



CLIMATE CHANGE



FACTS IN KENYA

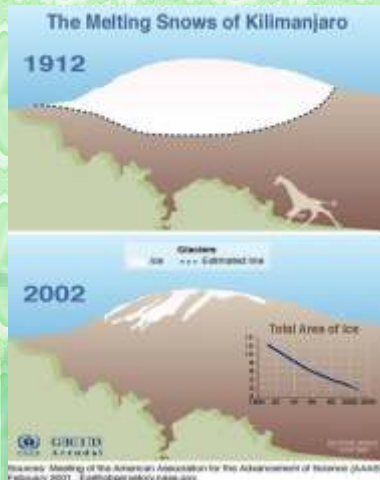
Greenhouse Gases are the main cause of increase in temperatures

A. Reduced ice caps:

☞ An estimated 82% of the icecap that crowned the mountain Kilimanjaro (see photo) when it was first thoroughly surveyed in 1912 is now gone, and the ice is thinning as well - by as much as a meter in one area. According to some projections, if recession continues at the present rate, the majority of the glaciers on Kilimanjaro could vanish in the next 15 years

B. Bio-diversity crisis:

☞ Many plants, animals and insects species have disappeared in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya. Community members in Mwingi and Makueni District have reported the reduction of bees and other insects, plants, frogs and snakes.



Home based food security initiatives requiring little water are part of the possible solutions

- ☞ Again, according to 'Green Water Management Handbook' (by Oduor and Maimbo, 2006), the per capita water availability in Kenya will fall to 248 cubic meters by 2025 and 190 meters cubed by 2050!
- ☞ Most rivers feeding their water into larger lakes have become seasonal with the smaller ones drying up completely as has been noted in the Mount Kenya region, where 20 out of 26 streams have dried up, affecting the How of two main rivers, Attn and Tana.
- ☞ In Kenya water has become more expensive than milk!

C. Water Scarcity

- ☞ The current IPCC Synthesis Report (2007: 10) states that by 2020 between 75 and 250 million people, in Africa, will be exposed to extreme water stress.
- ☞ The average water availability in Kenya is 635 cubic meters per capita. This is far below the recommended per capita water consumption.
- ☞ According to Falkerman et al (1990), it is proposed that 1700 cubic meters per capita per year is the minimum amount of water required to maintain an adequate quality of life.

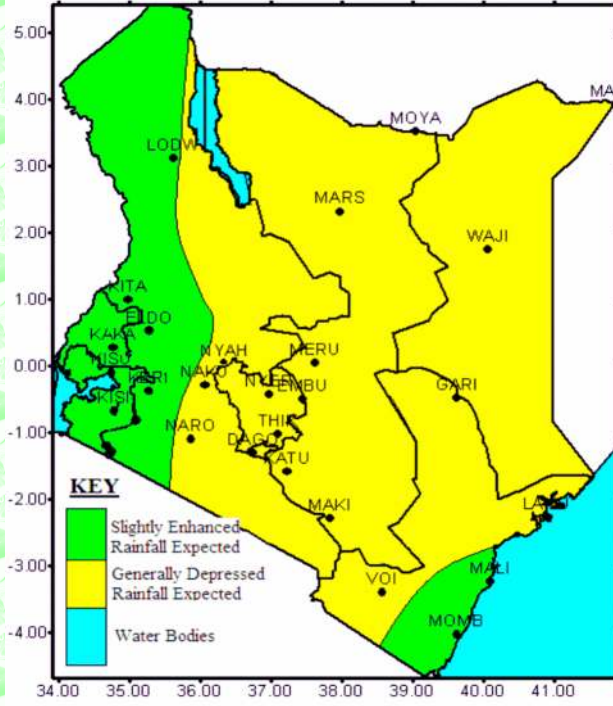


A dry Water pan along -Kajiado - libisil road Kajiado District - May 2009

Uniting voices and action on climate change

D. Reduced amounts of rain and changed seasons

☞ Most parts of Kenya have experienced reduced precipitation in the Last five years.



☞ A forecast by the meteorological department indicate a general reduction of rain in Kenya (see photo).

☞ Change signals that have been observed in East Africa include temperature rises and decreasing rainfall trends melting and retreat of mountain glaciers.

☞ Increasing frequency of ENSO events (extreme climate events).

☞ In 2004, parts of Eastern and Southern Africa were affected by severe drought conditions.

☞ In the Greater Horn of Africa, in 2004 the rainy seasons were much shorter resulting in the continuation of a multi-dry season in the region.

Seasonal Rainfall Forecast for Kenya, MAM 2009.

E. Increased frequency of droughts and other climate change related disasters.

☞ Drought has become one of the most common climate related disasters in Kenya.

☞ According to facts collected by KCCWG in Mwingi, Makueni, Kajiado, Tana River and many other parts of lower eastern province (June 2009), there has been no food from the shambas for the last two years!

**SOMETHING NEEDS TO BE DONE
BY THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES!**

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There has been increased aridity in Kenya due to reduced rainfall in most parts of the Country