

MARAJÓ PROGRAM

SHARED VALUE PLATFORM ON AMAZON FOREST



CONFIDENTIAL

MARAJÓ PROGRAM: SHARED VALUE PLATFORM ON AMAZON FOREST

ABOUT US

Founded in Brazil in 1985, Pro Natura International ("Pro Natura") is a non-profit, nongovernmental organization that has been a recognized leader in sustainable development for the past 35 years. The Organization helped define the Sustainable Development model even before terminology was coined in the late 1980s, early 1990s, becoming one of the leading pioneers in the field.

Throughout its history, PNI has operated in the most challenging environments in more than 60 countries - consistently producing significant and lasting results in all territories it has operated. Along the way, the work has been recognized by several notable organizations such as: the United Nations, Mitchell International Award, the World Petroleum Award for Excellence in Social Responsibility, CNN / Time Magazine, Brazil's Ministry of the Environment, among others. Pro Natura's greatest strength is its ability to critically appraise - bottom-up - that which is specifically necessary for the economic development for the territories within which it works.

Pro Natura has learned that each territory is entirely unique and therefore requires plans and programs specifically designed and adapted to their realities. To achieve this, the Organization leverages its extensive network of relationships to identify and bring to bear the best capabilities and resources of the market to work in concert with the local community and its important stakeholders, to initiate and evolve the programs Pro Natura has specifically designed for the region.

MARCELO CARVALO DE ANDRADE: President and chairman: Brazilian, has more than 35 years of experience working in the area of socioeconomic development and implementation of sustainable corporate projects. In 1986 he founded Pro Natura in Brazil and is also a co-founder and partner of Earth Capital Partners, one of the largest investment funds in sustainable companies in the world. He is the only Brazilian figured as one of the visionaries of our time in the book "The True Visionaries of Our Time".

GUY REINAUD: Chairman Emeritus: Guy was Executive Director of CENTI Software from 1966 to 1973 and Global Executive Director of ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) between 1973 and 1992. Guy is known as one of the main promoters of Conservation and Agriculture of our time. He is currently on the Board of several international institutions such as Vigeo, IBI (International Biochar Initiative), IUCN France, Eco-Carbone, European Foundation for Sustainable Territories, JTS and Fonds Français pour la Nature et l'Environnement

FABIANE LUISI TURISCO - COO - graduated in Law from the Faculty of Law of São Bernardo do Campo, postgraduate in Contractual Law by PUC-SP, MBA in Business Management from Getúlio Vargas Foundation and Master in Management Systems, with emphasis on Responsibility Social Corporate of Fluminense Federal University - UFF. PhD in Communication for Development (on going) from Universidade Lusófona do Porto – Porto, Portugal.

FABIANO MACHADO - CFO - Brazilian economist with more than 10 years of experience in financial planning and analysis, feasibility study, financial instruments and structuring new business for the private equity and venture capital industry

TARA SABRE – Fundraiser: American, international strategist and with long experience in impact investments with a history of growing social enterprises and private sector development in emerging markets. Oxford MBA (Skoll Scholar) in Strategy / Entrepreneurship and NYU MPA (Master Public Administration) or International Policy and Management.

WILFRID PINEAU: Director of Pro Natura France – agroforestry expert agronomist, biochar specialist, with more than 20 years' experience. Project Manager and Sustainability Trainer at ISTOM in agroforestry course for 3rd and 4th year students. He has developed several agroforestry training and pilots in Africa and South America, including application of "Super Vegetable Gardens" and biochar.

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IMPACT INVESTMENT FUND

FUND MANAGER: to be defined

INCEPTION YEAR: 2018

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Brazilian Amazon Forest

FUND TERM: 15 years

FUND IMPACT THESIS: foster anchor economic sustainable and vertically integrated chains, improving income and food security of amazon communities

IMPACT MEASUREMENT AND ASSESMENT: collection of data made by UFPA and Erasmus University, assessment made by Madeira Global with proprietary methodology

TARGET SIZE: US\$ 5 million

INVESTMENTS INSTRUMENTS: Equity and Debt

INVESTMENT PERIOD: 3 years

DESINVESTMENT PERIOD: 12 years

TARGET GROSS RETURN: 12% p.y

TARGET NUMBER OF INVESTEES: 4 cooperatives

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 5,000 people

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 82,000 people

FUND MANAGEMENT FEE: 5% p.y., 20% carry

NON-PROFIT IMPACT FUND

FUND MANAGER: Pro Natura

INCEPTION YEAR: 2018

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Brazilian Amazon Forest

FUND TERM: 3 years

FUND IMPACT THESIS: foster education for youth, training for producers, certification and basic logistic infrastructure for the cooperatives

IMPACT MEASUREMENT AND ASSESMENT: collection of data made by UFPA and Erasmus University, assessment made by Madeira Global with proprietary methodology

TARGET SIZE: US\$ 3.5 million

INVESTMENTS INSTRUMENTS: donation (501C3) with tax benefits

INVESTMENT PERIOD: 3 years

TARGET GROSS RETURN: N/A

TARGET NUMBER OF INVESTEES: 3 cooperatives

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 5,000 people

INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 82,000 people

FUND MANAGEMENT FEE: 10%

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ABOUT THE REGION

The largest fluvial-maritime archipelago in the world, in Marajó the majority of the population lives in hundreds of isolated small communities and small urban centers. The region is known for its environmental and cultural diversity. Marajó has always been against the Brazilian economic growth of recent years and lives a stagnation of most of the productive activities, based mainly on the predatory exploitation of the natural resources. Of the 20 cities with the worst HDI in Brazil, 9 are in Marajó.

