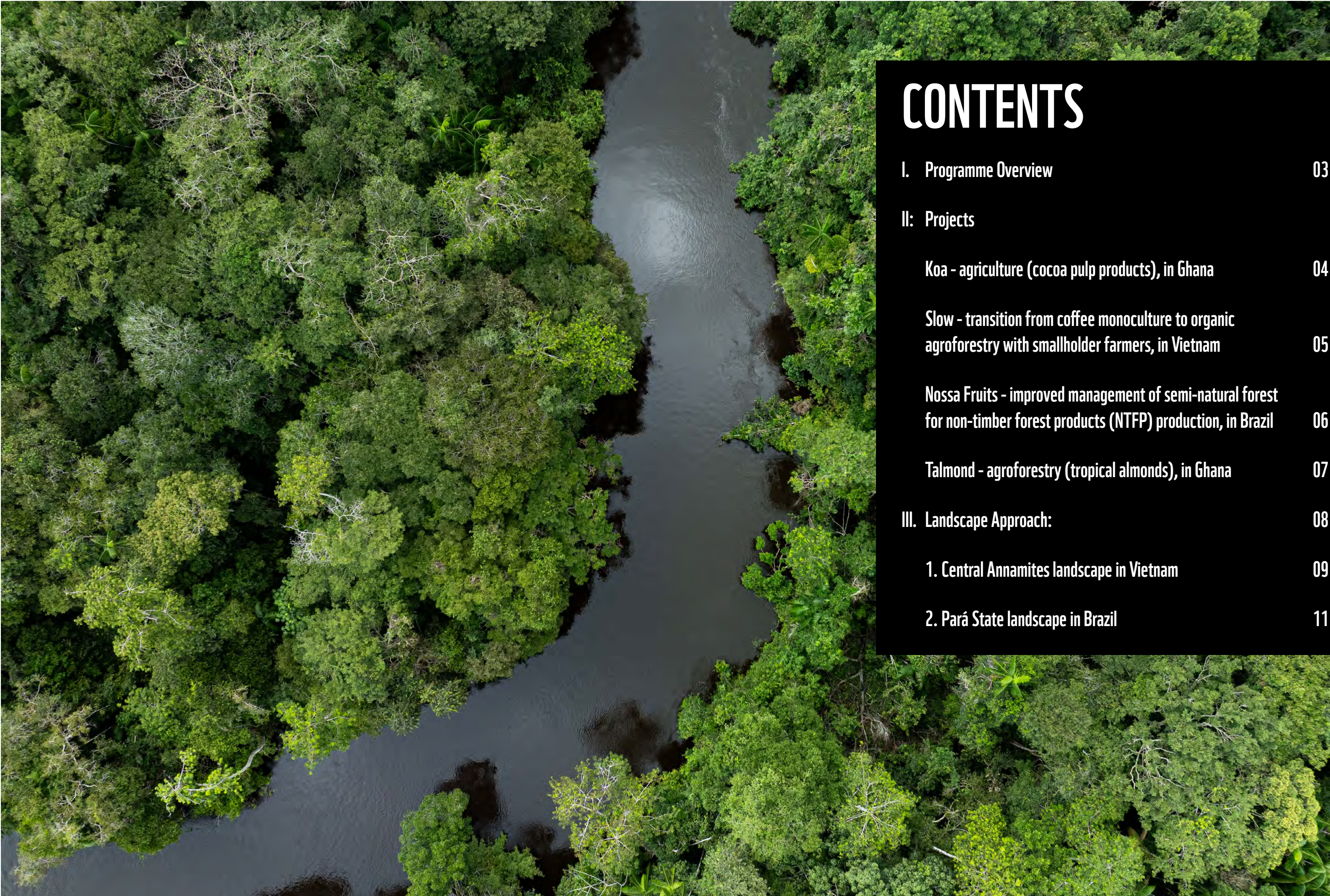


An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest at sunrise. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a golden glow and long, dramatic rays of light filtering through the canopy. The trees are silhouetted against the bright sky, and the overall scene is misty and ethereal.

LANDSCAPE RESILIENCE FUND CASE STUDIES

September 2025



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I. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Landscape Resilience Fund overview

The Landscape Resilience Fund (LRF) is an impact-driven, independent foundation that mobilises private and public climate finance for vulnerable communities and landscapes in developing countries. Co-founded by South Pole and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 2021, the LRF specifically targets climate adaptation projects that support sustainable agricultural and forestry supply chains and improve the resilience of smallholder farmers. The fund works through three funding pillars: 1) improving governance and supply chains at landscape level - what we call an integrated landscape approach; 2) delivering technical assistance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to support investment readiness; and providing concessional loans to SMEs to implement sustainable business models.



Uniqueness of LRF

Despite the intensifying frequency and impact of physical climate risks, only a fraction of climate finance goes towards climate adaptation – and virtually none of it comes from the private sector. This is the key problem that the LRF seeks to tackle. The fund is now rallying more public institutions, companies, and philanthropies to invest in a resilient future.

The LRF provides financing and technical assistance to SMEs that work with smallholders in vulnerable landscapes – like cocoa growers, coffee producers, or acai berry harvesters – and support improved land management practices such as agroforestry, help them acquire better inputs, such as drought-resistant seeds, and provide better access to markets. Repaid loans are being re-invested in other SMEs, creating a self-sustaining, efficient financing tool for adaptation.

Through on-the-ground local partners such as WWF, and with networks of public and private stakeholders, LRF activities deliver an integrated landscape approach that seeks to reconcile competing natural resource demands and interests in order to effectively address broader objectives of inclusive development, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation.

Bankable Nature Solutions at WWF

The following case studies showcase how the Landscape Resilience Fund supports Bankable Nature Solutions (BNS) projects, as well as Landscape Approach activities to build an enabling environment. LRF is part of the Bankable Nature Solutions Network at WWF. BNS funds and facilities work with project developers, companies, financial institutions and local stakeholders, to find and develop bankable projects. These initiatives use sustainable business models that reduce pressure on ecosystems and increase resilience for both people and nature, while generating financial returns for investors. Join us in developing new projects and helping to support a climate-resilient green economy!

