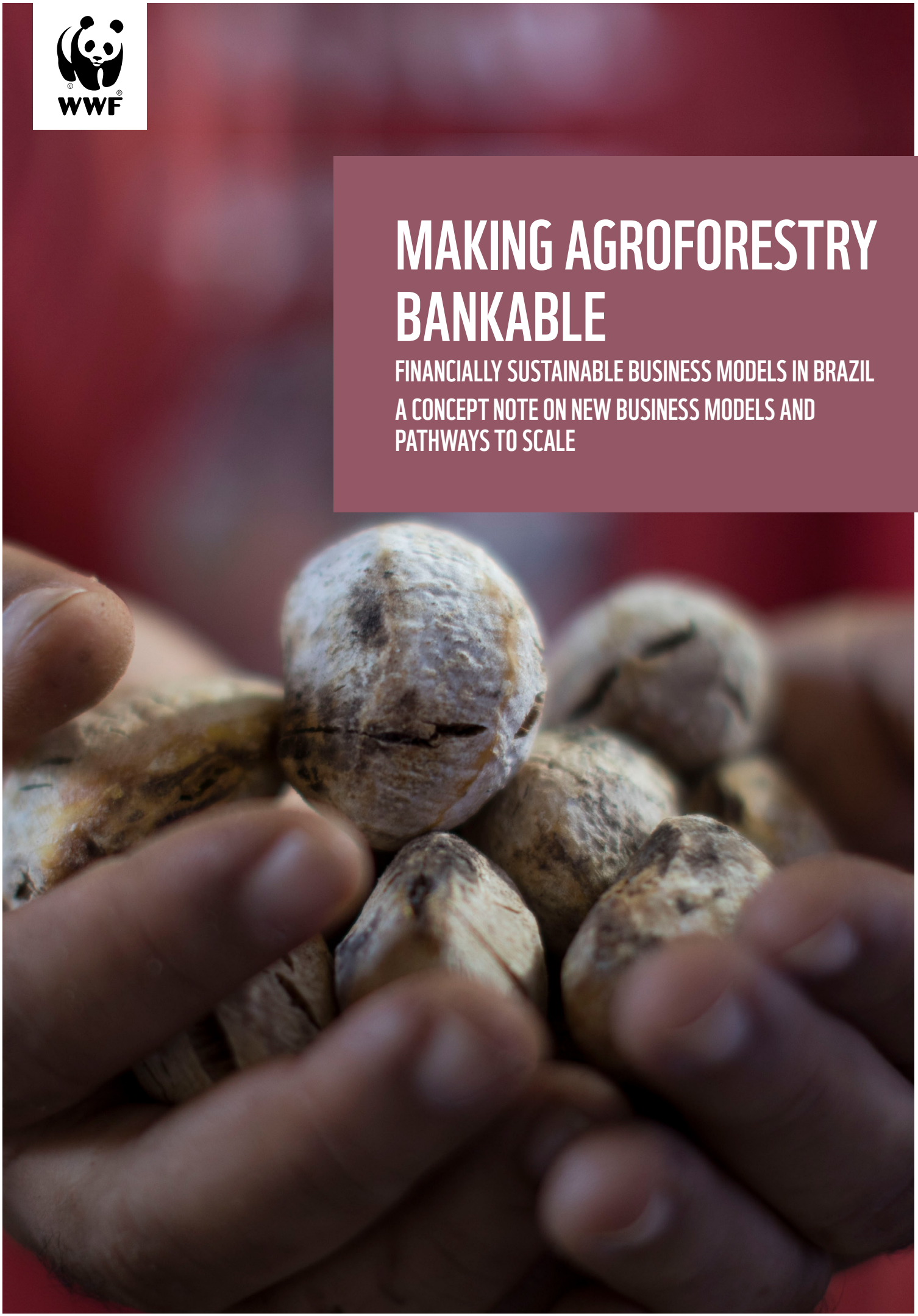
MAKING AGROFORESTRY BANKABLE

FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS MODELS IN BRAZIL

A CONCEPT NOTE ON NEW BUSINESS MODELS AND PATHWAYS TO SCALE





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The benefits of agroforestry are well documented. Combining native trees with crops on the same land builds climate resilience, strengthens food security, removes carbon, restores water cycles and soils, and brings degraded land back into production. This concept note does not set out to repeat that literature. Instead, it focuses on a more recent development: the emergence in Brazil of new business models designed to turn agroforestry from a niche practice into an investable, large-scale activity.

Brazil offers exceptional conditions for this shift:

- about 28 million hectares of degraded pasture directly suitable for conversion to agriculture;
- a national commitment to restore 12 million hectares by 2030, out of which 1million for productive restoration;
- a Forest Code that allows legally required restoration to be productive;
- leadership in two global commodities well suited to agroforestry, coffee and cocoa.

Yet agroforestry still accounts for only a small fraction of Brazilian agricultural production. It is held back by limited mechanization, a shortage of labor and know-how, a lack of suitable long-term finance and difficult access to markets.

