

National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)

Quarter 2 Project Progress Photo Book October-December, 2025

“Sustainable Conservation of Nabakazi Wetland Ecosystem for Carbon Sequestration, Enhanced Household Food Security and Improved Community Livelihoods in the Coffee Producing District of Mubende”



NAPE Executive Director inspects Napier Grass planting being promoted among the cattle rearing farmers of Kitenga Sub County along the Nabakazi wetland as a strategy of boosting the home grown cattle feeds and stopping extension of their farmlands into the Nabakazi wetland buffers.

The project is in direct harmony with SDG 2 of ending hunger, achieving food security, promoting sustainable agriculture and SDG 15 which prioritizes protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification and biodiversity loss.





Promotion of soil conservation practices amongst communities near Nabakazi wetland through establishment of swales i.e shallow level bottomed trenches meant not only to soak water into community gardens but also for controlled fertility loss through erosion and silting into the wetland. Swales are a key soil conservation permaculture technique.



Soil conservation through mulching using the wetland products promoted amongst the communities' periphery to Nabakazi wetland of Rwenyonza in Kitenga sub county Mubende district.



Promotion of Fanya Juu Terraces in the project area a type where a trench is dug along the contour and the excavated soil is thrown uphill to form an embankment or ridge. Over time, sediments accumulate in the ditch to form a level terrace which is later open and fertile sediments applied in the banana plantation. These are in Rwabagoma and parts of kaburamuriro villages.



Reverse-Slope swale Terraces. The terrace bed is shaped slightly backward, towards the hillside, to capture rainwater and facilitate soil moisture recharge in coffee growing farmers in Rwabagoma Kitenga.



Coffee growing as both an income generation and conservation crop being promoted among the wetland buffer zone communities of Kibuyevuuga-Kitenga Sub county



Mulching, contour digging as Soil Conservation Practices being supported among wetland Periphery communities of Rwenyonza Village –Kitenga Sub County



The NAPE Executive Director during monitoring visits to communities peripheral to the wetland that have opted to grow coffee as an income and conservation crop in Rwabagoma village Kitenga sub county.