The LRF in numbers:

12 SMES SUPPORTED THROUGH PRE-INVESTMENT GRANTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND 2 LOANS MADE

12,000+ FARMERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-RESILIENT AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

4 LANDSCAPES WITH LANDSCAPE APPROACH SUPPORTED - CENTRAL ANNAMITES (VIETNAM), PARÁ/TAPAJÓS & ESPÍRITO SANTO (BRAZIL), KAKUM (GHANA)

\$20.8 MILLION ADDITIONAL FINANCE MOBILIZED



II. PROJECTS



Project snapshot

Sector: agriculture (cocoa pulp products)
Location: Ghana (LRF’s Kakum landscape, and neighbouring areas)
Local partner/operator: KOA
Funding: CHF 2 million loan by LRF in 2022



Learn more:
[LRF Investment Announcement](#)
Koa website: koa-impact.com

Impact to date:



4,495 farmers
with increased incomes

Overview: Koa is a social enterprise creating a decentralised value chain around previously unused cocoa pulp. With the help of a loan from the LRF, they constructed a new factory to maximize local processing and value generation, creating an additional income stream for 4,500 farmers to-date, with a target of 10,000. Koa also provides training for farmers in sustainable agricultural practices, such as agroforestry and post-harvest processing, and has trained over 12,000.

Current status: The factory was inaugurated in August 2023 and is fully operational. Over 100 permanent local jobs have been created, and Koa has secured new off-take agreements, and additional external co-investment of EUR 16.2 million.

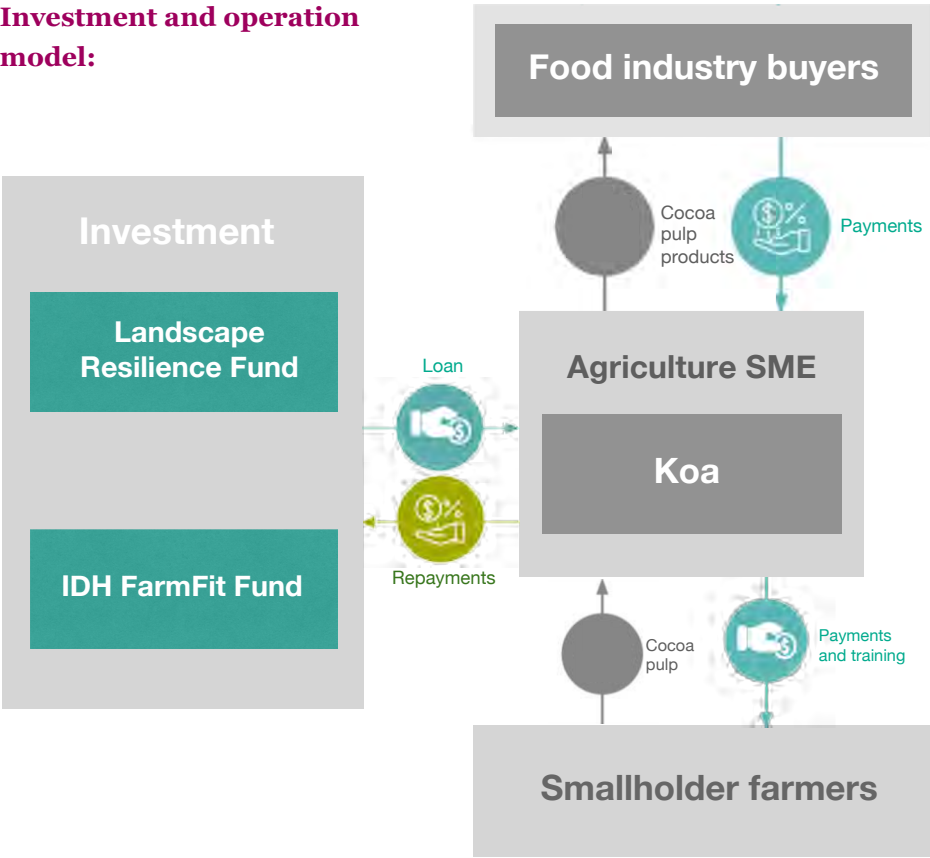
Investment and operating model: The LRF provided a loan to the Koa Swiss entity, which then on-lends to Koa’s Ghanaian entity. Koa buys cocoa pulp from smallholder farmers, extracting the pulp on-farm using solar-powered mobile processing units before pasteurising it in their local factory. The pulp is distributed as a juice, concentrate, or powder to the global food industry, with a special focus on chocolate, beverage, and ice-cream manufacturers.

Impact: 4,495 farmers with increased incomes from Koa purchasing from them, 12,036 trained in sustainable agricultural practices, an estimated 30,000 hectares under improved land management, and notable income growth from cocoa pulp sales, with average farmer earnings rising from GHS 839 to GHS 1,178.

Scalability and replication potential: The business model is highly scalable, with over 2 million cocoa farmers in West Africa, and could be replicated in other geographies.

Successes or innovative features: The most important innovation of Koa is the development of new cocoa pulp products and processing technologies, to unlock a new income source for cocoa farmers. Other key features are local processing to keep more value in-country, direct access to global high-value markets, and transparent/traceable supply chains.

Investment and operation model:



II. PROJECTS



Project snapshot

Sector: Agroforestry (coffee)
Solution: transition from coffee monoculture to organic agroforestry with smallholder farmers
Location: Vietnam (LRF’s Central Annamites Landscape)
Local partner/operator: Slow
Funding: €2 million loan from LRF



Impact to date:


617 hectares transitioning to organic agroforestry

Overview: Slow, founded in 2018, develops fully integrated agroforestry coffee value chains, eliminating middlemen and improving incomes for coffee farmers. Slow helps farmers adopt sustainable practices improving livelihoods and environmental stewardship. Expanding to Vietnam’s Quang Tri province, Slow supports smallholders transitioning from coffee monoculture to organic agroforestry. They provide seedlings, training, and advance payments, ensuring long-term contracts and higher prices. Slow has just secured a loan from the Landscape Resilience Fund, and is also partnering with WWF through the Prosperous Farmers and Forests Partnership, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. The initiative supports forest conservation and agroforestry transition efforts. WWF leads conservation activities to protect and restore natural forests in two nature reserves and work with Slow to train farmers in buffer zones, promoting on-farm tree planting to create a biodiversity corridor between the reserves. This model illustrates how public funding and private investment can work together to promote sustainable economic development while conserving biodiversity in a WWF priority landscape.



Use of funds: The LRF has approved a loan of €2 million to finance Slow’s expansion in Vietnam. Funding will be used to develop a coffee processing facility, purchase equipment, and make advance payments to farmers.

Current status: With the loan from LRF, Slow have established local coffee processing facilities in Vietnam, and 275 smallholder farmers have been trained. 617 hectares have been transitioned to organic agroforestry by the end of 2024.

