

NAKICHUMET SURVEY JANUARY 2021,

On 21 January 2020, have arrived in Karamoja at 10:30' for the task of exploration of the land for a client who has a vision to use more than 100 acres, in sustainable agriculture, using permaculture methodology in long term and build a hub to support farmers and community to learn about permaculture to solve livelihood problems in the community and to get knowledge through permaculture approach to have access to food security. This idea came from ANTHONY who later initiate his family member.

❖ **Topography, Available resources and population**

The 100 acres situated in Looi village, **Nakichumet** Parish, Matany Sub County, Bokaro County and in Napak District Northern Uganda population estimate at 1500 in the village. Latitude: 2.3096 degree or 2. 18 degree 34.5" North, Longitude 34.3488 degree or 34 degrees 20' 55.5" East, Geo names ID 11073450, the land is closer to the road, with and large access 6 to 8 m, 2,3 N, 34.3 E, 3 to the main road. Vegetations identified of the trees on the field where: Namojj: *Furcraea foetida*(L)How, Ebei, Ekorete (Karamojong language). As pastoralism were strongly interrelated years ago, integrated management of natural resources, like pasture, livestock become crucial. In terms of economic activity, the region depends cattle's keeping, mining and trading in agricultural produce with neighboring districts. The Karimojong are part of the Karimojong cluster of Nilotic tribes (also known as Teso cluster), dialect **NaKarimojong** dominate the dialect. Years ago, the sub-region was the site of an important fossil discovery. (Paleontologists ugandapithecus major, a 20- million -year-old ancestor of present -day primates." It as highly important fossil and it will certainly put Uganda on the map in terms of the scientific world" said Martin Pickford, one of the researchers involved in discovery. This pastoralism made the field fertile, due to the biogeochemical activities (carbon, Nitrogen, phosphorus.) they have dried a season for maize and got 8 to 10 sacs (100 kg), presence of the different species of plants and the macro bio explains the fertility of the soil which need regulation of the pH. Due to the absence of a fence, the cattle always enter in the field and can destroys the crops, this practice is very common in the area since all are the Karamojong, more conflict in the past made the population to keep moving with their cows here was the origin of the pastoralism in the region. The land is closer to the dam which was design by the government and become healthy Dam, with different species which assist the community to get water, fish and other nutrients from the hydrosphere. Since the Dam is closer to the field, there is no house in the land, closer to the man road there is neighbors. Cattle from different corner of Nakichumet came to drink water 4 to 5 m high, from the bottom of the field. From the outlet to the dam its around 15m, the size of the dam can 2 to 3 acres estimated eyes view. Years ago, the dam flooded and due to topography of the field the fish, and hydro biologicals nutrients, came out over the field. Here is where the government came in design the dam. The name came of the 1980 conflicts insurgences among the Karimojong and the turukana (Turkan) of Kenya, many people were killed from Nakichumet using spears and arrows most of them were pierced leading of the name **Nakichumet meaning in NaKarimojong piercing**. The population increased on the ground since they have to collect seed and support their livelihood. The Ministry of water and environment directorate of water development have created at 10 mtrs from the road "construction of ARECHEK small scale with irrigation system. To improve on the farming in the region and support in seedlings for different cash crops, has you can see on the photos in the previous messages. The soil is predominantly sandy and of low fertility, dry and powdery, hard (2.0-0.05). Organic matter with a 20 cm after the soil test. In the same area people are making bricks(blocs) for construction closer to the road, and other using trees, which still increased the desertification of the place. The community are lacking of the knowledge in sustainable agriculture, livestock and so on. Most of place have seen farmers burning

their fields to remove plants that are already growing and help the plants that are about to come up. (using this method is good when the farmers have the time to plant trees ...) using these prescribed burns: to improve the health of the field. The sorghum, maize, and green beans, Sun flower, Beans and cassava for consumption are the common crops in the village. The region has two rainy seasons and intense hot and very dry season from October to April. December and January are the driest month. Water has proven of great value for arid and semi-arid regions, the traditional sources are located at some distance from the community. Water supplies can become polluted either through industrial or human wastes or by instruction of mineral such as arsenic, salt (coastal area) or fluoride.

❖ **Suggestions & Conclusion**

Since the Nakichumet is dry place water is a problem the application of the RWH is a flexible technology and adaptable to wide variety of conditions, being used by the richest and poorest societies in the region. While it's not the answer all household water problem is convenient in the sense that it can provide water at or near the point where water is needed or used, resulting in time saving for women who need to fetch water from other distant sources and eliminating the need for complex and costly distribution systems. He will assist the household to control their own catchment systems, which greatly improves household water security and water conservation, while at the same time reducing operation and maintenance problems. Water collected from roof catchments is generally of acceptable quality for domestic use and consumption. Accommodation on the field is needed, since the RWH is collected using existing structure (e.g., Rooftops, playgrounds, parks) not specially constructed for the purpose water supply developments, such as dams and piped systems. There are some limitations which constrain the development of the Rain harvesting since the local the government have designed the Dam, households are far from it,

- There is also lack of awareness about the merits and potential of rainwater harvesting technology among policy about the role of rainwater harvesting within an integrated water resources management plan, financial support mechanism to assist households in installing RWH systems.
- The construction of the RWH system may as such have a positive effect on the local economy because all money paid for labor or materials tends to stay.
- Safe Permanent drinking water, greywater treatment systems, nutritious food, economic system.
- Plan for sustainable resourcing of needs using appropriate technologies that regenerate ecosystems for the long term,
- Ensure inclusive and consultative decision making in the design process that engage the needs of all sectors as a whole.
- Trees planting for multiple medium to long-term functions and benefits (e.g., windbreaks, firewood, weather mitigation,
- Waste minimization, and reuse of residua waste, Create the polyculture gardens
- Restore natural healthy environments and prevent further degradation.
- Soil improvement needed on the field.

The place is relevant to apply permaculture approach and build a hub where the community and internationals students can come to learn from what is ready established. Since the community is keen to learn it will be a big success to have environmentally friendly activities to improve the ecosystem.

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