

ABSTRACT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE IN KENYA

Climate change poses significant challenges to Kenya, affecting various regions and sectors in different ways. This abstract explores the dual aspects of climate change in Kenya by examining the role of the Olkaria Geothermal Project and the impact of global warming in Mombasa.

The Olkaria Geothermal Project, situated in the Rift Valley, represents a proactive approach to mitigating climate change by harnessing renewable energy. As one of the largest geothermal plants in Africa, Olkaria contributes significantly to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by providing a sustainable and clean energy source. This project not only meets a substantial portion of Kenya's electricity needs but also exemplifies the country's commitment to green energy solutions. By reducing reliance on fossil fuels, Olkaria plays a crucial role in Kenya's strategy to combat climate change and promote sustainable development.

Conversely, Mombasa, Kenya's coastal city, faces severe challenges due to global warming. Rising sea levels, increased temperatures, and changing weather patterns threaten the city's infrastructure, economy, and the well-being of its residents. Coastal erosion and flooding endanger homes and businesses, while heatwaves and unpredictable weather adversely affect public health and agriculture. Addressing these challenges requires a combination of coastal protection measures, sustainable urban planning, renewable energy adoption, public education, and robust policy frameworks.

In conclusion, while the Olkaria Geothermal Project showcases Kenya's progress in utilizing renewable energy to combat climate change, Mombasa's struggle with global warming highlights the urgent need for comprehensive climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. Together, these cases underline the complexity of climate change impacts in Kenya and the necessity for diverse, region-specific solutions.