SIGNATURA AGRIKULTURA ECO-TURISMO BAMBOO PARAISO FARM

INTRODUCTION

Bamboo is a great gift of nature. It is the one that bends, but never breaks. Bamboo is nature's way of demonstrating that true strength lies in the ability to bend with the wind. Bamboo may seem humble but its resilience and versatility are its greatest virtues. For all the abilities and messages that it carries, Bamboo is indeed the nature's messenger to man: resilience, versatility, strength, and endurance. A well-known proverb describes bamboo's growth as: "In the first year it sleeps, in the second year it creeps, and in the third year it leaps"; spending its first five years unseen underground, growing its roots before exploding 90 feet into the air within weeks. Bamboo has so deeply captured the hearts of those who advocate it, crying that if something cannot be done with Bamboo, then it probably should not be done.

On our planet, Bamboo is the fastest growing plant. Bamboo is not a tree, but a type of grass. Known for its rapid growth, Bamboo is a highly renewable resource. It is growing faster than hardwoods, and it was actually the first plant to re-green after the atomic blast in Hiroshima in 1945. Bamboo is stronger than steel. It is highly flexible and can withstand strong winds and earthquakes. It is also resistant to rot, decay, and insect damage, making it a long-lasting material. In 1880, Thomas Edison used a carbonized bamboo filament in his very first successful lightbulb. Edison's team experimented with various materials, testing over 6,000 plant species to find the perfect filament. They discovered that carbonized bamboo fibers possessed exceptional strength and durability, allowing the light bulb to last significantly longer. Around the world, Bamboo has 1,700 known species, withstanding various seasons and climates in remarkable resilience and adaptability.

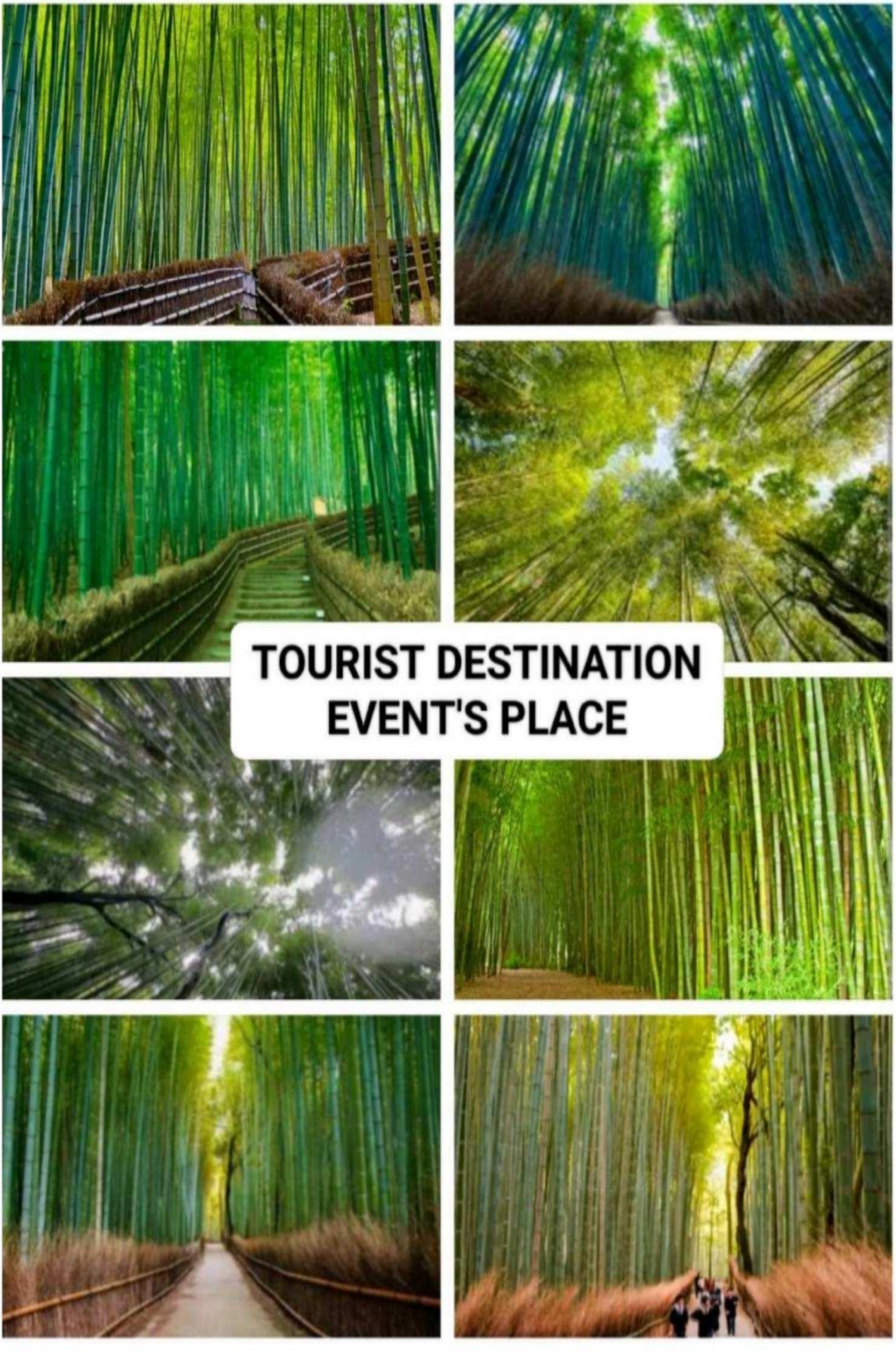
Now the Signature Foundation Incorporated in the Philippines, in its inspiration and goal to address and help solve our county's social and environmental problems, has adapted the bamboo plantation as its Flagship Program. The SFI looks forward to vast Bamboo Plantations that will give expression to the innate abilities of bamboo to heal nature at large, and give life to the inhabitants around, both man and animals. The bamboo slogan is: "Plant once, harvest after five to seven years, and keep on harvesting for 100 years without replanting." This is fulfilling not only a program, but also a purpose as when God took the man and put him in the Garden on Earth to work it and take care of it" (Genesis 2:15).




