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Beto - O Larry Oting disse que ele saiu desta entidade, e que ele não usa mais este informativo. (ele usou informação de Survival sem autorização)

PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION

presents

THE MARANHAO PROJECT
for the preservation and conservation
of a pristine Brazilian Rainforest

A PROGRAM DESIGNED FOR RAIN FOREST PRESERVATION

THE LIVING EARTH INSTITUTE

Brazilian rain forest conservation program

Brazil, the World's fifth largest country, is the most biologically diverse area on earth. It's more than three million square miles (slightly larger than the United States) contains an estimated one fifth of our planet's land species and one third of the remaining tropical forests.

This extraordinary centerpiece of bio-diversity has experienced tremendous exploitative development over the last twenty five years. To help counter this onslaught of destruction, the Living Earth Institute and its sister organization, Fund Amazonia of Brazil, have purchased 1,543,750 million acres of pristine rain forest in the state of Maranhao, near the mouth of the Amazon River. This untouched wilderness is a world class treasure that must be preserved. Through the Living Earth Institute's preservation efforts this forest will protect millions of additional acres by blocking the progress of logging roads and poachers while providing barriers for the indigenous people living near the land. This ancient forest contains an area equal to 2,500 square miles with 200 miles of boundaries.

Rain forests are one of this planet's most valuable assets. If we continue with the current rate of destruction, this resource will be lost and life, as we know it today, will be diminished dramatically.

The Living Earth Institute plans to conduct a mass marketing program to sell one-acre interests in the rain forest, permanently preserving each acre, using an infomercial television campaign. If successful, we will continue with this program to preserve additional, significant portions of Brazilian forests. In addition, The Living Earth Institute will implement a plan to reforest rain forest land that has been destroyed utilizing the efforts of Brazilian homeless children who will plant the seeds. The facility for the homeless children will be financed through the profits of this marketing plan. This project and others like it could arrest the wholesale destruction of one of nature's greatest treasures and at the same time nurture and preserve Brazil's other major national treasure; its children.

The collection of seed and reforestation of the burnt out acreage with the efforts of homeless children is symbolic of the inspiration of this project; that of planting a seed in the consciousness of all mankind to fight to save the planet, its plants, animals, children, and ultimately, all of mankind.

Our joint venture partner in the project is Fund Amazonia, a Brazilian non-profit utility created by legislative action and made a foundation by the Minister of the Interior of Brazil. Fund Amazonia will find local Brazilians to work and live on the land with their families through a sustainable forest development program. It is permissible for them to hunt, fish and gather forest products in exchange for reporting any unlawful intrusion or destruction of the forests to the local state or federal authorities. These forest products will be collected at the homeless children facility and marketed using existing wholesale markets. Also included will be a pilot program to retrain and educate local farmers with sustainable farming techniques that have been successfully implemented by missionaries for the past 20 years. These techniques should reduce the destruction of rain forest by eliminating the need for the current slash and burn farming methods.

All of the countries in the world have become aware of the need to save the earth's rain forests which impact the planet in countless ways that we are just beginning to understand. Despite the fact that there are many groups and organizations trying their best to save the rain forests, deforestation continues to accelerate. A major effort is now required to arrest this process. We believe our group has devised such a plan that will have that affect.

The land purchased by our group will be placed under the legal umbrella of our Brazilian Foundation known as Fundacao da Floresta da Amazonia and will be situated in such a manner that our holdings will shield even larger interior areas.

Our organization, in cooperation with Brazilian government agencies, their scientific communities, and certain environmental groups, has developed a six-part plan to preserve the rain forests:

1. Purchase and protect pristine rain forest.
2. Educate Brazilians on how to use the rain forest through sustainable development.
3. Use part of the proceeds to start a children's homeless facility that will provide an opportunity for lost children to grow into good human beings with the same advantages as more fortunate children.
4. Acquire degraded and deforested land using children to plant new trees when not attending school.
5. Do a full biological study on the subject land to identify endangered species and develop a program for preservation and protection.
6. Do an indigenous culture study to learn of the culture, habitat, needs and religion of the indigenous groups living on the property and to develop a plan for the protection and nurturing of these people.

WHY PRESERVE THE RAIN FOREST?