Despite this, in recent years there has been a significant advance in terms of forest protection through the traditional use of agro-extractive families and the formalization of agro-extractive reserves and settlements.

Sanitary sewage is non-existent in most of the territory, although the better structured municipalities such as Soure, Salvaterra, Breves and Portel have sanitary structures in their central neighborhoods. However, eviction (both domestic and public) is usually carried out along riverbanks, lagoons or springs. Municipal dumps, in many cases, also use these areas as clandestine garbage dumps.

According to paragraph 2 of article 13 of the State Constitution of Pará, "The Marajó archipelago is considered an environmental protection area of Pará, and the State must take into account the economic vocation of the region, when making decisions with a view to its development and improvement of the living conditions of the Marajoara people".

MARAJÓ ARQUIPELAGO

POPULATION: 540,000

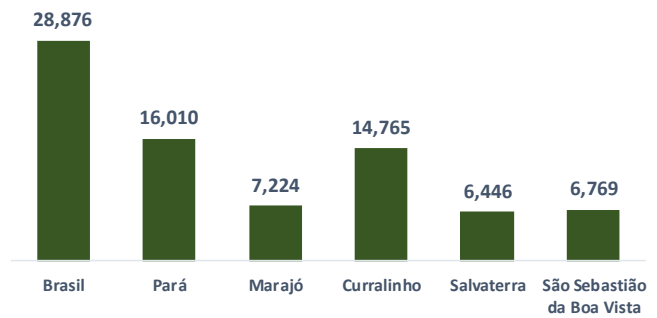
RURAL AREA POPULATION: 300,000

AREA: 104,140 km²

FAMILIES LIVING IN SETTLEMENTS: 27,000

PROTECTION AREA: 59,044 km²

GDP per capita (R\$)



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ABOUT THE REGION – TARGET CITIES

Currallinho: The choice of this municipality was based on its precarious economic situation allied to a social organization identified as more mature when compared to other municipalities of Marajó. The main economic vocation is the açai, with 1,100 tons extracted to a value of R\$ 3,960,000 (2016). Another extractive practice that has expression in the municipality is the wood in log, with 8,350 m³ to a value of R\$ 1,670,000. Currently 61% of the gross income of the municipality comes from the city hall itself. It is far from Belém, capital of Pará, about 9 hours by boat or 4 hours by catamaran.

São Sebastião da Boa Vista: In the 1980s and early 21st century, the municipality came to have three agroindustries of açai palm heart. The product was very exploited, even extinguishing large areas of açaizais in the region. Today, the municipality has only one palm heart industry due to the scarcity of raw material and the growing demand for açai fruits. The main economic vocation is the açai, with 5,168 tons extracted to a value of R\$ 15,504,000 (2016). In 2015, only 3.9% of the population (977 people) were formally employed, with an average monthly wage of 1.8 minimum wages. Only 3% of the households live with adequate sanitary sewage, being 5,050th in the national ranking. The municipality of São Sebastião da Boa Vista is 136 km, straight from the Capital Belém.

Salvaterra: Salvaterra is considered the main entrance to the Marajó, through the port of Camará. The main economic vocation is the pineapple, with 11.00 tons produced to the value of R \$ 13,530,000 (2016). The herd of the region includes 6,100 bovine heads and 6,530 buffalo heads, as well as modest amounts of chickens and pigs. There are other fruits of economic importance in the municipality, such as pupunha, açai, piquiá, sapodilla, mangaba, mango, murici, graviola, bacuri, guava and cupuaçu, besides the cassava crop, which has been gaining prominence in the municipality's economy. The municipality is 80 km away from Belém with daily departures from the Waterway Terminal.

CURRALINHO

POPULATION: 33,490

AREA: 3,617.25 km²

HDI: 0,502

ECONOMIC ANCHOR: Açai

SÃO SEBASTIÃO DA BOA VISTA

POPULATION: 25,904

AREA: 1,632.25 km²

HDI: 0,558

ECONOMIC ANCHOR: Açai

SALVATERRA:

POPULATION: 23,096

AREA: 1,039.07 km²

HDI: 0,608

ECONOMIC ANCHOR: Pineapple

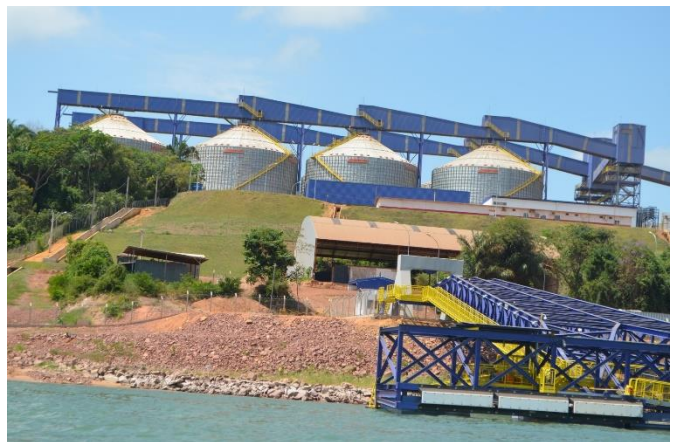
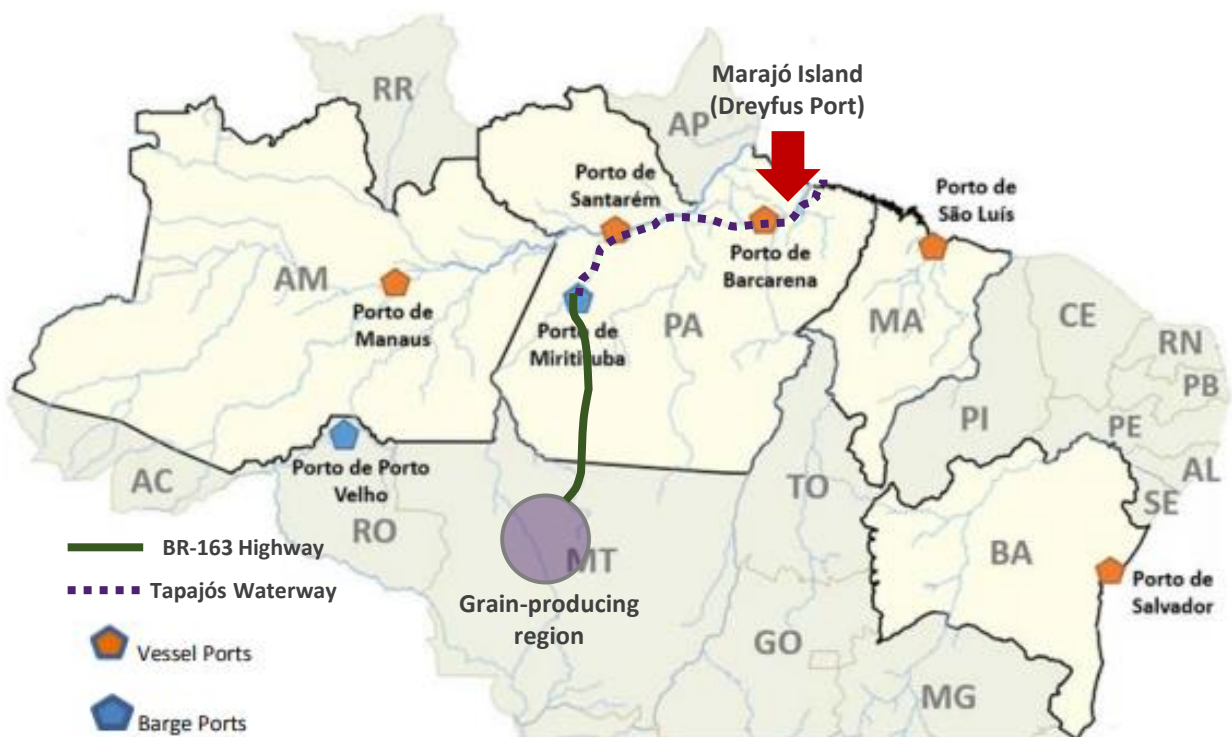


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LARGE SCALE PROJECTS: NEW GRAINS EXPORT CORRIDOR

The line starts running by highway from Sinop in Mato Grosso state to the port of Miritituba, in Pará state on the right bank of the Tapajós river. From there it goes by barges until the ports placed in Barcarena and, in the future, in Marajó Island. The logistic modal road-waterway created a new export corridor linking the Midwest grain-producing region with the port, and two of the main traffics is soybean and corn. Total demand on the corridor is forecast to exceed 10 million tonnes by 2020.

Most of the biggest agribusiness and food companies of the world are set up in the region. Bunge, Cargill and Dreyfus are investing in ports, vessels and silos to produce, transport and export grains to China, USA, Europe and Middle East. Dreyfus particularly is doing its biggest world investment in the last two years on Miritituba and Marajó, where the last has never received such amount of investments and is one of the poorest regions in Brazil.



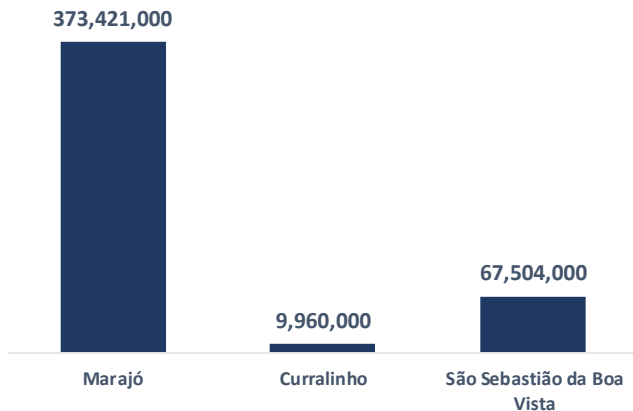
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TARGET PRODUCTIVE CHAINS