A new generation of companies is tackling these bottlenecks with models built around efficiency, technology, economic value for landowners and bankability. These companies act as intermediaries between producers and financial markets, working with models that are financially self-sustaining and have strong potential to scale. This concept note sets out the key features of these business models and presents a practical example.

Their track record, however, is still too short for most commercial investors, and de-risking instruments are needed for these models to take off. Philanthropic and public funders can provide this de-risking capital and unlock private investment that would not otherwise flow. Global supply chain players and commodity buyers also have a role to play. By supporting these production systems, they can secure their supply over the long term and decarbonize their supply chains.

As extreme weather events become more frequent, agroforestry offers a way to build food systems that are more resilient, profitable for producers and attractive to investors in fragmented landscapes and degraded areas. This concept note aims to raise awareness of a promising market development, and of the fact that only collective and collaborative actions can deliver solutions at the scale required.



INTRODUCTION

Feeding a growing world population over the coming decades will depend not only on how much food can be produced in a good year, but increasingly on the resilience of the food system throughout time. Food systems are under pressure from both ends. On one side, they are increasingly exposed to climate change: global warming has already slowed the growth of agricultural productivity by about 21% since 1961,[1] and droughts, heatwaves, floods and frosts now hit major producing regions more often and more severely.

On the other side, food systems are a major cause of the problem, accounting for about a third of global greenhouse gas emissions,[2] while up to 40% of the world's land is already degraded.[3] The monoculture model has delivered impressive gain in outputs, but it concentrates risk: a single pest, disease or climate shock can wipe out a whole harvest, and price shocks in a few producing regions now spread quickly through global supply chains.

Building resilient food systems therefore means rethinking not only how much is produced, but how. Agroforestry systems deserve closer attention in this context. By combining trees with crops and livestock on the same land, they spread risk across several products and harvest cycles, buffer crops against extreme heat and drought, rebuild soils and water cycles, and store carbon, all while continuing to produce food and raw materials. Agroforestry is an ancient practice, but scaling it in a modern, commercial and investable form remains largely untested. Brazil, with its agricultural strength, its vast area of degraded land and its long agroforestry tradition, is one of the best places in the world to show that this transition can work. This report aims to contribute to why, for whom, what still stands in the way, and which business models can take agroforestry to scale.

1. WHY AGROFORESTRY IN BRAZIL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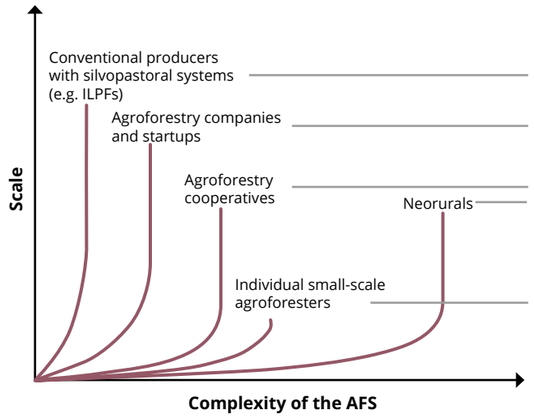
AGROFORESTRY DEFINITION

Agroforestry systems (AFS) grow trees together with crops on the same plot and are designed so that each component supports the others. There is no single definition of agroforestry, as systems range from a single crop under a few shade trees to dense, multi-layered systems with dozens of species. The right level of complexity depends on scale, the degree of mechanization and the target market.[4] The defining economic feature is driven by the revenues profile. Short-cycle crops such as cassava and banana pay in the first years, perennial commodities such as coffee, cocoa and açaí from around year three, and timber and carbon later.

Complexity of Agroforestry System (AFS)

extracted from “Relatório Agroflorestal” of CEIA, 2026.



THE BENEFITS OF AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS

Food security and climate resilience

Tree cover cools crops by 2 to 4 °C and keeps soils moist, making agroforestry an effective buffer against extreme weather. This strengthens food security for farmers who depend on their crops for subsistence or income. It also makes global supply chains for commodities such as coffee more resilient: in coffee, agroforestry reduces climate-related yield losses by about a third.[5]

Decarbonization

Brazilian AFSs have strong potential to remove carbon, both above ground and underground, although soil carbon present challenge to measure. This creates opportunities on three levels: companies can count the removals toward decarbonization targets in their supply chains (Scope 3), projects can generate carbon credits in some cases, and contribution to Brazil’s NDC.

Water

Trees roughly triple the rate at which rain soaks into the soil, which recharges groundwater and halves erosion compared with open cropland.

Recovery of degraded pastures

Brazil has about 177 million hectares of pastureland, of which about 28 million hectares show intermediate or severe degradation and have good potential for agricultural use.[6] AFSs is one of the options to bring this land back into production.

Biodiversity

Agroforestry can increase functional connectivity in fragmented landscapes, through better permeability matrix and stepping stones for birds and mammals move around of the landscape, that contribute for greater gene flow and maintenance of biological population and communities among habitat patches. In the specific cases of shaded coffee and cocoa, it hosts far more species than full-sun plantations. Intensifying them into monocultures cuts species richness by almost half.[7] A highly biodiverse environment also helps reduce the occurrence and impact of pests and diseases.

