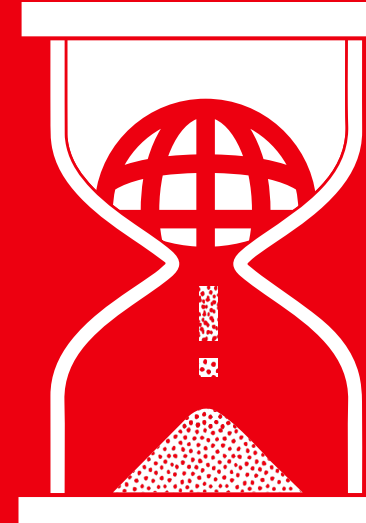


THE CRISIS IS HERE, OUR TIME IS NOW

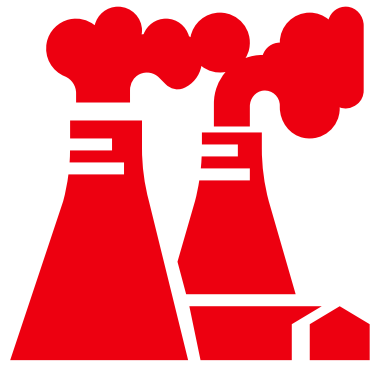


Why is it a Climate Crisis?

Human production and consumption are changing climate and weather patterns. These changes will **devastate whole ecosystems and create massive human suffering**.

Greenhouse Gases

These main activities produce greenhouse gases (GHGs) which trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere



Fossil Fuel Burning

This includes coal, gas and oil which release carbon dioxide



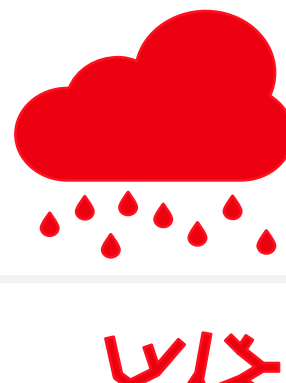
Oil Derivatives

Used in industrial products like plastics and chemicals



Commercial Land Use

For large scale agriculture and animal rearing for food. These contribute to deforestation and release harmful gases



Overall Rainfall



Drought



Extreme Weather Events

The Caribbean Situation

Emissions

The Caribbean is a minor emitter of global greenhouse gases but is one of the most impacted regions

0.1%

Trinidad & Tobago is the biggest Caribbean emitter. Yet it only contributes **0.1%** to global emissions

vs.

60%

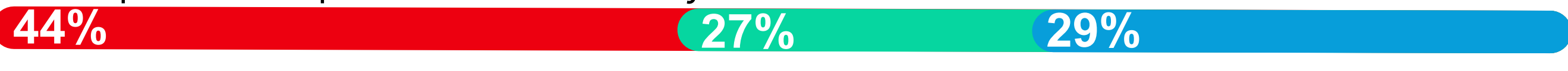
of carbon emissions are produced by **China, United States, India, Russia and Japan**



Over 90% of Caribbean households use fossil fuels as their main energy source for cooking and lighting

US\$5.4 Million

was spent on imported fossil fuels by CARICOM countries in 2018



● Trinidad and Tobago

● Jamaica

● Rest of the Caribbean

Impact

As SIDS (Small Island Developing States) Caribbean countries face specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities

1. Disrupted fisheries
2. Sea level rise, beach erosion
3. Disrupted crops and diminished food security
4. Warmer seas, bleaching & death of coral reefs
5. Increased salinity/saltiness of drinking water
6. Higher temperatures and droughts, dry rivers
7. Intense storms & hurricanes & related flooding, landslides
8. Increased tropical pests/insects & related diseases and illnesses
9. Decreased habitable and agricultural lands, reduced vegetation/ground cover



Sectors Affected



Many Caribbean countries aim to reduce fossil fuel use and become more climate resilient



15%

Antigua and Barbuda already reached its target of 15% renewable energy

↓10%

By 2030, Jamaica aims to drop emissions by 10%



↑50%

By 2030 Dominica plans a 50% increase of coral reef coverage to protect coastlines