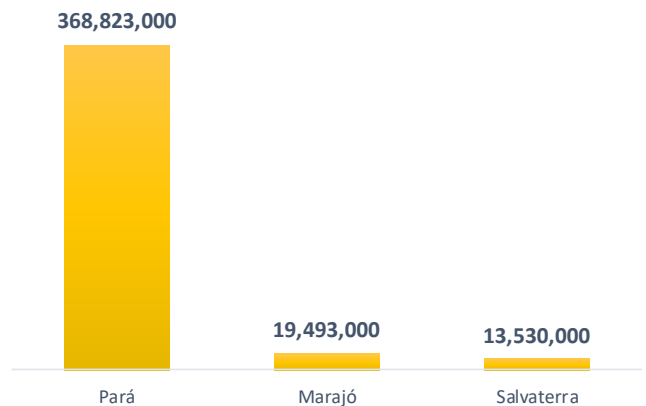
Açaí: Açaí is a typical crop of riverside communities and is an energetic food rich in protein, vegetable fat, vitamins (B1, C and E), minerals, fibers and anthocyanin, a powerful antioxidant in the fight against aging. The consumption of açaí was a habit of the Amazonian population and started to grow significantly in the 70's and 80's in the urban centers of the South and Southeast, and in the capitals of Belém and Macapá, where the migration of Marajoara populations brought the habit of açaí consumption. However, only in the decade of 2000 the açaí exploitation turned the great productive chain of the region. This is because between 2005 and 2006 logging companies were closed by the government, which resulted in the loss of many jobs and açaí has become the most important non-timber extractive activity in Marajó, which has guaranteed employment and income for the majority of the population. It has various forms of consumption, such as pure pulp, frozen pulp, in capsules, fruit bars and ice creams.

Pineapple: The pineapple is a symbol of tropical and subtropical regions. In Salvaterra, for many years the economy was concentrated in three products: cattle, fishing and the "coco-da-bahia". With the development of agriculture, the municipality started to include the pineapple culture as one of the main sources of the local economy. The pineapple produced in the municipality is of excellent quality with low acid content and plenty of juice. Brazil is the third largest producer of pineapple, with almost 1.5 billion fruits harvested in about 60,000 hectares. Pineapple is the fifth most cultivated fruit tree in the country, with an important economic and social role of generating employment and income. In Pará, 320 million pineapples are produced in a planted area of 13,429 hectares. In Salvaterra around 90% of the approximately 800 family farmers are dedicated to the culture, responsible for the largest source of income in the city. At the peak of the harvest, about two thousand direct and indirect jobs are generated, benefiting 10% of the local population.

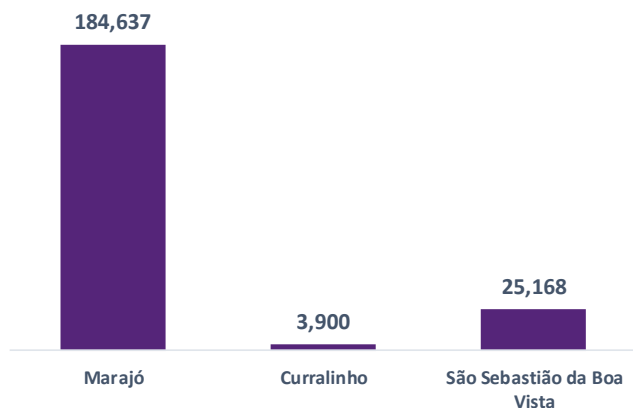
Extraction + Production of Açaí - Marajó (R\$)



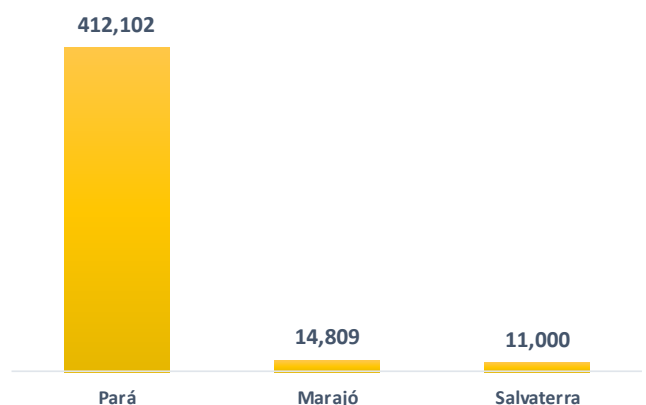
Production of Pineapple (R\$)



Extraction + Production of Açaí - Marajó (tons)



Production of Pineapple (tons)



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INVESTEES: AGRICULTURE COOPS

Sementes do Marajó: is an entity that has its origin in the extractive activity carried out by residents of the riverside communities along the entire Canaticu River in the municipality of Curalinho. The Cooperativa Sementes do Marajó is in a significant process of evolution and growth. It started from scratch in 2014, and today it has a small patrimony containing: 700 plastic boxes leaked and 600 paneiros for packaging of açai fruits, furnished office, wooden vessel with capacity for transport of 30 tons of fruits and a speedboat. and 2017 earned R\$ 850,000. It has an asset that involves a community bank in the process of reform, a community canteen, organization of four açai boarding ports, direct participation of 11 associations in the riverside communities, each with an average of 50 families registered, totaling an average of 550 families in all the extension of the populous river Canaticu. The direct and indirect impact of the cooperative reaches 1500 families.