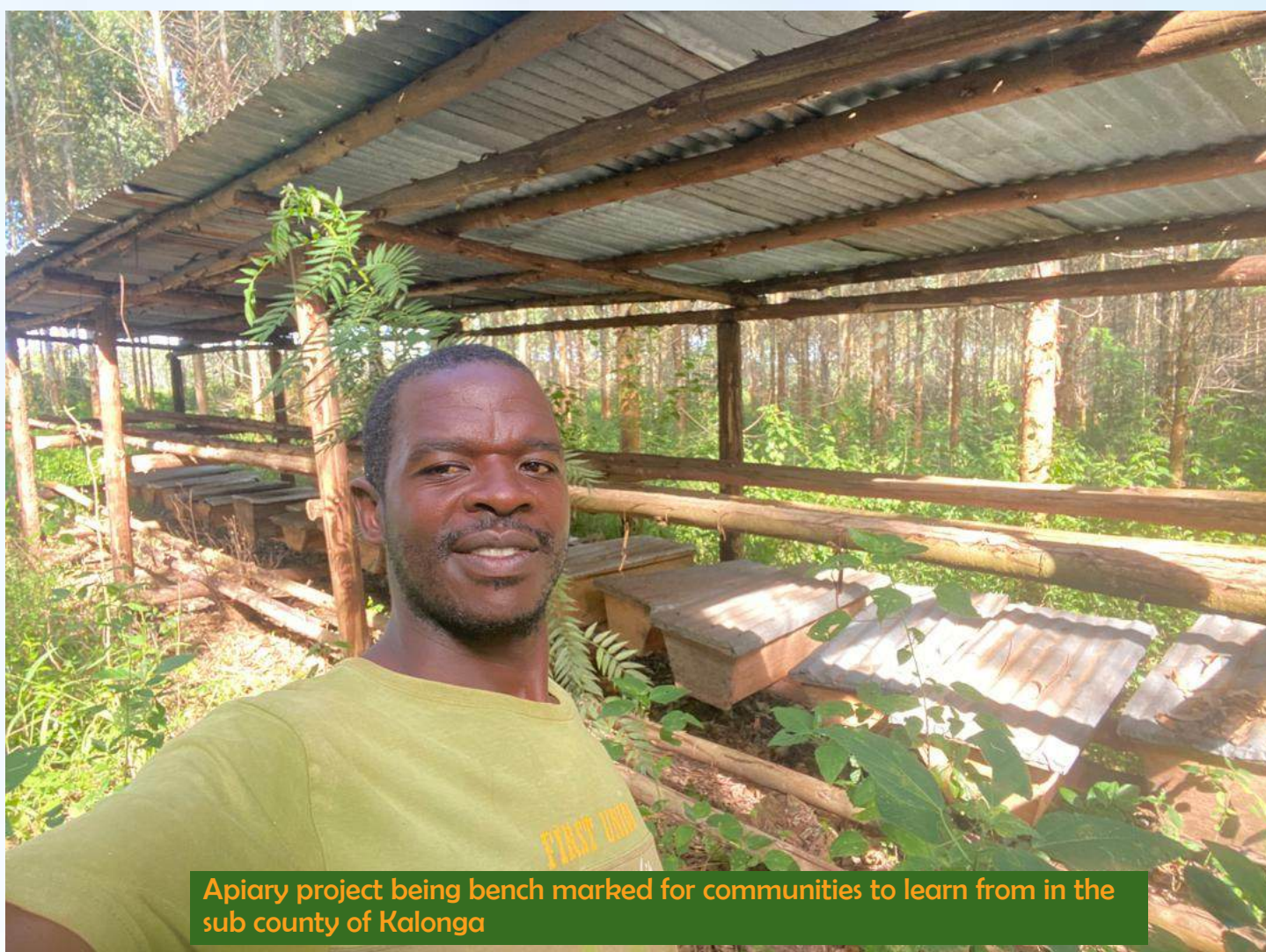


An orientation visit to cattle farmers teaching them on how continued extension of cattle farms into the wetland contributes to continued movement of swamp vegetation into their farms. NAPE is massively supporting the cattle farmers to grow and customize Napier grass around their homesteads and farm lands as a sustainable strategy for maintaining enough cattle grass during dry spells and also as a strategy of luring away cattle farmers from continued extension of farms into the wetland resulting into the wetland shrinking its size. The senior environmental officer Mubende giving conservation talk to communities during capacity building meetings





Bee keeping hives distribution amongst the communities near the Nabakazi wetland.



