Climate change and its effects on St. Maarten.





Presentation AICESIS members Latin America & Caribbean region.

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St. Maarten.







- **Population:** 40,614 (January 2018)
- **Population density:** 1221 km²
- Capital: Philipsburg
- **Area**: 37 km²
- Official languages: English & Dutch
- Currency: Antillean guilder (ANG)
 United States dollar (USD)
- National holiday: November 11th

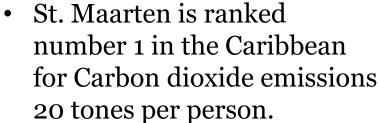




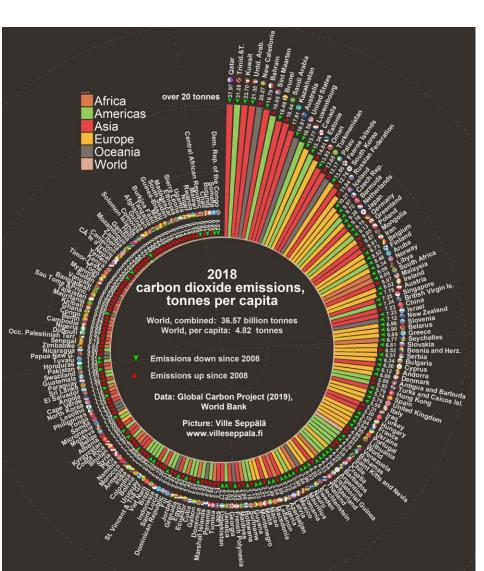
- Small islands are highly exposed to natural hazards.
- The limited physical size means that these islands may not be able to physically adapt to these changing conditions.
- Limited natural resources and isolated nature could further increase dependence on imports.
- High population densities, particularly along the coastline could threaten the very livelihood of these islands.
- Lastly, limitations concerning funding and human resources could hinder islands' ability to adapt fast enough to keep pace with climate change.

Carbon dioxide emissions.





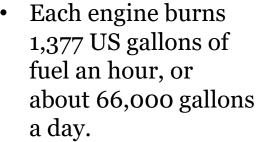
- In St. Maarten, almost ten kilos per person of daily waste is generated and discarded.
- Ten kilos of waste is more than the total per capita average of the other five Dutch Caribbean islands combined.







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- The biggest issue with cruise emissions are the levels of nitrogen oxide:
- Acid rain
- Higher rates of cancer
- Respiratory diseases.



Rising sea level on Sint Maarten.





Sea level 2017

Projected sea level rise with 5 meters in twenty to fifty years



Hurricanes on St. Maarten.



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- September 6, 2017.
- Hurricane Irma category 5+ winds of 185 mph (296 km/h)
- The damage on Sint Maarten was estimated at USD.2.1 billion.
 - The Netherlands has established a trust fund of \$ 550 million over a 7-year period for the rebuilding of St. Maarten.



Footage of destruction hurricane Irma continued.







Recommendations.

Government Actions

- Review of Environmental Protection Legislation.
- Establish a Disaster Fund for cleanup efforts and reconstruction costs.
- Enhance drainage systems and flood barriers.
- Improve building standards and enforce them.

General recommendations

- **Educating** citizens to become conscious, convinced, and convicted about the issue to become resilient societies who are climate-smart.
- **Adaption for change**, so that we and others can live with the changing climate concerning farming practices, building practices, water harvesting, policies, and programs.
- **Mitigation** so we can reduce the number of greenhouse gases we put in the atmosphere with respect to energy, waste, forests, transportation.

Questions



Thank you

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