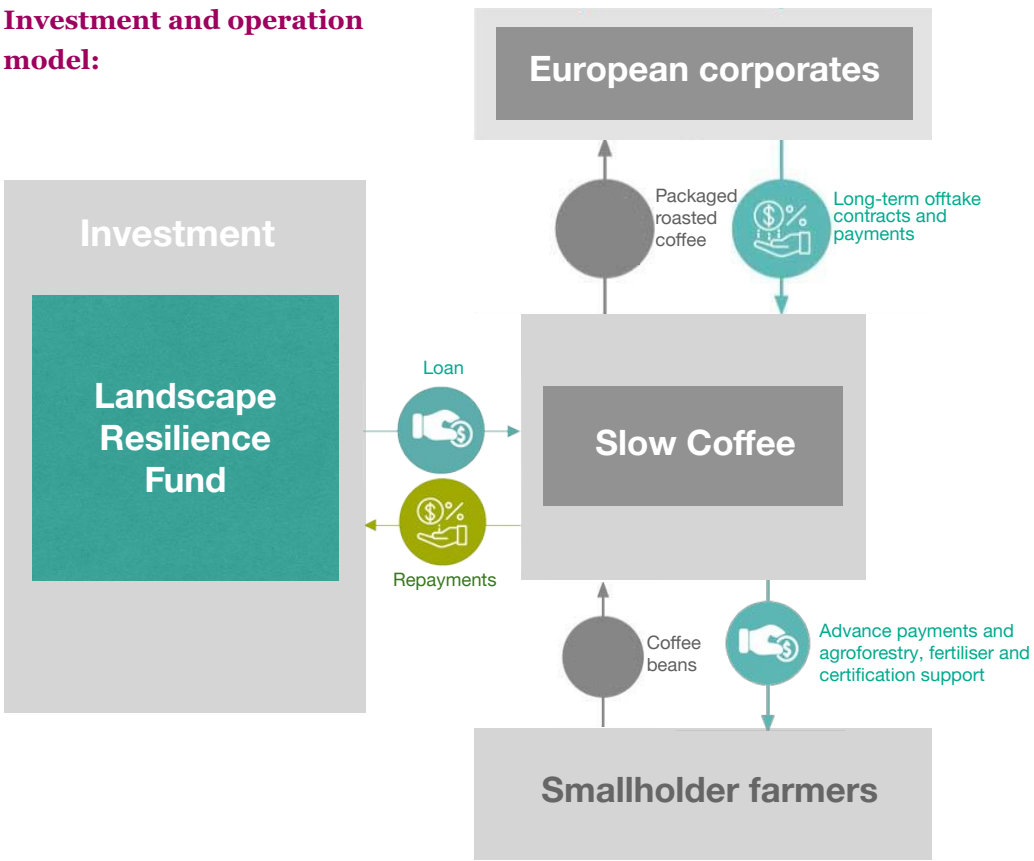
Target impact: In collaboration with WWF, Slow is targeting to support up to 2,000 smallholder farmers, expecting to increase farmer incomes by up to 40%, with 2,500 hectares of monoculture coffee converted into organic agroforestry. The project will also help protect 18,000 hectares of natural forest and restore 20 hectares of degraded forest.

Scalability and replication: Increasing demand in Europe and other markets for sustainably produced commodities, from both businesses and consumers, means a large market opportunity. There are around 600,000 hectares of arabica coffee in Vietnam, the majority grown as monoculture, with many farmers fac-

ing low/volatile incomes and climate risks, which would benefit from agroforestry transition.

Successes or innovative feature: Market access: Cutting out middlemen means that Slow can link farmers directly to high-value markets in Europe, and improve livelihoods for farmers.

Investment and operation model:



Learn more:
[LRF Investment Announcement](#)
[Prosperous Farmers and Forests Partnership](#)
Slow website: slowforest.com

II. PROJECTS



Project snapshot

Sector: non-timber forest products (açai)
Solution: improved management of semi-natural forest for non-timber forest products (NTFP) production
Location: Brazil (Pará landscape)
Local partner/operator: Nossa Fruits
Funding: LRF Technical Assistance (TA) grant



Overview: Nossa Fruits is a French company selling organic açai products, sourced from smallholders in Pará, Brazil, in the Amazon. Committed to protecting Amazonian ecosystems and supporting inclusive development, Nossa is building an off-grid processing factory in Brazil to serve markets in Europe, the U.S., Australia, and Japan.

As Europe’s leading açai supplier since 2012—providing a third of the market—Nossa sells to food and beverage companies, restaurants, and retailers. Unlike açai from monoculture plantations on deforested land, Nossa sources only from smallholders harvesting from semi-natural estuarine forests, where açai is naturally present alongside many other species. To help preserve these ecosystems while boosting yields, Nossa provides training in low-impact techniques based on

Target impact:



targeting to support 600 farmers to sustainably increase açai productivity by 50 %

EMBRAPA’s recommendations.

With 75% of Brazil’s açai grown by smallholders but few cooperatives in place, Nossa exclusively buys from co-operatives, strengthens existing ones, and supports new ones—improving farmer incomes and empowerment. The company also contributes to a development fund managed by cooperative representatives.

By processing berries in its own solar-powered factory—eventually, by 2029, running on biomass from leftover açai seeds—Nossa will gain full supply chain control, improve traceability, monitor child labor, and support Fairtrade certification. Cutting out intermediaries allows Nossa to capture the additional 20% of the purchase price, ensuring higher premiums for smallholders and stronger market differentiation.

Use of technical assistance grant: The Landscape Resilience Fund TA package for 2024 was co-developed with Nossa to support the development of the business, and increase investment readiness. It included support for:

- the design of the new processing facility
- tools for impact monitoring and fundraising
- developing policies and procedures for environmental and social risk management

The LRF continues to support Nossa in 2025 and 2026 via its landscape programme with WWF Brazil, providing capacity building for cooperatives that supply Nossa, helping farmers achieve organic certification, and analysing options for new NTFPs to diversify farmer incomes.

Target impact: Nossa’s target is to support around 600 farmers in 3 cooperatives, helping them to sustainably increase their açai productivity by 50%. Combined with higher prices paid for açai, and additional income from different NTFPs, farmers should be able to double their income. The processing factory should create around 200 new jobs in a rural part of Brazil facing economic hardship. Nossa’s work with farmers will support improved management practices on up to 3,000 hectares of riverine forest, for increased biodiversity and resilience.