WHERE BRAZIL STANDS

Potential for scale

According to the May 2026 report from CEIA, Center for Study in Agroflorestry Innovation, estimates of the agroforestry area range from 1 to 11 million hectares, depending on the definition.[8] Most of it is traditional shade cocoa in Bahia and crop-livestock-forest integration. Modern commercial AFSs account for less than 2% of the total.[9] The room to grow is large: 28 million hectares of degraded pasture,[10] about 21 million hectares of legally required forest that rural properties still have to restore,[11] on top of the millions of hectares of existing crop lands that can progressively evolve to agroforestry systems.

Public policy alignment

Brazil’s national restoration plan, **Planaveg, commits to recovering 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030.**[12] **About 9 million hectares of this target lies on private farms, in Legal Reserves and riverside protection areas,**[13] **and there is 1 Mi ha target for productive restoration with highlight for agroforestry**. The Forest Code allows these areas to be restored with agroforestry, with up to half the restored area planted with fruit or other commercial species.[14, 15] Farmers can therefore meet their legal obligations while earning an income, which purely ecological restoration does not offer, except in case of carbon credit generation that requires a complex technical and financial engineering.

Coffee and Cocoa as flagship in Brazil

Most agroforestry systems are built around a cash crop that drives their economics. In Brazil, coffee and cocoa can play this role with a distinctive advantage: as globally traded commodities, they connect agroforestry producers to international supply chains and can therefore act as a catalyst for developing agroforestry across the country. Other products, such as açaí or black pepper, can also serve as cash crops.

Brazil is already the world’s largest coffee producer with about 35% of world total production, and as for cocoa, it remains a relatively small player but it aims to strongly increase its production, exemplified by the government’s Inova Cacau 2030 plan, creating an opportunity for agroforestry systems expansion.



Brazil is the world’s largest coffee producer with about **35%** of world total production

2. AGROFORESTRY RELEVANCE FOR DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS



PRODUCERS

Agroforestry offers three things.

Resilience

Improved resilience of production against extreme climate events, as well as buffer against water stress and promote the functional connecitivity for biodievrsity in fragmented landscape.

Diversified income

Several crops with different cycles and markets spread risk across the year.

Legal compliance

A rural property can restore its mandatory legal reserve of vegetation with productive systems, which turns an environmental liability into an income-generating asset.

INTERNATIONAL OFFTAKERS

Buyers of coffee and cocoa face two pressures.

Supply security

Coffee and cocoa supplies have both been seriously disrupted in recent years, and climate shocks in major producing regions now translate directly into price shocks. Drought in Brazil and adverse weather in Vietnam pushed arabica prices above US$4 per pound for the first time in February 2025, and dry weather and disease in West Africa drove cocoa prices above US$12,000 per ton in 2024, tripling them within a year. Scaling up agroforestry production of these commodities can improve the stability of supply over the long term.

Decarbonization

Agroforestry commodities offer a low-carbon sourcing option. AFSs planted on degraded pasture are deforestation-free from the start and can generate carbon removals within the buyer's own supply chain. This is the logic of insetting: investing in farms a company sources from in order to reduce its Scope 3 emissions. Offtakers with decarbonization targets, such as SBTi FLAG targets, can use this production model to help meet them. WWF's review of the "100+ SBTI FLAG targets"[16] shows that agroforestry is not yet widely included in the decarbonization plans of the companies that have set these targets, which leaves considerable room for expansion.

NATURE TARGETS

Beyond climate targets, agroforestry also helps companies meet emerging nature targets. The Science Based Targets Network's updated land methods now include the regeneration and restoration of working land, alongside no-conversion and landscape-engagement targets, all of which agroforestry on degraded land can directly support.

PHILANTHROPIC AND CATALYTIC FUNDERS

Agroforestry is a form of restoration that generates cash flows and can therefore attract private capital. Private investors, however, remain cautious about these new business models. This creates an opportunity for philanthropic and catalytic funders to co-invest alongside them and unlock private capital that would not otherwise flow, which multiplies the impact of every dollar they contribute. Catalytic funding can also be combined with public programs such as Fundo Clima or Ecoinvest to increase further the multiplying effect.

PRIVATE INVESTORS

Brazilian agroforestry projects can deliver significant returns for commercial investors, with a large market in which to scale and the opportunity to diversify agricultural portfolios over the long term. However, investable agroforestry business models are still relatively new. Until agroforestry becomes a recognized asset class, a portion of de-risking capital will usually be needed to bring early projects in line with investors' risk/return expectations.