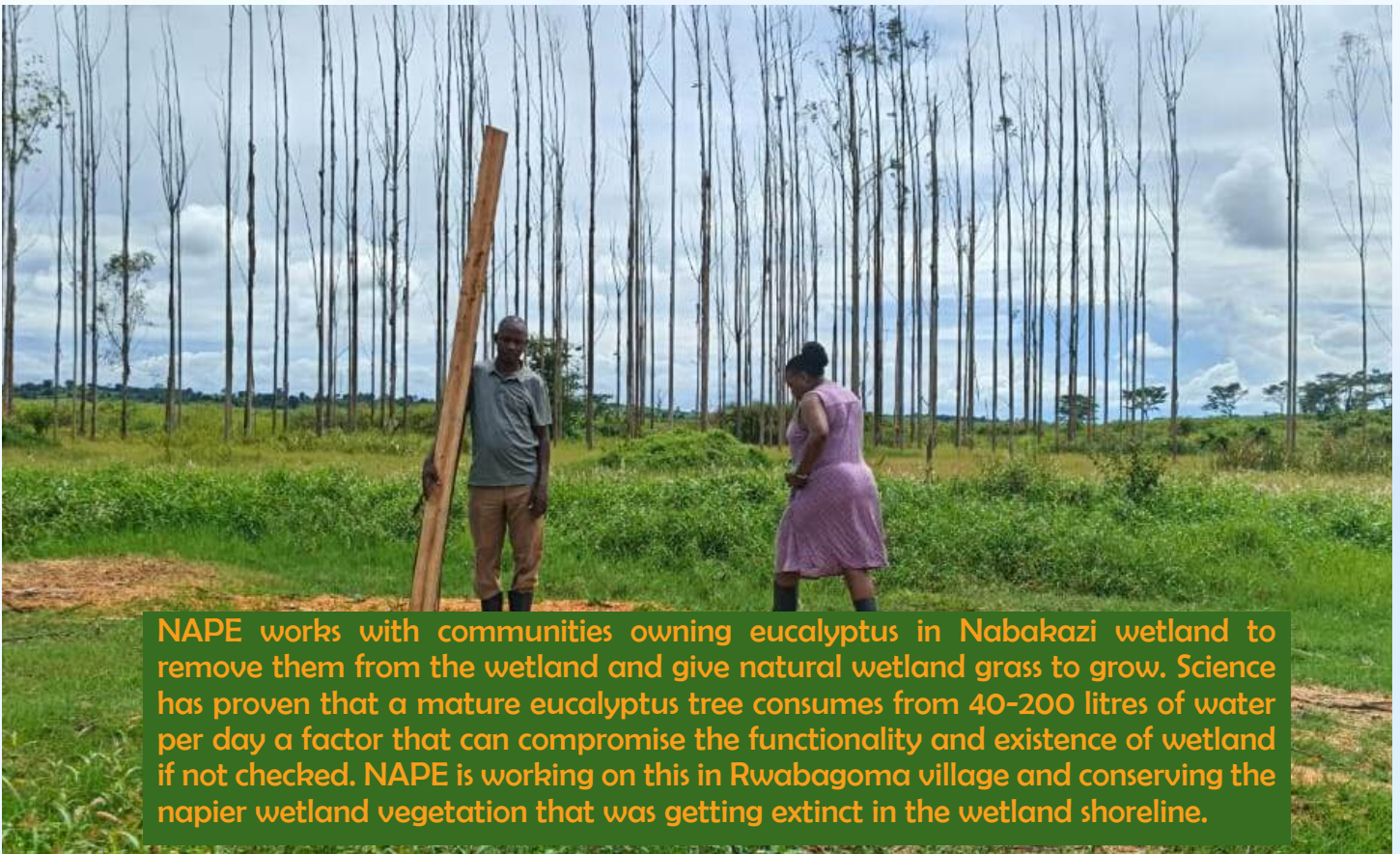
Apiary project being bench marked for communities to learn from in the sub county of Kalonga



Promotion of apiary as a way of increasing pollinators for enhanced productivity and house hold income