Scalability and replication: The global açai berry market (valued at around \$1.5bn in 2023) is experiencing strong growth, driven by increasing consumer awareness of its health benefits and rising demand for convenient and nutritious food options. Pará state produces around 90% of Brazil’s açai, providing income for thousands of farmers, but

prices paid to farmers are low, and there are concerns about unsustainable monoculture practices. There is great opportunity for Nossa to scale to support more farmers, and for other responsible businesses to replicate the approach, including the restoration of degraded monoculture systems to mixed agroforestry.

Successes or innovative feature: Sustainable sourcing commitment: Unlike other açai processors, Nossa commits to only source organic açai from mixed agroforestry systems, and works closely with farmers to promote sustainable forest management practices.

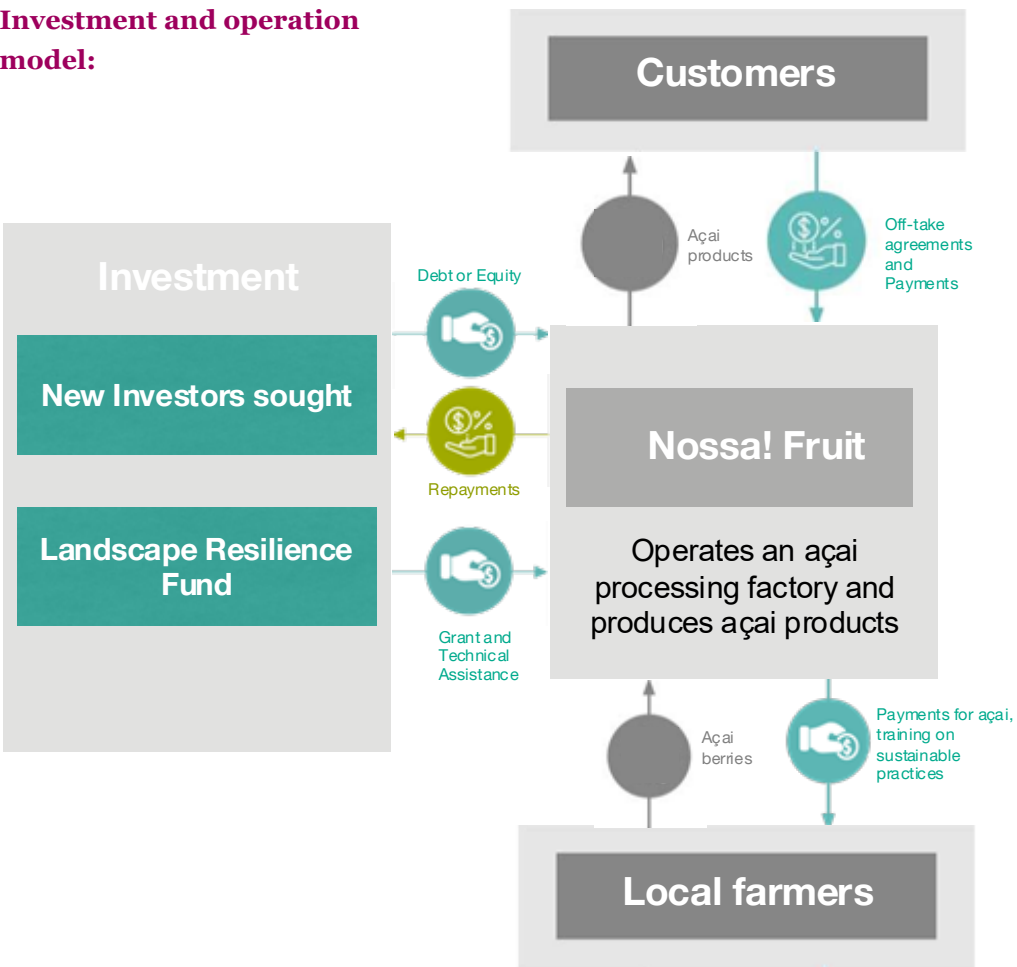
Support for cooperatives: Nossa actively promotes the creation and strengthening of farmer cooperatives, to empower farmers.

Learn more:
[LRF TA Announcement](#)
Nossa website: nossa-acai.com

Local processing facility: Operating their own facility gives Nossa control over traceability and quality, cuts out intermediaries, and creates local jobs.

With support from the LRF’s investment readiness TA, Nossa has recently signed an investment deal with a European impact investor, to fund their scale-up.

Investment and operation model:



II. PROJECTS



Project snapshot

Sector: agroforestry (tropical almonds)
Location: Ghana
Local partner/operator: Talmond
Funding: LRF Technical Assistance (TA) grant



Overview: Talmond is a female-led company operating in Ghana, established in 2019, which has brought the world’s first tropical almond milk to the global market. Tropical almonds grow all across Ghana, and produce nuts that look and taste similar to almonds. They are able to withstand drought and are also salt tolerant, with great potential as a climate-resilient source of income, but are neglected and under-utilised as a crop. Talmond is developing a new supply chain for tropical almonds, to promote smallholder farmer inclusion, climate resilience, biodiversity and food security in Ghana.

The company sources tropical almonds through three primary channels: collection from existing trees by local communities, their own nucleus farm (which also serves as a demon-

Target impact:



Targeting to restore
740 hectares
of degraded land

stration farm), and from smallholder farmer outgrowers. Talmond is pioneering a new tropical almond agroforestry model, integrating tropical almond cultivation with other crops in dynamic agroforestry systems, to restore degraded land while also promoting biodiversity, soil health, and carbon sequestration.

The company also sources and processes fonio, a nutrient-high grain cultivated in West Africa for thousands of years. Fonio grows well in arid areas and low quality soil, and provides an important source of income for farmers, who are mainly female. Talmond is developing an innovative fonio-based milk, the first of its kind, and working with their supplier to support organic certification and profit-sharing mechanisms for farmers.

Use of Technical Assistance: The Landscape Resilience Fund Technical Assistance package was co-developed with Talmond to support the development of the business, and increase investment readiness. It includes capacity building and training of smallholder farmers in agroforestry practices, and design of a logistics system for collection of tropical almonds from communities.

Current status: The business model has already been proven in small-scale tropical almond milk production in Ghana. In 2024, Talmond began cultivating 370 hectares of land by planting 30,000 trees in addition to other intercrops, together with 500 smallholders. Talmond is furthermore providing capacity building and training for these farmers to integrate tropical almond trees into agroforestry systems. Talmond also sources fonio from other local Ghanaian and regional Togolese SME that work with over 5,000 women farmers. In its second phase in 2025, Talmond is currently planting an additional 50,000 trees with further 500 smallholder farmers. Talmond is also focusing on scaling their business. The project has established strong partnerships with its production partners to soon roll out its fonio milk. This technical knowledge will then be transferred to Ghana to build up fonio milk production there in 2026. In Q2 of 2025, Talmond began with its factory planning by developing the concept and design for its first factory in Ghana, together with industry experts. Furthermore, Talmond launched its first Crowd-Investing campaign in mid-May 2025, based on a profit-participation model targeted at private and angel investors, and raising over EUR 60,000 by early June 2025. Talmond is aiming to raise EUR 200,000 through this round.