SIGNATURA AGRIKULTURA
ECO-TURISMO BAMBOO PARAISO
FARM

SFI
FLAGSHIP PROGRAM





TOURIST DESTINATION
EVENT'S PLACE

REFORESTATION

The Philippines is indeed facing a serious issue with agricultural land utilization. Overall, there's about 1.2 Million hectares unutilized land in Philippines. The Philippines has lost about 70% of its forest cover over the past century, leading to loss of biodiversity, and increasing risks of soil erosion, landslides and flooding. Philippine Forest decreased from 70% to 20% in the 20th century. Deforestation can lead to decreased water availability, affecting access to clean water for drinking and sanitation purposes. Rising temperatures and sea levels are projected to displace millions of Filipinos, damage coastal ecosystems, and impact agriculture. Sea levels around the Philippines are rising at a rate of 5.7-7 mm per year, higher than the global average of 3.6 mm. The Philippines is a biodiversity hotspot, but changing temperatures and weather patterns disrupt habitats, putting many species at risk of extinction. Deforestation threatens unique species, such as the Philippine eagle and tarsier, and can disrupt ecosystems. Flooding in the Philippines is also exacerbated by deforestation, which has severe environmental consequences. Loss of Water Regulation: Trees help absorb excess water, especially bamboo, regulating the flow of water into the ground. Without them, water flows freely, leading to floods. Soil Erosion: Deforestation disrupts soil's water-holding capacity, increasing runoff and flood risk. Increased Risk: Studies show that a 10% increase in deforestation can lead to a 30% increase in flood risk.

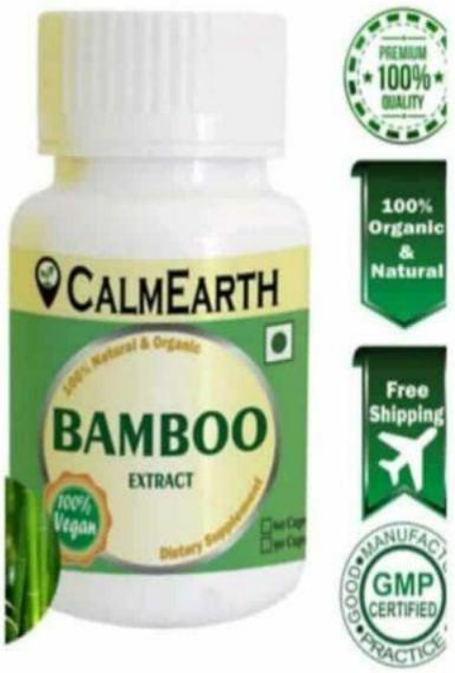
FOOD SECURITY

The Philippines is facing a severe food insecurity crisis, with approximately 44.7% of the population experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity between 2021-2023, the highest rate in Southeast Asia. This issue affects around 51 million Filipinos, making it a pressing concern for the country. MALNUTRITION: 29% of Filipino children suffer from stunted growth due to chronic undernutrition. FOOD POVERTY: 43% of Filipinos struggle to secure sufficient and healthy food, with the highest rates in Mindanao (68%) and Visayas (50%). HUNGER: 27.2% of households experience involuntary hunger, with 7.5 million families affected.

