

Rescue Kilimanjaro and protect Water sources Project

Rescue Kilimanjaro Project is a five years conservational and tree planting project aims at planting five million trees by July 2026 in five districts at the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro namely; Longido, Siha, Hai, Moshi DC and Rombo.

Deforestation is directly responsible for about 20 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to the carbon released when forests are burned, deforestation cripples the planet's capacity to filter harmful CO₂ from our air, which compounds the greenhouse effect, global warming and climate change.

Trees play an important role in Kilimanjaro's ecosystem by providing moisture through transpiration.

Deforestation, in addition to climate change, could be a leading cause of glacial melt on Mount Kilimanjaro, according to a study from the University of Portsmouth released in September.

The causes of climate change in this unique ecosystem supporting various biodiversity are mainly human activities, specifically increases in anthropogenic greenhouse gas which is disrupting the climate system.

The disappearance of "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" could seriously affect the local tourism industry, as well as local water supplies. People living at the base of Kilimanjaro depend on both glacial melt water, and precipitation in the rain forests to supply water to springs used for both drinking, as well as irrigation. It is unclear, however, if the majority of the water comes from the rainforests or glaciers. The fear being that if glaciers supply the larger portion, the disappearance of the ice fields will mean that the water supply will vanish too.

In 2013 it was estimated that, at the current rate of global warming, most of the ice on Kilimanjaro will disappear by 2040 and "it is highly unlikely that any ice body will remain after 2060.