Expected impacts: Talmond are targeting by 2029 to restore 740 hectares of degraded land with 100,000 climate-resilient tropical almond trees and other intercropping. In addition, Talmond target impacts are:

- Increased incomes and climate resilience for at least 1,000 tropical almond smallholder farmers, and creating around 2,000 jobs with higher income for women and youth.
- Contributing to higher incomes for 5,000 female fonio farmers. Improving food security and sovereignty for fonio farmers in Ghana and Togo.
- Significant carbon sequestration through tree planting activities. Talmond is exploring options for carbon finance to provide additional income for farmers.

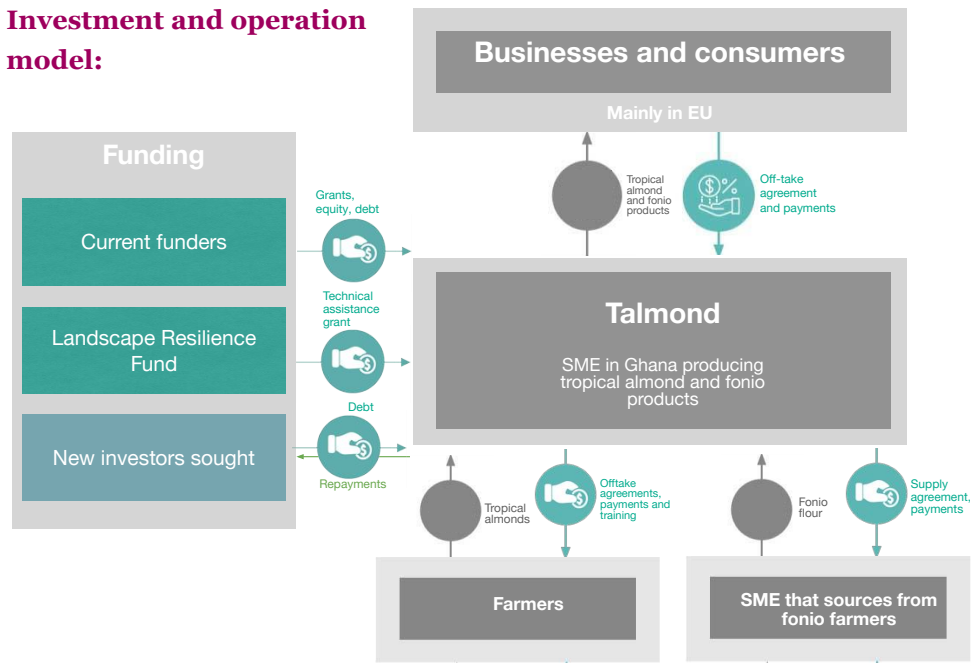
Learn more:
[LRF TA Announcement](#)

Talmond website:
talmondfoods.com

Successes or innovative features: As the first venture to commercialise tropical almonds, Talmond is not only developing new markets but also promoting the cultivation of native plants with inherent resilience to climate change. Talmond has pioneered the industrialisation of tropical almonds, conducted extensive R&D around improved tropical almond varieties, and established a unique agroforestry nucleus farm.

Scalability and replication: Tropical almonds grow well across west Africa, so Talmond’s model is scalable/replicable within Ghana and in other countries of the sub-Sahara, and there is a fast growing global market for alternative milks.

Investment and operation model:



III. LANDSCAPE APPROACH

What is the Landscape Approach?

Sustainable landscapes are needed to support inclusive livelihoods, protect and restore biodiversity, and tackle climate change.

The landscape approach seeks to integrate sustainable production, conservation, and inclusive social development across a whole land use mosaic, to sustain biodiversity and ecosystem services, whilst ensuring room for subsistence and commercial activities. It coordinates individual efforts and actors, supports development activities, and mobilises financing and political commitments.

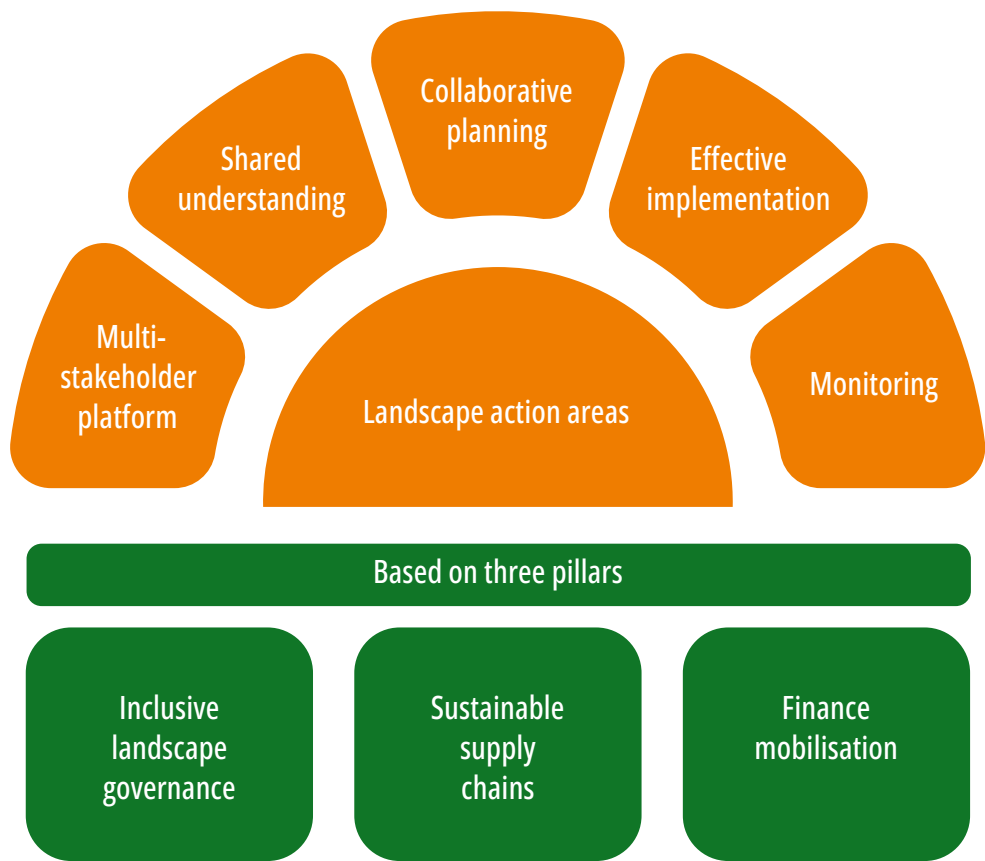
Development of a sustainable landscape approach uses five linked action areas shown below, supported by three pillars.