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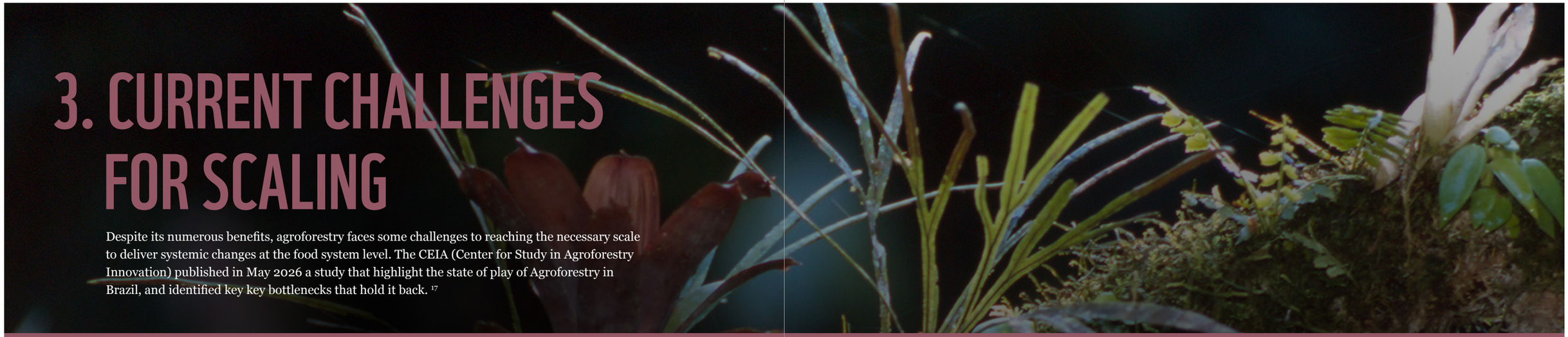

3. CURRENT CHALLENGES FOR SCALING

Despite its numerous benefits, agroforestry faces some challenges to reaching the necessary scale to deliver systemic changes at the food system level. The CEIA (Center for Study in Agroforestry Innovation) published in May 2026 a study that highlight the state of play of Agroforestry in Brazil, and identified key key bottlenecks that hold it back. [17]



1. MECHANIZATION

The more diverse a system is, the harder it is to mechanize. Conventional agriculture spent decades and billions developing its machinery and methods, and comparable tools for AFSs barely exist yet. Making agroforestry compatible with machines is key to attracting conventional farmers.



2. LABOR

Diverse systems need frequent, skilled work such as pruning, managing biomass and harvesting crop by crop. Labor is costly and scarce, and it limits how much area one team can manage. More broadly, to gain scale there is a need of strengthening the whole chain of restoration, including seeds collecting networks and nurseries for native trees, technical assistance, consulting, etc...



3. KNOW-HOW/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Agronomic, operational and economic knowledge still need more divulgation. Producers need trained technicians, planning tools and validated models to follow.



4. FINANCE

Agroforestry systems often supplement a producer's income rather than provide the main one, and lack of finance is a direct hurdle on expansion.[18] Standard rural credit is designed for single crops with annual cycles. Agroforestry systems need more upfront capital and only reach full revenues after several years.



5. MARKETS

Most agroforestry producers sell directly, in small volumes.[19] Many projects fail not in the field but at the point of sale, because of lack of buyers paying fair prices for steady volumes. Long-term commitments from large buyers are a key factor for scale.



6. DATA AND MEASUREMENT

Investors and buyers need consistent measurement of carbon, biodiversity and water outcomes before they can commit capital, but the diversity of agroforestry systems makes it harder to build a shared picture of the sector.[20]





Agroforestry in Brazil is held back less by its agronomy than by missing systems for mechanization, technical support and labor force, long-term finance and long-term offtake contracts.

Section 4 of the report shows how the new generation of business models addresses these gaps.

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4. THE EMERGENCE OF NEW BUSINESS MODELS

4.1. CONTEXT

Since early 2020's, a new generation of Brazilian agroforestry companies is pioneering innovative business models designed for scaling, tackling the key bottlenecks mentioned above.

Three of them, Belterra, Courageous Land and Rizoma, jointly created CEIA "Center for studies in Agroforestry Innovation", a pre-competitive initiative to share knowledge and promote agroforestry systems. Their collaboration within CEIA signals a maturing sector, with competitors sharing data and research to build credibility with buyers and investors.

By combining technology, agricultural and financial knowledge, these companies act as a bridge between producers and financial market.

This concept note highlights key features of this new business ecosystem and some possible pathways to scale them.

4.2 KEY FEATURES OF BUSINESS MODELS

Each business model has its own specificities in terms of preferred crops, system design and financing structure. They all rest, however, on a few common pillars that make agroforestry investable.

EFFICIENCY AND TECHNOLOGY

Agroforestry systems are designed for efficiency from the outset. The design takes into account:



the products best suited to the region



the expected impact of climate change at regional level



the system's effect on water infiltration and availability



logistic



mechanization, wherever possible and appropriate

Tree rows, crop spacing and species are planned so that machines can do as much of the planting, maintenance and harvesting as possible, which eases the labor bottleneck the sector currently faces. Digital tools for planning and management help optimize all of these components.

DESIGNED FOR BANKABILITY

Detailed long-term cash-flow projections are built into the design to make each project bankable. All the elements above are assessed through a risk/return lens. Combining crops with different cycles shortens the initial period of negative cash flow:



short-cycle crops such as cassava or fruits such as banana generate income quickly



perennial crops such as coffee or cocoa start producing after three to four years



longer-term revenue comes from native-species timber and carbon credits

The financial structure is also tailored to investors' expectations, with different capital layers for different risk appetites. It usually takes the form of a ring-fenced special-purpose vehicle (SPV) under a project-finance structure.