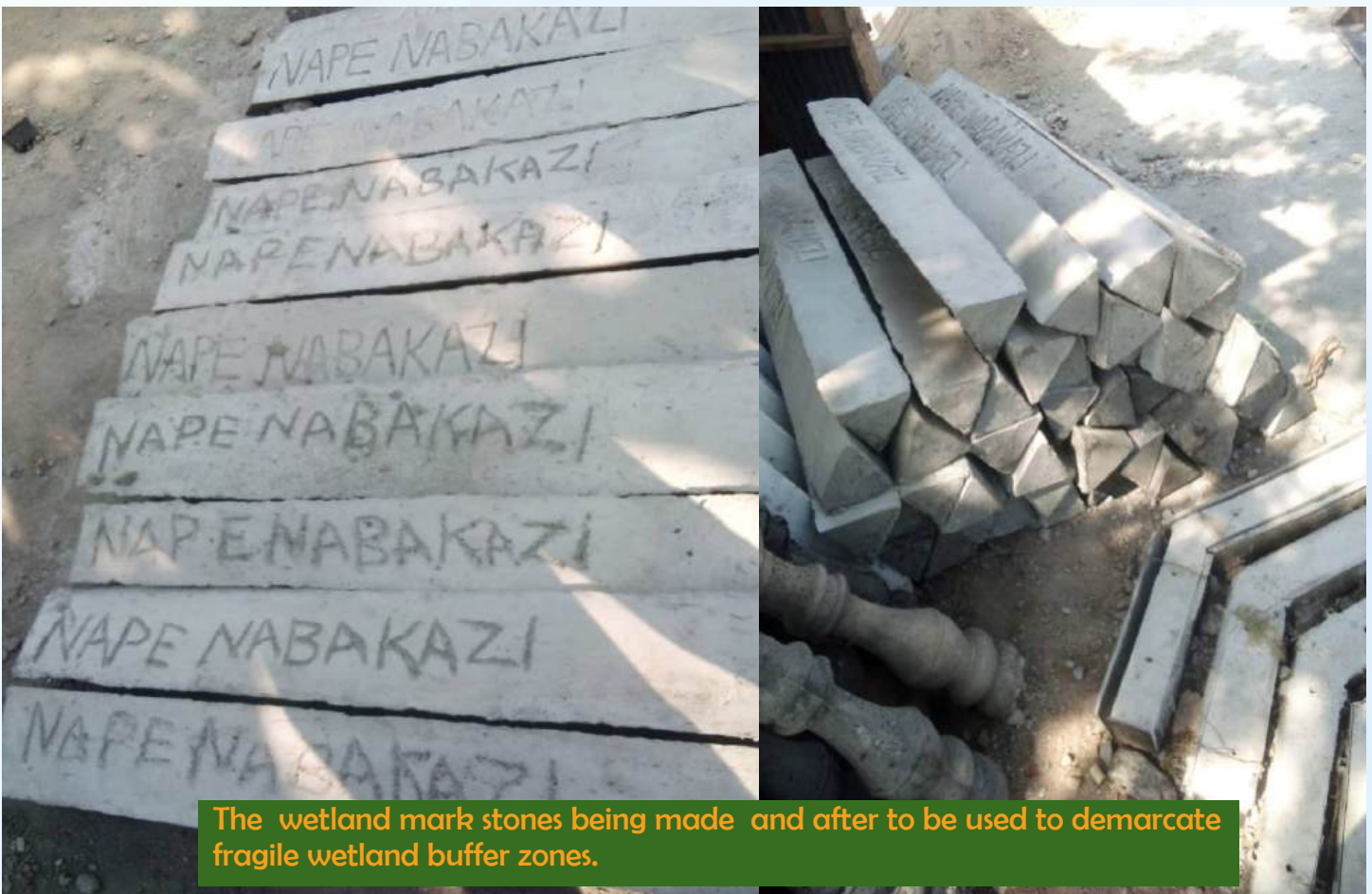


Distribution of bee hives among the communities





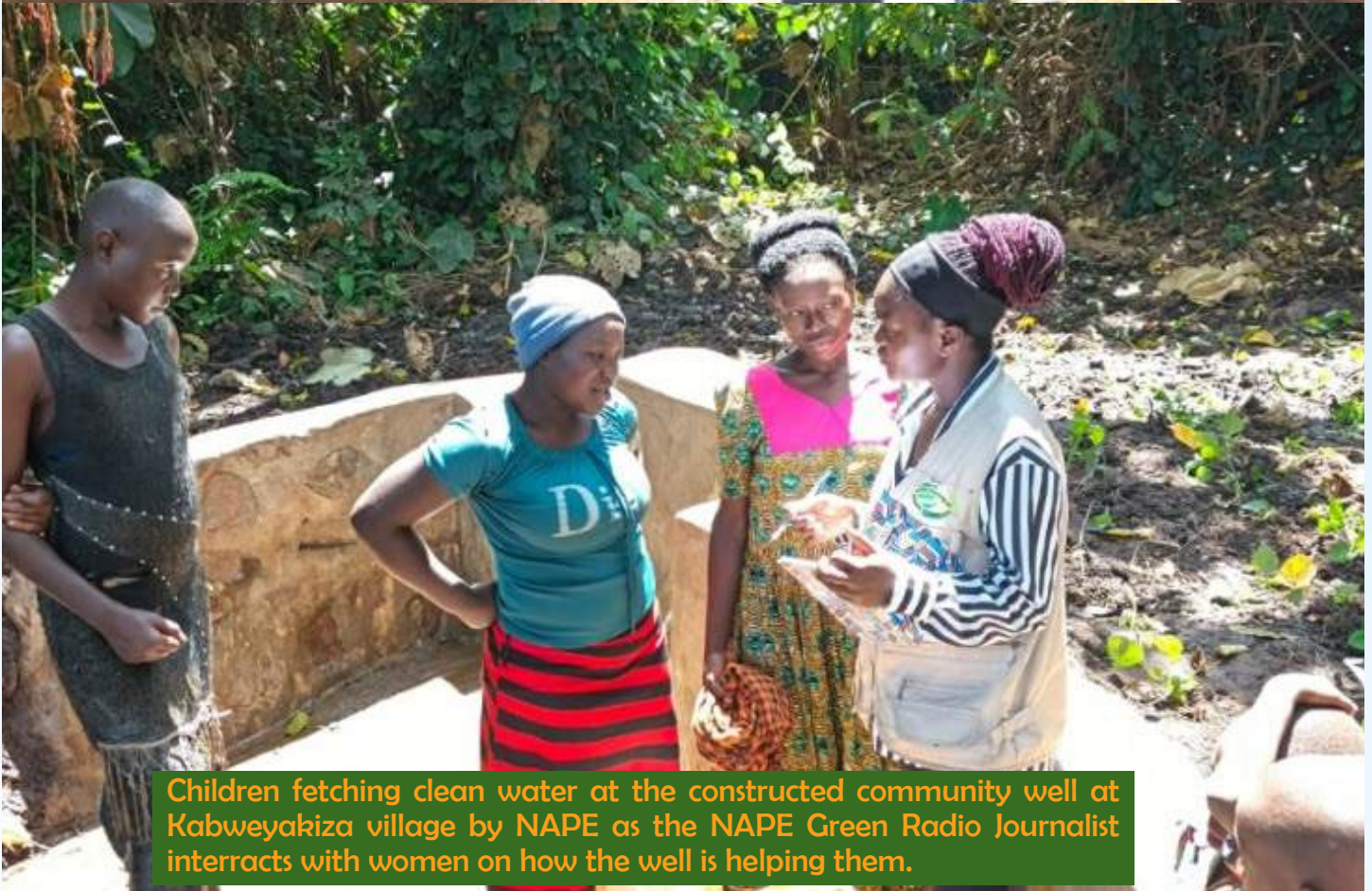
NAPE Director inspecting the over site construction of the community training hall at the NAPE community Green Home located at kiganzi cell , kiboga District.



The wetland mark stones being made and after to be used to demarcate fragile wetland buffer zones.



A radio talk show on wetland conservation being held at the community green radio in Kiboga Nov-2025.



Children fetching clean water at the constructed community well at Kabweyakiza village by NAPE as the NAPE Green Radio Journalist interacts with women on how the well is helping them.

