Climate Change & & Small Island Developing States Case Study of Dominica

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Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

- ➤ Small size
- ➤ Remoteness
- Limited range in natural resources and export base
- Susceptible to external economic shocks, and global climate change

3 regions

> Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS)

Bahrain, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mauritius, Sao Tomé & Principe, Seychelles, Singapore

Caribbean

Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago

Pacific

Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Snapshot of Dominica

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP (current US\$)	458190185	489074333	493824407	501025296	485998000	501979259	523666333	535095852	581484037	562540741
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	11.6%	5 12. 6 %	11.5%	12.5%	12%	13.9%	13.4%	14.2%	16.1%	15.7%
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	12.7%	5 11.4%	11.7%	12.8%	12.8%	12.2%	12.4%	11.3%	11.5%	11.5%
Services, value added (% of GDP)	58.5%	59.4%	60.1%	59%	60.1%	59.4%	59.3%	59.6%	57.7%	58% <u></u>

Sectoral breakdown of GDP from 2008-2017 based on World Bank Statistics (12/15/2018 download)

Snapshot of Dominica

- >~71000 total population
- >751km² or 290 square meters in size
- ➤ 1500mm of rain on the West Coast
- ➤ Over 8750mm of rain in parts of the interior
- ➤ 179 species of birds
- ≥55 species of butterfly
- >~45 species of inland fish



Objective of paper



- Show the impact of climate change on the nature of hurricane/storm season and its effects on the island of Dominica
- Demonstrate how these effects influence the island's development strategies, particularly as it relates to commodified citizenship

Climate Change and Storm Season

➤ Anthropogenic carbon emissions linked to:

increased <u>frequency</u> of sea-level extremes, coastal flooding, and coastal environmental and infrastructural erosions

increased <u>intensity</u> of hurricanes in the Atlantic

➤ Global warming has been linked to increasing <u>numbers</u>, <u>duration</u>, and <u>intensity</u> of tropical cyclones



Recent Storm Impacts

- Existing ground saturation from increased rainfall in previous rainy seasons
- ➤ August 2015 Tropical Storm Erika

30 deaths

Significant damages to homes

Villages were abandoned

➤ September 2017 Hurricane Maria (category 5 hurricane)

64 deaths

\$1456000 in damages

100% of total population affected

Storm Impacts on Coastal Waters

- ➤ The warming of the Atlantic and changing currents lead to increasing intensity of storms
- ➤ Pelagic sargassum on coastal shores
- ➤ Changes in coastal sea grass
- ➤ Impact on fishing (continuing field work)



Changes in Sea Grass and Sargassum



Syringodium filiforme -native species



Halophila stipulacea -invasive species

Changes in Sea Grass and Sargassum



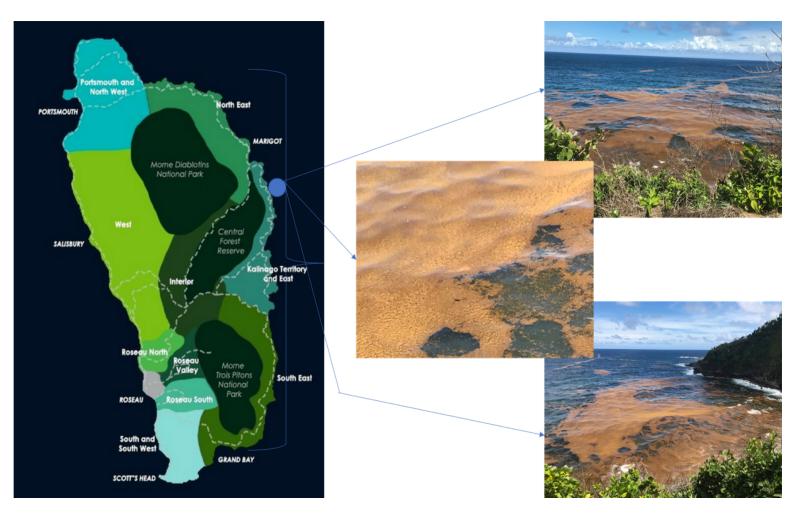






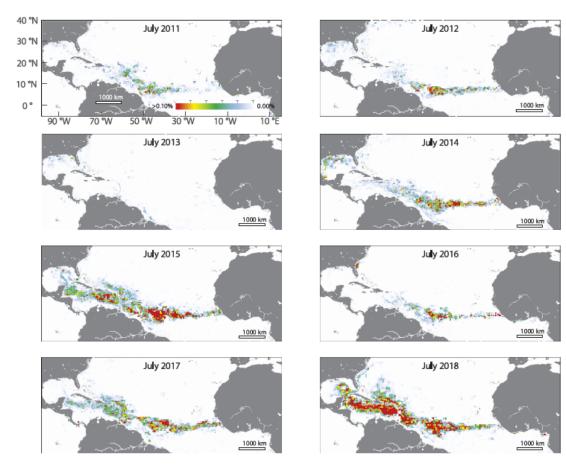


Majority Affected Areas



Great Atlantic Sargassum Belt

Sargassum distribution in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean



➤ upwelling off West Africa during boreal winter and by Amazon River discharge during spring and summer

> possibly a new norm

Fishing and Tourism

➤Ongoing research
administered survey to 25 fisherfolk from 7 villages

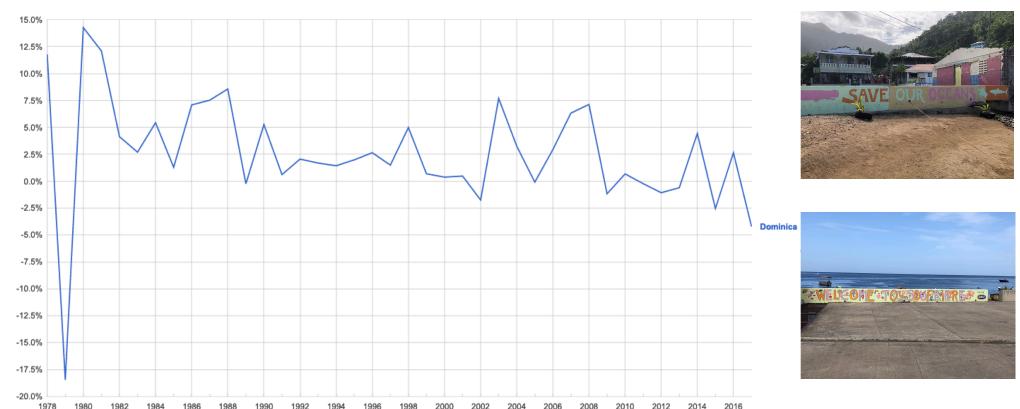
≻Tourism

limited beach access directly tied to commodified citizenship



Implications for Development Strategies

- Commodified citizenship as the saving grace for continued growth?
- > Should SIDS be pursuing the economic growth model set under SDGs at all?



Thank You