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ECONOMIC BENEFITS FOR PRODUCERS

By nature, agroforestry is a form of productive restoration that is directly tied to producers' activity. The cornerstone of the approach is that every project must be more economically attractive for the producers involved than the current use of their land. Several approaches exist for securing the land where productive restoration takes place:

Rural partnership (parceria rural)

The producer makes part of their land available for agroforestry and, in return, receives a share of the revenue from the sale of the production. Depending on the region and the producer's profile, the agroforestry company either implements and manages the system itself, or the producer operates it with the company's technical assistance.

Land lease

A more traditional lease agreement between the landowner and the company, which then operates the agroforestry system. The partnership and lease models share one advantage: they are less capital-intensive because they do not involve buying land.

Land acquisition

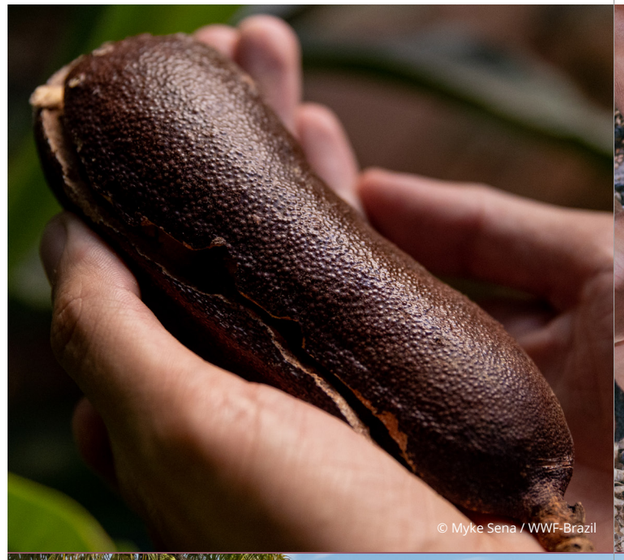
The company buys the land on which it runs its agroforestry project. This requires more capital, but it gives investors greater security, since the land can serve as collateral. Its value should also rise over time as degraded pasture is turned into productive land.

A combination of approaches

Different approaches can be combined. For example, an acquired anchor farm can provide the minimum scale and logistics needed, while other producers in the region join through rural partnerships.

Environmental Compliance

Agroforestry can also help producers meet their obligations under the Forest Code. Many rural properties still have a deficit of legally required native vegetation in their Legal Reserves and riparian areas (APPs), The Forest Code allows these areas to be restored with agroforestry, with up to half the restored area planted with fruit or other commercial species. Combining an agroforestry project with this restoration turns an environmental liability into an income-generating asset. It also protects the producer's access to rural credit and to buyers who require deforestation-free, legally compliant supply.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A further advantage of these models is that producers do not have to take on debt to finance the agroforestry system. The companies or their SPVs raise the equity and debt, so the debt burden does not fall on the producers.

ACCESS TO MARKETS

These companies give producers access to markets, relieving them of the need to find buyers for products they may not have grown before. Long-term agreements with corporate buyers also matter: they give visibility to the business case and an additional layer of comfort for investors. Guaranteed outlets reduce risk of the project and make projects easier to finance.

LEVERAGING CATALYTIC CAPITAL

The business models are financially self-sustaining: they generate enough cash flow to pay producers, equity investors and lenders. However, their track record is not yet long enough to give traditional private capital the comfort it needs. Some de-risking instruments are therefore usually required to launch projects and reduce the risk for commercial capital. These can take the form of:

- performance guarantees;
- cash collateral;
- investment in subordinated (first-loss) tranches.

These catalytic instruments are ultimately repaid, but they play a crucial role during this transition, while the sector builds its track record.

THE CARBON KICKER

Agroforestry projects are well suited to generating carbon credits. Carbon is, however, a complementary source of revenue, typically less than 20% of total revenue. It can still play an important role: carbon credits are a recognized asset that can be pre-sold or used as collateral to raise part of the large upfront financing needed to establish the agroforestry system.

4.3. A PRACTICAL CASE WITH COURAGEOUS LAND

Courageous Land (CL) is B-Corp certified start-up founded in 2022 and a founding member of CEIA. Its business model combines several of the approaches described above. A key asset is its digital platform. Within minutes, producers can obtain a free diagnosis of the agroforestry systems their farm could support, including expected revenues. This is a powerful tool for engaging farmers, because it offers them a concrete pathway. More than 1,000 farmers have registered so far, representing a potential pipeline of over 400,000 hectares. The platform is also designed to manage agroforestry operations, tracking efficiency and benchmarking performance against projected cash flows. Finally, the platform can aid in both capital and market access for the projects.



THE RORAIMA PROJECT

CL's flagship Roraima project is implemented by the special-purpose vehicle Courageous Land Roraima SPE S.A. in Rorainópolis, in southern Roraima, in the Brazilian Amazon.

Under this project, the SPV will buy 2,000 hectares of degraded land to plant agroforestry systems. The project also develops the enabling conditions for the region:

- a processing facility for açaí and coffee;
- support for a network of seed suppliers and nurseries;
- logistics routes

The project will act as an anchor farm for the region, where more than 50,000 hectares of degraded pasture suitable for agroforestry have been mapped. Neighboring producers will be able to join through rural partnerships and benefit from the platform and this infrastructure, creating economies of scale for the project as a whole.