Landscape Resilience Fund support for landscapes

The LRF has a dedicated funding window for sustainable landscape development, alongside windows for SME investments and technical assistance, and funds a range of landscape-level activities in its landscapes, including:

- Multi-stakeholder platforms, to support inclusive and effective landscape governance and collaboration
- Landscape analysis and monitoring, to understand climate trends and impacts, and inform LRF interventions
- Training for farmers and SMEs, on resilient agriculture and sustainable business practices
- Identification of investment opportunities for the LRF, and local investment process support for SMEs. With LRF’s integrated approach, landscape work creates an enabling environment through improved landscape governance and management, with support for more sustainable and resilient supply chains. SME investments within the landscape, in turn, improve livelihoods and drive a transition to resilient agriculture practices.



#1 Central Annamites, Vietnam



The Central Annamites is an important trans-boundary tropical forest landscape spanning central Vietnam and South-eastern Laos, a part of the Greater Annamite Ecoregion - one of the largest continuous natural forests in Asia. Home to 134 mammal species, more than 500 bird species and 902 endemic plant species, Central Annamites is one of the Global 200 Ecoregions - identified as crucial areas for the conservation of global biodiversity. In addition to its outstanding biological value and cultural richness, Central Annamites is also one of Vietnam's seven key economic regions. The Central Annamites Landscape (CAL) in Vietnam covers 36,000km² and 5 provinces, contains 2.2 million hectares of natural forests, and is home to over 10 million people, including 7 million who depend on agriculture and forestry for their livelihoods.



Strong economic growth in Vietnam since the 1990s has resulted in deforestation, and wildlife is under great pressure from hunting. Despite continued economic growth, much of Vietnam's rural population remains poor and dependent on natural resources, mainly agriculture, to sustain their livelihoods. Even though Vietnam's forest cover is currently increasing, only a small part of these increased forest areas are classified as primary forests, while by far the biggest growth in forest cover is caused by the expansion of commercial plantations.

Central Vietnam is seeing increasingly negative climate impacts. In 2020, the area experienced historic storms, floods, and landslides that caused a great amount of damage to farms and villages. Although 2020 was particularly severe, such events are common, and appear to be increasing in frequency and severity. Climate risks are exacerbated by unsustainable land use practices including deforestation, industrial timber plantations, and monoculture crops like coffee and cassava.

Landscape vision WWF's vision for the Central Annamites of Vietnam is for a resilient landscape with thriving biodiversity, restored ecosystems, well-managed natural resources, and a low-footprint economy. The landscape should become a flagship model for Vietnam and the region to work with nature to empower a sustainable economy and sustain generations of people. Central Annamites can lead in integrated landscape management, enhancing climate resilience, restoring biodiversity, and securing ecosystem services for 20 million people and businesses. WWF and partners, through multistakeholder platforms, will implement large-scale, nature-based solutions (NbS) across terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas, and drive policy integration of biodiversity and climate goals. On-ground shifts include agroforestry, low-carbon aquaculture, EUDR-aligned commodities, and green urban hubs. Transformations in forestry, textiles, food and beverage sectors will reduce ecological footprints. All models will be integrated into the 2030–2040 local government master plans to meet climate and biodiversity commitments.