Rain forests control climate by influencing wind, rainfall, humidity and temperature. They recycle water, oxygen and carbon which reduces soil erosion, flooding and air pollution. At stake is the health of our planet. "Treat the earth well. It was not given to you by your parents. It was loaned to you by your children" This ancient proverb says it well. Saving our environment is the most compelling reason for preserving the rain forest. By combating environmental problems, we can preserve the earth for the generations to come.

TROPICAL RAIN FOREST DEFINITION

A tropical rain forest is a forest located in a narrow region near the equator, primarily in Africa, South and Central America and Asia. Technically defined, a tropical rain forest is a forest which receives four to eight meters of rain per year. Beyond that, a tropical rain forest is nature's sanctuary for untold numbers of plants, animals and insects.

WHY RAIN FORESTS ARE IMPORTANT

While rain forests make up only two percent of the earth's surface, they support over half of the world's wild plant, animal and insect life. In a typical four square mile patch of rain forest, you will find over 750 species of trees, over 1,500 different kinds of flowering plants, 125 different mammals, 400 kinds of birds, 100 reptiles, 60 amphibians and countless insects.

One quarter of today's pharmaceuticals come from tropical rain forests. This includes medicines that treat heart disease and childhood leukemia. The National Center Institute has stated that 70 percent of the plants useful in cancer treatment can only be found in rain forests. Approximately 1,400 plants found in rain forests are believed to offer cures for various diseases.

Tropical rain forests produce oxygen and consume carbon dioxide. Deforestation contributes between 10 and 30 percent of worldwide carbon dioxide emissions, thus contributing to global warming. Burning of tropical forests is responsible for one-tenth of this greenhouse effect.

Rain forests are a critical link in the ecological chain of life. Our earth once had an estimated six million square miles of tropical rain forest. Today, only 3.5 million square miles remain. We have already destroyed close to *half* of all the world's rain forest. At a disappearing rate of approximately 95 acres per minute, 80 percent of today's rain forests will be gone by the year 2000. This project will not only save existing rain forests, but will create a precedent to bring back deforested areas.

RAIN FOREST FACTS

We are losing our rain forests at an average rate of:

- More than a football field each second
- 75 acres every minute
- 108,000 acres each day
- 39,000,000 acres each year (an area larger than Michigan).

Also:

- 80 percent of all surface vegetation is in the rain forest.
- 50 percent of the world's oxygen supply comes from the rain forests.
- 50 percent of all pharmaceuticals originated from plants, yet only one percent of the rain forest plants have been screened for medical use.
- 25 percent of pharmaceuticals still use plant extracts.
- 10 percent of our pharmaceuticals are made from plants.

We are losing 270 species to extinction each day and we may have destroyed the cure for cancer, AIDS and other diseases. "The rain forest is a fountain of unresearched products and we are destroying it at an alarming rate."

- The destruction of the world's rain forests could result in a substantial loss of rainfall.
- Over 1,000,000 unknown species are believed to exist.
- There are 80,000 documented species of plants, but only 17,000 are found in all of North America.
- From space, NASA documented 180,000 fires in six weeks from just one Brazilian state.

WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF DEFORESTATION?

In the two or three minutes it takes you to read these short paragraphs, between 100 and 150 acres of tropical rain forest will cease to exist.

Every year 27 million acres of the world's rain forests are sacrificed to agriculture, population resettlement, cattle ranching and major power projects such as dams and hydroelectric plants. As the vegetation from these cut rain forests burns and decays, more carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere compounding the Greenhouse effect.

As forests disappear worldwide, thousands of plant and animal species vanish along with them. Many of the world's wildlife species are being killed off before scientists even have the opportunity to discover and study them. We will never know how many life sustaining medicines will have been lost along with the rain forest.

Man affects the future of all living things on this planet. Yet the future of mankind is threatened by our wholesale destruction of the earth's natural environment and the extermination of countless animal and plant species. In light of these facts, protecting the rain forests and reducing the environmental dangers that confront us becomes a matter of self preservation.

RAIN FOREST PROJECTS

RAIN FOREST SEED PRODUCTION

One of the projects of this venture is to harvest the seeds of the rain forest and determine which seeds are ideal for sale. Germination, beauty of plant, ecological interest and importance, herbal extract, etc. will be part of the selection criteria. This criteria for selection also includes the determination of whether the seeds can be harvested without impacting bio-diversity.