The project has been approved for R$116 million (about US$23 million) of financing from BNDES's Fundo Clima. About R$224 million of purely private capital, in equity and debt, will be added to this. Fundo Vale acted as a de-risking investor for a substantial amount, providing blended finance structures for the seed capital and collateral.

A US$1 million recoverable grant from IDB Lab complements the financing and is focused on helping neighbors join the project, powered by CL's platform.

The project shows how private, catalytic and philanthropic capital can be combined to build a large, high-impact and self-sustaining productive restoration project.

Area: **2,000 ha** of **AFSs** on degraded land

Crops:

coffee **açaí** **cocoa** **native timber**

Total investment
About **R$340 M**

BNDES Fundo Clima loan
R$116 M, about 34% of the total

IDB Lab recoverable grant
US$1 M, "Empowering Communities Through Smart Agroforestry" (BR-G1032)

THE COURAGEOUS LAND AGROFORESTRY CAPITAL (CLAC): AN INVESTMENT PLATFORM FOR AGROFORESTRY IN ATLANTIC FOREST

The CLAC investment platform is focused initially on restoring the Atlantic Forest biome of Brazil through Agroforestry . the CLAC is a vehicle for funds to establish agroforestry systems on private properties in the biome. It acts as an intermediary between the financial market and underlying agroforestry projects , securing long-term financing that producers could not access on their own or would prefer not to take on themselves.

The platform connects projects with private equity investors, corporates and banks that finance capital-intensive agroforestry projects that produces carbon credits alongside coffee, cocoa and other products. It aims to establish agroforestry projects as a new financial asset class for investors. It will be able to finance not only Courageous Land's own model farm projects but also third-party projects.

By aggregating projects, CL offers investors, buyers and institutional partners a portfolio rather than one-off deals. These new business models are building their track record and investors providing capital that de-risk will be key to the platform's success.

COURAGEOUS LAND AGROFORESTRY CAPITAL (CLAC) | KEY INFO

Expected Hold Period
10 years with potential extensions (2-5 years)

Investment Location
Atlantic Forest biome of Brazil (80%), with hubs in the Southeast + Bahia

Target Size: $60 Million
Atlantic Forest initial investment opportunity with plans **to scale to billions** in subsequent raises.

Use of Funds
farm-level investments for the **planting and management of agroforestry systems, nursery expansion, processing infra, and land access** deployed through loans, partnerships, and managed operations

Cashflow Drivers
Crops, carbon credits, sustainable hardwoods
Sale of interests when the project development phase is done and the future cashflows can be sold to mission-aligned investors looking for de-risked assets

Collateral
Commodities/carbon and **associated contracts, equipment, land**

Four Investment Tranches
Equity/Junior, Debt/ Senior, Philanthropic, Carbon-backed Investment

Reporting & Transparency
Full live dashboard access through the **CL Platform** plus quarterly reporting.

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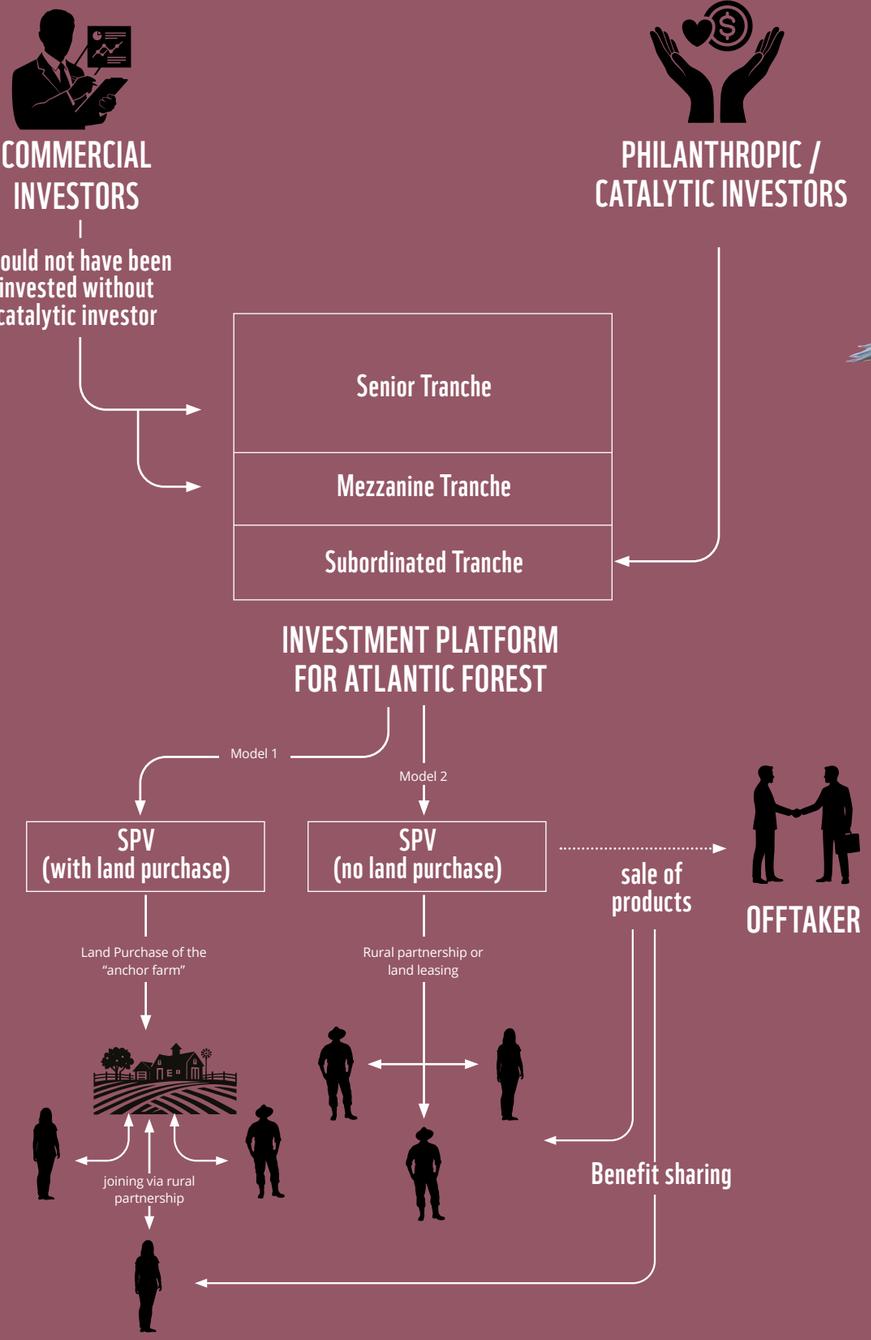
Below a simplified structure to exemplify the different kinds of partnership with producers and categories of investors





