



PANTANAL RECOVERY

FINANCIAL REPORT

2024

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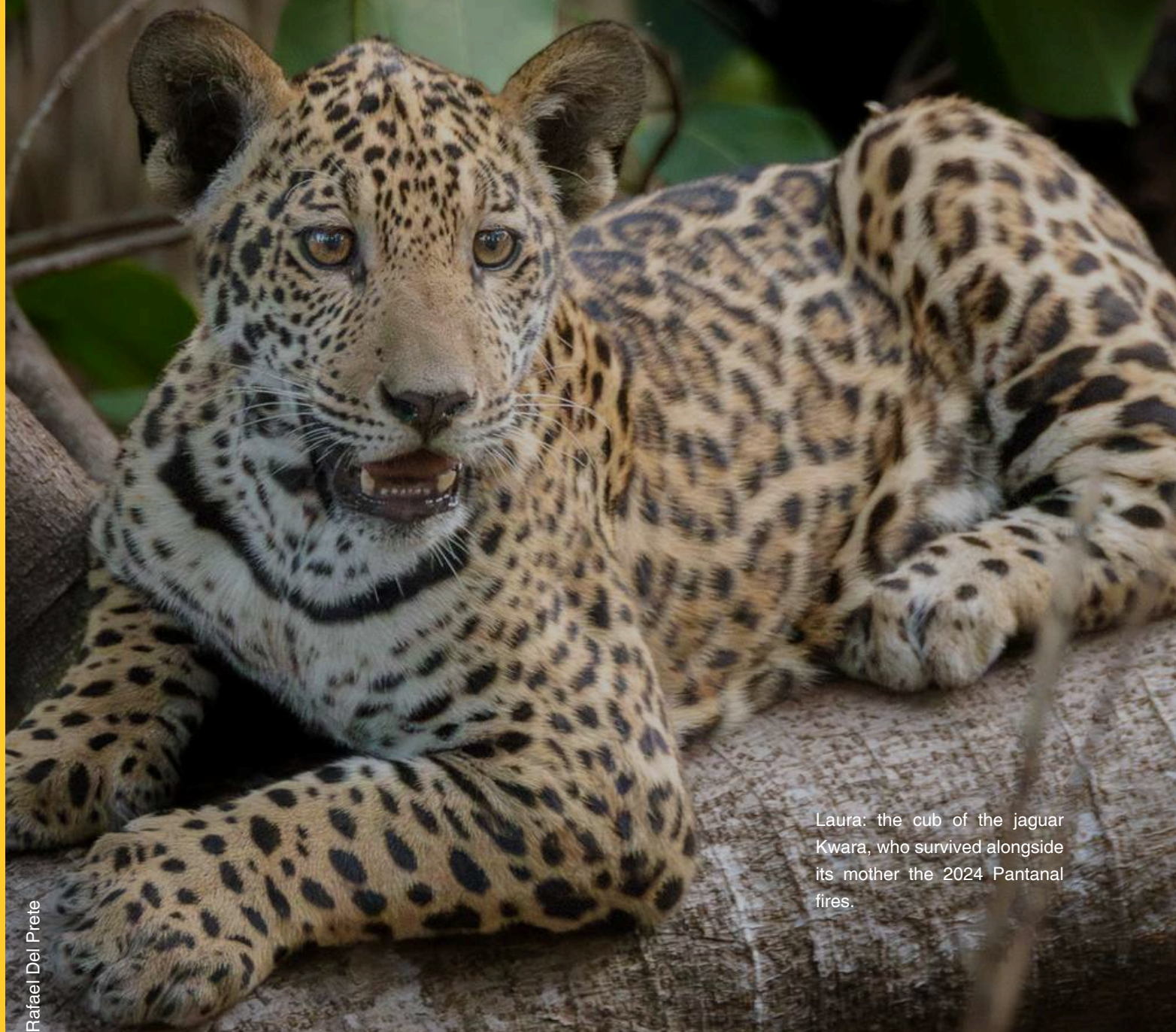
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OUR MISSION

To conserve Brazilian biodiversity through the protection of natural areas and support for the socioeconomic development of local communities.



Laura: the cub of the jaguar Kwara, who survived alongside its mother the 2024 Pantanal fires.

ONÇAFARI

Onçafari has 13 years of experience in Brazilian biodiversity conservation and, as of 2024, operates 16 bases spread across Brazil in 4 biomes; the Pantanal, Amazon, Cerrado, and Atlantic Forest.

Size of the areas where Onçafari operates, by biome:

	BIOMES & BASES	AREA (HECTARES)	AREA (ACRES)
AMAZON	1. Anavilhanas Jungle Lodge	725	1,800
	2. Onçafari 1 Reserve	250	600
	3. Thaimaçu Lodge	5,200	13,000
CERRADO	4. Grande Sertão Veredas National Park	230,000	568,342
	5. Pousada Trijunção	33,000	81,500
	6. Cavernas do Peruaçu National Park	57,000	207,568
ATLANTIC FOREST	7. Goodyear Tires	67	165
	8. Fazenda Queixo D'anta	329	812
	9. Fazenda Velocitta	1,200	3,000
	10. Legado das Águas	31,000	76,500
	11. Itatiaia National Park	28,000	69,000
	12. JHSF: São Paulo Catarina Executive International Airport	661	1,600
PANTANAL	13. Caiman Pantanal	53,000	131,000
	14. Santa Sofia Reserve	35,000	86,500
	15. São Francisco do Perigara Reserve	25,000	62,000
	16. Mutum Reserve	6,000	14,826
	TOTAL AREA	506,432	1,318.213

CEO'S LETTER

MARIO HABERFELD

CEO & FOUNDER

This was undoubtedly the most challenging year in Onçafari's history. The wildfires we faced in the Pantanal were the most devastating we have ever witnessed, leaving deep scars on the biome, our team, and all those dedicated to nature conservation. We lost animals we had been monitoring for years, such as the beloved Gaia, who embodied our journey. These losses are irreparable and reinforce the urgency of our mission.

On the other hand, we found hope in the successful rescues of animals, including the jaguars Itapira and Miranda, and the tapirs Valente and Melancia. Every life saved is a symbol of resilience and a reminder of what we are fighting to protect. Some of these animals have already been reintroduced into the wild, while others are still under care and evaluation to determine if they can be released again.

None of this would be possible without the extraordinary support we received. Thanks to a network of partners, supporters, and donors, we were able to launch the Pantanal Recovery Fund campaign, which raised approximately R\$ 3 million for emergency and recovery activities. This mobilization was essential to combat the fires, rescue and care for injured animals, and cover the material losses caused by the fires.

I want to express my deep gratitude to our team, especially to the reserve teams who were on the front lines, risking everything to save lives and protect the Pantanal. I also thank everyone who contributed in any way; whether through financial donations, products, services, fire brigades, logistical support, or simply with words of encouragement.

We remain committed to the Pantanal's recovery and meeting the challenges posed by climate change. The path ahead requires even more unity and dedication, and with the support of all of you, we believe it is possible to overcome these obstacles and ensure a better future for this vital biome.

On behalf of the entire Onçafari team, thank you very much. Together, we continue to be a leading voice in support of the Pantanal and its incredible biodiversity.

Transparency is one of Onçafari's core values and in the following pages we provide detailed information on the use of the funds we raised, as well as the actions undertaken by our team to protect and recover the Pantanal.

Enjoy your reading!



Image: Daniela Sifuentes

Mario Haberfeld, CEO & Founder of Onçafari, during the fire at Caiman Pantanal in August 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Founded in 2011, Onçafari was born in the Pantanal, one of the most biodiverse and fascinating biomes in the world. During this time, the organization has played a key role in the conservation of Brazilian biodiversity and the creation of ecological corridors.

Among its primary initiatives are wildlife monitoring, ecotourism focused on jaguar sightings, animal reintroduction into the wild, the establishment of ecological corridors through the acquisition of natural areas, and various social, educational, and scientific activities.

The organization has proven that coexistence between humans and wildlife is not only possible but also essential to ensure the preservation of ecosystems and sustainable development.

The Pantanal is the largest floodplain on the planet spanning approximately 210,000 km² and is recognized as a Natural Heritage site

and a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO.

However, the Pantanal is facing increasingly significant challenges. Historically adapted to the natural cycles of floods and droughts, the biome has been struggling with extended dry periods driven by global climate change.

Reduced rainfall and rising average temperatures make the region more susceptible to the spread of wildfires, further aggravating the biome's vulnerability.

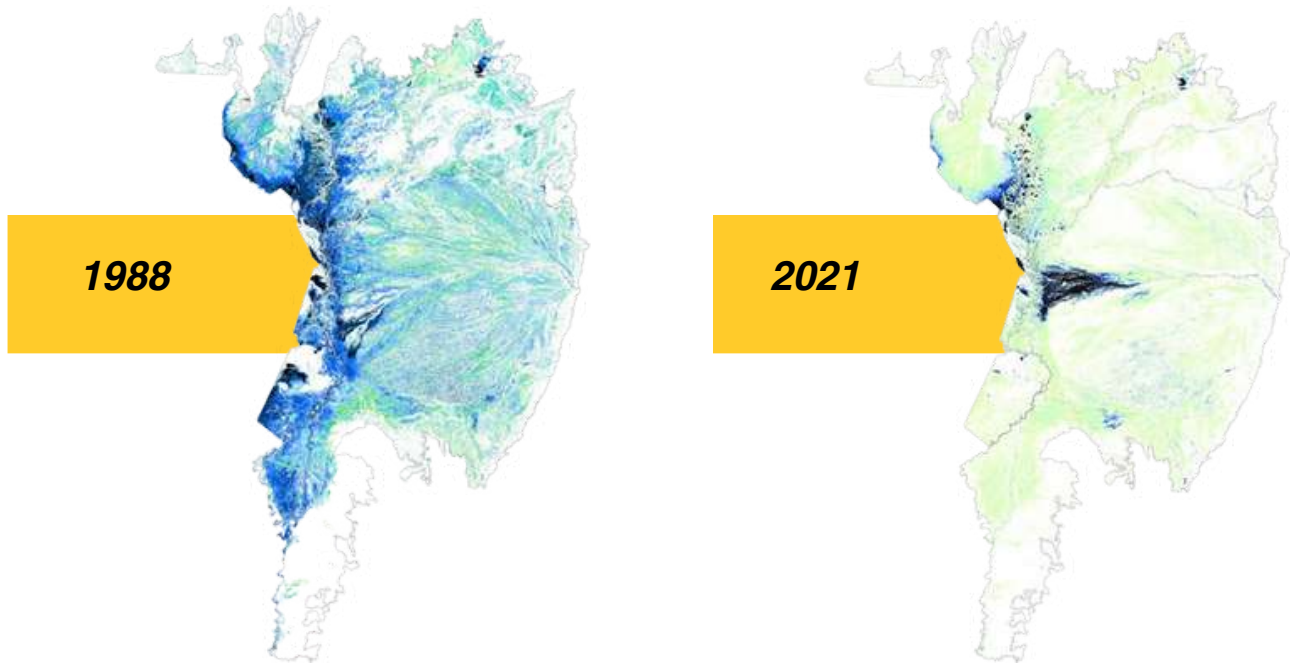
In addition to climate pressures, human activities such as deforestation, the conversion of natural areas into pasturelands, and the improper use of fires for land clearing, are intensifying the problem.