COPAVEM: Founded on 2005, in São Sebastião da Boa Vista, State of Pará, COPAVEM is formed by members of traditional populations bordering the Pracuuba Grande and Guajará rivers. The objectives of COPAVEM are: to contribute to the generation of occupation and income through the organization and technical qualification of the producer, covering the economic, social, environmental and cultural areas. In order to reach the objectives, COPAVEM has as main activity the commercialization of açai fruits in the local and state market. In 2012 COPAVEM was granted funds from the Banco do Brasil Foundation and now has a small açai agroindustry with a capacity to produce 15 tons of açai and a vessel with a capacity of 30 tons of fruit. Today the cooperative has 24 associates who together have their areas with organic certification. In the coming years COPAVEM intends to reach the national and international market with the production of fruit bars and cereal bars, adding more value to the pulp, generating sustainable income and development. In 2017 it earned R\$ 280,000.



COOP ARUÃ: The cooperative of Marajó Social and Family Farmers congregates 26 rural *quilombola* producers in the communities of Boa Esperança, Rosario and Boa Vista, in the municipality of Salvaterra Pará. The group mainly produces and traditionally pineapple, which is now sold to local brokers. The group had its first collective selling experiences in 2009 when, with the support of the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of Pará - EMATER, it was able to sell the fruits directly to the supermarkets in Belém.

In 2010, the group underwent several capacities of pineapple management and diversified the production with the cassava crop for flour production. In the same year the Salvaterra Technological School was created where many cooperative producers had the opportunity to graduate and learn to benefit their products. However, there is still a lack of resources to install an agro-industry and eliminate the need to sell the fruit to the middlemen.

Today the cooperative counts with the support of SEBRAE in the construction of a fruit selection unit with the objective of launching its own brand of pineapple in the city of Belém through supermarket chains.

INVESTMENT THESIS - IIF

Implementation of the açai vertical chain in Curralinho and São Sebastião da Boa Vista: In view of the challenges reported in the diagnosis, the proposed approach is that the two agglutinated cooperatives working with the açai chain should own and integrate four links in the chain, from açai extraction to commercialization:

Açai extraction: the extraction of açai is part of the riverine culture, it is already a local vocation, but it still lacks three main issues: (i) technical training of the riverine in palm fruit extraction, mainly in questions related to the safety of the work, hygiene and equipment for packaging the fruit. (ii) use of wooden boats to collect the açai of the riverine families in the tributaries and in the own river Canaticu, due to the distance in which these communities are of each other. (iii) and finally, it is necessary to reform and modernize the ports of embarkation (warehouses where the acai of several families is stored, weighed and registered), computerizing the record of the production, verifying with precision the açai weight of each family and, through control systems and the installation of satellite internet, organizing this information in a centralized way. The açai-conditioned ports are subsequently transported to the factory via the same wooden boats mentioned earlier. Besides the implementation of best practices in the extraction, the project provides the management of the açai in order to increase the productivity of the palm trees.

Açai processing: the great aggregation of açai value happens in the processing of the fruit and its transformation into frozen pulp, which can be consumed directly or turn into raw material for other products, like bars and sorbet. This chain link is the main demand presented by the Sementes do Marajó cooperative, which faces serious challenges related to the price of açai sold to other factories or middlemen. The owner of the factory, the strongest link in the price negotiation with the extractivists, generally buys at a very low price during the açai harvest, period of greater supply, and sells pulp production gradually, part of the harvest and part in the off season, when prices usually rise.

As Curralinho and São Sebastião are away from the consumer centers, or the açai is sold for the price demanding or will lose the production, since the açai in natura spoils quickly. Therefore, the solution found is the implantation of agroindustries in these two cities. São Sebastião already has agroindustry installed, owned by COPAVEM, in this case we propose the installation of a new industrial building measuring 250 m² to produce fruit and cereal bars with native fruits such as açai, cupuaçu, buriti and bacuri, where a production of 6,000 bars per hour is estimated. COPAVEM inaugurates its fruit processing unit in 2018, which will depolarize more than 3 tons of hourly pulp, and the strategy will transform at least 30% of the production of pulp into bars. In Curralinho will be built an agroindustry with capacity for 771.4 kg of pulp / hour. This plant will be designed to be able to produce pulp and sorbet. In addition to adding value through the processing of the fruit, it is foreseen in the proposal to obtain certifications attesting to the quality of the product, as well as organic production, thus reaching the foreign market, which is in rapid expansion.

Logistics of frozen pulp (transport and storage): this is one of the most sensitive links in the chain, since one of the great factors of loss of competitiveness of the açai marajoara is exactly the high logistical costs due to the distance and the rapid perishability of the fruit. In addition to the wooden boats and the ports, which will meet the demands of the riverside and transport of the açai in natura, there is the bottleneck in the transport and storage of the frozen pulp. To address this issue, the present proposal provides for the acquisition of a ferry with a refrigerated room and capacity to transport both cargo and people from the island to the mainland (Belém and Vila do Conde) and the leasing of a cold storage warehouse on the mainland, where part of the production could be stockpiled and sold in the off-season, thus capturing a significantly higher price for the cooperative.