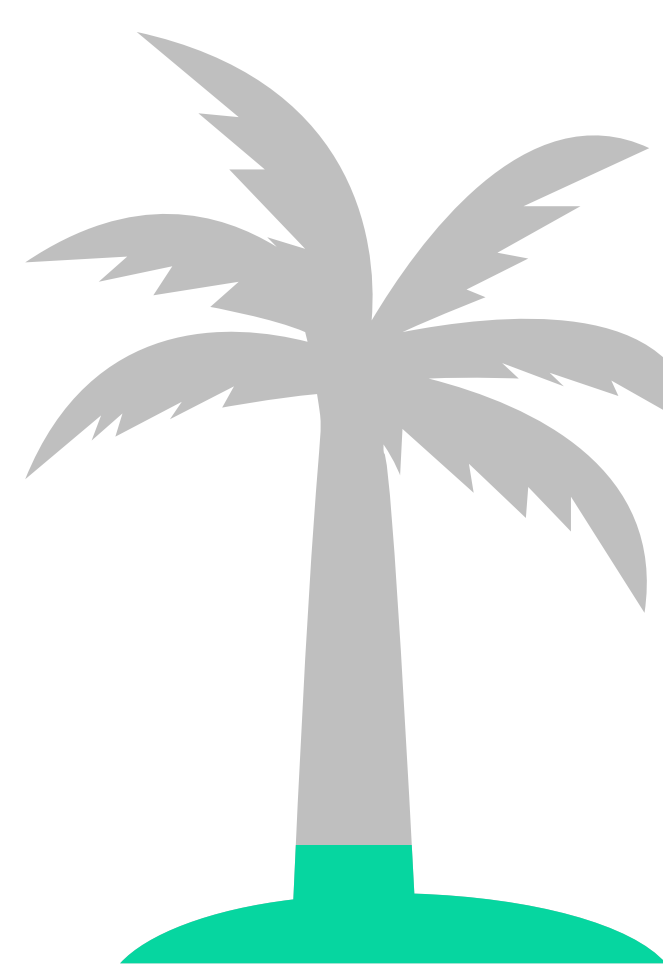
↑75%

By 2037, Barbados aims to increase renewables by 75%

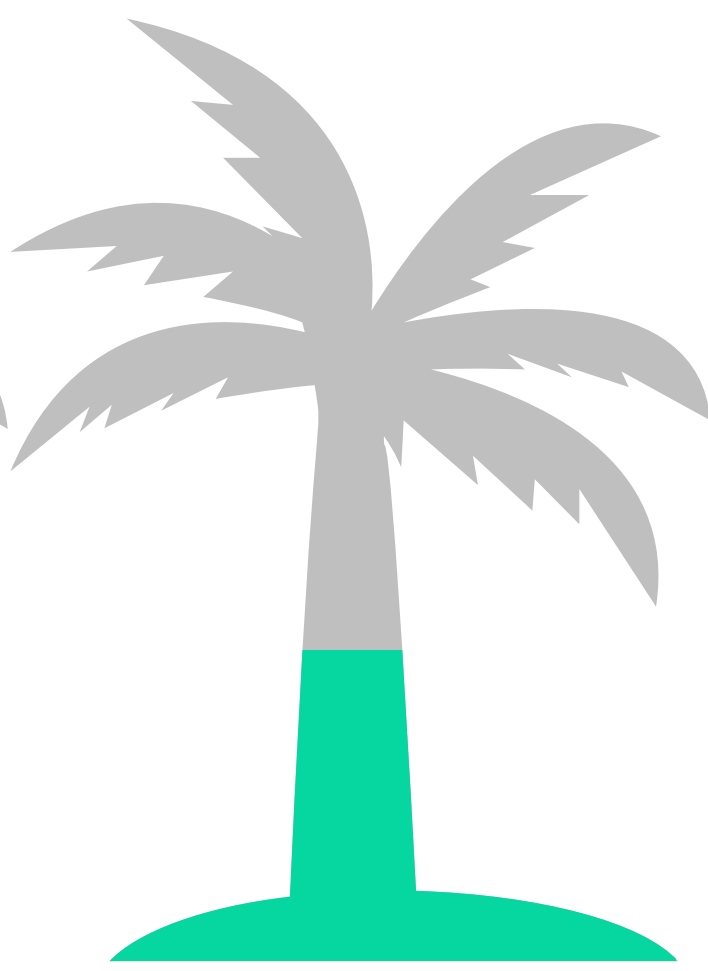
Trees and Forests

They are extremely important to our climates – they absorb CO₂, prevent soil erosion, hold moisture, help balance temperatures, provide food – and more