Image: Bruno Carvalho

Image of the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve during the 2024 wildfires.

In 1988, 6.9 million hectares of the Pantanal were flooded. By 2023, the flooded areas had decreased to 3.4 million hectares. Source: MapBiomias



Comparison of flood frequency between 1988 and 2021 in the Upper Paraguay Basin, Pantanal. (MapBiomias, 2022).

Since 2019, MapBiomias data has shown an alarming increase in the frequency and intensity of dry periods in the Pantanal. Between 2020 and 2021, for example, there was a reduction of about 30% in the flooded area compared to the average of the last 20 years as a result of changes in precipitation patterns and global warming.

This transformation has caused profound impacts on the Pantanal landscape. Areas that were once dominated by vast flooded fields are being replaced by regions of dry and semi-arid vegetation. Consequently, the frequency and severity of wildfires have increased, intensifying habitat degradation and putting local wildlife and plant life at risk.

The wildfires recorded in the Pantanal in 2024 were especially devastating.

It is estimated that around 2.6 million hectares were consumed by fire, including areas monitored by Onçafari. The impact was brutal, with thousands of animals injured or burned, as well as irreparable damage to entire ecosystems. In the face of these challenges, Onçafari has redoubled its efforts to mitigate the impacts of the fires.

The Pantanal Recovery Fund campaign emerged as a response to this crisis and the need to recover what the fires destroyed, as well as to raise awareness about the importance of the Pantanal.

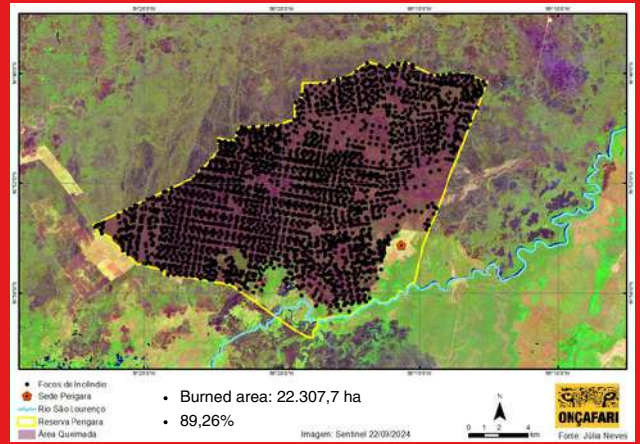
This report presents the measures implemented by the campaign, highlighting emergency actions, the resources raised, how they were used, and the results achieved

BASES IMPACTED

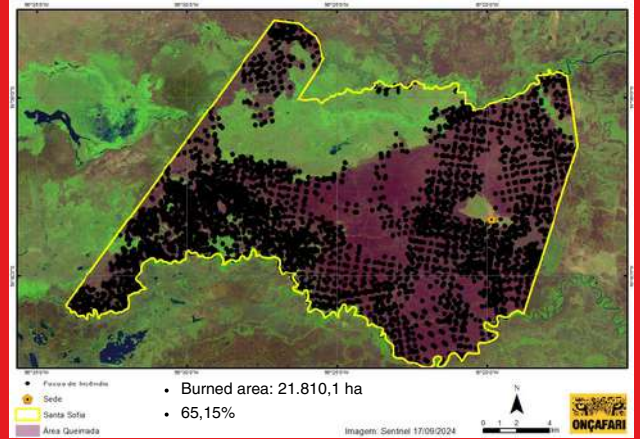


Image: Bruno Carvalho

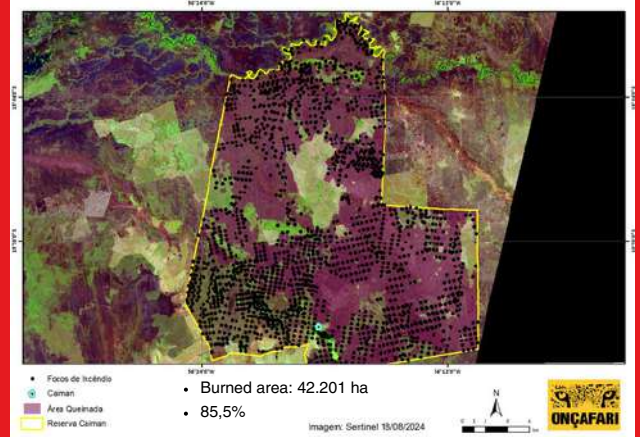
PERIGARA RESERVE



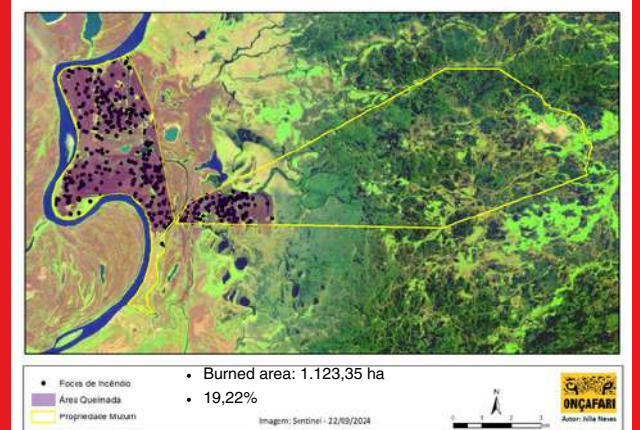
SANTA SOFIA RESERVE



CAIMAN PANTANAL



MUTUM RESERVE



SÃO FRANCISCO DO PERIGARA RESERVE

Northern Pantanal

The São Francisco do Perigara Reserve, acquired by Onçafari in 2021, is located in Barão de Melgaço, in the Northern Pantanal region. It covers an area of 25,000 hectares and hosts the largest known population of hyacinth macaws. On July 10, 2024, the RPPN SESC Pantanal began a prescribed burn on the northern portion of its property. The burn was successfully controlled within the designated period and the flames were extinguished as expected.

However, on August 3rd, the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve was informed about a fire, and on August 6th, the controlled burn that had been extinguished in the SESC area reignited and started to get out of control. The Onçafari brigade supported the RPPN SESC Pantanal fire brigade team, but as the fire had already gained considerable strength it was impossible to control the flames and the fire spread to the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve.

The fire advanced and, by August 8th, reached the Perigara Indigenous Land. During this period, the region's extreme weather conditions, including severe drought, low humidity, and intense heat, contributed to the rapid spread of the flames. The prevailing wind direction at the time, from north to south, caused the flames to reach the reserve at one of its most critical points.

These factors, combined with a long drought period, resulted in a significant load of dry organic matter, which facilitated the quick spread of the fire.

After a week of the reserve burning, the ICMBio brigade from Serra das Araras arrived to reinforce the firefighting efforts. Additional reinforcements followed, including the Prevfogo/Ibama team, the Military Fire Department of Mato Grosso (CBMT), and the Animal Disaster Response Group (GRAD). In total, approximately 95 people participated in the operation, including teams from the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve/Onçafari, ICMBio, Prevfogo/Ibama, CBMT, GRAD, the Instituto Arara Azul, and the National Center for Research and Conservation of Wild Birds (CEMAVE).

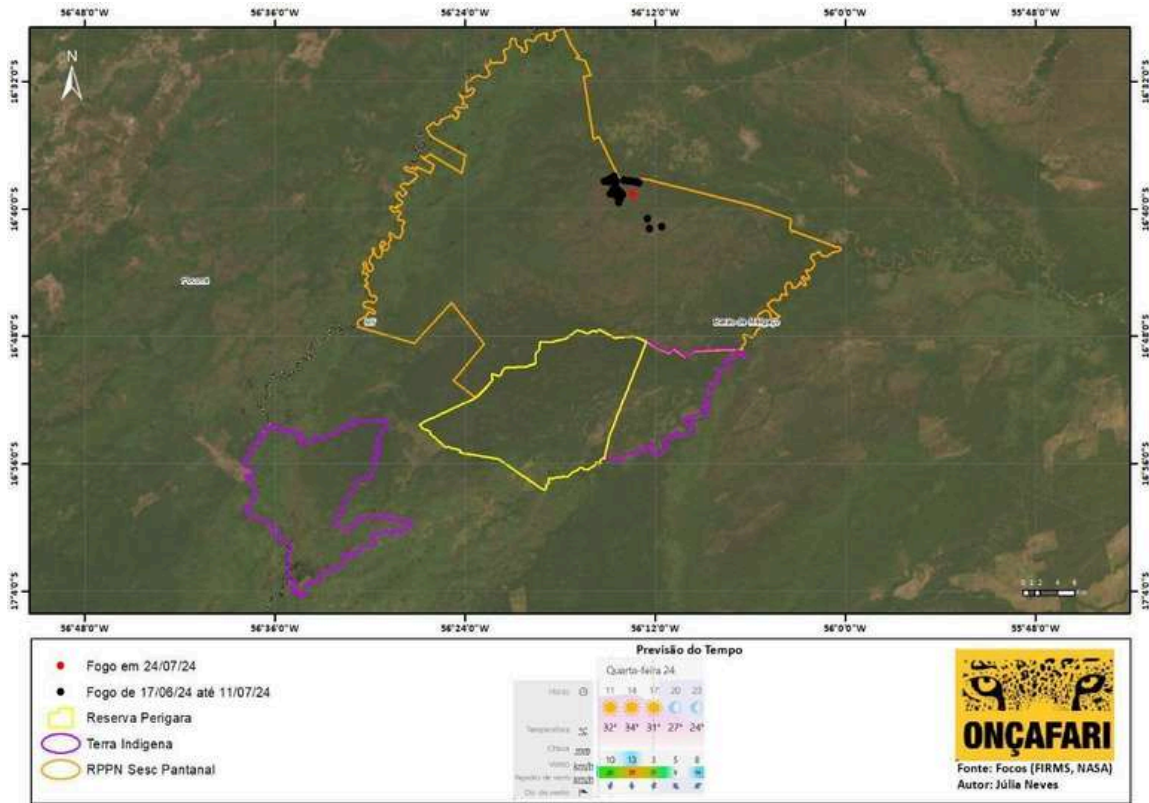
During the fires, over 80 km of defense lines were built. Strong gusts of wind made firefighting more difficult, intensifying the fire spots and accelerating the spread of the flames, as well as allowing the fires to reignite even after appearing to be under control.

The fire that started in early August lasted 54 days, affecting 89% of the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve area resulting in 22,307 hectares burned.

