



CLIMATE

CHANGE

#READY360

#YourMove

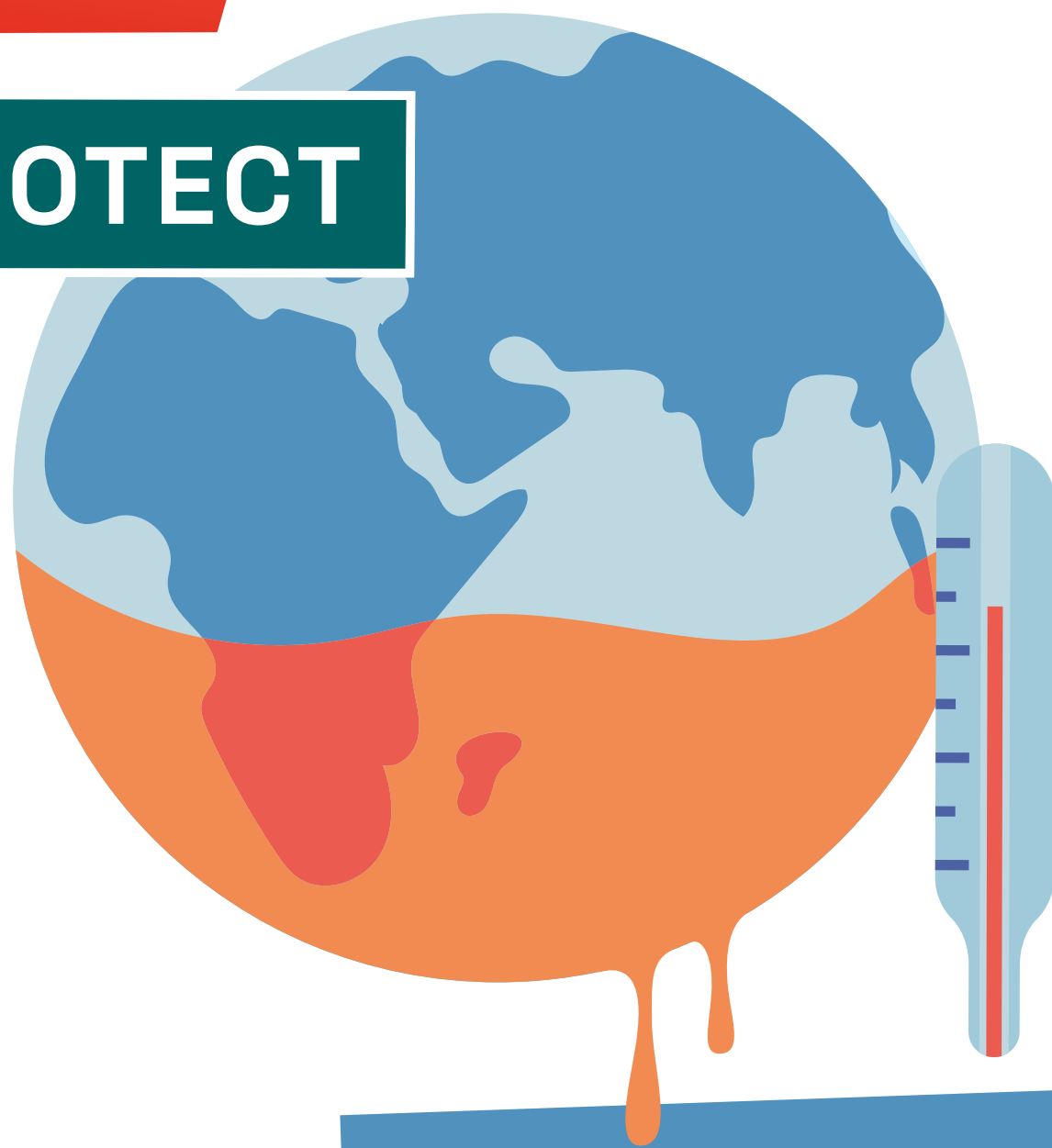
IT'S YOUR MOVE!

