>$3,597 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valuation and defense of protected areas</strong></td>
<td>4.03%</td>
<td>$3,412 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reduction of mining impacts</strong></td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>$2,955 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td>2.68%</td>
<td>$2,398 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional communication</strong></td>
<td>2.27%</td>
<td>$1,999 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy transition</strong></td>
<td>2.25%</td>
<td>$1,975 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production and consumption</strong></td>
<td>1.90%</td>
<td>$1,641 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency field responses</strong></td>
<td>1.59%</td>
<td>$1,372 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portfolio</strong></td>
<td>1.44%</td>
<td>$1,214 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WWF Network</strong></td>
<td>1.36%</td>
<td>$1,125 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corporate relations</strong></td>
<td>0.99%</td>
<td>$863 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation projects</strong></td>
<td>0.83%</td>
<td>$737 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Finance</strong></td>
<td>0.73%</td>
<td>$644 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Science</strong></td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>$568 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expansion of the cause</strong></td>
<td>0.65%</td>
<td>$509 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social and Environmental Communication</strong></td>
<td>0.32%</td>
<td>$283 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Executive circle</strong></td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>$56 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Culture and development</strong></td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>$48 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation projects</strong></td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>$43 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green Finance</strong></td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>$43 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Science</strong></td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>$43 thousand</td>
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<td>$43 thousand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Administrative / Operational Costs Allocated by Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
<td>$39 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>$24.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Parties</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>$5.4 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protection of endangered species, Restoration of native vegetation and Zero conversion of native vegetation concentrated 43% of the resources invested in the year. People's rights accounted for 10% of total investments.**
### Financial Indicators

#### Ethos Model

#### Allocation of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Value Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td>50,790</td>
<td>63,082</td>
<td>64,781</td>
<td>80,711</td>
<td>98,912</td>
<td>18.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll</td>
<td>13,359</td>
<td>16,457</td>
<td>16,937</td>
<td>17,860</td>
<td>21,054</td>
<td>15.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charges</td>
<td>7,816</td>
<td>9,367</td>
<td>9,620</td>
<td>10,893</td>
<td>12,979</td>
<td>16.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits and others</td>
<td>3,411</td>
<td>3,237</td>
<td>3,319</td>
<td>3,974</td>
<td>5,062</td>
<td>21.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors - technical partnerships</td>
<td>5,727</td>
<td>8,711</td>
<td>16,326</td>
<td>20,570</td>
<td>26,532</td>
<td>22.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight tickets and lodging</td>
<td>2,847</td>
<td>4,553</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>8,386</td>
<td>88.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting services and others</td>
<td>13,009</td>
<td>15,844</td>
<td>12,751</td>
<td>22,374</td>
<td>23,052</td>
<td>2.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses (administrative and general)</td>
<td>4,222</td>
<td>3,264</td>
<td>2,819</td>
<td>3,430</td>
<td>5,388</td>
<td>30.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax and other expenses</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>6.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-operational</td>
<td>-174</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>-19.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>50,790</td>
<td>63,082</td>
<td>64,781</td>
<td>80,711</td>
<td>98,912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Net Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Value Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity surplus (deficit)</td>
<td>6,499</td>
<td>10,418</td>
<td>60.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>10,418</td>
<td>13,727</td>
<td>31.77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Value Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT</strong></td>
<td>39,522</td>
<td>35,443</td>
<td>-10.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and equivalents</td>
<td>1,945</td>
<td>5,781</td>
<td>286.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credits receivable from executed projects</td>
<td>1,159</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other credits</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>72.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>42,260</td>
<td>42,530</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Value Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized commitments with third parties (suppliers)</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>1,262</td>
<td>30.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payment for projects to be carried out</td>
<td>24,124</td>
<td>20,233</td>
<td>-16.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor obligations</td>
<td>3,953</td>
<td>4,784</td>
<td>21.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations with the WWF Network – Network Service</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>2.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other accounts payable</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>624</td>
<td>22.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan – GMI</td>
<td>2,982</td>
<td>2,627</td>
<td>-11.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>32,817</td>
<td>29,822</td>
<td>-9.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Current Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Value Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obligations with WWF headquarters – Network Service</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>-22.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for civil and labor risks</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>-2.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>672</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>-15.22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Marcio Sanches / WWF-Brazil
## CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

### CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

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

### VARIATIONS IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>VALUE VARIATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) Decrease in assets</td>
<td>Value (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>Value (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>2021/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources linked to projects</td>
<td>5,042 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>3,855 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-23.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables from projects</td>
<td>311 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-4,286 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-1478.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other credits</td>
<td>-277 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>7 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-102.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>37 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-77 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-80.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,113 (thousand Reais)</strong></td>
<td><strong>-501 (thousand Reais)</strong></td>
<td><strong>-109.80%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) Decrease in liabilities</td>
<td>Value (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>Value (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>2021/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance payment for projects to be carried out</td>
<td>-5,042 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-3,819 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-24.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor obligations</td>
<td>530 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>831 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>56.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations with suppliers</td>
<td>372 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>297 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-20.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>-349 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>22 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-106.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>-4,490 (thousand Reais)</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2,669 (thousand Reais)</strong></td>
<td><strong>-40.56%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net cash from operating activities** | **5,622 (thousand Reais)** | **731 (thousand Reais)** | **-86.99%**