Processing of other tropical fruits: the factories will be able to process other tropical fruits, such as cupuaçu, pineapple, buriti and cashew which have harvests in periods other than the açai.

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INVESTMENT THESIS - IIF

implementation of SAF in Salvaterra with agroindustry of dehydrated fruits: From the conclusion that the pineapple is the main product of the municipality and there is no agricultural industry to benefit you in Salvaterra, it is proposed the implementation of a pineapple plant and other dried fruits with expansion of agricultural production through AFS.

Fruit Processing and Deployment of SAFs: Coop Aruãs mainly produces and traditionally pineapple selling them to region brokers. The group had its first collective selling experiences in 2009 when, with support from the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of Pará - EMATER, it was able to sell the fruits directly to the supermarkets in Belém. In 2010 the group underwent several management training pineapple and diversified production with cassava for flour production. In the same year the Salvaterra Technological School was created where many cooperative producers had the opportunity to graduate and learn to benefit their products. However, despite being the second largest pineapple producer in the state, Salvaterra still does not have a processing agro-industry, earmarking its fruits to capital Belém.

In view of this, the cooperative aims to set up a processing industry with the objective of dehydrating the region's fruits such as pineapple, mango, bacuri, cupuaçu and cashew. To this end, in addition to agroindustry, the group should expand agricultural production through the installation of SAFs, consorting the following species:

Model 1 - Pineapple, cupuaçu, açaí, cashew, and forest essence

Model 2 - Pineapple, açaí, mango, Biribá and forest essence

Model 3 - Pineapple, biribá, abil, pupunha palm and forest essence

Financial exit: The investors will start with 83% of the shares, for 100% of the capex, while the coops will start with 10% of the shares. With its dividends, the cooperatives will buy gradually the investor's shares considering the cost of acquisition adjusted by 12% p.y. in 10 to 12 years the cooperatives will give full exit to the investors. Meanwhile, besides the revenue from the share sales, the investors will receive dividends as well.

Operational and management exit - the creation of the Union of Cooperatives: the objective is to strengthen social cohesion and increase the scale of production, reinforcing the position of cooperatives in the marketing of production with wholesale and retail, as well as being a forum where issues common to all cooperatives can be debated. As our approach is always "bottom-up", communities will define the exact rules of governance, ie, which topics will be deliberated in the central and which will be decided by each cooperative separately. During the first three years the non-profit program will be managed by Pro Natura. After this period, the Union of Cooperatives will assume the initiatives, where 3% of the revenues of the factories will be reverted to maintain a management structure common to the cooperatives. The Union of Cooperative would also have the autonomy, capacity and mandate to raise additional resources both through other calls for proposals, public notices, and access to banks, bilateral and multilateral institutions.



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INVESTMENT THESIS - IIF

Biochar: "Biochar can solve three or four crucial crises at once: the climate change crisis, the energy crisis, and food and water crises, because putting biochar in the soil not only fertilizes it but also helps to retain water" Tim Flannery, Australian naturalist and explorer.

Biochar is produced from heating the biomass in the absence of oxygen, at temperatures around 300 to 500 ° C. The purpose of this technology is to change the physical and chemical characteristics of the biomass, making it structurally more stable from the new carbon bonds that form, similar to graphite. When it is produced, about 30% of its biomass is converted into coal, and the other part into gas and synthesis oil that can be burned to generate electricity. Currently, biochar utilization in the agricultural sector is prominent because of its potential to increase crop productivity and promote savings in fertilizer use. In addition, it promotes a reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases by the soil, sinking carbon in the soil for periods much longer than the natural carbon cycle. Amazonian soils are generally characterized as very poor, having sandy consistency and very low fertility. However, in contrast to this, it was found in the Amazon region dark spots in the soil that presented good fertility. These soils were classified with "Black earth of Indian", presenting large amounts of carbon and nutrients. The most interesting is how the bio-carbon produced hundreds of years ago remained stable in soil, significantly improving the fertility of these areas to this day. Basically, the intense presence of carbon in the soil contributes to the development of plant roots, as they improve the retention of water in the soil, the availability of nutrients and creates an environment conducive to a healthy microbiological development.



Carbochar-1: Carbochar-1 is a proprietary machine that Pro Natura started developing in 1999 and has improved ever since. It has an average biochar production capacity of 40 kg per hour, depending on the biomass used. For electrical consumption only 7 kW and 15 to 25 liters of fuel for preheating is needed. This model can be embedded on a trailer in order to be easily moved from site to a site with a tractor or a truck.

The machine will be installed next to the Currealinho's açai factory and will use as biomass the stones of açai, which can represent more than 70% of the fruit. Nowadays these seeds are disposed on the river, on the streets or on the landfill, causing contamination and health issues. Besides the machine, the project envisages the construction of a shed for the machine, a storage for the biochar produced and a silo for the seeds. Also, the Pro Natura's agronomist Wilfrid Pineau, specialized in agroforestry and in the application of biochar in agriculture projects, will go to Marajó to handle training sections with cooperative members.



