**What we do and where**

**HEALTHY PEOPLE**

Sargent Dog Management (SMD) is used to eliminate the number of disease-carrying mosquitoes, thereby reducing the risk of the problems and significantly reducing the incidence of diseases. Chemical methods are used to control mosquitoes, mosquitoes develop a resistance to them while at the same time causing environmental damage in the long term. The impact of the project is to raise awareness amongst local authorities, local people and livestock owners relevant information in the region.

Kayunga District (Uganda), Project No. PH-06

Meatu District (Tanzania), Project No. PH-09

Advancing in Uganda

**HEALTHY PLANTS**

Push-Pull method is an ecological method that reduces weeds foliage and roots (Sesbania). Integration is planned in teer to maximize pollen and super grains, planted around the edges. As a result, crop yields are increased, soil fertility improved and yield losses are provided with an additional food source.

Lake Victoria (Kenya), Project No. PH-01

Central Kenya (Kenya), Project No. PH-02

Boma District (Kenya), Project No. PR-03

Long-term systems comparison

This long-term research project compares conventional and organic agriculture and provides robust, scientific evidence of the contribution that organic farming can make to improved food security and poverty alleviation. It parts of the global troubling research, the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture.

Thika and Oltite (Kenya), Project No. PR-01

Frail fly control

A combination of measures, including the continuous removal of affected mango trees, the fly populations and the use of chemical and natural products (organic waste), reduces the crop damage caused by the fruit fly.

Districts of Nairobi, Meru and Toit (Kenya), Project No. PR-07

Advancement of acomax from organic cultivation

This project, which is targeted particularly at women, provides practical training in organic cultivation and help with gaining access to markets. To a degree of increased income, the risk of malnutrition is reduced.

Kapinyi District (Kenya), Project No. PR-08

**HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT**

Income from medicinal plants and their conversion into medicinal provide farmers with new sources of income and an alteration in the megadiversity of wildlife. This is crucial for biodiversity, local climate regulation and water balance.

Mariga District (Kenya), Project No. HR-05/06

Kaiserling and Oranje (South Africa), Project No. HR-01/03

Marawaabu (Kenya), Project No. HR-02

Improvements in healthcare and protection of forests

Healthcare provision in rural Uganda is patchy. Future generations of health workers are being trained to recognize the most common diseases and what to provide to treat them with herbal remedies. The healers also attend training courses in organic farming and are made aware of the importance of forests. Allowing them to act as an ambassadors for organic farming and so provide robust, scientific evidence of the contribution that organic farming can make to improved food security and poverty alleviation.

Neto District (Kenya), Project No. PR-01

Income from frankincense production

Farmers are trained in sustainable beeking and honey production. They can also experience the marketing and distribution of their honey.

Igini (Uganda), Project No. HR-07

West Pokot District (Kenya), Project No. HR-04, 05

Monitoring biodiversity

Acting with local communities, the project helps to improve organics and acts as biological indicators. The ongoing monitoring of these indicators provides evidence of the health of the environment. The active involvement of local people is aware of environmental interdependence and the positive reflection of an ecosystem for agriculture.

Katonero (Kenya), Project No. ER-06

Reviving traditional knowledge

Local communities have relevant knowledge on the sustainable use of resources. This project documents the knowledge and uses it varying useful and solve the same problems. In addition, practical information on relevant issues is provided in educational farming methods.

Thomson (Kenya), Project No. BO-01/09

Reforestation in Uganda

In order to counter increasing deforestation, local farmers are planting young fruit trees. In the longer term, this work can be used as framework for construction purposes without putting undue strain on the forest resources. The local is to provide a new additional income source for local farmers.

Nakura District (Uganda), Project No. PH-10

**INFORMATION PROJECTS**

Political advocacy

Changing course in global agriculture

With the support of the non-governmental organization, a national strategy campaign for a fundamental change in agricultural and food policy. It advocates a move away from industrial-scale farming towards stronger local structures based on ecological principles that strengthen small-scale farmers. In addition, the project is looking to empower local farmers in the African countries to shape their strategies.

International Project: Nexus (Uganda), Project No. HR-20

Sotong, Kinshasa, Uganda, Project No. HR-17

Promoting alternatives to DDT

Biovision advocates the global avoidance of DDT, an insecticide harmful to humans and insects. It promotes working with authorities and international organisations to ensure that the use of DDT is fully discontinued and that other insecticides are used.

The cultivation of medicinal plants and their conversion into medicinal provide farmers with new sources of income and an alteration in the megadiversity of wildlife. This is crucial for biodiversity, local climate regulation and water balance.

Katonero (Kenya), Project No. ER-06

Kaiserling and Oranje (South Africa), Project No. HR-01/03

Marawaabu (Kenya), Project No. HR-02

Improvements in healthcare and protection of forests

Healthcare provision in rural Uganda is patchy. Future generations of health workers are being trained to recognize the most common diseases and what to provide to treat them with herbal remedies. The healers also attend training courses in organic farming and are made aware of the importance of forests. Allowing them to act as an ambassadors for organic farming and so provide robust, scientific evidence of the contribution that organic farming can make to improved food security and poverty alleviation.