### VARIATION OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>VARIATION AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from investing activities</td>
<td>Value (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>Value (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>2021/2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of fixed assets</td>
<td>-826 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>-919 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>11.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of intangible assets</td>
<td>0 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>0 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net cash used in investing activities** | **-826 (thousand Reais)** | **-919 (thousand Reais)** | **11.26%**

**Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents** | **4,796 (thousand Reais)** | **-188 (thousand Reais)** | **-103.91%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year</td>
<td>10,602 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>15,398 (thousand Reais)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and equivalents at the end of the year</td>
<td>15,398 (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>15,210 (thousand Reais)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents** | **4,796 (thousand Reais)** | **-188 (thousand Reais)** | **-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

We have conducted the financial statements of WWF-Brazil - World Wide Fund for Nature ("WWF-Brazil") comprising the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 and the related statements of income ("income statements”), comprehensive income and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the corresponding notes, complying with the significant accounting policies and other disclosing 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 principles adopted in Brazil, applicable to small and medium-sized enterprises.

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international audit standards. Our responsibilities, in conformity with those standards, are described in the following section denominated “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements.” We are independent in relation to the clients, according to the relevant ethical principles established in the Accountant’s Professional Code of Ethics and the professional standards issued by the Brazilian Institute of Accountants (IBA).

In our opinion, the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

Management’s responsibilities for financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting framework adopted in Brazil, applicable to small and medium-sized enterprises and the internal controls deemed necessary to ensure the preparation of these financial statements free of material misstatement, 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 related to its going concern and the use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, unless Management intends to liquidate the entity or cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative to 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 audit report that includes our opinion.

A reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that an audit concludes that financial statements are free from material misstatement.
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.

ADVOCACY 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 Alfonso Nobre
Fábio Alperowitch
Flávia Regina de Souza Oliveira
Heloísa Helena Rios de Carvalho Nigro
Júlia Ruiz Nogueira de Sá
Lucely Maria de Faria
Luiz Carlos de Lima
Sírgio Besserman Vianna
Thais 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 de Veiga
Luís Antonio Semeghini de Souza
Philippe Prud’homme
Rachel Rideyard Furtado
Roberta de Pinho Carvalho
Robert Silva Waack

BOARD OF AUDITORS
Full Members
Luiz Fernando Correia Parente (coordinator)
Marcos da Cunha Carneiro
Natan Staufer
Substitutes
Bruno 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
Luna Marx
Mariana Napolitano
Maurício Voivodic

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value (thousand Reais)</td>
<td>3,147</td>
<td>3,537</td>
<td>2,879</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>4,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. % on Total Revenue</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food expenses</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>1,481</td>
<td>1,537</td>
<td>1,679</td>
<td>1,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. % on Total Revenue</td>
<td>2.69%</td>
<td>2.99%</td>
<td>3.11%</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
<td>3.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daycare/daycare assistance (for children of employees up to 6 years old)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. % on Total Revenue</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>1,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. % on Total Revenue</td>
<td>2.81%</td>
<td>3.30%</td>
<td>1.94%</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation voucher</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. % on Total Revenue</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internship allowance</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. % on Total Revenue</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
<td>0.49%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td>0.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life insurance</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. % on Total Revenue</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consumption Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office paper consumption</td>
<td>120,435 sheets</td>
<td>3,837.25</td>
<td>75,000 sheets</td>
<td>1,781.25</td>
<td>25,000 sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity consumption</td>
<td>133,704 kWh</td>
<td>101,949.90</td>
<td>83,040 kWh</td>
<td>41,604.59</td>
<td>112,095 kWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water consumption</td>
<td>647 m³</td>
<td>11,366.36</td>
<td>642 m³</td>
<td>10,016.64</td>
<td>534 m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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## Workforce Indicators

### IBASE Model

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

### Total Employees at the End of the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduates</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduates</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduates</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary School</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Salary Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relation between highest and lowest salary (without benefits)</td>
<td>21 times</td>
<td>18.8 times</td>
<td>20.8 times</td>
<td>21 times</td>
<td>16.8 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relation between highest and lowest salary (salary + benefits)</td>
<td>12.7 times</td>
<td>9.17 times</td>
<td>9.7 times</td>
<td>9.8 times</td>
<td>8.05 times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Institutional Planning Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee participation in institutional planning</td>
<td>[ ] does not occur</td>
<td>[ ] does not occur</td>
<td>[ ] does not occur</td>
<td>[ ] does not occur</td>
<td>[ ] does not occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The institution has an Ethics Committee/Council to monitor:</td>
<td>[X] all actions/activities</td>
<td>[X] all actions/activities</td>
<td>[X] all actions/activities</td>
<td>[X] all actions/activities</td>
<td>[X] all actions/activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the selection of partners and service providers, ethical and social and environmental responsibility criteria</td>
<td>[ ] are not considered</td>
<td>[ ] are not considered</td>
<td>[ ] are not considered</td>
<td>[ ] are not considered</td>
<td>[ ] are not considered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Fazenda Boa Vida, located in the Santa Lúcia settlement, where more than 500 baru seedlings were planted, reaffirming a market trend in which productivity is intensified without the need to deforest the vegetation. Bonito (MS)*
4.5

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