PREPARE

TO PROTECT

IN THE CARIBBEAN,
EVERY ACTION COUNTS
WHEN IT COMES TO
PROTECTING OUR CLIMATE :

Let's work together today
to preserve our future in the face
of climate change.



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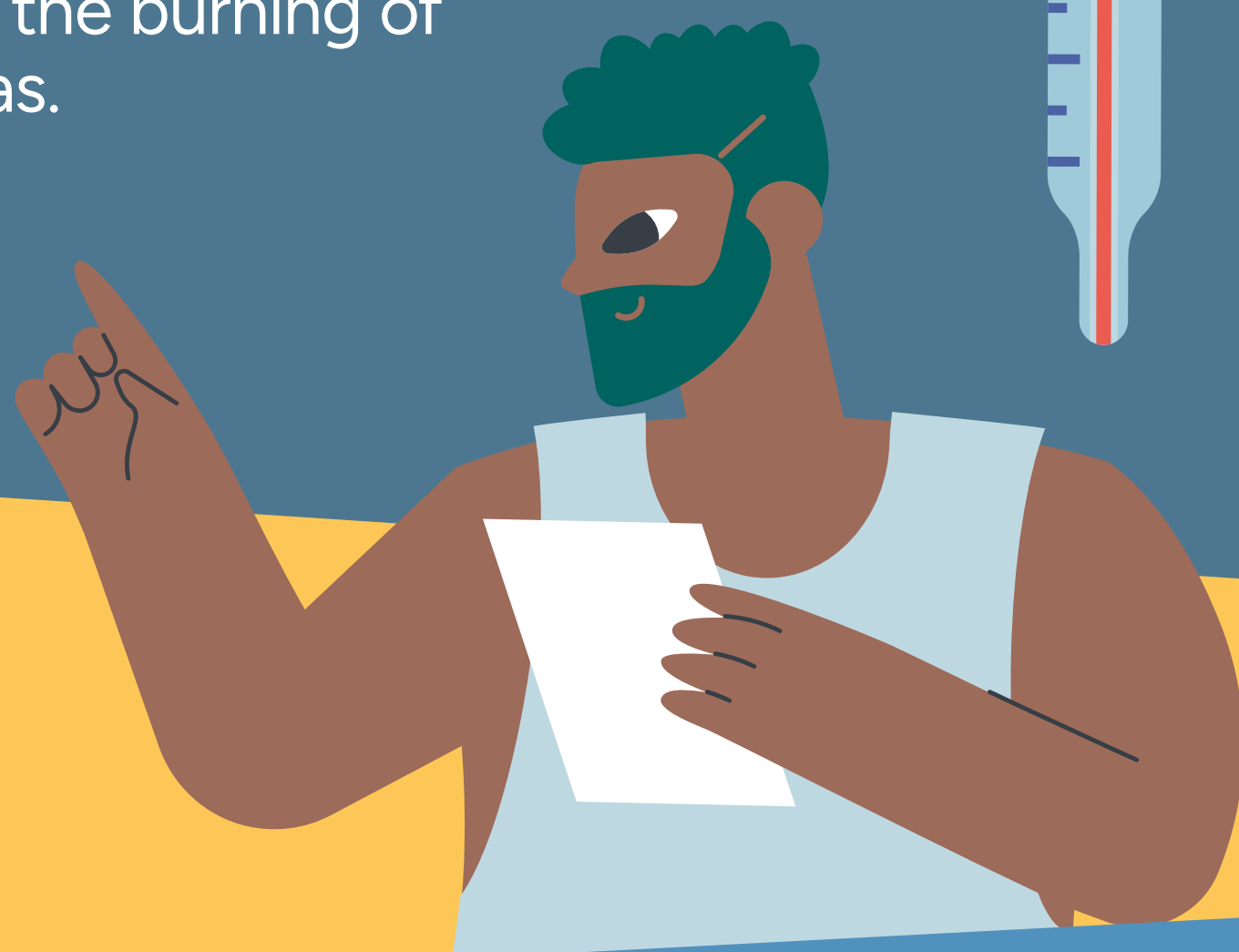
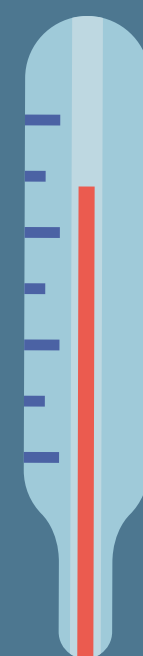
FRENCH
RED CROSS
PIRAC