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INVESTMENT THESIS - NPIF

Training & Education – New Generation Hub: The New Generation Hub (NGH) Project aims to democratize the production of technology, culture, entrepreneurship and the concept and application of citizenship, making them accessible to young people from vulnerable communities. The objectives are: To increase access to technology, to include young people in the economy not as consumers, but rather as innovators and makers of our most valuable and powerful agent of change: technology, encourage the culture of social entrepreneurship, empowering young people about creating and impacting social business model strategies, and promoting social business as an option for productive inclusion. NGH is a project focused on democratizing and working on concepts of entrepreneurship, experimentation, self-knowledge, citizenship, innovation and technology with young people living in communities in Brazil. Through a practical methodology, students will map the main problems of the region and will be protagonists in the implementation of real solutions that bring changes to their communities. The network of implementers is formed by UNFPA, Tunnel Lab, Unitar and Yunus.

Training & Education – business management: It includes courses in Excel and financial mathematics applied to business management, management of cooperatives and entrepreneurship and a more specific course of economic and financial feasibility and financial planning only for those who are in charge of the financial management of agro-industry cooperatives. Moreover, a consultancy specialized in implementing agroindustry will support activities (with supervision of the internal team of the project) divided into 6 axes: engineering, for plant implementation, regularization (ANVISA and MAPA), operational, financial, marketing and problems correction. These activities seek to professionalize and make the factory surplus in the short term, generating dividends for investors and cooperatives.

Training & Education – rural extension and best practices: It provides for the training of communities in agroextractive best practices, including, but not limited to: workshops, agricultural technicians with exclusive dedication to the project, best practices in the extraction, packaging and transport of fruits, in the production of pineapple and SAF and in procedures and necessary controls before hiring a certifier.

Distribution and Storage: It envisages the remodeling and equipping of river ports used by the *ribeirinhos* to store and control the production of açai in natura. Today they are in poor condition and needs urgent refurbishments. In addition, the project will provide vehicles for management support and common use, such as pick-ups, motorbikes and speedboats.

Certification: besides the training It foresees the contracting of certifier for organic certification of the production of the 4 clusters (both of the fruit and of the manufactured products) during the 3 years of the project. This certification considers that the products can be exported to the United States, Europe and Japan.

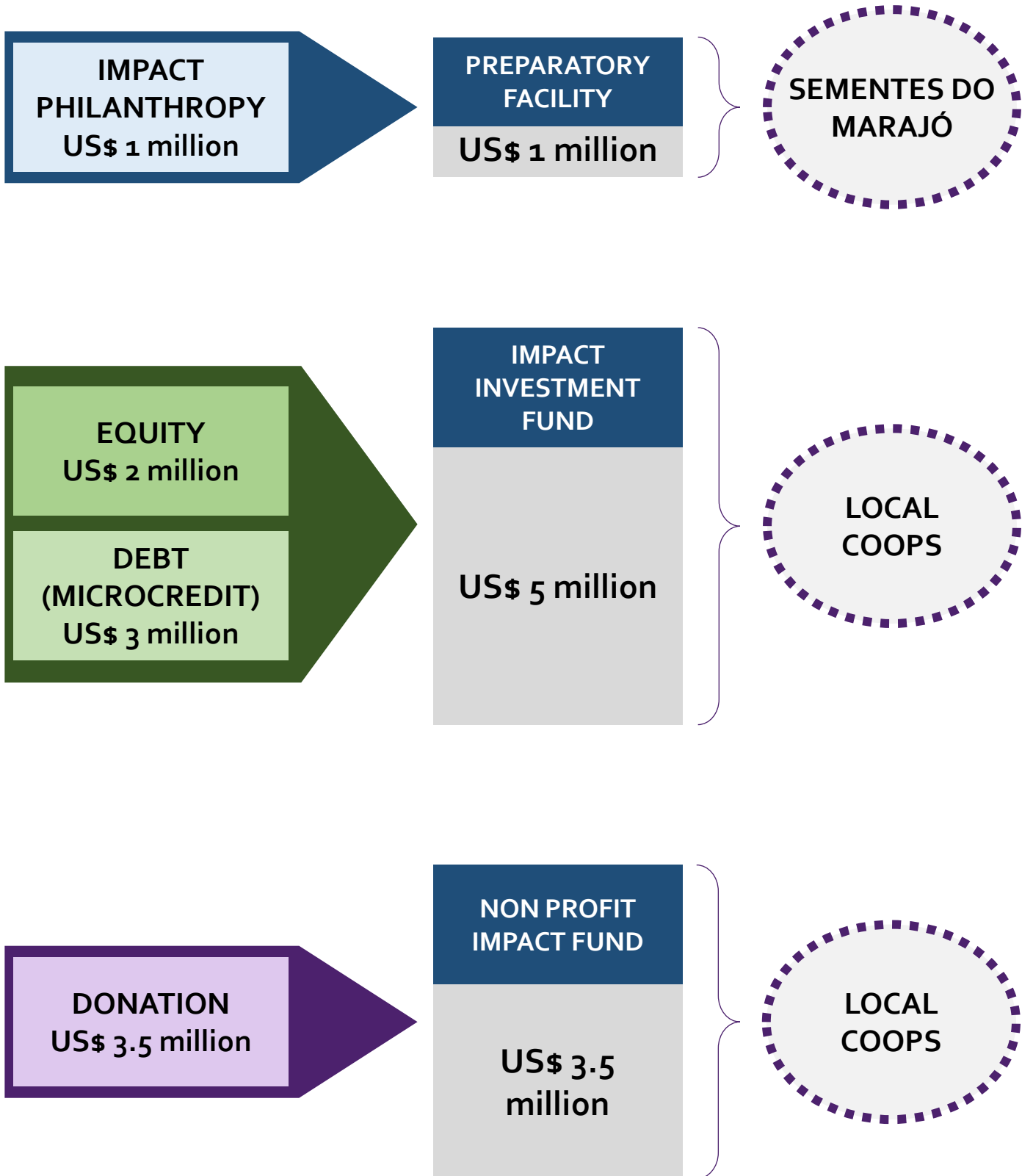
Monitoring & measurement: Within the scope of this project, the Pará federal University (UFPA) researchers team will work in partnership with the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of Erasmus University, in the elaboration and execution of a monitoring system for economic and socio-environmental impact indicators of the project. It will encompass the measurement of project impacts from an environmental, social and economic perspectives. Furthermore, Madeira Global will assess the information from the universities with comparable ESG data, using qualitative research in ongoing reports measuring financial and non financial performance.