The Living Earth Institute will develop extraction management plans for each species. These plans will be developed with the assistance of other ecological groups and the species will be collected to determine how to extract them in such a way that negative impacts, if they exist, are minimized.

The quantity of the seeds produced by many of the species is often large, and for many species, the number that can be harvested without causing ecological impacts will likely be enough to support low impact extraction. Seeds will be extracted from secondary growth and fringe areas of primary forest.

HOMELESS CHILDREN PROTECTION PROGRAM

This program will be a cooperative effort with the Living Earth Institute, Rain forest Preservation Foundation and Fund Amazonia, located in the city of Belem, Para, Brazil on land fronted on the Guama River, in the area of the University of Para. This school will teach homeless children and young people, who otherwise would have no opportunity to go to school, both forestry and aquaculture (fish farming). We propose to accept children from the street, to provide them housing, clothing, a basic high school education and technical schooling in forestry. The children, in part, would earn their education and housing by the reforestation of devastated rain forest and afterwards by training other Brazilians to raise more food and to care for the rain forest.

COOPERATING ENTITIES

Living Earth Institute of Los Angeles, CaliforniaFunding and management

Rain forest Preservation Foundation of Fort Worth, TexasCoordination and consulting

Fund AmazoniaAdministration, day to day operations
(Fundacao Da Preservacao Da Floresta Da Amazonia, Belem, Para)

University Federal of Para, Belem, ParaExpertise and teaching

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Provide a home and education for the abandoned children of the streets
- Train children and young people in forestry, aquaculture, ecology and biology so they will have a chance to have a better life and to make an impact on the ecology of their country

- Reforest devastated areas by reclaiming land and replanting a diversified forest
- Employ school graduates to train adult Brazilians by example, in better ways to grow food and plant trees in order to make their life better and provide better overall nutrition
- Evaluate pilot project to help develop other projects of a similar nature

DAILY OPERATIONS

Children will attend public school for normal hours and then be taught forestry two hours per school day as an extra class. When public school is not in session, the children will be taken to the forest, and taught how to gather and dry seeds. These will be planted to produce seedlings and some may possibly be sold for income. This work will also be counted as part of their lab time in the technical school.

The children will make sawdust pots with a hydraulic press, then fill these pots with fertilized potting soil, seed them and place them in the nursery. These pots will be watered daily and when old enough, taken to devastated land and planted.

Some children will be trained in woodworking techniques to produce saleable and exportable products. They will use only scrap wood donated by lumber mills who normally burn it as trash.

Children will be fed wholesome meals. They will have uniforms for school and sports, and proper clothing for work. Each child will have their separate quarters.

We believe these children will have a much better life than their present street life and will make a substantial impact on the ecology of their country in the future.

Income will be generated from goods made by the children for local sales and exports. This source of income could eventually allow us to increase the number of children in the school.

FINANCIAL SOURCES

- Sale of rain forest acreage
- Public donations (from various individuals)
- Grants from various entities and companies
- Eco Tourism*

(* We believe that a number of eco tourists would like to come to Brazil and be involved in this operation for a short time, taking trips on a boat, reclaiming land and planting those trees as part of their vacation. Part of the program would also involve direct contact by the tourists with the children and possibly working with the children)

EVALUATION

This operation may be evaluated by the following:

- the number of children helped from the street and given an education
- the number of trees that are seeded and replanted into the forest
- the land and forest we are able to reclaim
- the productivity of those children we have trained
- influencing many similar projects in the future will have an enormous benefit to the country of Brazil
- attracting tourist dollars to this worthwhile area of ecological importance and the Brazilian economy.