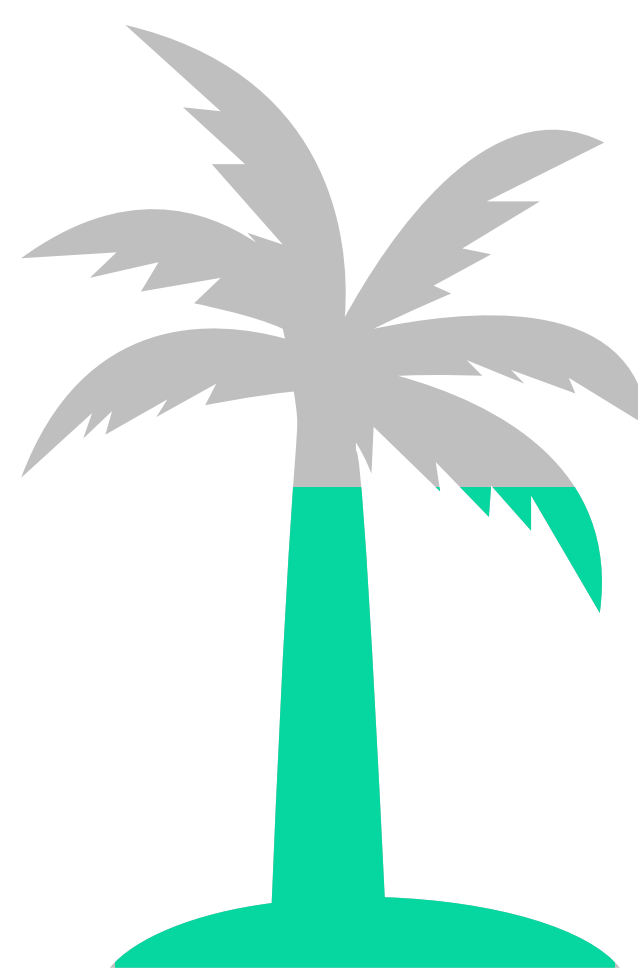
Forests per country



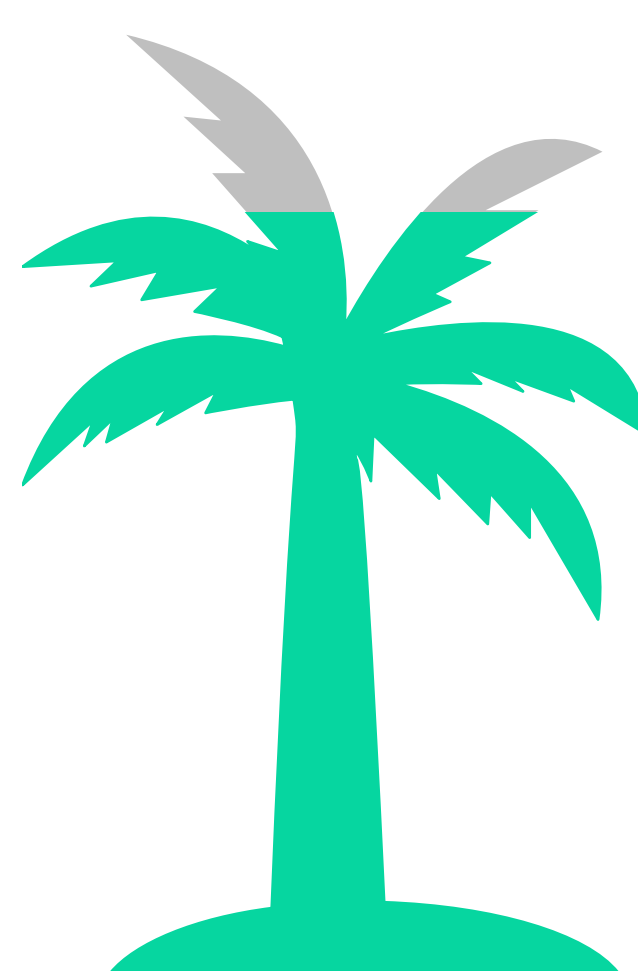
13%
Haïti



34%
Saint Lucia



52%
Grenada



84%
Guyana

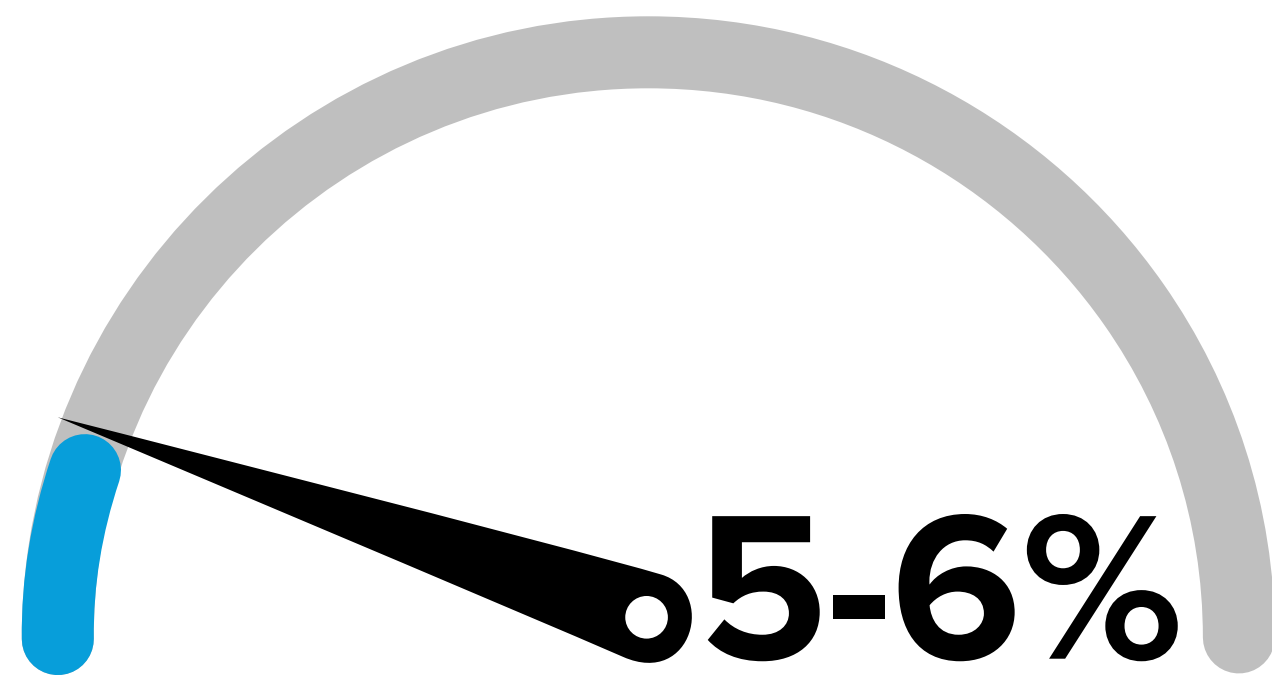
Rising Temperatures

1.5°C



Temperatures must stay below a 1.5°C global temperature increase to avoid dangerous climate change and protect vulnerable people.

Adaptation Communities & Ecosystems



decrease in rainfall projected by 2100

Changes in rainfall highlight the need for communities and ecosystems to adapt. We must use resources wisely (e.g. harvest rainwater) and restore/protect ecosystems (e.g. reforestation of mangroves).

Workers must be part of climate solutions, and benefit from just and equitable energy transition programmes.

Sources
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