



Trees and shrubs provide habitat for wildlife and act as biological corridors between forest fragments.

Improved waste management through the conversion of animal manure to produce biogas and generate renewable energy.

Waste management practices include transforming manure into fertilizer for forage and food crops.

Water management practices comprise tree barriers and river banks to avoid contamination.

Riparian forests' protection and restoration improves water quality, maintains groundwater recharge, reduces flood damage, filters contaminants from runoff, and provides habitat for wildlife.

Sustainable Livestock Intensification

Trees from the leguminous family fix nitrogen in the soil, which contributes to enhancing nutrients, and increases protein content in fodder.

Better feeding practices increase productivity through higher feed quality, such as sowing improved forage, leguminous forage, cut and carry fodder, raw materials, and crop residues. These also reduce methane emissions, acting as a mitigant for climate change.

Improved grazing management through rotational grazing can increase the number of animals per hectare according to pasture availability, reducing land pressure. This practice increases vegetation cover, enhances soil health, water retention, and soil carbon sequestration.

Trees and shrubs provide shade to livestock to lower heat stress during the dry season.

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Ecosystem Conservation

- **Integration of silvopastoral systems:** avoids water contamination, increases biodiversity and promotes reforestation
- **Better feeding practices:** reduces pests and diseases and greenhouse gas emissions
- **Enhancement of animal breeding:** breeds are better suited to local climate

Soil Management and Conservation

- **Rotational grazing:** increases productivity, enhances soil fertility and water retention, and improves soil carbon sequestration
- **Incorporation of trees (live fencing, dispersed or clustered trees, reforestation of spare lands):** trees and shrubs serve as carbon sinks



Integrated Crop Management

- **Waste and manure management:** improves animal nutrition and increases nitrogen fixation
- **Use of biodigesters:** generates energy for heat and fuel purposes and reduces use of mineral fertilizer
- **Climate regulation to avoid heat stress:** increases productivity

Water Conservation

- **Proper treatment and discharging of wastewater:** improves water quality
- **Prevention of water body contamination:** decreases wastewater

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