BELEM CHILDREN'S SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

As part of the rain forest preservation project the Living Earth Institute plans to undertake a reforestation program to plant trees in rain forest burnt out areas utilizing homeless children that will be recruited to reside in a homeless facility that will be established as part of the overall project. Each child will live at the retreat, attend school and plant trees during after school hours. The school program in Brazil runs daily in a three part shift from six in the morning until 12 at night. The children that are part of the program will attend school in the early and late sessions. The program will also teach children the value of nature, about the indigenous plants and animals and about the indigenous cultures. The objective is to instill in these children good values, an appreciation for nature, and give them a sound education while, most importantly, creating an environment of love and understanding to heal their turmoiled past and give them a chance to grow emotionally, spiritually and intellectually into good human beings.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROGRAM

The Living Earth Institute will also do a biological study on the subject land to determine if there are any endangered species of plants or animals and if there are, to develop a program to increase their population and put in place the proper preservation management procedures.

PROTECT AN ACRE OF RAIN FOREST & PROTECT THE INDIGENOUS CULTURE AND PEOPLE

The Living Earth Institute supports indigenous people and their fight for land and resource rights. Native peoples, who have lived in rain forests for thousands of years, are the forests' best caretakers.

People have sustainably inhabited the tropical rain forests for thousands of years. Only recently — mostly since World War II — have unsustainable methods of development threatened the rain forest.

Indigenous peoples know how to live with ancient forests. The forest is their source of medicine and food, their provider of clothing and homes. It is not a resource to be squandered, for their very existence relies directly on the health of the rain forest.

Many rain forest preservation parks are paper projects or just boundaries on maps, with little or no management programs to fend off deforesters. Or worse, speculators find oil or gold and/or the government moves the boundaries or does away with the park entirely.

Parks and reserves require large, ongoing investments to maintain and monitor use of the park. Eventually, a lack of funding and corruption could undercut the long-term protection of these lands. Additionally, these programs often alienate indigenous populations from their own environment.

In stark contrast, indigenous people occupying the land painstakingly look after this vast resource — just as they have for thousands of years. If indigenous people maintain control over natural resources — including subsurface resources such as oil and gold — both biological and cultural diversity are better protected. In this project we are using a close synergy between the indigenous people and the native environment.

The Living Earth Institute is also developing a natural resource management plan that collects information on all resource use in the region, identifies areas of high biological diversity, and documents all existing trails in an effort to better protect and care for the Indian groups.

On the subject property there exists an indigenous people that are endangered of becoming extinct. These people are being pushed away by the constant pressure of the deforestation of their surrounding rain forest. The Living Earth Institute plans to establish a preservation habitat for these people on the 1.5 million acres and to bring additional tribes that are endangered from extinction to live on our property as part of this preservation. The Awa Guaja are of the tribes inhabiting the subject property.

THE AWA GUAJA PEOPLE

The Awa Guaja are one of the last purely nomadic hunter gatherers in Brazil. Their total population is estimated at 300, half of whom have had no contact with national society. It is thought they numbered 1,500 in 1900 and 800-1000 in 1950. Living in small mobile groups of anything between one to seven families, they are scattered over a large area of Maranhao State. They rely entirely on hunting and gathering for their survival and thus need to occupy extensive areas of forest. One of their main products is the babacu palm - the Awa Guaja eat it's nuts and use the leaves for making shelters as well as it's fibers for skirts and baby slings.

Their territory consists mainly of the oldest forest in Brazil known as pre-Amazon forest which include the subject property.

The Awa-Guja refer to themselves as Awa which means people. Speaking Tupi-Guarani, it is likely that five hundred years ago they were part of a much larger grouping of indigenous peoples such as the Parakana, Assurini and Urubu Kaapor. As the Portuguese penetrated the lower Amazon region, the indigenous inhabitants split up into smaller groups and migrated over large areas.

It is thought that last century the Awa Guaja may have been an agricultural people, who were forced to abandon agriculture for an entirely nomadic life due to the increasing incursions and pressure by white

people on their land. Their presence in Maranhao was first recorded in 1853. Now they tend to occupy areas of difficult access such as the headwaters of small rivers, living under simple shelters of palm leaves which are easily built and abandoned.

THE EXPANDING FRONTIER

In the 1950's many indigenous peoples in the area were fighting to keep their land. Pressure on the Awa came from other Indian tribes such as the Urubu Kaapor and Guajajara as well as the rapidly expanding frontier. As white people penetrated the forest the small Awa groups were very vulnerable to attack. The Brazilian Government's Indian Protection Service (SPI) had sporadic contact in the 1960's though these were usually devastating for the Awa as they quickly succumbed to diseases introduced by the white people.