Neto District (Kenya), Project No. PR-01

Income from frankincense production

Farmers are trained in sustainable beeking and honey production. They can also experience the marketing and distribution of their honey.

Igini (Uganda), Project No. HR-07

West Pokot District (Kenya), Project No. HR-04, 05

Monitoring biodiversity

Acting with local communities, the project helps to improve organics and acts as biological indicators. The ongoing monitoring of these indicators provides evidence of the health of the environment. The active involvement of local people is aware of environmental interdependence and the positive reflection of an ecosystem for agriculture.

Katonero (Kenya), Project No. ER-06

Reviving traditional knowledge

Local communities have relevant knowledge on the sustainable use of resources. This project documents the knowledge and uses it varying useful and solve the same problems. In addition, practical information on relevant issues is provided in educational farming methods.

Thomson (Kenya), Project No. BO-01/09

Reforestation in Uganda

In order to counter increasing deforestation, local farmers are planting young fruit trees. In the longer term, this work can be used as framework for construction purposes without putting undue strain on the forest resources. The local is to provide a new additional income source for local farmers.

Nakura District (Uganda), Project No. PH-10

**AMENDATORY PROJECTS**

Promoting alternatives to DDT

Biovision advocates the global avoidance of DDT, an insecticide harmful to humans and insects. It promotes working with authorities and international organisations to ensure that the use of DDT is fully discontinued and that other insecticides are used.

The cultivation of medicinal plants and their conversion into medicinal provide farmers with new sources of income and an alteration in the megadiversity of wildlife. This is crucial for biodiversity, local climate regulation and water balance.

Katonero (Kenya), Project No. ER-06

Kaiserling and Oranje (South Africa), Project No. HR-01/03

Marawaabu (Kenya), Project No. HR-02

Improvements in healthcare and protection of forests

Healthcare provision in rural Uganda is patchy. Future generations of health workers are being trained to recognize the most common diseases and what to provide to treat them with herbal remedies. The healers also attend training courses in organic farming and are made aware of the importance of forests. Allowing them to act as an ambassadors for organic farming and so provide robust, scientific evidence of the contribution that organic farming can make to improved food security and poverty alleviation.

Neto District (Kenya), Project No. PR-01

Income from frankincense production

Farmers are trained in sustainable beeking and honey production. They can also experience the marketing and distribution of their honey.

Igini (Uganda), Project No. HR-07

West Pokot District (Kenya), Project No. HR-04, 05

Monitoring biodiversity

Acting with local communities, the project helps to improve organics and acts as biological indicators. The ongoing monitoring of these indicators provides evidence of the health of the environment. The active involvement of local people is aware of environmental interdependence and the positive reflection of an ecosystem for agriculture.

Katonero (Kenya), Project No. ER-06

Reviving traditional knowledge

Local communities have relevant knowledge on the sustainable use of resources. This project documents the knowledge and uses it varying useful and solve the same problems. In addition, practical information on relevant issues is provided in educational farming methods.

Thomson (Kenya), Project No. BO-01/09

Reforestation in Uganda

In order to counter increasing deforestation, local farmers are planting young fruit trees. In the longer term, this work can be used as framework for construction purposes without putting undue strain on the forest resources. The local is to provide a new additional income source for local farmers.

Nakura District (Uganda), Project No. PH-10
Dr. Hans Rudolf Herren  
Recipient of the Alternative Nobel Prize,  
President of Biovision

«A world with enough healthy nutrition for all, produced by healthy people in a healthy environment: That is my vision for a better world. It is also the aspiration underlying the work of the Biovision Foundation and its projects in Africa».

Who we are

Biovision was founded in 1998 by Dr. Hans Rudolf Herren, a Swiss national and recipient of the Right Livelihood Award 2013 (also known as the Alternative Nobel Prize). Biovision’s aim is to bring about sustainable improvements in the life of people in Africa whilst conserving the environment as the basis for all life. In 2013, Biovision supported over 30 projects internationally and in Switzerland. It spent a total of around 6 million Swiss Francs in fighting hunger and poverty.

The Foundation – with its registered office in Zurich – is a charitable organisation regulated by the Swiss authority responsible for foundations and is ZEWO certified.

How we work

Biovision pursues a holistic «4H + i» approach, both for projects in Switzerland and in East Africa. This approach is based on the conviction that sustainable development is only possible if humans, animals, plants and the environment are equally «HEALTHY». The «i» stands for information and relates equally to the dissemination of practical knowledge to local communities and the need to raise awareness amongst politicians of the importance of creating the right framework.

Biovision calls for sustainability in both the North and the South. The cross-cutting themes of participation, gender equality and income generation underly all its projects. These range from grassroots projects with small-scale farmers in East Africa, national and international political advocacy to raising awareness amongst consumers in Switzerland.