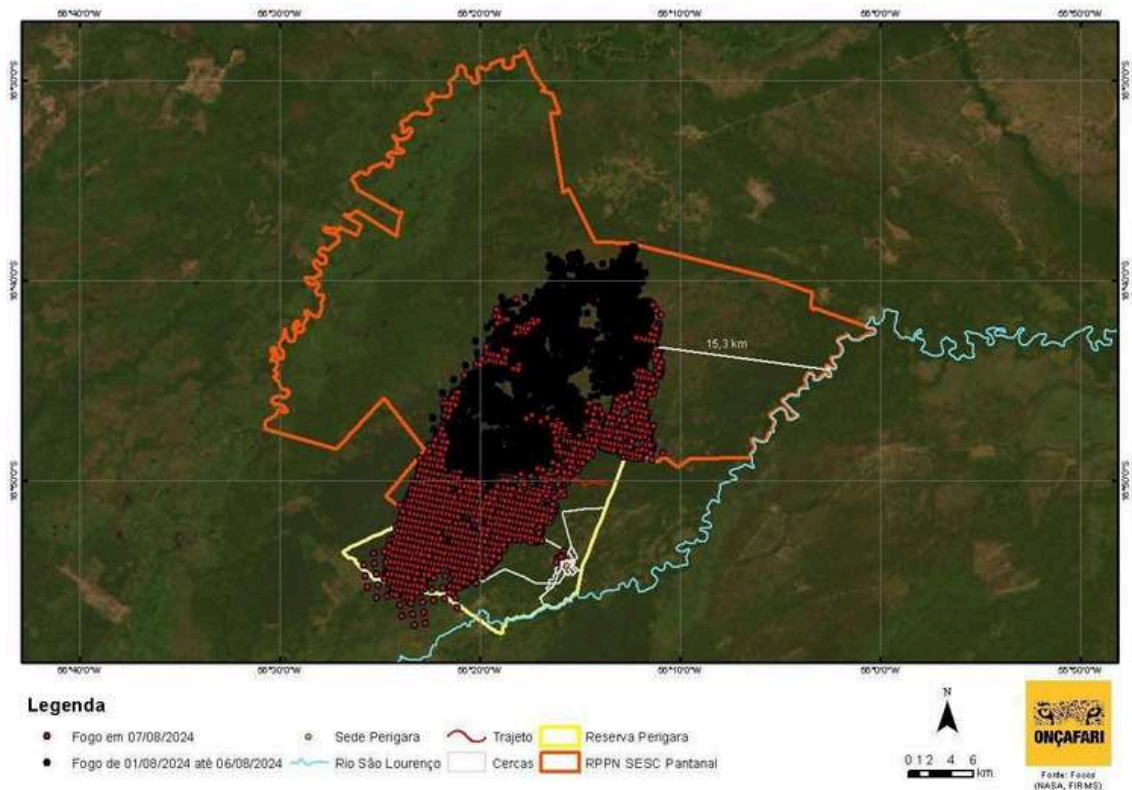


MAPS SHOWING THE START OF THE FIRE OUTBREAKS

Maps Showing the Origin of the Fires and Their Spread Throughout the Reserve.



The figure shows the start of the fire on July 24, 2024 in Sesc Pantanal.



The fire that took over the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve on August 8, 2024.



Image: Diogo Bavarelli

A firefighter during a critical moment of the wildfires in the Pantanal in the first week of August 2024.

In total, 89% of the reserve was impacted by the fires. The brigades fought the flames tirelessly for 54 consecutive days without interruption.



Image: Bruno Carvalho

Aerial image of the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve during the wildfires.



Image: Diogo Bavarelli

Reserve firefighters, hired firefighters, and ICMBio brigadiers fighting the fire in the first week of August 2024 at the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve.



Image: Bruno Carvalho

A firefighter containing the fire with a blower at the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve.



Image: Diogo Bavarelli

A young tapir with severe burns on its legs received first aid from GRAD and was transported by the Brazilian Army, ICMBio, SEMA Mato Grosso, and IBAMA to the Ampara Animal base.



Image: Bruno Carvalho

Fire burning at the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve.



Image: Bruno Carvalho

Fire burning at the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve.

SANTA SOFIA RESERVE

Southern Pantanal

A fire started on July 24, 2024 at Fazenda Tupanceretã, located north of the Santa Sofia Reserve due to the combustion of a truck in the extremely dry vegetation. The combination of strong winds, high temperatures, and low humidity caused the fire to spread rapidly toward the reserve. In less than 24 hours, the fire grew substantially, hitting the Santa Sofia Reserve on July 25th, where the situation had already become extremely severe.

The Incident Command System (ICS) at the farm undertook operations aiming to minimize the impacts. Command and control bodies, such as Prevfogo/Ibama and the Military Fire Department of Mato Grosso do Sul (CBMMS), were activated. As the affected area grew, extending beyond Santa Sofia, the overall operation command was transferred to the Santa Sofia Reserve.

More than 85 combatants, including Ibama firefighters and military firefighters, were mobilized for the operation, including the state coordinator of Prevfogo/Ibama MS. The majority of these combatants were allocated to Santa Sofia. As a result, there was a significant logistical effort by Onçafari, including the mobilization of personnel (cooks, machine operators, and firefighters), machinery, supplies (fuel and food), and infrastructure (rooms, electricity, and use of collective and individual spaces).

At various times, when the fire seemed under control, changes in the wind altered the speed and direction of the flames, causing it to surpass firebreaks as wide as 50 meters.

The headquarters and the wildlife reintroduction facilities at the reserve were at constant risk, requiring the team to stay on-site for as long as possible.

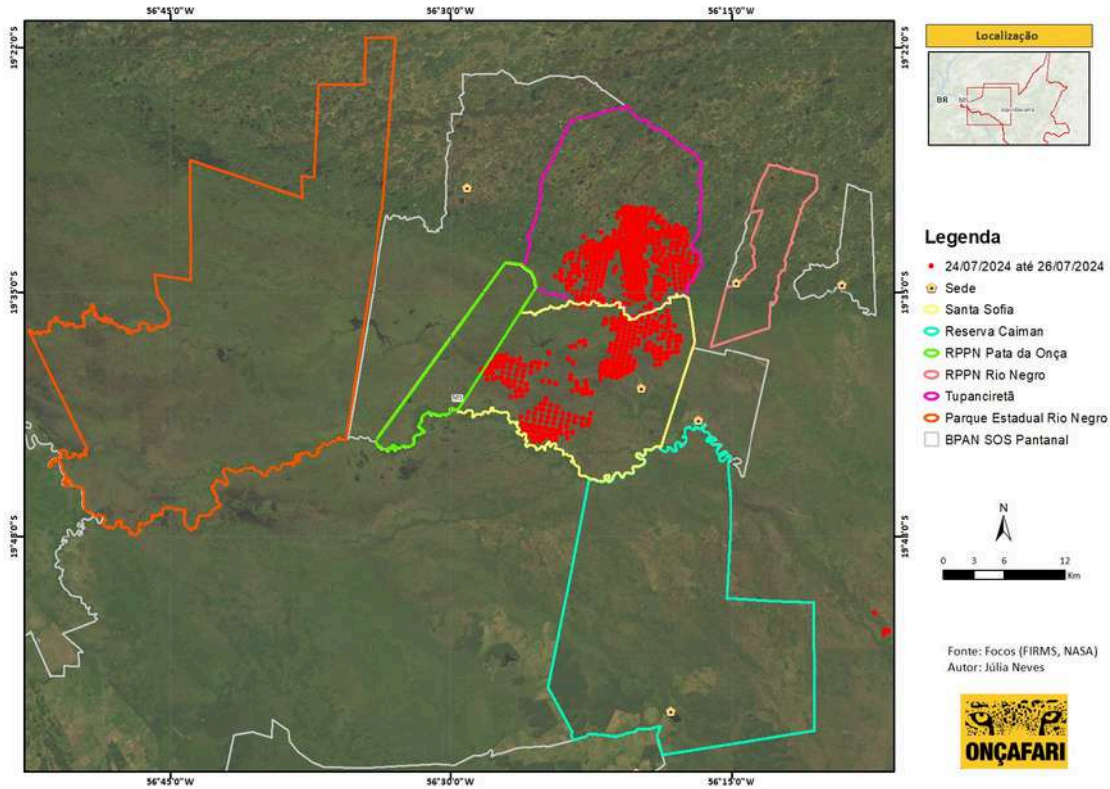
On July 29th, 11,800 hectares were recorded as burned. By September 13th, approximately 21,810 hectares had been consumed by the flames representing 65.15% of the reserve.



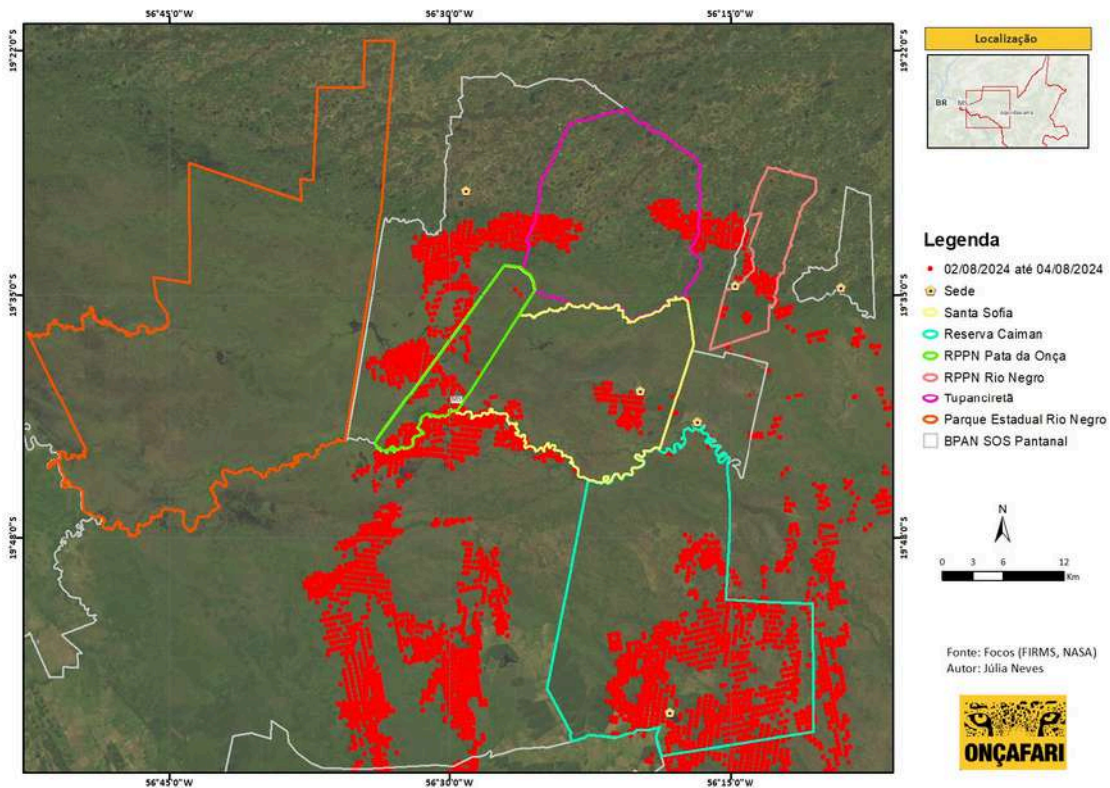
Fire at the Santa Sofia Reserve in August 2024.

MAPS SHOWING THE START OF THE FIRE OUTBREAKS

Maps Showing the Origin of the Fires and Their Spread Throughout the Reserve.



The fire entered the Santa Sofia Reserve and spread rapidly on July 24th.



On August 2, 2024, the flames crossed both reserves, Santa Sofia Reserve and Caiman Pantanal, with winds pushing the fire south.



Image: Luan Ramires

Firefighters with blowers to combat the fire.



Image: Luan Ramires

Image recorded on July 25, 2024, when the fire quickly consumed part of the Santa Sofia Reserve.