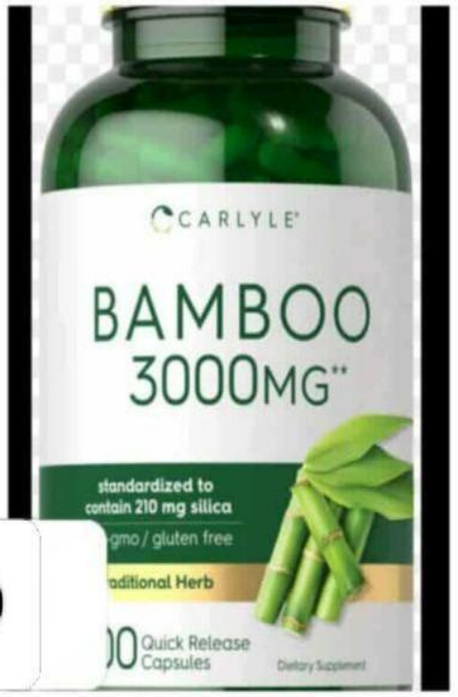

Intenson
BAMBOO
FLOUR
BAMBUSMEHL
GREAT ADDITION TO MEALS
KETO
LOW CARB
BAMBOO FIBER
GLUTENFREE - VEGAN - NON GMO
HIGH WATER BINDING CAPACITY
GOOD SOURCE OF DIETARY FIBER
100% BAMBOO
Ideal for keto and low carb baking and cooking, as an addition to cake or bread dough or to thicken sauces..
ZIMMERMANN
O FIBER
Extra Fine Powde
BAMBO
KETO FRIENDLY
Keto
FOOD
BAMBOO FIBER
FLOUR
100% NATURAL
Bambuttva
BAMBOO
FIBER
MODERN MOUNTA
baking company
BAMBOO
FIBER
ultra-fine powder
0g net carbs
gluten free
BAMBOO FOOD
groovyketo
BAMBOO FIBRE
FLOUR
Carb Free Flour Substitute
KETO friendly
ZERO sugar
LOW carb
500g
Simply Keto
Bambusmehl
fein gemahlen
+ Gratis Rezept
microingredients
Organic
BAMBOO
FIBER
· great for keto & low carb baking
· fine grind flour
USDA ORGANIC
GMO free
gluten free


CALMEARTH
BAMBOO EXTRACT
1lb / 16 oz / 453 Grams
PREMIUM 100% QUALITY
100% Organic & Natural
Free Shipping
GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE
GMP CERTIFIED


microingredients
Organic
BAMBOO
EXTRACT
Natural Bamboo Silica
USDA ORGANIC
GMO free
filler free
8 oz (227 g) Dietary Supplement Powder


CALMEARTH
BAMBOO
EXTRACT
100% Vegan
PREMIUM 100% QUALITY
100% Organic & Natural
Free Shipping
GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE
GMP CERTIFIED


BULK SUPPLEMENTS.com
ORGANIC BAMBOO
POWDER
500mg PER SERVING
250g WEIGHT
500 SERVINGS


CARLYLE
BAMBOO
3000MG**
standardized to contain 210 mg silica
Quick Release Capsules
Dietary Supplement

BAMBOO FOOD


BLESSFULL HEALING
ORGANIC
Country of Origin: India
100% PURE NATURAL
BAMBOO EXTRACT
POWDER


BEARS
ORGANIC
BAMBOO
STEM
POWDER
RAW FROM NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
CERTIFIED ORGANIC
USDA ORGANIC


Piping Rock
STANDARDIZED
BAMBOO
EXTRACT 3000 MG
CONTAINS 210 MG SILICA
250 Quick Release Capsules
Potent Concentrated Extract
Standardized to 210 mg Silica
Quick Release Capsules
Non-GMO and Gluten Free

LIVELIHOOD

Some recent statistics show that by April 2024, there were 2.04 million Filipinos unemployed, representing a 4.0% unemployment rate. By July 2025 unemployment rose to 5.3%, equivalent to 2.59 million Filipinos, marking a 3-year high. In addition to unemployment, underemployment is also a concern. By April 2024, there was a 14.6% underemployment rate in the country, representing 7.04 million Filipinos seeking additional work hours or jobs. By July 2025, the underemployment rate rose to 14.8%, affecting 6.8 million Filipinos.

ENVIRONMENT

The Philippines faces significant health challenges due to poor air quality. Here are some of the key Air Pollution-Related health issues. Respiratory Problems: Air pollution can cause asthma, bronchitis, and other lung diseases. Particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide in the air contribute to these issues. Cardiovascular Diseases: Exposure to pollutants can increase the risk of heart diseases and strokes. Premature Deaths: Air pollution is responsible for approximately 66,230 deaths in the Philippines in 2019, with 64,920 of those deaths being adults and 1,310 children. Reduced Life Expectancy: Chronic exposure to pollutants can weaken the immune system and make individuals more susceptible to illnesses and diseases. Realize that approximately 8,000 Filipinos die each year from diseases related to air pollution. The Philippines is also facing a significant garbage problem due to various factors. Rapid Urbanization: The country's rapid urbanization has led to an increase in waste generation, challenging the existing waste management systems. Single-Use Plastics: The widespread use of single-use plastics contributes significantly to the country's waste problem, with an estimated 163 million plastic sachet packets, 48 million shopping bags, and 45 million thin-film bags used daily. This is highly contributing to Environmental Pollution as improper waste disposal leads to pollution of waterways, oceans, and air, posing serious health risks to humans and wildlife, and also clogged drainage systems due to waste accumulation exacerbate flooding during heavy rainfall.