Communication resources: it encompasses electronic equipment for workshops and engagement meetings, such as photo and video cameras, projectors, speaker boxes and microphones, and a website and visual identity for Marajó Program



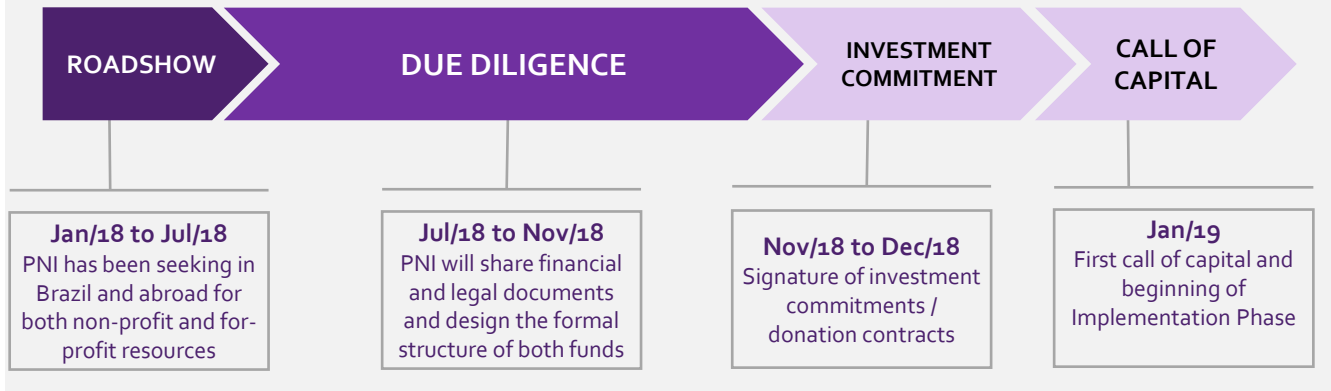
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INVESTMENT STRUCTURE – SVP MARAJÓ PROGRAM



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MARAJÓ SVP TIME LINE



MAIN PARTNERS



The International Finance Corporation (“IFC”), a member of the World Bank Group, is the world's largest private sector development institution in emerging markets. With investments of about \$ 50 billion in 2016, the IFC brings together technical know-how, capital and influence to help companies play a role in the global effort to fight poverty and foster shared prosperity. To this end, IFC only invests in companies and projects that, in addition to having the potential to bring financial returns, respect their Social and Environmental Performance Standards, which aim to ensure that local communities and the environment are respected.



The Federal University of Pará (UFPA) is a higher education institution, located in Pará. It is the best, largest and most respected university in the Northern Region of Brazil. Its mission is to produce, socialize and transform knowledge in the Amazon for the formation of citizens capable of promoting the construction of an inclusive and sustainable society.

Situated in The Hague, the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) is an international graduate school of policy-oriented critical social science. It brings together students and teachers from the Global South and the North in a European environment.



Pará is the second largest state in Brazil. Belonging to the North Region, it is the most populous federative unit of this region, being known for the extensive coverage of the Amazon forest and its natural and mineral abundance.



Moara Soluções Ambientais is a consultancy focused on training, technical assistance and regularization of food production activities, mainly community-based agro-industries. The performance ranges from licensing and registration, through financial management consulting to marketing, product labeling and brand positioning. We assist the food and beverage industry from end to end.

MADEIRA GLOBAL

We believe nonfinancial data provides valuable insight into a company's operations and bottomline. We saw a need for objective, independent reporting and a technology-enhanced ESG analytics system that was industry-, geography- and growth-stage agnostic. That's why our core focus has been to deliver unique datasets and invaluable decision making tools to our clients, ranging from private funds, holding companies, family offices and institutional investors.