Landscape case studies . #1 Central Annamites, Vietnam

LRF objectives in the landscape

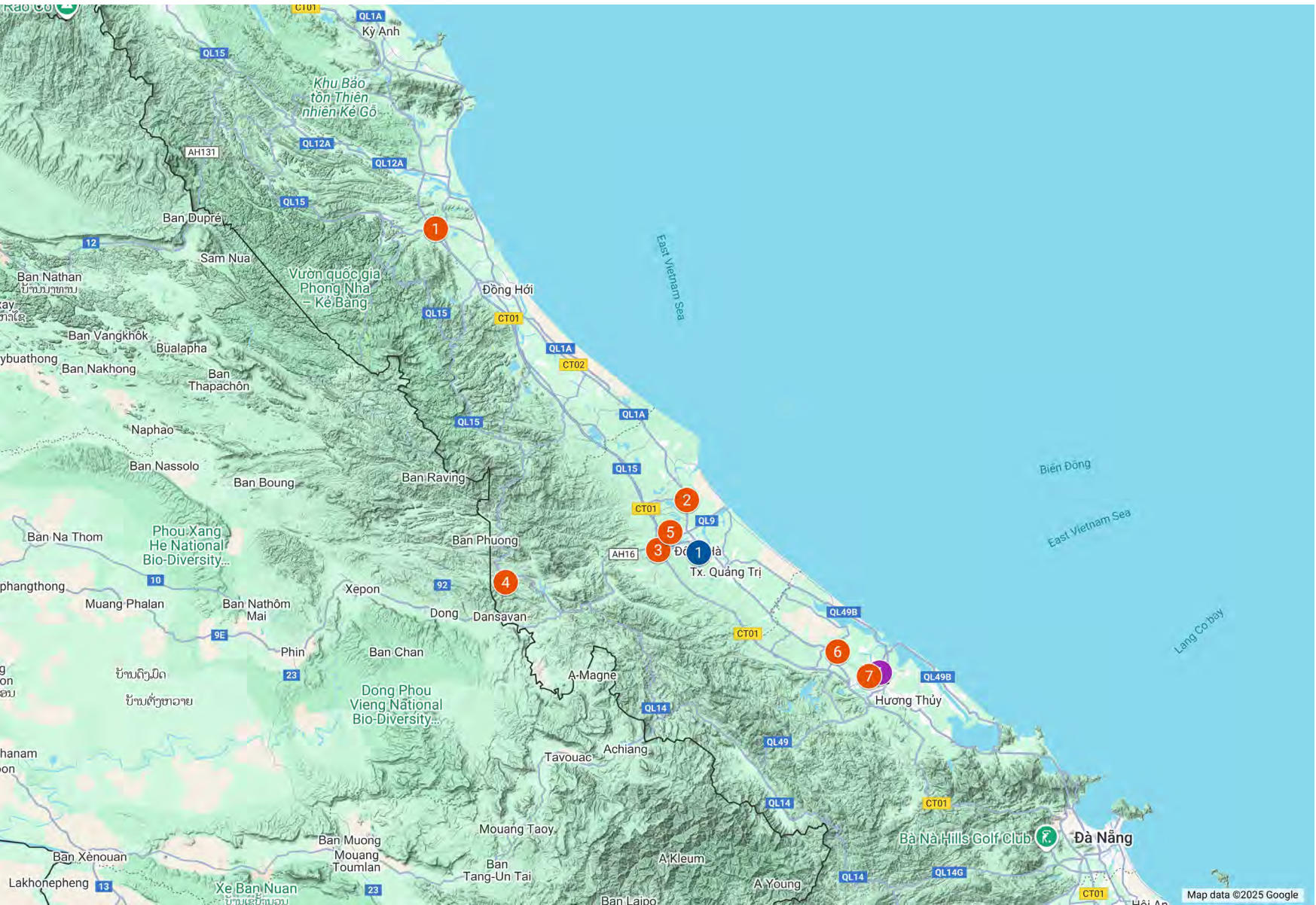
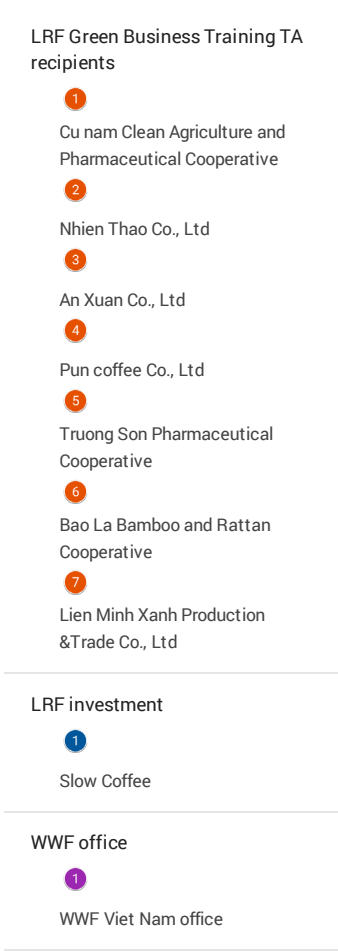
The LRF is active in two provinces within the Central Annamites: Quang Tri and Hue - with learnings from this work used to inform interventions in other provinces and landscapes. LRF’s objectives for its landscape programme are integrated into the wider WWF landscape vision, with a focus on increasing climate resilience through support for NTFP and agroforestry supply chains, and include:

- **Improving governance:** identify and convene stakeholders, provide a platform for dialogue (public, private and civic society) and planning, and promote sustainable business models & conservation activities.
- **Supporting development of sustainable business models and supply chains:** help SMEs to grow, to support more smallholders, and scale business models that contribute to forest conservation.
- **Mobilising finance for the landscape:** map opportunities, increase domestic bank lending for agriculture and forestry, connect to international funding sources, analyse opportunities for carbon finance
- **Supporting LRF investments:** Ensure that Slow Coffee can implement successfully, to improve livelihoods for smallholders, and support agroforestry transition in the biodiversity corridor

- **Knowledge management:** Establish best practices, and support scale/replication; produce resources that can be shared with other landscape stakeholders, and share best practices with other landscapes/countries

Selected LRF activities

- Organising an annual multi-stakeholder platform, bringing together government, private sector, and civil society to promote inclusive development and sustainable business models for coffee, timber and non-timber products
- Training for 23 SMEs focused on developing green business plans and accessing funding Technical assistance on product development and market access for 7 SMEs
- Developing a new Cooperation Platform for NTFP SMEs, to promote collaboration and improve access to raw materials, training, and financial support
- Providing local pre- and post-investment support for the Slow Coffee investment
- Pilot project with farmers to plant NTFP and native timber species



“

A landscape is not just land. The power of the landscape approach comes from the people: communities, farmers, governments, businesses, and urban populations working together towards a better future.”

Thibault Ledecq, Chief Conservation Director, WWF Vietnam

#2 Pará State, Brazil



The state of Pará covers half of the Tapajós River basin territory. It acts as a green wall, preventing deforestation driven by the production of commodities in the transition area with the Cerrado and by the proliferation of small properties along highways. The river is the only major tributary on the right bank of the Amazon River not yet dammed for large-scale electricity production—a critical factor for biodiversity and tourism. With large municipalities in the lower Tapajós and attractive scenic areas, the region has untapped markets for non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and eco-tourism potential. Agriculture and mining are the top economic sectors and simultaneously drivers of deforestation and conversion. Pará is the largest producer of cassava, açai, pineapple and cocoa in Brazil, and among leading states in production of black pepper, coconut, and banana. In 2019, 95% of the national açai production was in Pará.



Brazil is feeling the negative impacts of climate change with increasingly intense, frequent, and large-scale extreme weather events, particularly in 2022. In the southeast of the Amazon, the average temperature has already risen by 2.2 °C, which is twice the world average. According to the [IPCC data](#), warming could reduce the flow to the Tapajós basin by 27% and the Araguaia Tocantins basin (Amazon tributaries) by 53% over the next decades. The shift from the Amazon rainforest into a degraded ecosystem could reduce rainfall by 40%, and break the South American monsoon circulation. As habitat destruction trends interact with climate change, the concern is that the Amazon will be caught up in a set of 'feedback loops' that could dramatically speed up the pace of forest loss and degradation and bring the Amazon Biome to a point of no return. In 2021, scientists confirmed the Amazon rainforest emitting more carbon dioxide than it is able to absorb, turning it from a carbon sink to a carbon source for the first time in history. Most of the emissions resulted from man-made fires to clear land for soy and beef production, and amplified by hotter average temperatures and droughts.

Landscape vision In Pará, a 'bio-economy' approach based on sustainable use of NTFPs from the Amazon has a high potential in the landscape. Bioeconomy is defined as the production, processing and commercialisation of products derived from the forest that leaves trees standing, offering new economic activities in place of those chains business-as-usual – agriculture, livestock, mining and even illegal activities such as land grabbing – which are the main drivers of deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado. According to a 2023 [WRI study](#), adopting a bioeconomy approach could increase the Brazilian Amazon's GDP by \$8.2 billion, while increasing the forest's carbon storage capacity by 19%.