Onçafari's image archive

Prevfogo team at Santa Sofia: The firefighters played a crucial role in containing the fire and preventing its spread.



Image: Luan Ramires

Airplane dropping water over the fires in the Santa Sofia Reserve.

CAIMAN PANTANAL

Southern Pantanal

On August 1, 2024, the fire reached Caiman Pantanal, an area of 53,000 hectares, burning 85.5% of its territory. The fire reached Caiman after the explosion of a truck on a farm north of Caiman, which had already burned part of the neighboring Santa Sofia Reserve area. The situation quickly worsened and by the next day intense smoke and low visibility forced the suspension of tourist activities to ensure the safety of guests.

While the flames consumed vegetation, camera traps were lost, completely destroyed by the fire. The reintroduction enclosures were also burned.

On August 5th, the Onçafari team experienced their saddest moment during this challenging period when they found the charred body of the jaguar Gaia. The devastation was immense, but rescue efforts continued, and the tapir Valente and the jaguars Itapira and Miranda were removed from the Caiman area, receiving the necessary care for their recovery.

Amid the chaos, on August 8th, the rain finally arrived, bringing relief and reducing temperatures, which helped contain the fire hotspots.

On September 27th, the jaguar Miranda was returned to its natural habitat after a successful recovery.

Days later, on September 30th, tourist activities resumed at Caiman, marking an important step in the restoration of the affected area. Finally, on October 5th, the jaguar Itapira, fully recovered, was released and returned to the wild.

These events highlight the devastating impact of the fires in the Pantanal and underscore the hard work of the teams involved in the rescue, rehabilitation, and conservation of local wildlife.



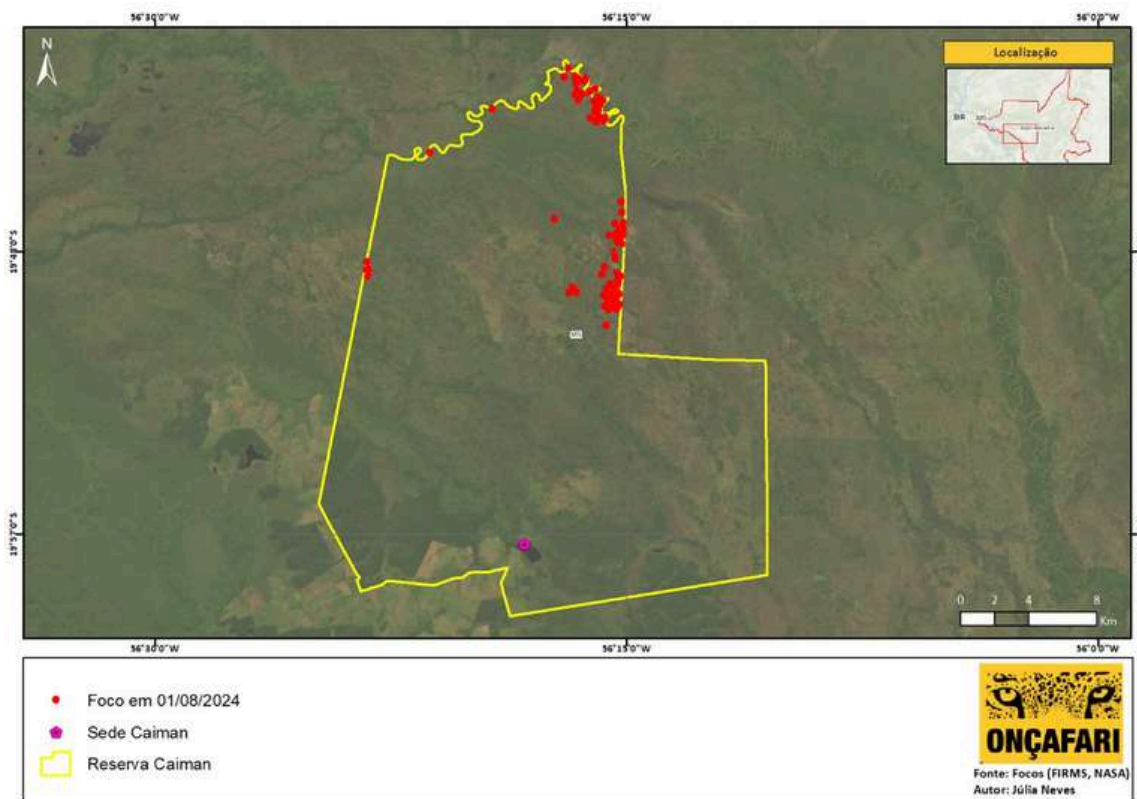
Camera traps completely consumed by the flames.



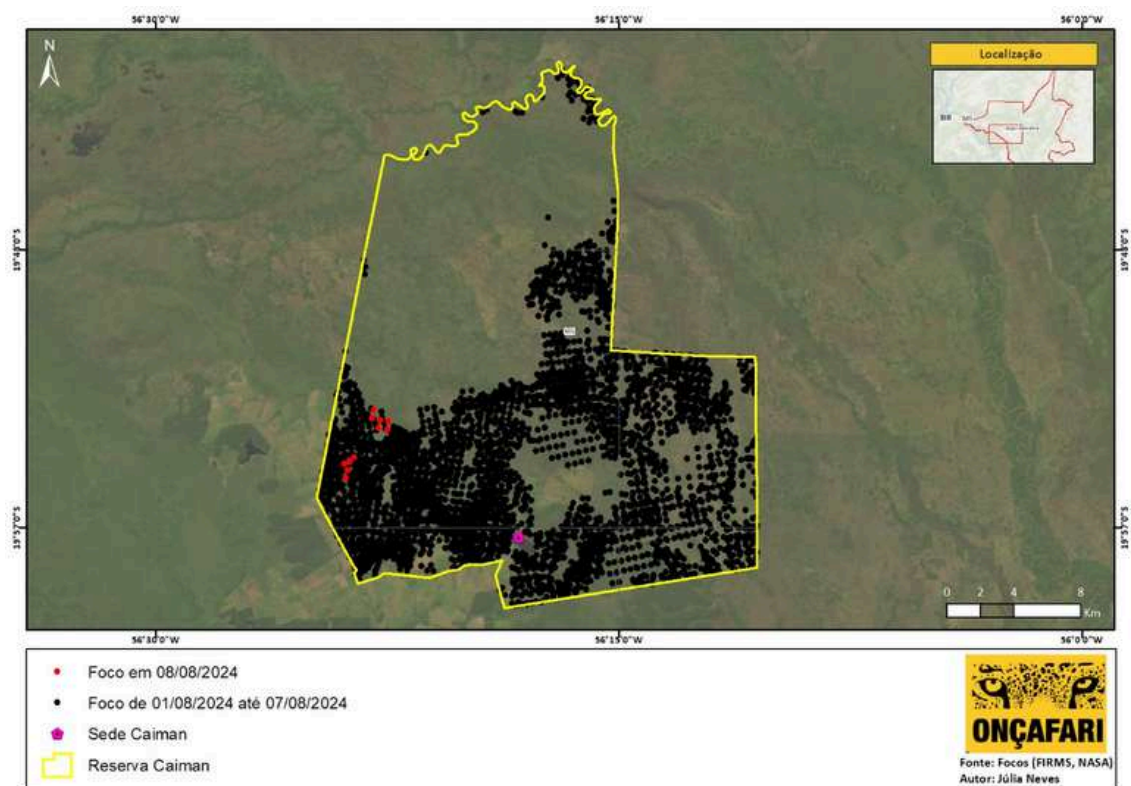
Onçafari's jaguar reintroduction enclosure at Caiman Pantanal completely destroyed in August 2024.

MAPS SHOWING THE START OF THE FIRE OUTBREAKS

Maps Showing the Origin of the Fires and Their Spread Throughout the Reserve.



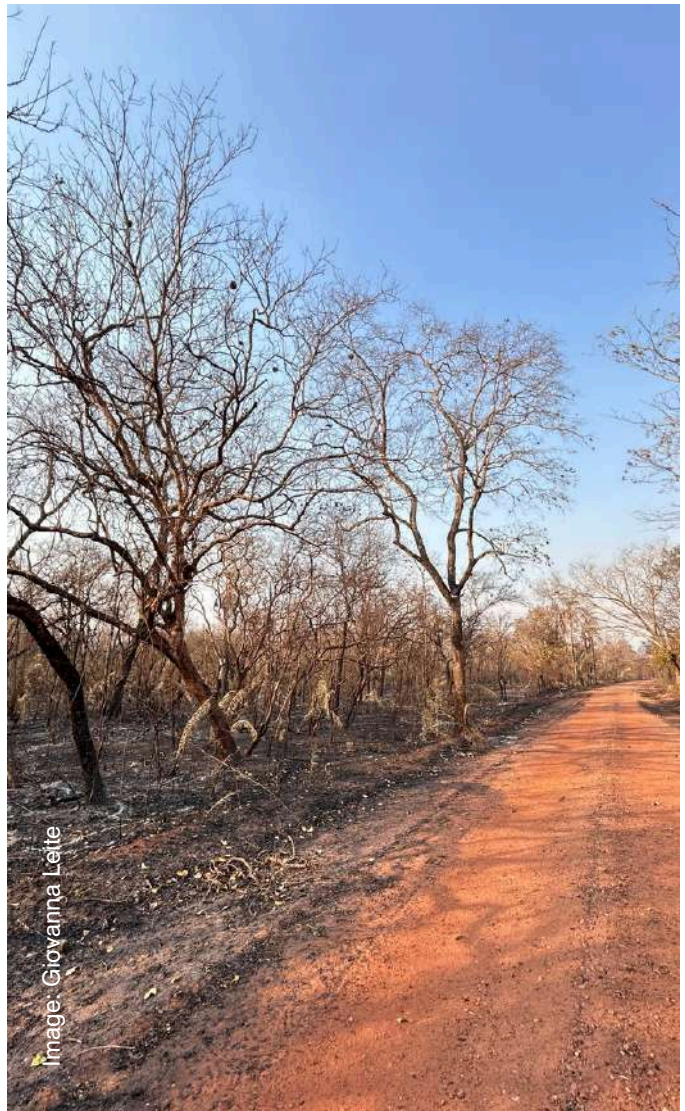
The figure shows the start of the fire on August 1, 2024.



The fire quickly took over Caiman Pantanal.



Aerial image of the burned vegetation in Caiman Pantanal.



View of the Caiman Pantanal road after the fires.



Burned paws of the jaguar Itapira.



Area with completely charred acuris. The location where we found our dear Gaia, the jaguar who unfortunately died in the fire.

Onçafari has never been so impacted in its 13 years of existence.

