

# CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL: A CASE OF KISUMU COUNTY–KENYA

PRESENTED DURING THE CCDA–VII

DATE: 11<sup>TH</sup> OCT, 2018  
BY GICHANA EVANS, KENYA



# POWER OF INFORMATION

**“The power of information lies in its ability to be accessible, relevant, affordable, accurate, timely and resourceful in decision making”**



**ABOUT...**

The ENACTS data products combine information from local observations and also from satellites and global models. This allows for superior accuracy and sharper analysis.



Local climate observations



Global climate data

**THE ENACTS DATA & MAPROOMS**



**1**

Online data from robust sources

**2**

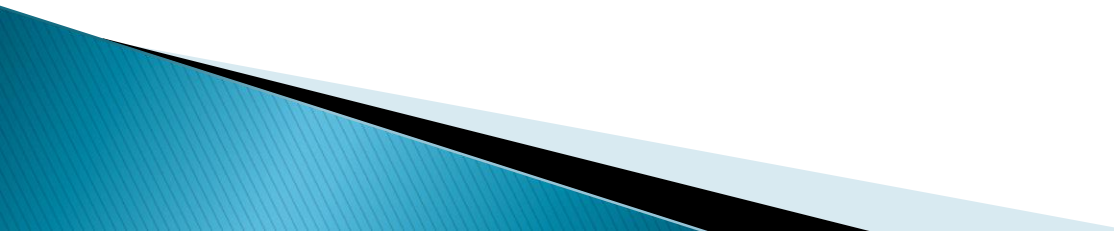
Enhanced forecasts & risk characterization

**3**

Best information to empower decision makers

**IMPACT ON LIVELIHOODS RESILIENCE**

# Introduction

- ▶ **Climate services provide science-based and user-specific information relating to past, present and potential future climates and address each sector affected by climate at a global, regional and local level.**
- 

# KENYAN NDC OBJECTIVE


The goal of the NDC sector analysis is to clarify how Kenya can achieve its NDC, including adaptation goals and the greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 30 per cent below the 2030 business as usual scenario. The NDC sector *analysis is expected to contribute to the development of an NDC Implementation Plan and appropriate measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) framework*

# Climate information service in Kenya

- ▶ –is under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and specifically driven by the Meteorological department of Kenya
- ▶ –National Climate Resource Centre which is a modern facility with ICT
- ▶ –The Met department also disseminates
- ▶ –Information in the local daily newspapers also come from the Met department
- ▶ –Local Automatic Weather stations
- ▶ – Involvement of the scientists & local public participation fora
- ▶ local knowledge expert.
- ▶ – Civil society and other non state actors like WISER project

# Climate change services

There are various ways that climate services can be provided, including:

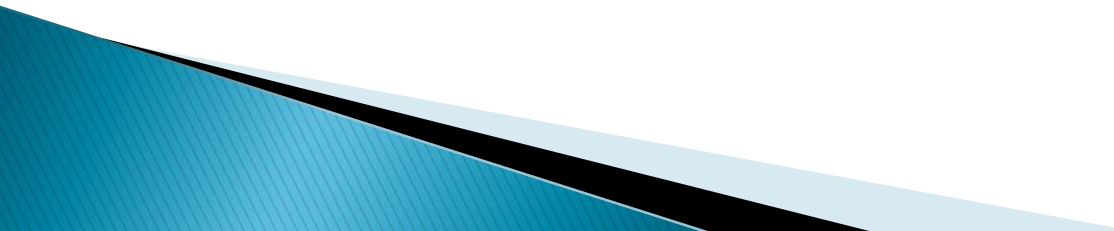
- ▶ directly accessible climate databases, with the option to download specific data sets as required;
  - ▶ published climate data statistics – for example, in tabular and map formats online;
  - ▶ directly accessible climate products, such as rainfall intensity–frequency–duration data and maps;
  - ▶ targeted climate products, such as El Niño updates, made available through subscriber services and smartphone applications; and
  - ▶ targeted products delivered through appropriate media.
- 

# Devolving information

- ▶ Can Climate Information Service be devolved?



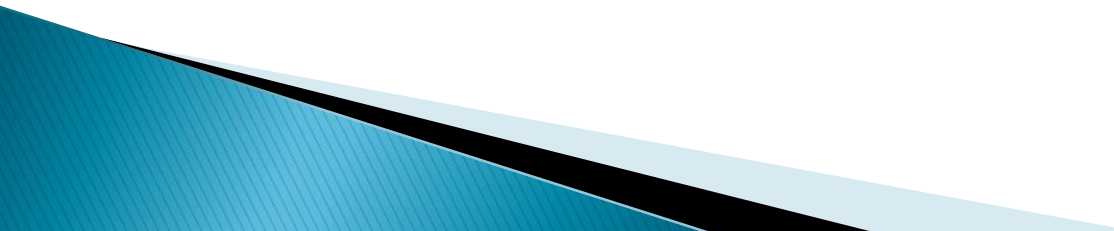
# CIS Information quality

- ▶ Accessibility
  - ▶ Accuracy
  - ▶ Relevant
  - ▶ Timeliness
  - ▶ Resourcefulness / usefulness
- 