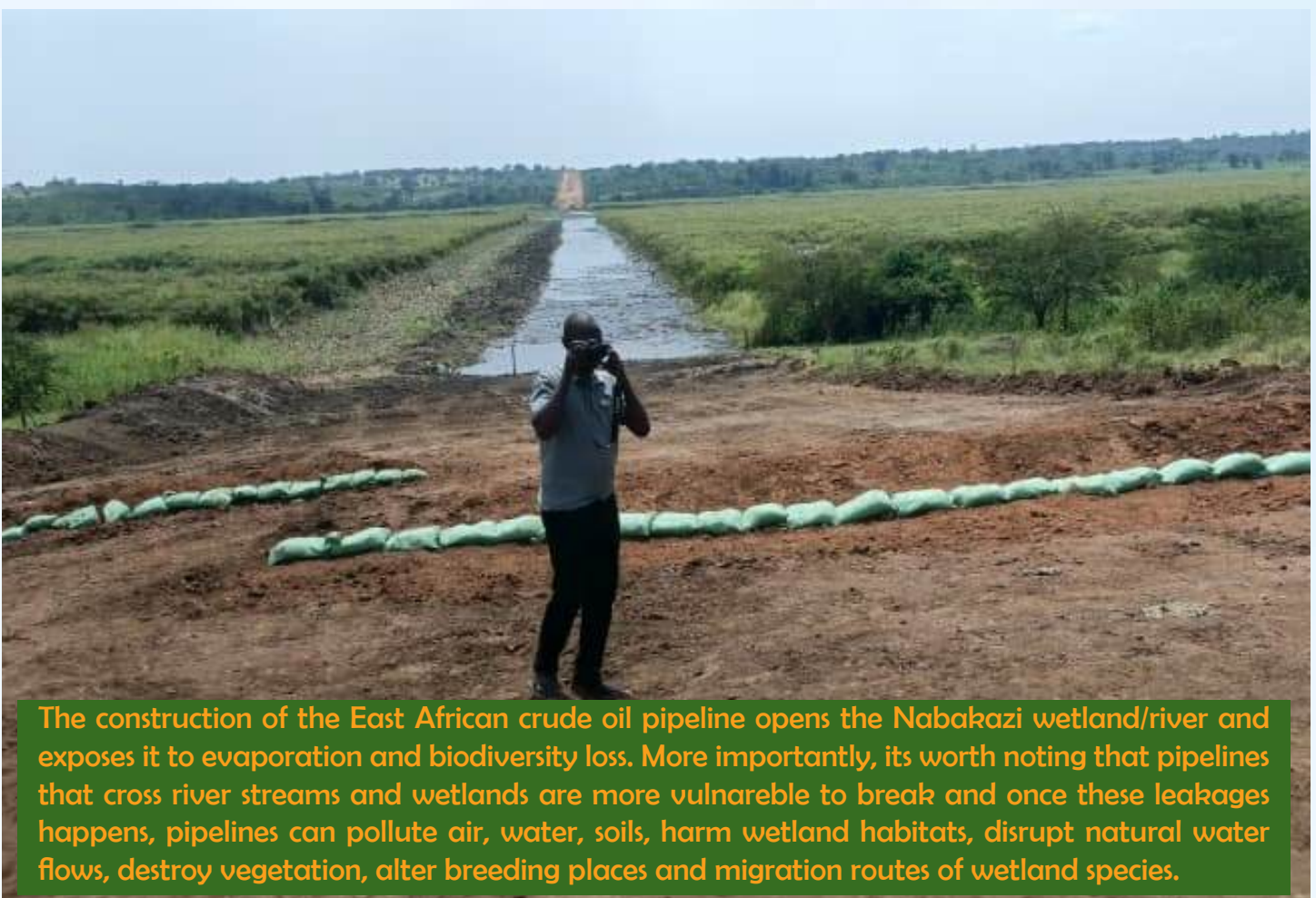