Mario Haberfeld

REINTRODUCTION ENCLOSURE

Caiman Pantanal



Image: Mario Haberfeld

BEFORE



Image: Mario Haberfeld

AFTER

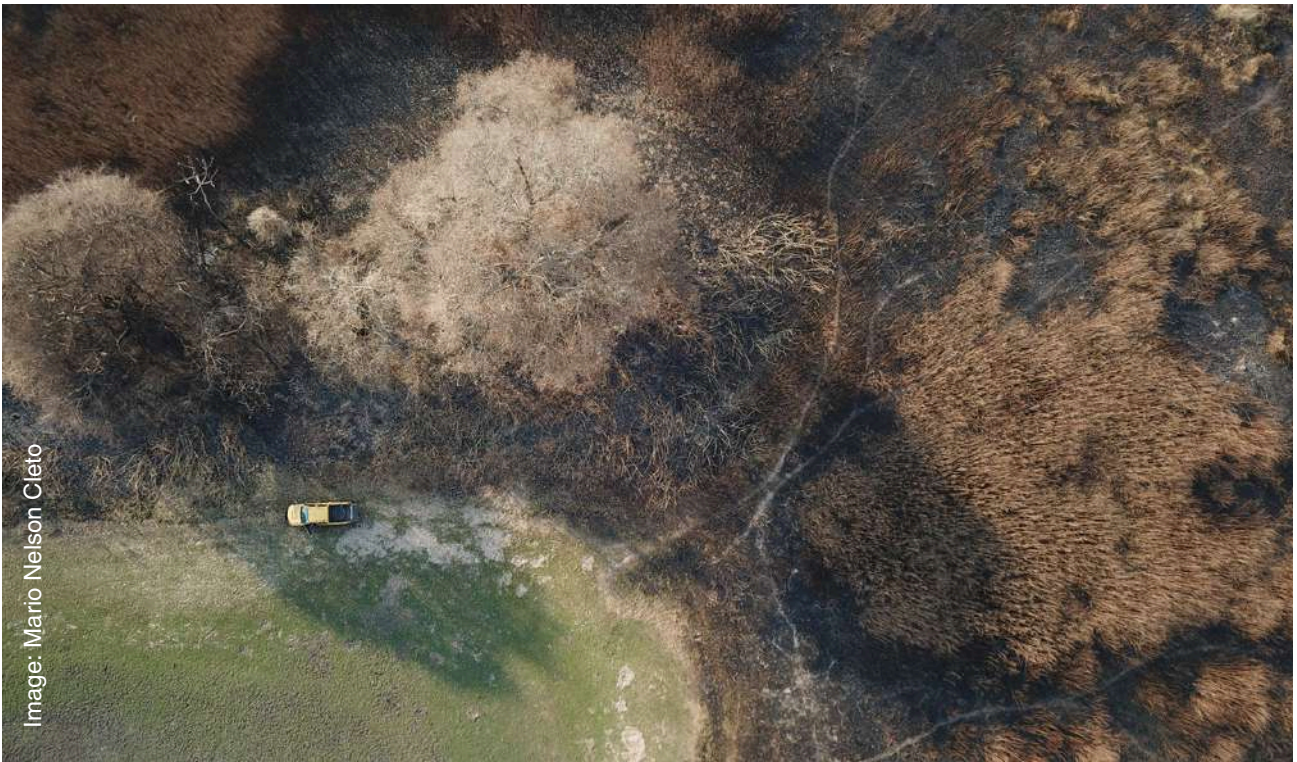


Image: Mario Nelson Cleto

Aerial image during the wildfires that consumed Caiman Pantanal.



Image: Bruno Sartori

Marsh deer in the area that was destroyed by the fire in Caiman Pantanal.



Onçafari's image archive

Image from a camera trap at the moment the fire invades an area of native vegetation during the wildfires in August 2024.



Image: Mario Haberfeld

Area of native vegetation after the wildfires in August 2024.

MUTUM RESERVE

Southern Pantanal

The Mutum Reserve is located in the municipality of Corumbá, Mato Grosso do Sul, within the Pantanal biome. The region is characterized by low-altitude terrain and areas subject to seasonal flooding which play a crucial role in the life cycle of the local fauna and flora. For much of the year, these areas remain flooded, harboring vegetation typical of the Cerrado and Pantanal, such as fields, savannas, and riparian forests along the rivers.

Approximately 1,123,351 hectares of the reserves' 5,844,266 hectares were impacted by wildfires in 2024, representing 19.22% of its total area. This devastation represents a significant loss to the ecosystem benefits provided by the reserve, such as biodiversity maintenance, microclimate regulation, and conservation of water resources.

From June 10-12, 2024, a firefighting operation was carried out by the Corumbá-MS Ready Employment Brigade successfully controlling the flames. The team included firefighters from Prevfogo and local combatants. To contain the fire, boats, hoes, pumps, and blowers were used.

The success of the operation was due to constant monitoring and the experience of the firefighters, who were essential in preventing the fire from spreading.



A firefighter during the firefighting operation in the Reserve.



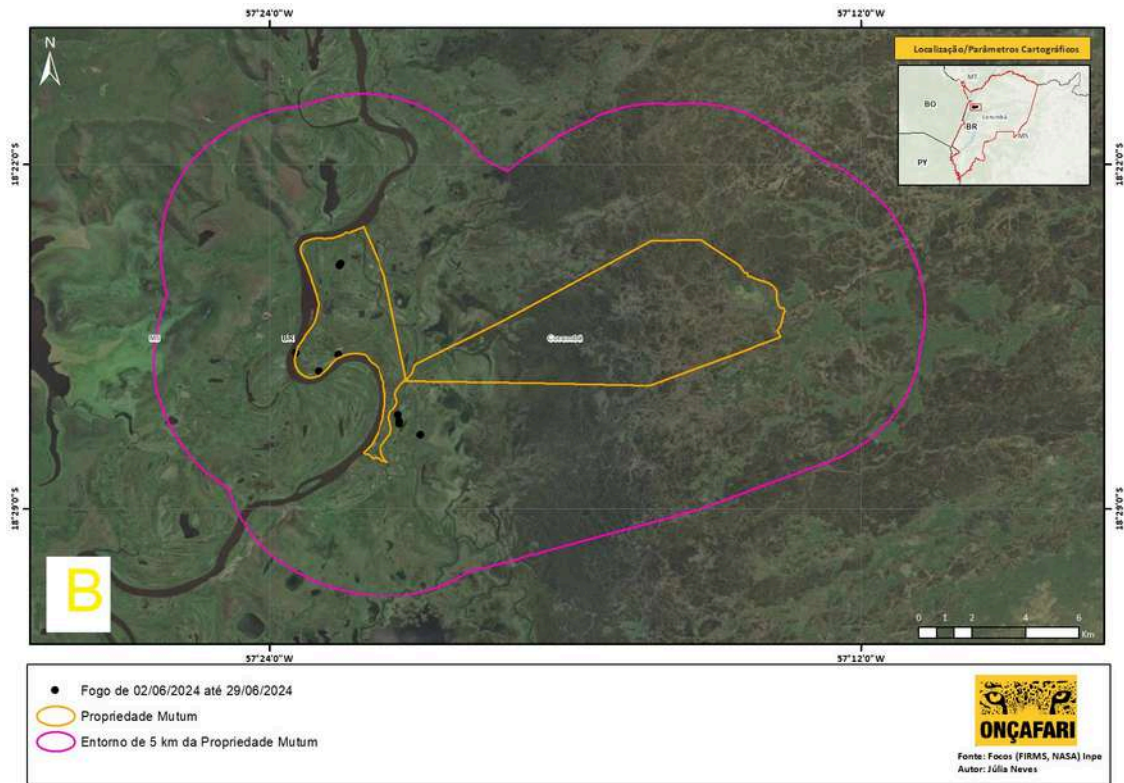
A firefighter using a blower in the Mutum Reserve.



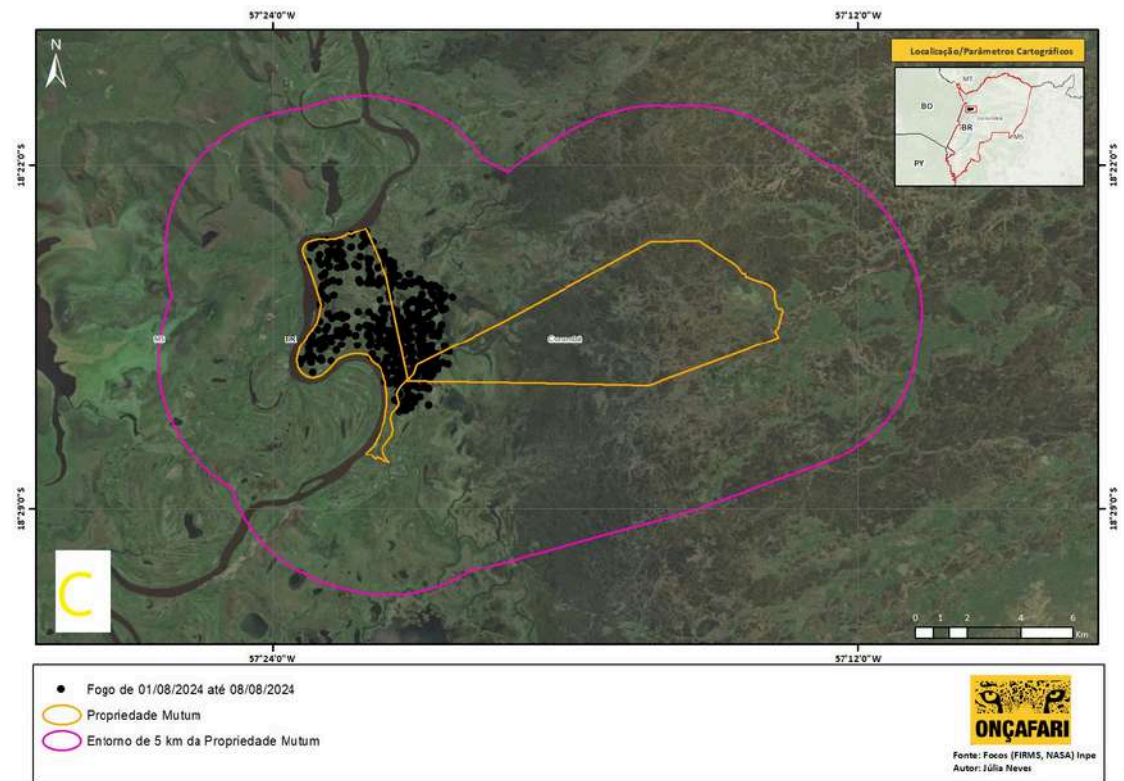
Boat used in the Mutum Reserve.

MAPS SHOWING THE START OF THE FIRE OUTBREAKS

Maps Showing the Origin of the Fires and Their Spread Throughout the Reserve.



The fire started on June 2, 2024, and was fully controlled by June 29, 2024.



On August 1, 2024, a new outbreak occurred, lasting until August 8, 2024.

IN MEMORIAM

Gaia, one of the jaguars monitored by Onçafari since birth, embodied our history. Unfortunately, her journey was tragically interrupted at the age of 11 by the wildfires that devastated the Pantanal. Gaia was to be the first jaguar followed from birth until the end of her life, but the fire put an end to this journey.

For Onçafari, she was a very special jaguar with a unique legacy as the daughter of Esperança, one of the first jaguars to be habituated.

RESCUED ANIMALS

Several animals that survived the wildfires required care. Below we highlight some of them, including the baby tapir Melancia and the jaguar Itapira.