GREEN SPACE

Excessive indoor stay primarily due to Gadget addiction is a growing concern in the Philippines, particularly among students. The Philippines is indeed a nation of avid gadget users, particularly mobile phones. Filipinos spend an average of 5 hours and 21 minutes daily on mobile phones. 97.5 million Filipinos use the internet, making up 83.8% of the total population. Facebook is the most popular social networking platform, with 90.8 million users (78% of the population). TikTok has 62.3 million users, representing 53.6% of the total population and 64% of internet users. Messenger is the most-used chat app, with 61.8 million users. 14.3 million Filipinos shopped online in 2024, spending an average of 60,000 pesos. Mobile devices account for 55.9% of online purchases. These statistics demonstrate the Philippines' significant reliance on mobile gadgets in daily life, social interaction, and online activities leading to health and mental issues. Several Health Concerns primarily due to radiation exposure include Headaches and Fatigue as Prolonged exposure to radiation from gadgets can cause headaches, fatigue, and sleep disturbances. Cancer Risk: The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified radiofrequency radiation as "possibly carcinogenic to humans". Eye Problems: Blue light emitted by gadgets can cause eye strain, dry eyes, and potentially increase the risk of myopia or nearsightedness specially among children. Fertility Issue: Excessive exposure to radiation from laptops and other gadgets may decrease sperm count and motility in men. Sleep Disruption: Gadget use before bedtime can disrupt sleep patterns, leading to insomnia and other sleep-related issues. Behavioral Problems due to gadget addiction include Aggressiveness, mood disorders, and attention problems. A study among DLSMHSI SHS students found a significant relationship between screen time and behavioral issues. Another area affected is the Cognitive Skills: Excessive screen time has been linked to poor literacy and poor cognitive skills. Studies suggest that children who spend more time on screens tend to score lower in language and thinking tasks. Social and Physical Effects: Gadget addiction can lead to social isolation, decreased physical activity, and poor mental health. The addictive utilization of gadgets can fragment familial bonds, distort knowledge development, and impede meaningful social interactions.

SUCCESS PROJECTION

The project is a sure success because Bamboo planting and growing in itself is already hitting the very heart of the project: blessing the earth. In the instance of potential livelihood, some of the problems facing the community such as unemployment shall be reduced since some locals in the plantation area will be given work opportunities. Adding to that, the bamboo that will have grown on the proposed hectare of land can provide seedlings for the next plantation at no cost, while seedlings can also be sold to generate income to help the project's operational expenses or help the other foundation

TABLE: PROJECTED SEEDLING COST

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
SEEDLINGS	NO.	200 PER HA	P 50.00	P 10,000.00
			PER 1 HA	P 10,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 20 HA	P 200,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 40 HA	P 400,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 60 HA	P 600,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 80 HA	P 800,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 100 HA	P 1,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 200 HA	P 2,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 300 HA	P 3,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 400 HA	P 4,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 500 HA	P 5,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 1,000 HA	P 10,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 10,000 HA	P 100,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 50,000 HA	P 500,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 100,000 HA	P 1,000,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 500,000 HA	P 5,000,000,000.00

TABLE: PROJECTED LAND PURCHASE

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
LAND	NO.	PER ONE HA	P 500,000.00	P 500,000.00
			PER 10 HA	P 5,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 20 HA	P 10,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 40 HA	P 20,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 60 HA	P 30,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 80 HA	P 40,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 100 HA	P 50,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 200 HA	P 100,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 300 HA	P 150,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 400 HA	P 200,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 500 HA	P 250,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 1,000 HA	P 500,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 10,000 HA	P 5,000,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 50,000 HA	P 25,000,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 100,000 HA	P 50,000,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 500,000 HA	P 250,000,000,000.00

TABLE: PROJECTED LAND LEASE

ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
LAND	NO.	PER ONE HA	P 2,000.00	P 2,000.00
			PER 10 HA	P 20,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 20 HA	P 40,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 40 HA	P 80,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 60 HA	P 120,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 80 HA	P 160,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 100 HA	P 200,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 200 HA	P 400,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 300 HA	P 600,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 400 HA	P 800,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 500 HA	P 1,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 1,000 HA	P 2,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 10,000 HA	P 20,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 50,000 HA	P 100,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 100,000 HA	P 200,000,000.00
TOTAL COST			PER 500,000 HA	P 1,000,000,000.00

PROJECT LOCATION

Mountain of the Great I Am, Rangayen, Alamada, Cotabato (10 hectares)

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT

MR. GERMAN COLLADO, the SFI National Project Manager and National Overseer

GERMAN COLLADO
Project Manager National

THE LOCATION: Rangayen, Alamada, Cotabato

We have chosen Rangayen, Alamada, Cotabato as the site for our Bamboo Paraiso Farm plantation under the Signatura Agrikultura Eco-Turismo Program. Rangayen is a forest area that urgently needs reforestation and ecological restoration due to decades of environmental degradation.

Reasons for Choosing Rangayen:

1. Deforestation and Logging History Rangayen is located at the highest peak of the municipality and has been severely affected by logging activities over the past decades. The loss of forest cover has resulted in soil erosion, which contributes to river siltation and flooding in nearby lowland municipalities.

2. Soil Degradation and Agricultural Conversion Portions of the forest have been converted into agricultural land, leading to soil contamination from chemical fertilizers. The area requires rehabilitation to restore soil health and reestablish its natural fertility through organic and sustainable practices.

3. Watershed and Water Source Preservation Rangayen is part of a critical watershed system that supplies water to seven municipalities. It also serves as a natural water reservoir for Alamada, with natural springs producing potable alkaline water. Preserving this ecosystem ensures clean and sustainable water sources for future generations.