A COMMERCIAL AGROFORESTRY HUB IN THE MANTIQUEIRA REGION

Courageous Land already runs a 25-hectare pilot agroforestry farm in the Mantiqueira region. It turns out that this landscape is also a priority region for the FLR Hub, a global initiative led by IUCN, WWF and WRI with support from the German government's International Climate Initiative (IKI), whose purpose is to attract public and private investment and provides technical assistance for restoration.

It makes it therefore an ideal landscape to test a multi-stakeholder approach that brings together producers, cooperatives, local and international NGOs, and to build a commercially viable agroforestry hub. Beyond financial viability, this approach aims to maximize the social and environmental benefits through robust ESG frameworks and engagement with local stakeholders.

The CLAC investment platform is the natural vehicle to finance the development of this hub. Its success will depend on two things: an attractive and fair offer to producers, and a share of philanthropic and catalytic investment.

This collaboration shows how a business model can be developed through multi-stakeholder engagement and adapted to the specific conditions of a local landscape.

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5. CALL TO ACTION & CONCLUSION

These new business models offer an opportunity to take agroforestry to scale. For that to happen, certain enabling conditions need to be in place. Below are some reflections on the role that different actors could play.

PRIVATE INVESTORS

In the short term, agroforestry projects lack a consolidated track record, so de-risking instruments are needed to bring commercial capital in. In the long run, however, the logic is reversed: financing agroforestry can itself be a way to de-risk agricultural portfolios, and investors should increasingly treat it as a serious option. Short-cycle financing of monoculture crops will become ever more exposed to the risk that a single climate event wipes out a harvest. A portfolio of resilient, long-term, multi-product agroforestry projects, by contrast, can reduce the risk of the portfolio as a whole.

PHILANTHROPIC CAPITAL PROVIDERS

Philanthropic funders have traditionally worked mostly through non-repayable grants for direct support, such as financing technical assistance for farmers. This is, and will remain, an essential role for philanthropic capital. It could, however, be expanded into new forms of support with a much stronger scaling effect. By acting as de-risking investors in blended-finance mechanisms for agroforestry, philanthropic funders would fill one of the major gaps in the sustainable finance agenda. This offers a double advantage:

• De-risking capital attracts private capital that would not otherwise flow, creating a first multiplier effect.

• De-risking capital is repaid if the project performs as expected, so it can be reinvested in new projects, creating a second multiplier effect.

This calls for a shift in mindset, in which philanthropic money is turned into catalytic investment.

The same logic applies to public funders, including development finance institutions (DFIs). DFIs can provide cheap, long-term capital, but they are rarely able to take on high levels of risk, whether because of regulatory capital constraints or their mandate. As a result, they seldom act as de-risking investors themselves. They could, however, use part of the funds already set aside for their grant programs as de-risking investments, channeled through dedicated vehicles kept off their balance sheets.

FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Public policy has a crucial role to play in scaling agroforestry across Brazil, and several avenues are worth exploring.

First, public programs could mobilize smallholders to adopt agroforestry practices. Some states already run such programs, and these could serve as models to replicate them elsewhere. Engaging many small producers is costly for a purely private project, so public support here would increase not only the restored area but also the social benefits.