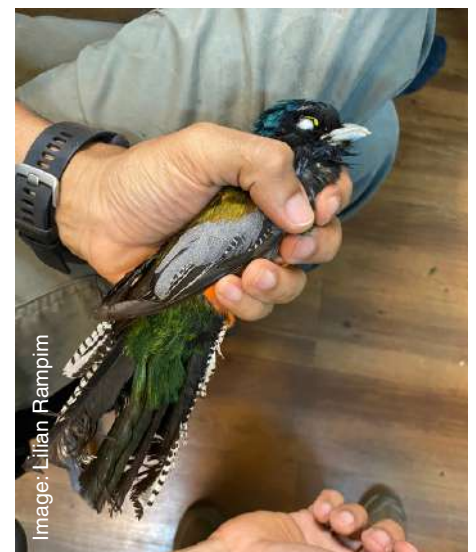
An agouti paca rescued by the Onçafari team and GRAD at the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve. Despite receiving care, it did not survive.



A tortoise that was rescued during the Pantanal wildfires received immediate care from the team, who poured water on it to provide thermal relief. It stayed under care for three days and was released back into nature.



This agouti was rescued with severe burns, drenched by the rain, and in a state of hypothermia. After intensive treatment, the animal was rehabilitated and released back into the wild.



Surucuá, a frugivorous bird that primarily feeds on insects and fruits, rescued by the Onçafari team for food supplementation.

MIRANDA

The young jaguar was found seeking shelter from the fire in a concrete culvert. Miranda was rescued on August 15th with second-degree burns on all four paws by specialized teams from the Animal Rescue Group of the State of MS, Ibama, CRAS, Imasul, and the 1st Battalion of the Environmental Military Police, accompanied by the Onçafari team, in an operation that lasted approximately 26 hours.

She was then taken to the Wildlife Recovery Center (CRAS) in Campo Grande where she underwent medical exams and intensive treatment for wound healing.



Paws of the jaguar Miranda. On the left, her burned paws; on the right, her paws after treatment and other veterinary care.



Miranda at CRAS (Wildlife Rehabilitation Center) with her paws bandaged while receiving treatment.

After more than a month of care, Miranda was given a new chance to live free. She was released back into the wild at Caiman Pantanal, a large wildlife refuge located in Mato Grosso do Sul.

Before her release, Miranda was fitted with a GPS collar and has since been monitored by the Onçafari team.



Onçafari's image archive

Miranda tried to protect herself from the heat and flames in a culvert.



Image: Lucas Morgado

The moment of Miranda's release.



Image: Mario Nelson Cleto

Miranda being transported by the Onçafari team moments before her release.

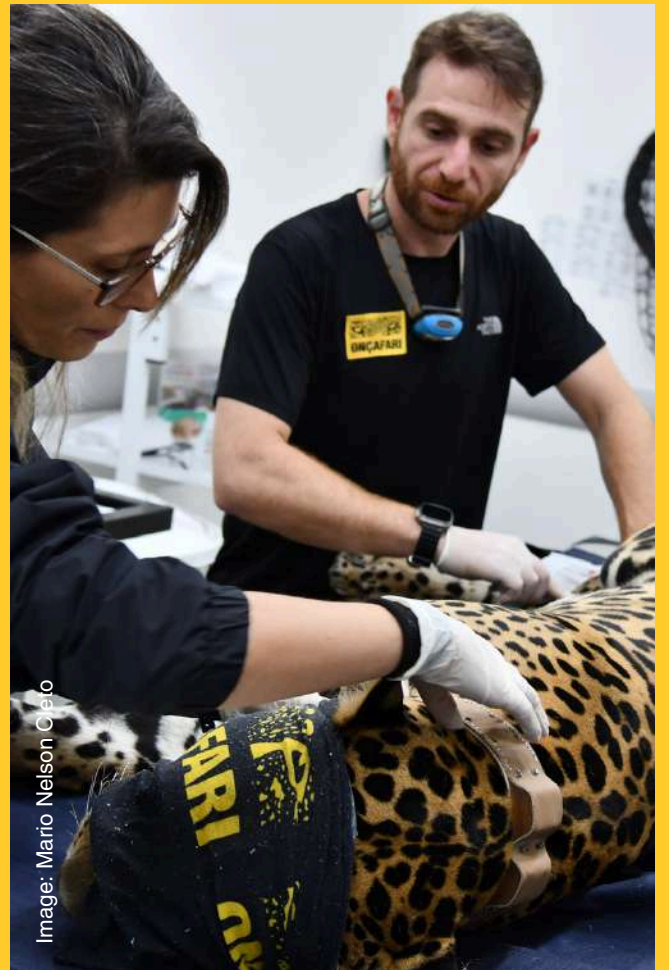


Image: Mario Nelson Cleto

The Onçafari team installing a monitoring collar on the jaguar Miranda before her return to the wild.

MELANCIA

Melancia, found in the Santa Sofia Reserve, is a baby tapir. It is estimated that she was 6 months old when rescued by the Onçafari team in early August. She was alone, very weak, and dehydrated with severe burns on all four paws and mild anemia. She received emergency care from the Onçafari veterinary team.

The injuries were very severe with second and third-degree burns. After stabilizing her overall condition, the team began the dressing changes, wound cleaning, and the application of specific ointments for burn treatment, along with analgesics, antibiotics, and anti-inflammatories. Tilapia skin was also used as a dressing.

After three months of care, Melancia's paws have recovered and she is now able to walk and run without difficulty. She is a wild tapir who loves eating native fruits and leaves, and she avoids human interaction as much as possible.

Melancia has her own pond and an area of 2,500 m² to explore in her reintroduction enclosure in the Santa Sofia Reserve.

Due to her youth, Melancia will spend time in rehabilitation to develop behaviors she didn't learn from her mother before she can return to the wild.



Melancia receiving supplementary feeding with Embaúba leaves and fruits.



One of Melancia's burned paws.



A burned paw receiving treatment with tilapia skin.



Image: Fernando Faciole

Lilian Rampim, chief biologist of the Caiman base, feeding Melancia. The young tapir is still under treatment and being closely monitored due to her age.



Image: Lilian Rampim

The Onçafari team applying tilapia skin on a burned paw.



Image: Lilian Rampim

The yellow dotted circle marks the exact location where our field team found the young tapir.



Image: Lilian Rampim

Melancia, a young tapir, found alone in a fragment of burned area.



Onçafari's image archive

Veterinarians performing laser therapy treatment on Melancia.

ITAPIRA

The young jaguar Itapira, monitored by Onçafari since her birth, is an example of resilience in the face of the devastating impact of the large-scale fires that ravaged the Southern Pantanal. During the fires, she was found taking refuge in a culvert where she remained for several days even after the flames had subsided. When located, the Onçafari team identified severe burns on her paws.

Immediately, Itapira was rescued and received initial veterinary care. However, due to the severity of her injuries, she was transferred to the Nex Institute where she could receive the specialized medical treatment her condition required.



Photo of Itapira after receiving initial veterinary care.



Photos of Itapira before and after receiving initial veterinary care.

After nearly two months of intensive care, Itapira finally showed enough improvement to return to the Pantanal. Back in the Caiman Pantanal, she was fitted with a tracking collar and released back into her natural habitat where she can live freely, resuming her journey in the wild.

This success story was made possible thanks to the mobilization of resources, the efforts of our team, and essential partnerships, reaffirming our commitment to the conservation and well-being of wildlife.

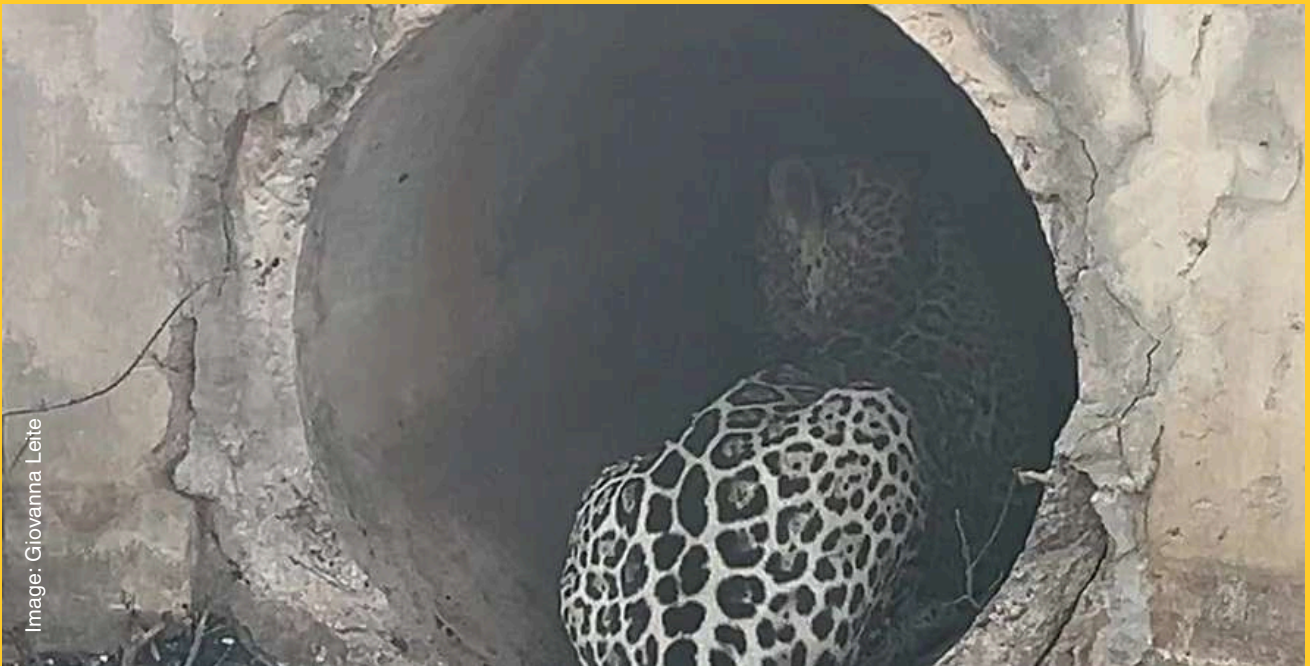


Image: Giovanna Leite

Photo of Itapira found in a culvert at Caiman Pantanal.



Image: André Bittar

Itapira with bandages protecting her burn wounds.



Image: Carolina Prange

Sighting of Itapira at Caiman after her release.



Image: Ricardo Arrais

Real-time monitoring of Itapira during her transport back to nature.

VALENTE

Valente is a young male tapir approximately a year old when rescued in very poor condition and with severe burns on all four legs. Our team has been intensely dedicated to his care, using healing ointments, ozone therapy, laser therapy, tilapia skin, and ensuring thermal comfort to aid in the recovery of his injuries.

Although the treatment has shown significant progress, Valente's healing has been slower than Melancia's recovery. He still faces some difficulty in moving, but continues to receive constant attention and specialized support from our veterinarians and biologists.

We do not yet have a scheduled release date for Valente, but remain committed to Valente's healthy return to the wild.



Image: Mario Nelson Cleto

Valente receiving initial care.



Image: Fernando Fáciole

Despite his injuries, Valente is able to stand with the assistance of Onçafari veterinarian, Ricardo Arrais.



Onçafari's image archive

The moment when Valente is rescued and transported from an area completely devastated by fire.



Onçafari's image archive

The Onçafari team providing Valente with thermal comfort treatment using water. He was unable to move or bathe in the pond of the enclosure.



Onçafari's image archive

Valente's bandages being changed and medication applied on his legs.