SWIPE

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

Climate change is a long-term shift in average temperatures and weather conditions on Earth. Although there have always been natural variations in climate, current climate change is largely caused by human activities - in particular the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.



NOTE



Don't confuse climate with weather, even though both terms refer to the weather !

Weather = short-term conditions..

Climate = long-term trends (over approximately 30 years or more).

Weather tells you "what's the weather like today?", while climate tells you "what's the weather usually like? and how is it changing."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE CARIBBEAN

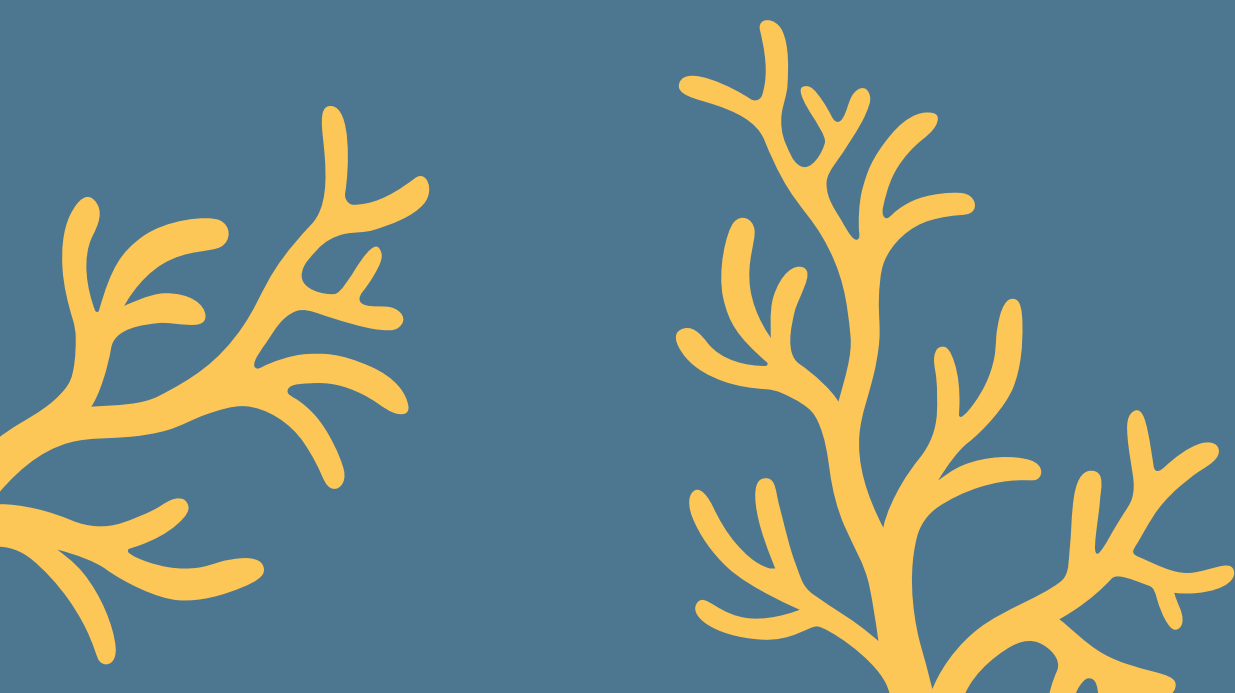
- Higher temperatures.
- More frequent droughts.
- Rising sea levels : ocean acidification and warming, coral reef degradation, beach erosion, land salinization, and the long-term disappearance of certain territories.
- An increase in the intensity of extreme events such as droughts, heat waves, or hurricanes (e.g., Melissa in 2025, Beryl in 2024, and Maria in 2017).
- Increased precipitation in certain regions, such as Northern Europe and the Americas, and at the same time decreases in other regions, such as the Sahel in Africa and South Asia.