Second, on the investment side, what was said above about philanthropic capital applies equally to public resources. Public finance instruments tend to focus on lowering interest rates. This is essential, but these instruments could evolve to include stronger de-risking components with real power to unlock private capital. One option to explore further is dedicated public funds that could invest directly in the subordinated tranches of blended financial instruments.

COMMODITIES OFFTAKERS

Large commodity buyers also have a key role to play. Wider use of long-term offtake contracts would make it easier for agroforestry companies to access capital, since a contracted buyer strengthens the business case they can present to investors. Co-investing in agroforestry development, possibly via blended finance instrument generating a multiplier effect, can also be an efficient way for offtakers to meet their decarbonization targets and secure the long-term resilience of their supply. The new agroforestry companies are generally equipped to provide the level of reporting and data that companies need to support their decarbonization claims.

As a conclusion, agroforestry is emerging as a strong contributor to the resilience of future food systems. It produces food and raw materials while restoring land, storing carbon and buffering crops against climate shocks. In Brazil, a new generation of business models is showing that it can also be efficient, bankable and attractive to investors, which opens a credible pathway to scale. Agroforestry will only reach its full potential, however, through collective effort: producers, companies, investors, philanthropic funders, public policies makers, and commodity buyers each have a part to play in turning today's pioneering projects into a mainstream model of agricultural production.



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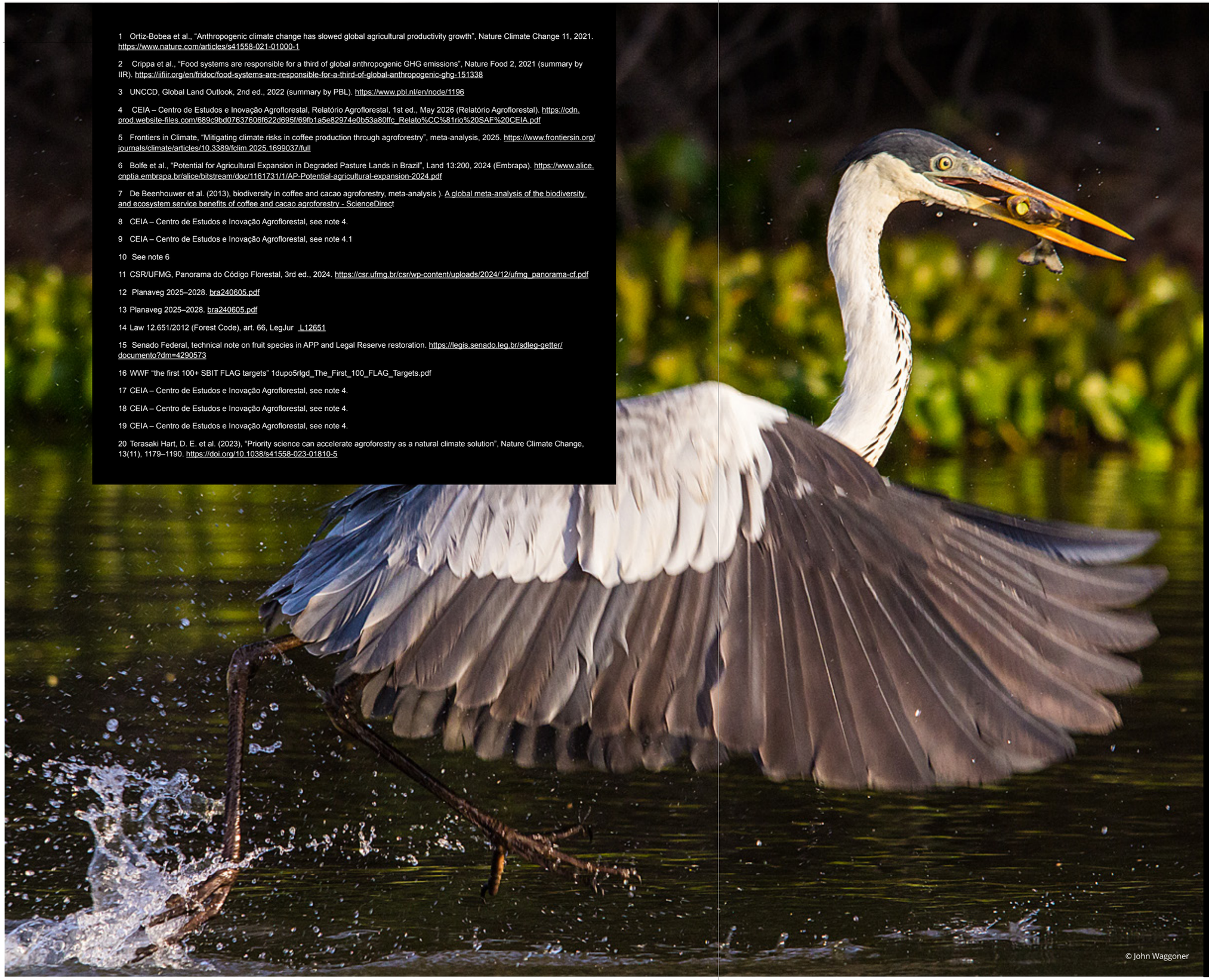

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