Reports from this time show that even then the Awa were victims of planned massacres by people living in towns and settlements which were mushrooming in the area. One account by a man who worked on the construction of the BR 222 road which links Santa Ines to Imperatriz reported that construction teams killed 50 Awa in the beginning of the 1970's. During this period some autonomous Awa bands were simply wiped out.

VIOLENCE TO THE AWA

In the 1970's the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) started to contact more Awa groups and as a result, many died of diseases such as flu, malaria and pneumonia. As pressure on their lands intensified and the destruction of their forests by large landowners and settlers increased, throughout the 1970's and 1980's many Awa bands were severely reduced or massacred outright.

In one well documented case, in April 1978 some farm workers fired on a group of Awa Guaja who appeared near their farm. Five Indians were killed and a boy taken prisoner. Several escaped including one man, Karapiru and a little girl, who soon died. Karapiru lived on his own for ten years before he was discovered in 1988 wandering in Bahia, 600 kilometers from his territory in enforced solitude. Similar stories abound - in 1985 a group of Awa were machine gunned by the Military Police of Unai who mistook them for cattle thieves.

In 1989 three different groups of uncontacted Awa (numbering 39 people in total) were found wandering around the vicinity of the Carajas Railway. One group consisted of two women and their children. Unable to find out who they were, the local FUNAI official concluded "They are frightened and have fled from something, probably a direct attack by someone - something very common in this area which is infested with invasions of indigenous areas - or they are fleeing from a contagious disease". Later it was discovered that their husbands had died from disease contracted from loggers or farmers.

In March 1990 an Awa boy was found on his own near the town of Joao Pinheiro, Minas Gerais and 'captured' by the Military police. He had lived in his shelter for a year near a farm.

In July 1992, during a visit to the Awa Guaja, a member of Survival International met an Awa Guaja couple and their new born baby who had been contacted for the first time a week earlier. Traumatized and unable to speak they waited in fear to be moved to a village set up by FUNAI for contacted Awa. Later it became known that they were the only survivors of a massacre by landowners which had occupied some years ago - the rest of their group had been murdered and the couple had fled into the forest where they

lived on their own. Scars on their bodies testified to this violence.

On other occasions FUNAI employees have found piles of Awa Bones, a mute testimony to the mounting aggression and violence against the Indians.

LAND RIGHTS.

Under article 231 of the Brazilian Constitution, indigenous peoples have "the original right to inhabit lands which they have traditionally occupied".

Defying its own Constitution and the recommendations of anthropologists and non-governmental organizations in Brazil, the Brazilian Government has systematically reduced the size of the Awa Indigenous Area and delayed its demarcation. Recognition and protection of this area is vital as it acts as a corridor linking the Indigenous Areas of Alto Turiacu to the Caru Indigenous Area and the Gurupi Biological Reserve, all of which are inhabited by the Awa. Already a dirt road cuts the Awa area from east to west.

Encouraged by Government stalling and lack of demarcation, squatters have flooded into the south and southeast of the reserve. Colonists living along the Carajas Railway which cuts along the southern boundary of the Awa reserve regularly invade the area to hunt and fish.

Local timber merchants are removing wood destined for the hundreds of sawmills which proliferate in the towns of Paragominas and Acailandia. Wood is also used for charcoal to fire the pig iron furnaces of the region, particularly in Imperatriz and Acailandia, as part of the Carajas Project.³ One scientist from Emilio Goeldi Museum believes that the pressure is such that the forest will be finished in five years.

Political influence wielded by powerful families in Maranhao and friends of former President Sarney have also consistently lobbied against demarcation. Mining companies have applied for permits to explore for bauxite deposits in the southwest part of Awa Guaja territory which encompasses part of the Caru Indigenous Area and the Gurupi Biological Reserve where there are uncontacted Awa Guaja.

In September 1985 a Government working group recommended that 276,000 hectares be demarcated as reserve for the Awa - this was never carried out. Instead, in March 1988 former President Sarney created the Gurupi Biological Reserve with 341,650 hectares (decree no. 95614). No mention was made of the Indians. According to FUNAI personnel much of the forest has been invaded and destroyed by loggers and farmers.