DID YOU KNOW ?

Climate change acts as a **risk multiplier**, meaning it makes existing problems more intense, more frequent, or more severe. Climate change also acts as an **amplifier** for the environment, weakening ecosystems and accelerating their degradation.

- **Disruption of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity reduced food resources, and increased vulnerability** → of human activities such as fishing and agriculture (e.g., lower incomes).
- **Disappearance of the coral reefs and reduction in marine resources lower fishing yields, a ripple effect** → on tourism, and disruption of important sources of food and income.
- **Declining water resources and lower agricultural yields pressure on water supplies, rising food prices,** → and increased dependence on imports.
- **Increase in heat-related illnesses heat stress, respiratory and cardiovascular problems, and the spread** → of certain diseases such as dengue fever and chikungunya.



MEASURES TO TAKE

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AND YOU, AS A CITIZEN, HOW CAN YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE ?

- **Stay informed and raise awareness**
Understand the challenges of climate change, share best practices with those around you, etc.
- **Take responsible actions in your daily life**
Save water and electricity, recycle and reduce waste, avoid food waste, etc.
- **Protect the environment**
Do not litter; participate in cleanup efforts (beaches, neighborhoods); and help preserve natural areas and biodiversity.



MEASURES TO TAKLE

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TAKING ACTION IN OUR DAILY LIVES AND AS A COMMUNITY

- **Get involved in local initiatives**
Participate in local projects (reforestation, awareness campaigns), or join an environmental organization, etc.
- **Get involved in your community**
Learn about local adaptation plans, engage in collective discussions on urban planning, transportation, energy, and waste management, participate in public consultations or municipal meetings, etc.

WHAT IS A LOCAL ADAPTATION PLAN ?

It is a **strategic document developed by a city or region to prepare for and cope with the effects of climate change**. The idea is to plan ahead to better address issues such as heat waves, droughts, floods, and sea-level rise, and to prevent them from causing too much damage.



MEASURES TO TACKLE

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CONSIDER NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

What are they ?

These are solutions that protect, restore, or manage ecosystems, enabling us to address various environmental, social, and economic challenges in a sustainable manner, while ensuring both human well-being and biodiversity. From a climate change perspective, nature-based solutions can help reduce disaster risk and support adaptation to climate change.

Any examples in the Caribbean ?

In the Caribbean region, projects are run by the government and civil society. Naturally, citizens are involved in these projects to ensure that the solutions are tailored to the needs of each and every individual.

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RESTORING AND PROTECTING MANGROVES

Protect coastlines from erosion and storm waves and are home to exceptional marine biodiversity.

Examples : local initiatives such as mangrove replanting in Guadeloupe.

PROTECTING CORAL REEFS

Soften the impact of waves, support local fishing and promote sustainable tourism.

Examples : reduce the use of chemical sunscreens (prefer « reef-safe » formulas) or wearing a wetsuit, take part in awareness-raising campaigns or eco-responsible dives, in Martinique, projects such as « Corail vivant » raise public awareness of the need to protect coral reefs, and cultivating corals in marine nurseries, and transplanting them onto degraded reefs in the Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

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NATURAL RAINWATER MANAGEMENT

Addressing the scarcity of drinking water and the risks of flooding and drought.

Examples : install rainwater harvesting systems, create rain gardens or natural infiltration zones, favour drought-resistant local plants, eco-friendly homes with adapted gardens and filtering rainwater for domestic use in Dominica, or creating green spaces and restoring ravines in Martinique.

AGROECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE

Building resilience to droughts and hurricanes, and diversifying ecosystems with native species.

Examples : ecological Creole gardens (fruit trees, medicinal plants, vegetables, and flowers) in Guadeloupe and agroforestry in Haïti.



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To find out more



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