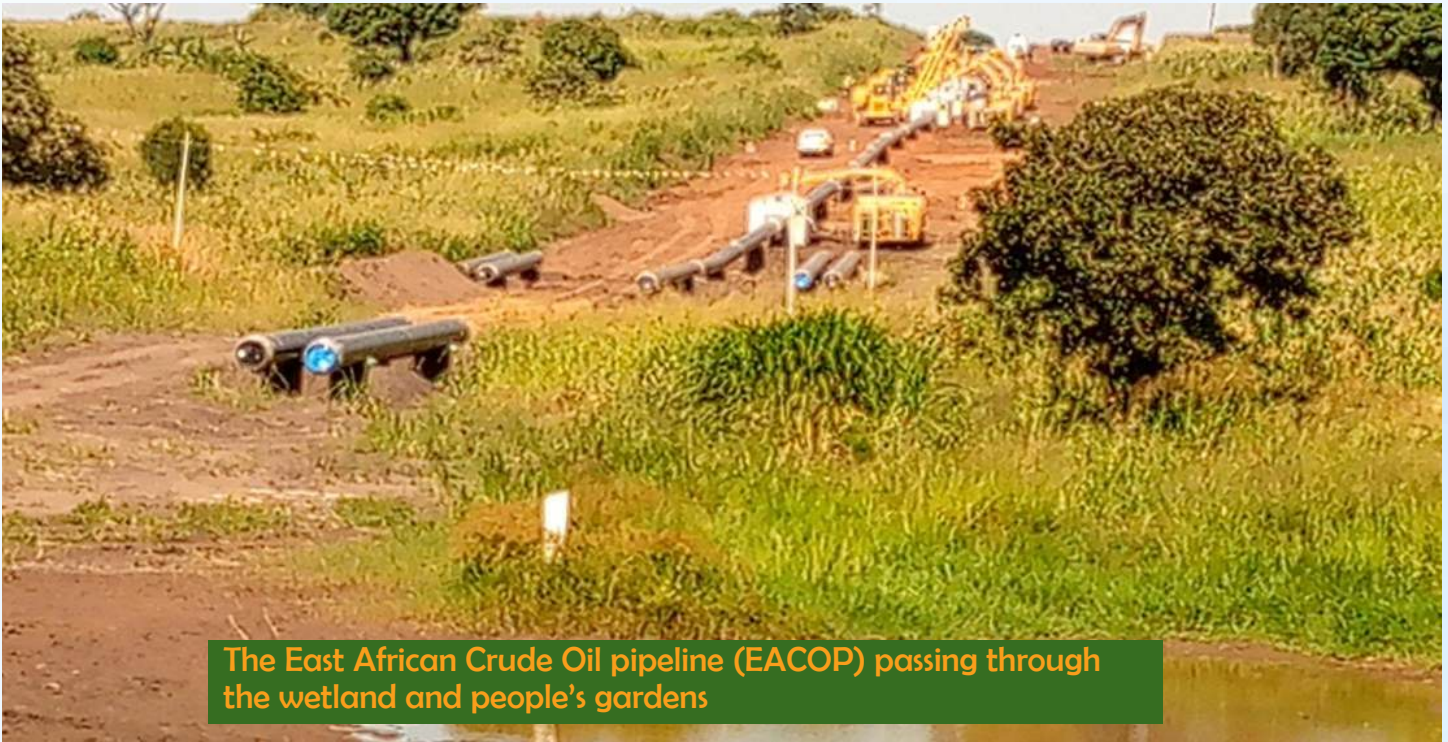