4. Biodiversity and Wildlife Habitat The area is home to various species of wildlife such as the Philippine Hawk-Eagle (Lawin), crows, monkeys, wild boars, and snakes. These species are losing their natural habitats due to deforestation and human activity. Reforestation efforts will help restore their home and protect local biodiversity.

5. Indigenous Communities and Cultural Preservation Rangayen is also home to the Iranun tribe, one of the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) of the Philippines. By restoring the land and providing sustainable livelihoods, we aim to help the community preserve their culture, ensure food security, and create a safe, thriving environment for future generations.

6. Environmental Hazards and Climate Resilience The area experiences heavy rainfall most of the year and is prone to landslides. Through bamboo planting and soil stabilization techniques, the project will reduce erosion, mitigate landslide risks, and improve overall climate resilience in the region.

PROJECT LOCATION

Transform Global Faith Ministries (TGFM)
"TGFM Marahan Sanctuary"
Maligaya, Sitio Marahan, Brgy. Marilog District,
Davao City (15 hectares)

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

PTR. ROY T. OLIVEROS AND PTR. ROCHEL G. OLIVEROS,
SFI Davao Project Managers

THE LOCATION: Marilog, Davao City

Reforestation in Marilog District, Davao City is urgently needed because the area faces several environmental, social, and economic challenges related to forest loss and land degradation.

Here are the key reasons:

1. Deforestation and Forest Degradation Slash-and-burn farming (kaingin) and conversion of forest land to agriculture have reduced forest cover in Marilog. Logging—both legal and illegal—has contributed to the loss of native trees and biodiversity. Reforestation helps restore forest ecosystems, prevent further degradation, and ensure long-term sustainability of natural resources.

2. Protection of Watersheds and Water Supply Marilog is part of the Davao River watershed, which supplies water to Davao City and nearby areas. Loss of trees leads to soil erosion, siltation of rivers, and reduced water quality. Reforestation stabilizes soil, improves water retention, and ensures a steady, clean water supply for communities' downstream.

3. Biodiversity Conservation Marilog lies within the Mount Apo and Bukidnon–Davao mountain ranges, areas known for rich biodiversity and endemic species. Reforestation supports the habitats of endangered flora and fauna, including birds, mammals, and native plants. It helps restore ecological balance and protect wildlife corridors.

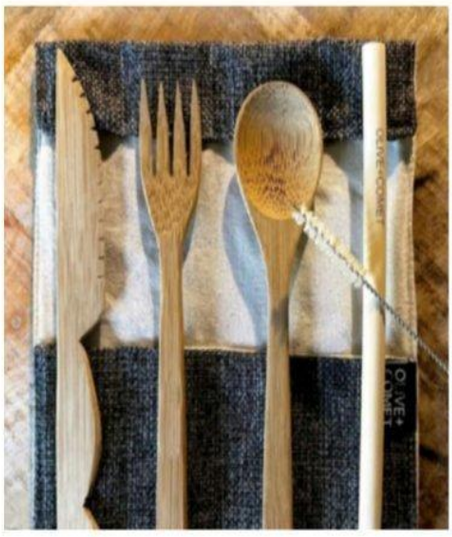
4. Climate Change Mitigation Forests in Marilog act as carbon sinks, absorbing CO_2 and helping combat global warming. Reforestation reduces the effects of climate change such as rising temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns.

5. Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Benefits Many indigenous and rural communities in Marilog depend on natural resources for livelihood. Reforestation projects can provide employment, eco-tourism opportunities, and sustainable forest products. Community-based reforestation fosters environmental awareness and stewardship among residents.

6. Prevention of Natural Disasters Deforested areas are prone to landslides, flash floods, and droughts. Reforestation strengthens slopes, reduces runoff, and minimizes the risk of environment-related disasters.

FUTURE PROJECT GALLERY

SIGNATURA KULTURA PROGRAM



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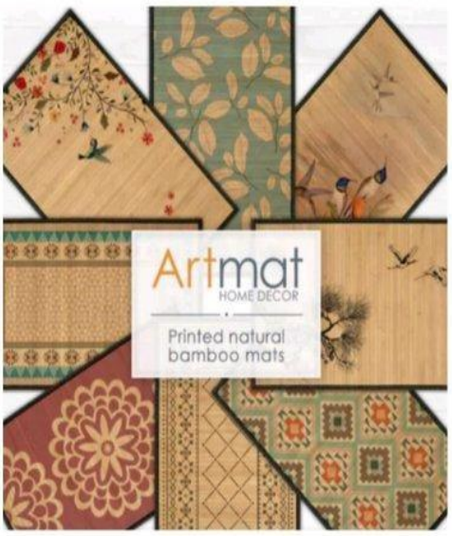