RESOURCE UTILIZATION



Onçafari's image archive

Onçafari staff and hired firefighters at the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve.



Onçafari's image archive

Veterinary team trips for various treatments, including laser therapy. The equipment at the bottom of the photo was donated by MyOzone.



Image: Luan Ramires

Construction of wells.



Image: André Bitar

Purchase of ointments, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories, and other medications for animal treatment.



Image: Stephanie Birrer

Construction of firebreaks on Indigenous Land. A firebreak is a strategically cleared strip of land created to prevent the spread of fires. This technique involves removing or reducing combustible material (such as leaves, dry branches, and grass) from a specific area forming a physical barrier that hinders or blocks the advance of flames.



Image: Leonardo Sartorello

Food supplementation: Emergency action to mitigate the impacts of the fires allowing animals to survive this critical period.



Image: Leonardo Sartorello

Food supplementation: The purchase, selection, and separation of food for animals post-fire.



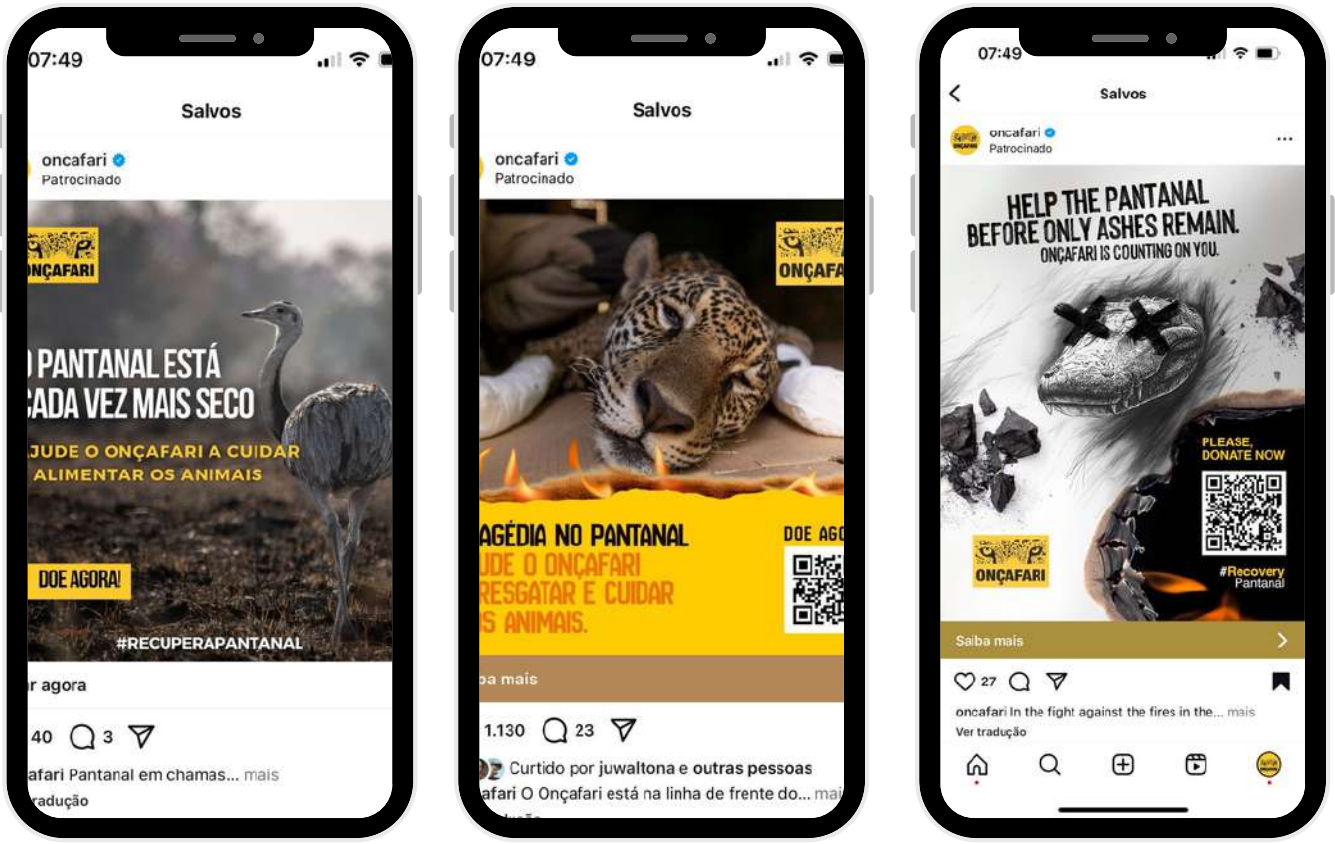
Construction of ponds in the São Francisco do Perigara Reserve to provide hydration for animals affected by the fires and during future droughts.



Completed pond in the reserve filled with water to provide refreshment and hydration for the animals.



Installation of new fences throughout the property.



Marketing: Investments in Meta platform ads aimed at raising funds for the recovery of the Pantanal, raising awareness about the fire situation, and educating the public on the urgent need for action. Pieces were created in both English and Portuguese for all formats with specific targeting for some European countries and the United States. For every R\$ 1 invested in advertising, Onçafari generated R\$ 1.71 in revenue.



Marketing: Purchase of the domain www.recuperapantanal.com.br. The crowdfunding platform Trackmob charges a monthly fee, and for each donation received, we pay a percentage of the total amount donated.



Marketing: Investments in the Google platform with Google Ads purchases.



Marketing: Investments in the Google platform with Google Ads purchases.



Marketing: Hiring the Mistery platform for engaging micro and nano influencers.



CEO da Onçafari: Recuperação da fauna do Pantanal depende das cheias | AGORA CNN



Hiring of the PR agency Fleischmann Hillard.



PR support from August to December 2024, assisting with articles and interviews about the fires in the "Pantanal Recovery Fund" campaign. Feature on the Pantanal in Fantástico.



PR: Forbes article.



PR: O Globo article.

Início > Notícias

Morte e sobrevivência: o impacto do fogo nos animais do Pantanal

Deutsche Welle - 03/09/24 - 20h31min Em Notícias



PR: IstoÉ article.

Meio Ambiente

'Patinhas estavam queimadas': fogo ameaça animais no Pantanal; veja fotos

Caio Santana • Colaboração para o UOL, de Campo Grande (MS)

26/08/2024 05h30



PR: UOL article.

CAMPAIGN

The Pantanal Recovery Fund campaign started on August 6th on social media and in Onçafari's communication channels through the website www.recuperapantanal.com.br.

The main goals were to raise funds to cover fire-related expenses and to raise awareness about the fires the Pantanal was facing.



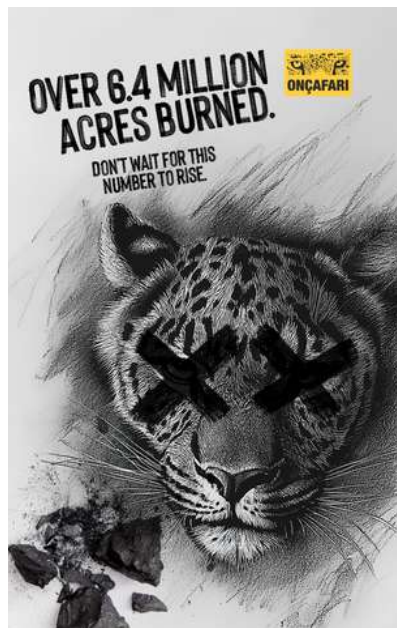
CAMPAIGN PHASES



PHASE 1

This phase consisted of an emergency response to quickly raise funds and show how the fast-spreading fires impacted Onçafari's reserves and the urgency required to contain them.

Duration: August - September



PHASE 2

The second phase focused on the rapid extent of the fires' reach, burning more than 2.6 million hectares of the Pantanal and impacting more than 65% of Onçafari's reserves. Materials produced by the Greenz agency strengthened the communications efforts.

Duration: September - October



PHASE 3

This phase focused on shifting from the fires and the affected areas to the recovery of the Pantanal and marked the conclusion of the campaign. In November, the Pantanal Recovery auction was launched, featuring 24 different items including travel packages, football team jerseys, and a watch.

Duration: October - November



LEILÃO ONLINE
**RECUPERA
 PANTANAL**

DÊ SEU LANCE!

JUNTOS PELO PANTANAL QUE QUEREMOS

The image above is the auction artwork used in our communication. From top to bottom: 'Online Auction', 'Pantanal Recovery', 'Place your bid' and 'join us in the Pantanal we want'. Website: www.kwara.com.br/k/oncafare-2024.

ITEMS AUCTIONED



**Safari in Botswana -
 "Natural Selection"**



**Experience at
 Sandi Hotel**



**Hon. Maguro
 Dinner for 6 People**



**Gabriel Medina's
 Surf Lycra**



**Signed Palmeiras
 T-Shirt**



NFL T-Shirt



**Luminox Ice Sar
 Arctic 46mm Watch**

USD 14,527.31
 Total Raised

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Pantanal Recovery Fund campaign began on August 6, 2024, and ended on November 30, 2024. The campaign was a national and international effort involving contributions from individuals, companies, and foundations. We received donations of various types, including funds, equipment, fuel, and essential materials, among other contributions.

USD 535,438.47
 Total Raised
 (Brazil & International)



GROSS INCOME

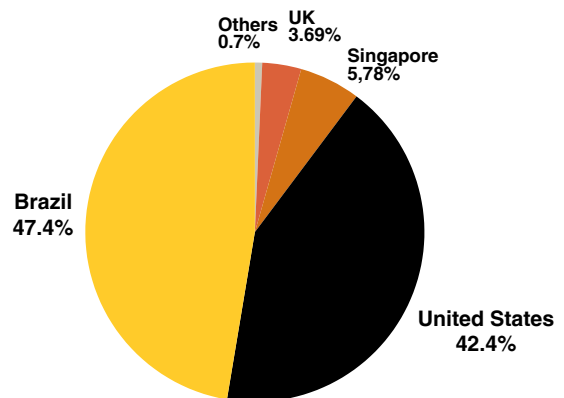
Companies	USD	100,479.93
Foundations	USD	184,634.29
Individuals	USD	235,597.85
Auction	USD	14,527.31
Total amount	USD	535,438.47

MONTHLY REVENUE

August	USD	134,895.88
September	USD	52,396.92
October	USD	60,737.14
November	USD	287,310.97
Total amount	USD	535,438.47

Doações recebidas até 30/11/2024*

BRAZIL & INTERNATIONAL



DONORS

4004

Individuals

BRAZIL



USD 252,623.60 | Amount raised

Donation details:



USD 53,993.55 | Donations via website
Pantanal Recovery Fund

- Number of donors: 1,566
- Average ticket: R\$ 194.50



USD 147,252.66 | Donations via PIX
from Onçafari



USD 36,850.08 | Corporate donations



USD 14,527.31 | Auction proceeds



Image: Bruno Sartori

PIX is an instant payment system in Brazil that allows real-time transfers using a phone number or QR code.*

