

KLIM – REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE


Project Partner:

senken GmbH
Zehdenicker Straße 8a, 10119 Berlin
contact@senken.io
www.senken.io

Project Country:

Germany

Project Region:

Various regions across Germany

Project Type:

Regenerative Agriculture

Certification Standard:

TUV Rheinland (DIN ISO 14064.2)

CO₂ Impact in Tons per Year:

11,000t

Project Description:

Klim's regenerative agriculture project addresses the urgent need for soil restoration and climate protection in German agriculture. Germany has experienced significant loss of fertile topsoil over recent decades, and a substantial share of agricultural land is affected by soil erosion. Working with over 3,500 farmers across more than 700,000 hectares (representing 5% of German farmland), Klim supports the transition from conventional to regenerative farming practices. These practices include diverse crop rotations, reduced tillage, year-round soil cover, and organic fertilizers. By enriching humus content in the soil, farmers create a natural "carbon sponge" that actively sequesters CO₂ from the atmosphere. The methodology has been validated by TUV Rheinland according to DIN ISO 14064.2, ensuring rigorous measurement and verification of carbon storage.

Additional Positive Impacts:

- Long-term carbon sequestration through soil organic carbon enhancement
- Restoration of soil health and fertility for sustainable food production
- Improved water retention capacity and flood protection
- Enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem resilience
- Direct financial support for German farmers transitioning to sustainable practices



Farmer Harald Will



Healthy fertile soil



Blooming fields Klim Landwirt

Supported SDGs



Regenerative farming practices such as diverse crop rotations and organic fertilization restore soil fertility, directly increasing agricultural yields for over 3,500 participating farmers.



Reduced tillage and year-round soil cover minimize fertilizer and pesticide runoff into waterways, while improved soil structure increases natural water retention and reduces flood risk.



The transition from conventional to regenerative agriculture replaces chemical-intensive methods with natural nutrient cycles, fundamentally shifting how 700,000+ hectares of German farmland are managed.



Regenerative practices transform agricultural soils into natural carbon sponges, sequestering 11,000 tonnes of CO₂ annually while reducing emissions from conventional farming inputs.



By significantly reducing chemical fertilizer use and preventing nutrient runoff, the project helps protect aquatic ecosystems and counteracts the eutrophication of rivers and coastal waters.



Diverse crop rotations and reduced tillage restore soil biodiversity and create habitats for pollinators and beneficial organisms, strengthening overall ecosystem resilience across participating farms.