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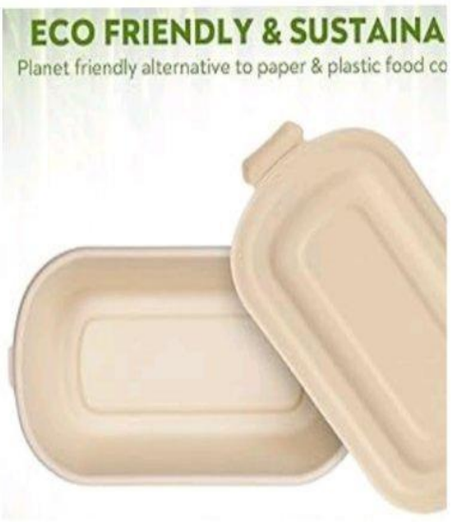

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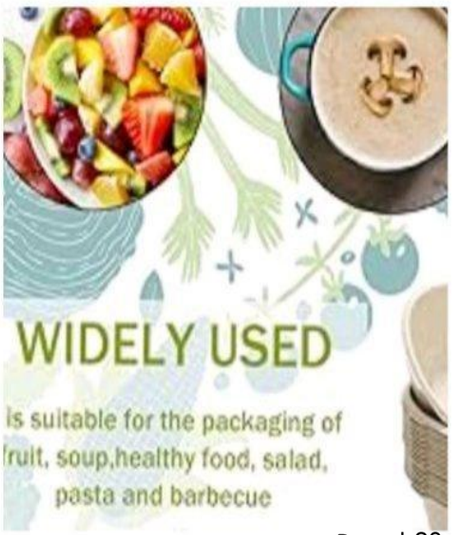

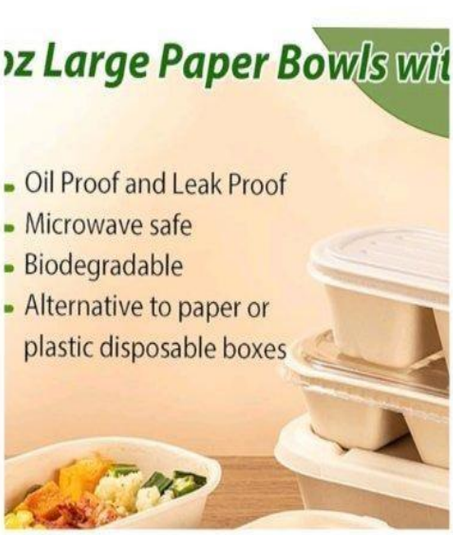

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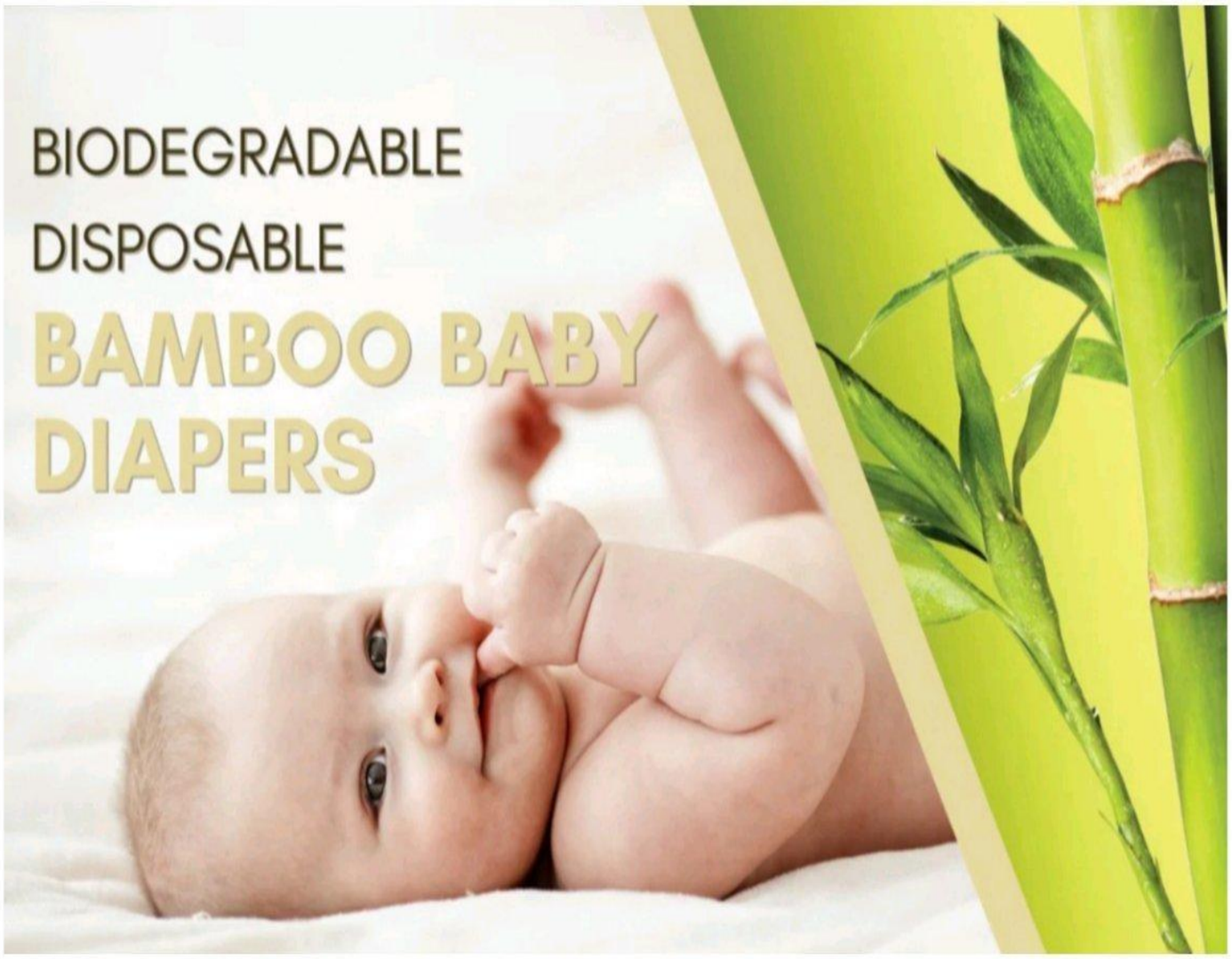

