

Reli fürs Klima

YOUNG PEOPLE IN PERMACULTURE – Alick Mambwe“

When we talk about permaculture, the way of life that works with nature is not against it. It's about designing our garden, communities so that everything including animals, plants, buildings, people support each other and create less waste.

Permaculture has some impacts on the yields, of which it does always mean you will get the biggest harvest compared to conventional, but the food you grow is usually of diversity.

Instead of planting just one crop, like maize, permaculture mixes different plants together vegetables, fruits, herbs, helping in keeping pest away naturally because of this, less money spent, farmers do not need to buy expensive chemicals like pesticides, and fertilizers as compost is used and other self made manures like green tea manure.

Like any farming method, Permaculture comes with both strengths and difficulties. Permaculture encourages local food systems. Families can grow what they eat, share with neighbors, and sell any extra.

Permaculture plays a big role in managing the soil as it builds long term fertility through compost, mulching and other sustainable practices. This is challenged by the patience needed for soil improvement as it takes more time to regenerate the soils to their fertility state.

In permaculture mostly food is grown for family consumption and the main harvest is used at home. So everyone has enough healthy food to eat. If there's extra, it is often shared friend. Just like one of the ethics says fair share. Some food can be dried, stored or preserved. It lasts longer. Surplus can be sowed locally bringing income. If there's still more it can be fed to animals and be turned into compost making the soil even richer for the next season, as not all surplus is edible. Some are damaged.

Permaculture helps fight climate change by storing carbon in the soil, reducing pollution, and making farms more resilient to extreme weather. It's a nature based practical solution that supports both people and the planet. For example, back home in Zambia, I started a small organic garden where I grew different types of vegetables Like eggplants, pumpkin leaves (Chibwabwa), pepper and cucumbers. At times we had more than we needed so our neighbor also benefited and got some eggplants and chibwabwa leaves. This shows that primaculture doesn't just help



one household, but it can support the people around you in the community.

Permaculture has got 12 principles To grow abundant food in small spaces. And the principles which particularly stand out easily for me to implement are:

1. What they use and value of diversity as this principle reminds us the strength of diversity And a key principle of permaculture and how it's designed meaning growing many types of plants together, tall ones, ground covers fruit trees, herbs, vegetables as each plays a role. Some fix nitrogen, others attract pollinators. Some provide shade or mulch creating a balanced resilient system.
2. Produce no waste principle principle that invites us to see your waste as a resource. Instead of throwing things out, we ask what else could this become? Kitchen scraps can become compost, old clothes can become cleaning rags.



The principle of permaculture That resonates and is most important to me is produce no waste when I look at the banana peel, for example, I don't see trash but tomorrow's soil in which when it is dropped down on land anywhere it will decay and decompose The principle is powerful, not just in

Garden but in life. It entails that even a broken thing can become useful again. This principle is important to me because in the world drowning with more plastic pollution, producing no waste is a transformative approach teaching us to slow down to care and give back more than we take.