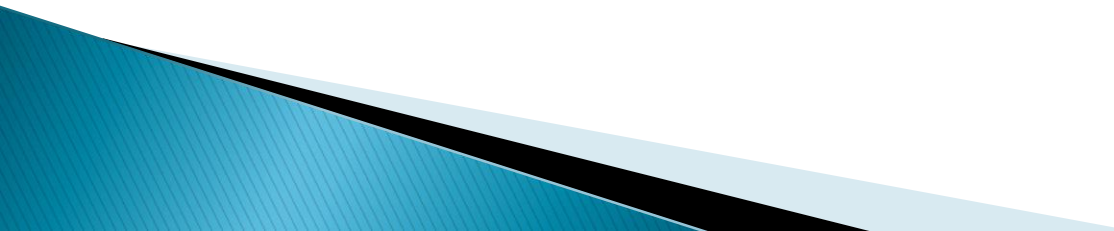
# County climate information services in Kisumu County

- ▶ WHERE ARE WE?
- ▶ WHERE DO WE WANT TO BE?
- ▶ HOW DO WE GET THERE?

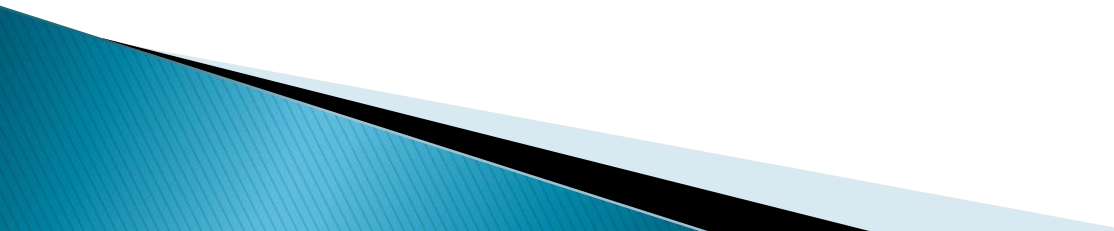
# WHERE ARE WE

- ▶ 2 Automatic weather stations
  - ▶ Member of CDP Program–carbon disclosure
  - ▶ Sensitised every county(farmers on weather information)
  - ▶ PSP
  - ▶ Sensitised law makers
  - ▶ CIDP II
- 

# WHERE ARE WE GOING?

- ▶ From 2 AWS- to 7 by 2022
  - ▶ -Information from MET Nbi-should be decentralized
  - ▶ Construct a Modern **Climate Information, innovation and resource centre**-10m set aside..Link farmers with data centre-to give up to date information
  - ▶ -More FM local radio messages (Local media)
- 

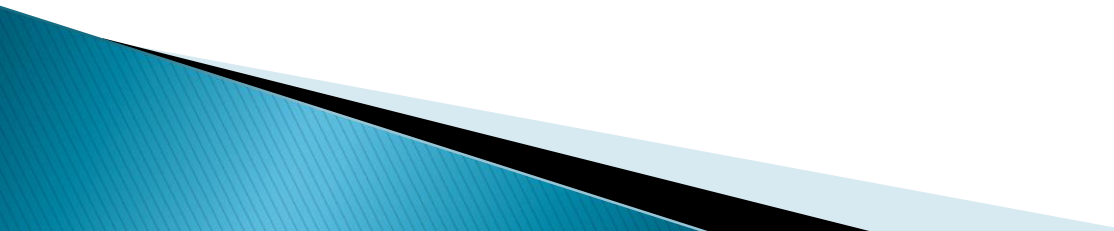
# WHERE ARE WE GOING? CONT

- ▶ Construct a Modern **Climate Information, innovation and resource centre**–10m set aside..Link farmers with data centre–to give up to date information
  - ▶ –More FM local radio messages (Local media)
  - ▶ Use of Mobile telephone
  - ▶ Work closely with MET
- 

# Challenges

- ▶ Attitude
  - ▶ Finance
  - ▶ M&E
  - ▶ Experts
- 

# HOW DO WE GET THERE/OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Fast track policies and legislation
  - ▶ Community education
  - ▶ Networking
  - ▶ Invest more on investment in climate change, climate science, and climate services.–  
adequate high quality observations
  - ▶ Use of potential youths/interns
  - ▶ Monitoring and evaluation/reporting
- 

# Conclusion

- ▶ Need to localize climate information
  - ▶ Ownership of CIS by community
  - ▶ Need to build, equip and manage climate information centres.
  - ▶ Integrate CIS into development programs
- 