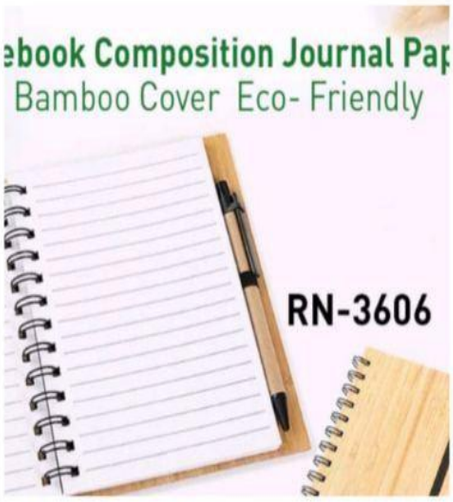

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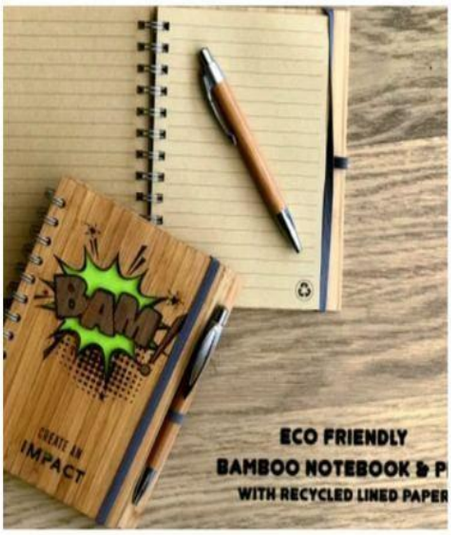
BAMBOO SCRAPBOOK PAPER



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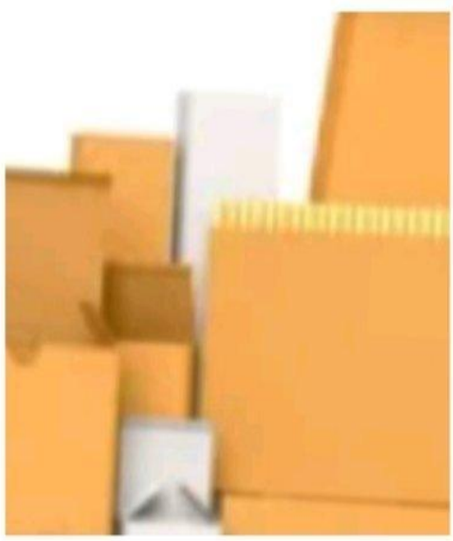


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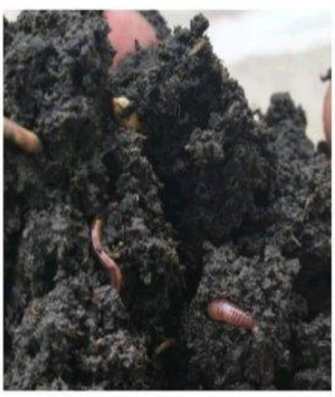