In May 1988 through a decree (Portaria Interministerial no. 76) 147,000 hectares was declared to be of permanent possession of the Awa people and to be demarcated by FUNAI. Powerful forces, in the form of 36 cattle ranchers who claimed 111,000 hectares of Awa land opposed this so that on 8 September decree no. 158 reduced the Awa area by 60% to a mere 65,000 hectares.

In June 1992 a FUNAI working group restudied the question and recommended that 118,000 hectares be demarcated. On 27 July in Decree 373 the Minister of Justice declared to the area to be of permanent possession of the Awa and authorized the demarcation.

CVRD has consistently blocked the \$US 600,000 which it holds from the World Bank for the demarcation of both the Awa and Krikati reserves.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the words of a local NGO representative who has worked in with Indian tribes in the Carajas area for over a decade "The Progressive and massive occupation of hundreds and hundreds of hectares of Awa Guaja territory is provoking a tragic bewilderment in the Indians socio-cultural structure. The occupation and reduction of their original territory by invaders is provoking constant friction even between nomadic Awa Guaja groups themselves. This is the tragic consequence of a socio-economic situation which is degenerating every day and which is opening the way for brutal violence: genocide, the destruction of the environment particularly the fast disappearing pre-Amazon forest with ecosystems which are unique in this world."

If all Awa Guaja territory is not demarcated urgently and properly protected, the last nomadic hunter gatherers in Brazil will simply disappear.

Survival International calls upon the Brazilian Government to implement a long term comprehensive program which guarantees the Awa Guaja their full rights and which actively tries to involve them in deciding their future and protecting their lands.

1. to uphold and guarantee the Awa Guaja's lands rights conforming to article 231 of its own Constitution.
2. to demarcate all the Area Indigena Awa as a matter of urgency.
3. to uphold the CVRD/FUNAI agreement which provides funds for the demarcation of Awa Guaja and Krikati land and for FUNAI's attraction and vigilation team.
4. to guarantee the survival of the uncontacted Awa and protect their land from invasion by creating a comprehensive network of vigilance posts and to finance these adequately.
5. to remove all settlers and farmers living illegally within Awa Guaja territory.

The Living Earth Institute plans to establish a program to assert the rights of these people supported out of the funds raised by the fund raising project described herein. The Living Earth Institute plans to conduct a study to determine which part of the land is best suited as a habitat for these indigeneous people as well as others in the surrounding area that may be compatible with this land.

AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL TRAINING FAMILY FARM ROTATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

Living Earth Institute, in cooperation with Rain Forest Preservation Foundation, proposes to open a school of Agriculture to train the needy farmers of the Amazon Valley. It is widely accepted that the earth has lost nearly one half of its rain forest in the last fifty years. This rain forest destruction has been largely caused by the poor farming method known as slash and burn. This method of farming destroys seeds, animal life, and releases large amounts of carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere. The school we propose, would teach the farmer how to farm sustainably, producing better crops in greater abundance on less land, while recovering some devastated land for fruit and nut trees.

COOPERATING ENTITIES

Living Earth Institute of Los Angeles, California Funding and management

Rain Forest Preservation Foundation of Fort Worth, Texas Coordination and consulting

Fundamazonia (Fundacao Da Preservacao Da Floresta Administration, day to day operations
Da Amazonia) of Belem, Para

University Federal of Para, Belem, Para Expertise and teaching

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Provide more and better crops for the small farmer.
- Provide better nourishment for his family through those crops.
- Increase the number of fruit and nut trees.
- Increase gathering of products in the rain forest in a non-destructive manner.
- Stop the cutting of the rain forest by demonstrating more sustainable farming methods.

PILOT PROJECT

Missionaries have successfully conducted agricultural retraining programs for the past 20 years. The pilot project would be patterned after these existing programs with the objective of creating a pattern of use that will ultimately result in replacing the current slash and burn technique of farming with a sustainable method of farming. The success of this program we believe will attract many other projects like this one. We can foresee large numbers of similar programs beginning from the expertise gained by actual operations. These programs could have profound results on the entire region.