NAPE Director monitoring the food security work of a project partner group African Institute for Biodiversity and Sustainability (AIBIS) -December.10th.2025.

Community interest in adopting agro ecology practices to sustainably grow food and raise house hold income is positive but the main stumbling block is the harsh climate punctuated by long dry spells in this part of the dry cattle corridor that is rendering food growing and tree planting difficult.

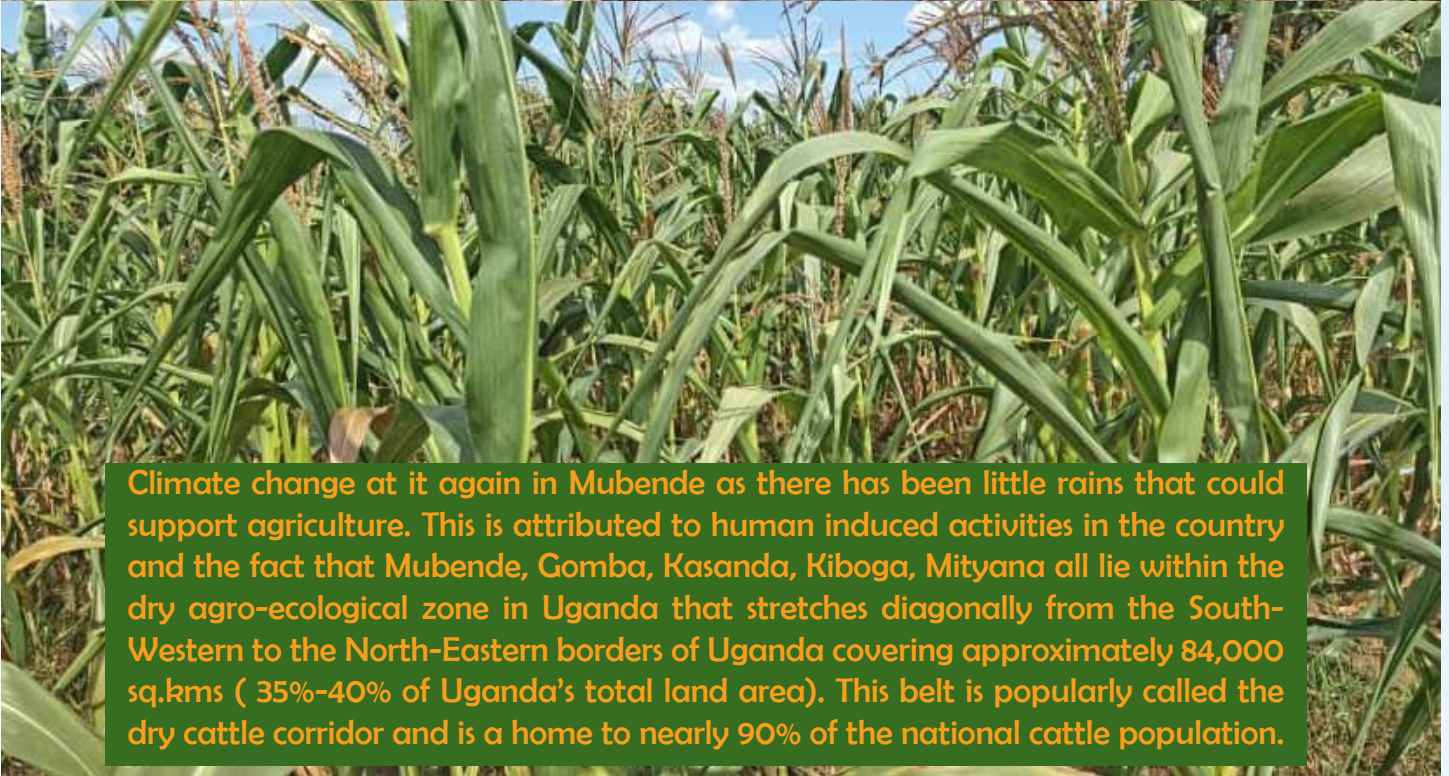
CHALLENGES

Climate change in form of long dry spells + degradation by EACOP line stand paramount





The East African Crude Oil pipeline (EACOP) pipelines is causing massive ecological footprints along the Nabakazi wetland landscape negatively affecting food production as it destroys big chunks of community gardens and also compromising future environmental sustainability through pollution.



Climate change at it again in Mubende as there has been little rains that could support agriculture. This is attributed to human induced activities in the country and the fact that Mubende, Gomba, Kasanda, Kiboga, Mityana all lie within the dry agro-ecological zone in Uganda that stretches diagonally from the South-Western to the North-Eastern borders of Uganda covering approximately 84,000 sq.kms (35%-40% of Uganda's total land area). This belt is popularly called the dry cattle corridor and is a home to nearly 90% of the national cattle population.

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