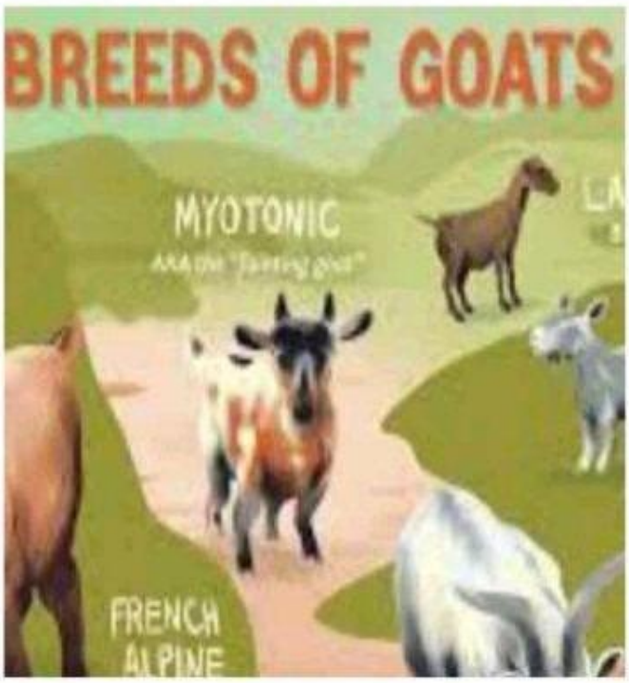
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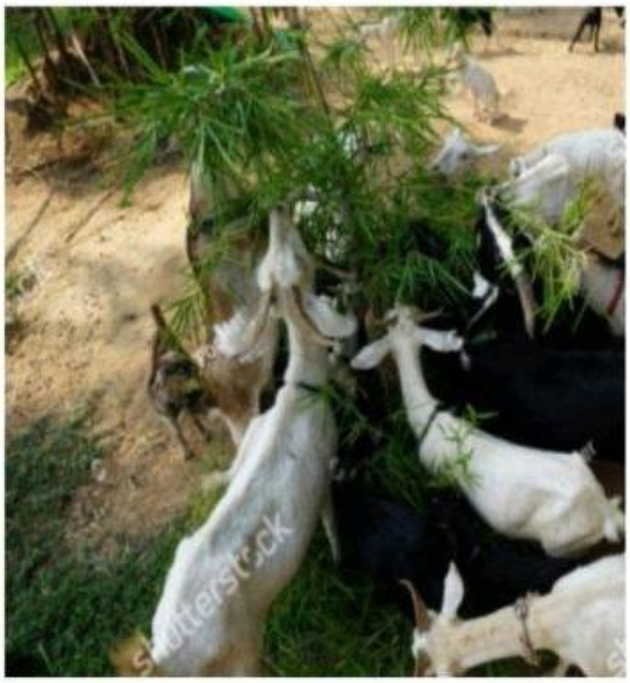
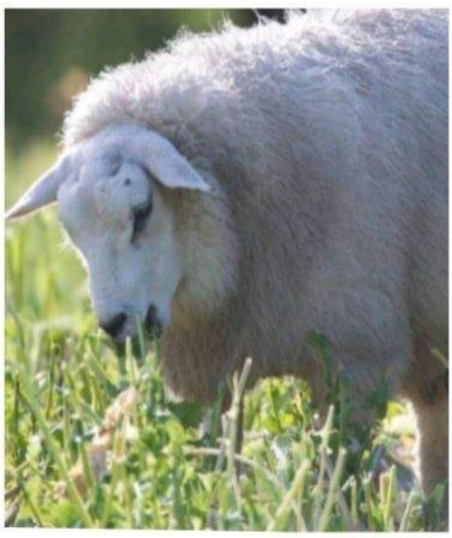



BAMBOO-EATING


BAMBOO-EATING



SIGNATURA INDUSTRIYA PROGRAM

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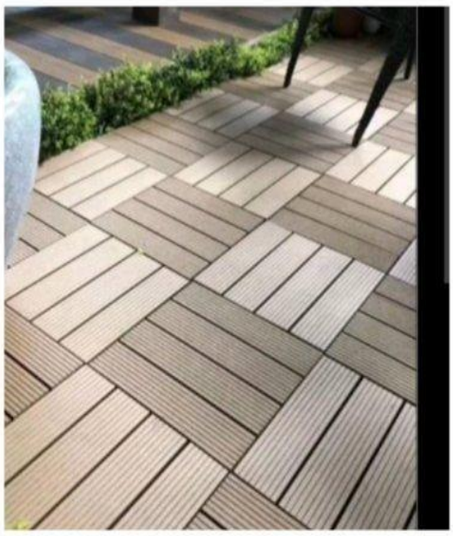

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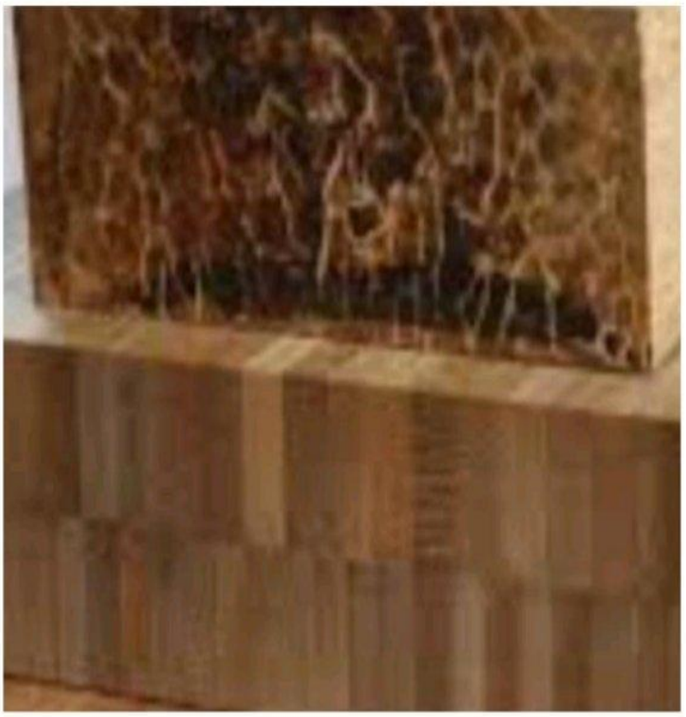




CONSTRUCTION







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