FINANCIAL SOURCES

- Public donations from various individuals
- Grants from various entities and companies
- Agricultural Department of the Brazilian Government
- Sales of rain forest preservation deeds
- Eco Tourism *

RAINFOREST PRODUCTS PROGRAM

The rain forest is full of potential products. For example, medicinal herbs, oils, herbal cosmetic ingredients, nuts, that can all be developed without impacting the actual forest. This program includes the development of possible products as an additional profit center for funding of the projects described herein.

RAIN FOREST PROJECTS FINANCIALS

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$500,000.

The Living Earth Institute has acquired the 1,543,750 acre rain forest in Brazil for an initial down payment with a future payment owed to the seller on a percentage basis payable within a ten year period, non-interest bearing and to be paid on a per sale basis.

The \$500,000 required to complete this project will be utilized as follows:

1. \$250,000 — portion of payment due for land acquisition, land management costs, roads, preservation costs, biology survey study, land taxes and transfer fees. The land was acquired with \$50,000 cash, a \$100,000 note down payment and payments of \$2,500 per month commencing August 1993;
2. \$100,000 — production of informercial;
3. \$50,000 — start up and operating costs;
4. \$100,000 — marketing.

RAIN FOREST PROJECT PROJECTIONS

COST SUMMARY FOR 1 MILLION ACRE PROGRAM

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	COST	TOTAL COST
Cost of production (2 shows)	1	\$100,000	\$100,000
Package manufacture cost	1 million	\$6 each	\$6 million
800 number cost	1 million	\$2 each	\$2 million
Fulfillment cost	1 million	\$1 each	\$1 million
Set up fees	1	\$6,250.00	\$6,250.00
Shipping & handling	1 million	\$2 each	\$2 million
Air time buy on	24	\$40,000	\$960,000
Start up expenses	1	\$50,000	\$50,000
Administration	1	\$150,000	\$150,000
Operation	1	\$150,000	\$150,000
Land cost	1 million	\$12/acre	\$12 million
TOTAL			\$23,456,250

PROJECT REVENUE SUMMARY

Direct Response Revenue

One acre packages	1 million	
Projected Sale Price (package)	\$99.50	\$99,500,000
Shipping & Handling	\$3.00	\$3,000,000

Other Sources of Revenue

Fruits, nuts & berries		\$400,000
Palm hearts & rubber		\$300,000
Tourist trade		\$360,000
Seed Projects		\$200,000
Projected Gross Revenue:		\$103,760,000

Sale of the additional 500,000 acres:

Wholesale to corporations, ecological groups or individuals in increments of a minimum of 1,000 acres	\$25/acre	\$12,500,000
Cost of sale		\$7,500,000
Gross revenue		\$5,000,000

PROJECTED PROFIT SUMMARY

Projected total revenue:		\$108,760,000
Projected total cost:		\$23,456,250
Projected Total profit:*		\$85,303,760

*Profits will be put into developing the Homeless Children's facility, acquiring additional rain forest acreage, reforestation of burnt out rain forests and managing the entire project.

FUNDAÇÃO DA PRESERVAÇÃO DA FLORESTA DA AMAZONIA

RAIN FOREST PRESERVATION FOUNDATION, INC. (BRAZIL)

This non-profit organization is a Public Utility by legislative action and made a Foundation by the Minister of Interior. As such it is exempt from taxes. It receives funds from the USA foundation, locates and identifies available land, arranges for and purchases rain forests, and holds title to the land. They then identify, train and pay Brazilians to become watchmen for these tracts of land. Some of these watchmen and their families are allowed to live on the land, but are not allowed to destroy the forest. It is permissible however, for them to hunt, fish and gather forest products. The watchmen report any unlawful intrusion or destruction of the forests to the local state or federal authorities.

Present and future plans are multifaceted and include:

- Preservation of pristine rain forest
- Education of Brazilians to live in and use the forest without destroying it
- Reclaiming eroded land
- Reforesting land that has been reclaimed or recently harvested

OFFICERS

President: Joao Da Cruz Velloso, retired Director of Commissions for the city of Belem, Para, Brazil and ordained minister. 011-5591-231-0814

Vice President: Miquel Brasil Cunha, an attorney

Secretary: Francisco Ferreira Alves, retired Judge, in the city of Benevides, Para, Brazil, and seminary professor

BOARD MEMBERS

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