Considering national climate vulnerability and the need to mitigate GHG emissions, WWF-Brazil adopted three broad approaches:

- tackle the drivers of deforestation
- increase resilience of Indigenous people and Local Communities (IPLCs)
- propose low carbon economic development alternatives such as bioeconomy

Landscape case studies . #2 Pará State, Brazil

The bioeconomy can be strengthened through capacity building for community-based businesses, development of value chains, access to blended and/or impact investment mechanisms, and access to markets through more efficient networked distribution systems for NTFPs. To strengthen IPLCs, who are the greatest guardians of biodiversity and most reliant on it for their livelihoods, WWF is focusing advocacy work on the recognition of new territories, the establishment of local partnerships to support bioeconomy value chains, the development of a portfolio of fair climatic solutions, and support to IPLC leaders’ work. Promoting actions that value the standing forest through the collection of fruits, seeds and other non-timber forest products has been identified as the basis of a proposal for a new approach to the future of the Amazon tropical forest. It combines traditional regional vocations and economic development of the region.

LRF objectives in the landscape LRF work in Pará is focused on the Lower Tapajós River Basin, and in the riverine forest areas in the North-east of the state. The LRF aims to strengthen businesses in sociobiodiversity supply chains that keep forests standing, preserve traditional ways of life, and generate income for gatherers and local communities in the Brazilian Amazon. The objectives of the LRF landscape programme are to:

- Influence public policies, especially on topics such as Payments for Environmental Services, tax incentives, indicators, and monitoring
- Support processing and storage hubs for NTFP supply chains
- Support the sustainable growth of NTFP SMEs that provide market access for NTFP collectors

Selected LRF activities

- Supporting Ecocentro, a community-led NTFP processing hub, to co-design specific interventions to increase processing capacity, develop new products, and improve market access
- Collaborating with SME Nossa Fruits (LRF TA recipient), to support organic certification for smallholders, provide capacity building for cooperatives, and identify market opportunities for additional NTFPs from farmer agroforests
- Supporting OSóciobio, a multi-stakeholder cooperation platform advocating for better sociobiodiversity public policies
- Working with local NGO Projeto Saúde e Alegria to provide training to local communities on collecting and processing of NTFPs

Key partners

1

Nossa Fruits

2

Ecocentro

Communities & cooperatives

1

Cooperative in Cametá

2

Cooperative in Igarapé Miri

3

Reserva Extrativista Tapajós-Arapiuns (Resex)

4

Floresta Nacional do Tapajós (FLONA)

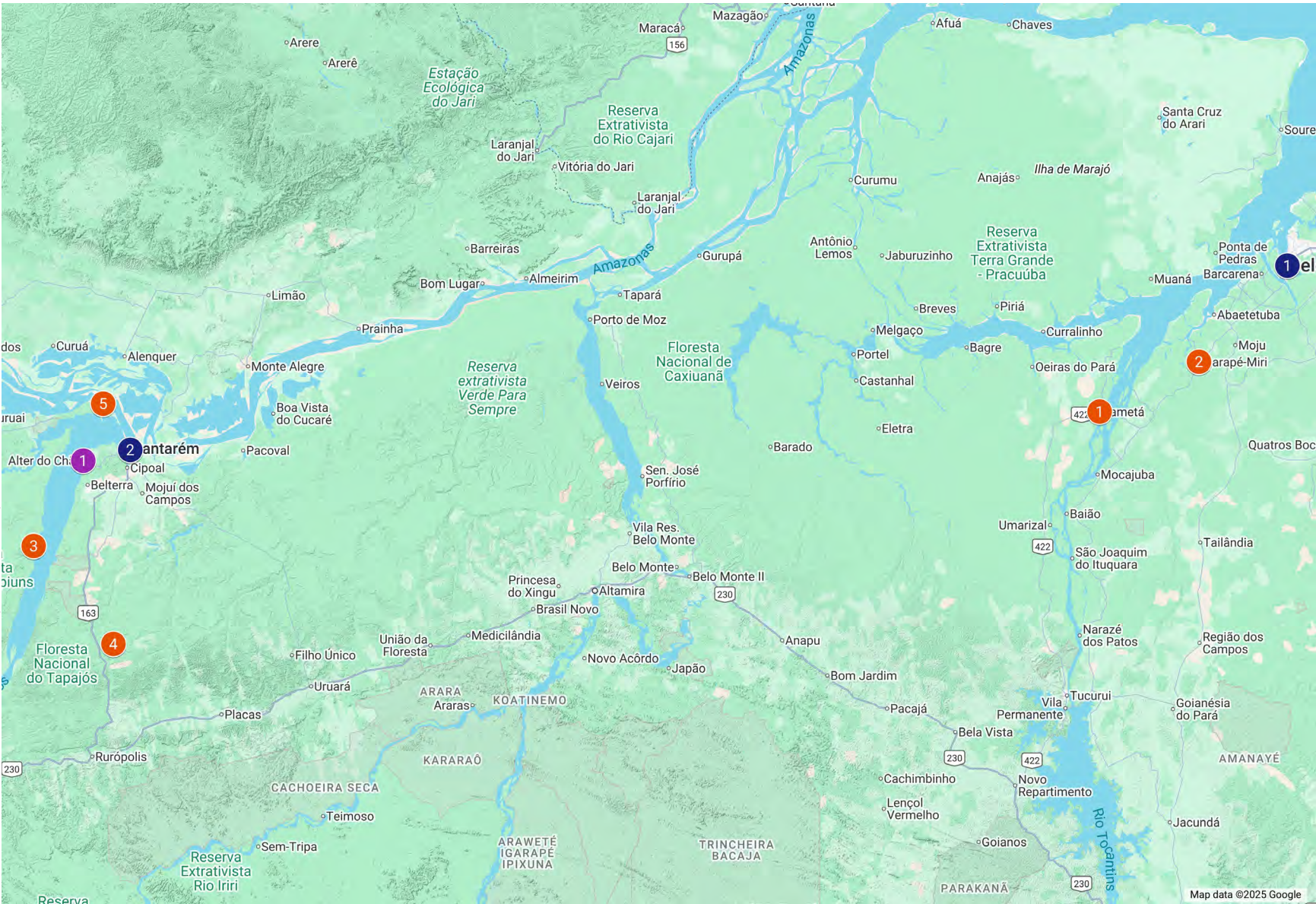
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Arapixuna (PAE)

WWF staff

1

WWF staff



Nossa Fruits’ training with açaí farmers in Pará State, Brazil. Photo credits: © Nossa Fruits



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<https://wwf.panda.org/bankable>

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