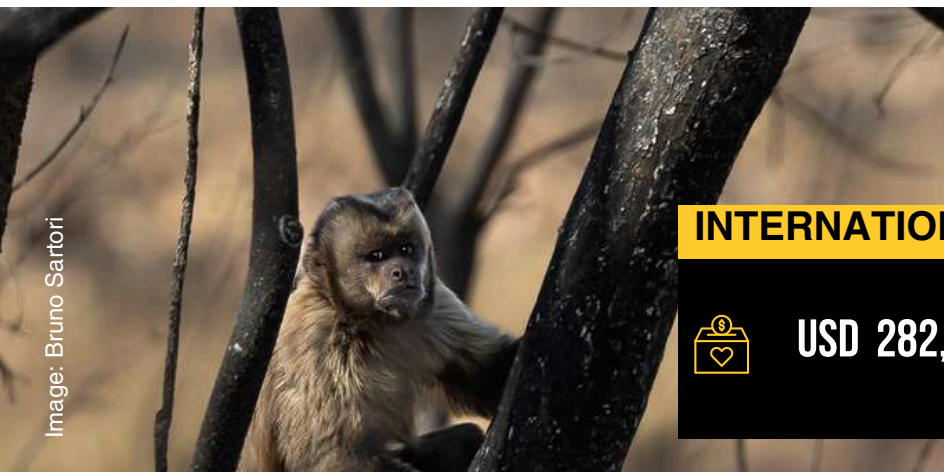


Image: Bruno Sartori

INTERNATIONAL



USD 282,615.80 | Amount raised

Donation details:



USD 13,658.75 | Donations via website
Pantanal Recovery Fund

- Number of donors: 48
- Average ticket: R\$ 1,605



USD 33,257.68 | Donations via website
[Brazil Foundation](#)



USD 2,315.76 | Onçafari International
individuals



USD 184,634.29 | Foundations



USD 48,749.36 | Corporate donations

COSTS

The funds raised were divided between field expenses with a direct impact on conservation and support expenses. Below is a summary of the amounts by affected area.

EXPENSES	VALUE	
Caiman	USD	124,345.73
Santa Sofia	USD	159,363.70
Perigara	USD	136,519.22
Indigenous Land	USD	3,723.47
Mutum	USD	15,954.34
Veterinarians	USD	12,444.38
<hr/>		
OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	USD	452,350.82
<hr/>		
Legal Department	USD	11,199.06
Marketing	USD	28,505.06
Conservation Team	USD	16,388.11
<hr/>		
SUPPORT EXPENSES	USD	56,092.22
TOTAL AMOUNT	USD	508,443.05



Onçafari's image archive

Rescued tapir being fed by the Onçafari team.

DETAILS BY BASE

CAIMAN PANTANAL	USD	124,345.65
Wildlife tracking collars	USD	12,586.20
Monitoring ear tags	USD	6,204.46
Medications	USD	5,747.33
Airfare	USD	5,915.51
Enclosure reconstruction	USD	41,132.05
Salaries of biologists, firefighters, and field team at the reserve	USD	27,942.32
Transport of Itapira and Miranda	USD	3,545.41
Transport, servicing, and maintenance of car, UTV, and ATV	USD	21,272.45
SANTA SOFIA RESERVE	USD	159,363.70
4000 Seedlings	USD	1,329.53
Food	USD	899,65
Rent, maintenance, and servicing of Loader	USD	2,207.02
Firefighters	USD	4,963.57
Monitoring ear tags and collars	USD	10,636.22
Fence installation	USD	20,386.09
Fuel	USD	5,534.38
Day laborers, kitchen, and cleaning	USD	886,35
Tow truck	USD	141,82
Manhole covers	USD	1,418.16
Airfare	USD	1,276.70
Well drilling	USD	17,481.22
Rewilding enclosure	USD	21,804.26
Equipment servicing	USD	443,18
Salaries of biologists, firefighters, and field team at the reserve	USD	17,313.15
Transport, servicing, and maintenance of car, UTV, ATV, and boat	USD	50,265.02
Transport, servicing, and maintenance of tractor	USD	1,491.02
Oil change, filter, and repairs	USD	886,35

SÃO FRANCISCO DO PERIGARA RESERVE	USD	136,519.22
Food	USD	4,551.59
Vehicle rental	USD	304,34
Rent, maintenance, and servicing of Loader	USD	2,790.59
Firefighters	USD	7,002.18
Wildlife tracking collars and ear tags	USD	7,977.17
Fence installation	USD	18,308.49
Fuel	USD	6,136.21
Purchase of PPE, radios, and other equipment	USD	2,449.88
Construction of ponds	USD	16,397.51
Concrete Shackles	USD	1,063.62
Airfare	USD	1,778.02
Well drilling	USD	11,058.13
Equipment servicing	USD	6,484.25
Salaries of biologists and field team at the reserve	USD	19,727.80
Transport, servicing, and maintenance of car, UTV, and ATV	USD	28,066.33
Transport, servicing, and maintenance of tractor	USD	2,423.11
INDIGENOUS LAND	USD	3,723.47
Firebreak	USD	500.79
Food	USD	266.35
Vehicle rental	USD	2,208.26
Fuel	USD	514.40
Transport, servicing, and maintenance of car, UTV, and ATV	USD	233.67
MUTUM RESERVE	USD	15,954.34
Food	USD	2,127.24
Firefighters	USD	3,190.87
Salaries of field team at the reserve	USD	3,545.41
Transport, servicing, and maintenance of car, UTV, ATV, and boat	USD	7,090.82

VETERINARIANS	USD	12,444.38
LEGAL FEES	USD	11,199.06
MARKETING	USD	28,505.06
Marketing agency	USD	2,836.33
Press office	USD	7,090.82
Donation platform commission	USD	2,836.33
Ad purchases	USD	5,525.52
Recognition medals	USD	1,096.42
Salaries (4 months)	USD	9,119.66
CONSERVATION TEAM	USD	16,388.11
Salaries of administrative biologists	USD	5,893.89
Administrative anti-fire team	USD	10,494.22
TOTAL AMOUNT	USD	508,443.05

IMPORTANT: The Pantanal Recovery campaign raised USD 535,438.47 between August and November. The expenses for the recovery and reconstruction of the areas affected by the fires, as detailed in the tables above, totaled USD 508,443.05. The remaining balance of USD 26,796.33 will be allocated to fire prevention and continued medical care for the rescued animals that are still under Onçafari's supervision.

- The values presented in this financial report were converted from Brazilian reais (BRL) to US dollars (USD) based on the average exchange rate of 5.6411, considering the period from August 1, 2024, to November 29, 2024.

PARTNERS

In-kind Donations: Products and Services



Donations above R\$ 10,000



Donations above R\$ 100,000



Onçafari's image archive

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the 2024 fires, which took place between August and November, a group of tireless professionals came together with dedication and courage to face one of the greatest environmental challenges in the recent history of the Pantanal. We deeply thank each one of these heroes who, with their unwavering and continuous efforts, confronted adversity to combat the flames and minimize the damage to nature and wildlife. Below, we highlight some of their names.

Prevfogo/IBAMA-AC

Adeilton Castro da Silva
Gilberto Dias Bernardo
José Maria Melo do Nascimento
Licelio da Silva Brandão
Manoel Roberto Muniz de Oliveira
Orione de Melo
Sebastião Silveira da Silva
Sérgio Bernardo Rodrigues
Valmir de Souza

Prevfogo/IBAMA

Acelmo Francisco Barbosa Gaia
Anderson de Lima Alves
Edimar de Oliveira Santos
Gledson Jorge da Silva
Jean do Nascimento Silva
João Ferreira da Silva
José Romildo dos Santos
Josimar Antônio dos Santos
Ricardo Berto da Silva
Tiago Pedro de Lima e Silva

Prevfogo/IBAMA-CE

Alonso Santos Barbosa
Carlos Castro da Silva
Eliézio Rodrigues da Silva
Francisco Amorim de Carvalho
Francisco Daniel Alves Rodrigues
Francisco Diego Alves de Oliveira
Francisco Geovanio Alves
Gabriel Rodrigues de Souza
Genival Ribeiro da Silva
José Lucas Rodrigues
Marcones Marreiro da Silva
Mateus Pinheiro de Andrade
Paulo Kleber Felix de Sousa
Renato da Silva Barros
Valter Rodrigues Barroso

GRAD

Bell Silva
Diego Baravelli
Enderson Fernandes Santos Barreto
Fernanda de Souza Ferreira
Isabella da Costa Pinto
José Roberto da Silva Filho
Lucas Belchior
Marilym Kim Nascimento Silva
Rafaela Letícia Zluhan
Raphael Pustilnick Ribeiro

Instituto Arara Azul

Fernanda Mussi Fontoura
Gonçalo Rodrigues da Silva
Kefany Rodrigues de Andrade Ramalho
Wesley da Silva Leite
Maria Eduarda Monteiro Nascimento

CBMMT

Adenilson Ferreira da Silva
Adriana Lemes de Oliveira
Cavalcante
Elivelton Moreira Marcondes
Fabrício Santos Farias
Jhon Weverton Cardoso Oliveira
Michel Sérgio de Pinho Cordovil
Paulo Victor Veloz Alves
Samuel Lopes de Souza
Elba Tegina de Araújo Januário
Fernandez
Gesiel Silvério de Almeida
Josuel Vieira

Rocha

ICMBio
Benedito Ilino da Silva
Roney Aparecido de Oliveira
Silvar de Souza Carvalho
Guilherme Bettiolo
Iram José do Herval Mendes Junior
Marcos Vinicius Costa da Silva
Tiago Martins Rezende
Yago Araújo Guimarães

IBAMA

Jéssica Rocha Gonçalves
Pedro Tourinho Dantas
Juliana Junqueira
Gideonny Fernandes de Araújo
Rose Gasparini Morato
Fabiane Gonçalves de Souza

IAGRO-MS

Glauco da Silva
Janine Ferra

NEX

Danda Gianni
Cris Gianni
Silvano Gianni
Thiago - Veterinário

Other Roles

Alan Pereira da Bodra
Charles Pereira Pinto
Gustavo Prado Cardoso
Gilson dos Santos Gonçalves
Leonardo Pereira Gomes
Washington Gonçalves Rojas
Ana Lúcia Francelina Cristaldo
Marcelo de Oliveira
Júnior Rosa
Firefighters and Brigade Members
Walter Lopes
Hélio Aquino Batista
Antonio Saldanha Dos Santos Junior
Agenor Marques Da Silva

Alex Magalhães Pereira
Cleber Dos Santos Gabriel
Jonathan Gomes
Leidson M. De Campos
Odirlson Vaz Francisco
Oziel Pereira Sebastião
Rogério Dias Cordeiro
Romildo Gabriel
Thiago De Almeida Lima
Vinicius Dos Santos Rodrigues
Alisson Kelv R. Vilago
Edvaldo Paz Eloi
Fabrício Da Costa Da Silva
Genialdo Oliveira Gamarra
Jefersson De Araujo
José Roberto Brandão
Micael Tancredo Francisco
Ronaldo Constantino Da Silva Ferreira
Valdemir Salustiano

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Aldemir Arigau
Amanda Aparecida Carvalho Xavier
Amanda Guedes
Ananda Santa Rosa De Andrade
Andre Valdino De Assis
Breno Da Silva Arruda
Breno Eduardo Martins Marques
Bruno Henrique Grolli Carvalho
Bruno Sartori Reis
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João Gonçalo De Souza Moraes
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