



CURACAO ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS COMPENDIUM 2016

CURAÇAO ENVIRONMENTAL STATISTICS COMPENDIUM 2016

Central Bureau of Statistics

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Preface

Last year, after a few years of preparation, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Curaçao was very pleased to release its first issue of the Environment Statistics Compendium. As has been said in that first publication, it is the intention to renew this annually.

A compendium is a collection of information in which a brief summary on a certain topic is given, in this case environmental statistics. This on basis of the principles of the Curaçao version of the Core Set of the FDES, the Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics of the U.N. The Core Set contains the most important environment statistics to describe statistical topics thus providing guidance to environmental programs and policies.

This publication reflects the collation of existing CBS data sources, administrative sources and government- and non-government entities. Although it was not possible to receive all the data needed and that the CBS still has some data gaps to deal with, the Bureau gratefully acknowledges the support of all the experts and stakeholders who were committed to provide the statistical data and information needed. Our aim is to issue this publication annually. In principle, the data presented cover the years 2010 to 2016.

This publication is written by Mr. Chris Jager, senior statistician Business Statistics and Environmental Statistics.

Drs. Sean de Boer,

Director

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Introduction

The demand for environment statistics is increasing in accordance with continuing environmental challenges faced by modern societies such as population pressure, energy issues, sustainable development and climate change. The environment is ever more present in public policies and development plans. Also in the Caribbean with its many islands and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and so, also in Curaçao.

The recognition that human well-being and development depends on the environment, has led to an increasing emphasis on environment and sustainability concerns (e.g. the 2013 report on 'Strategies for Sustainable Long Term Economic Development'¹ and the National Development Plan Curaçao 2015) on which decisions and actions need to be taken. Paramount to these actions is the regular production of environment statistics of the highest quality. These statistics portray key information about the state of the environment and its changes through time. Furthermore, they give information to organizations, students and our society and can be used as input and support for fact-based policymaking. Like in other developing countries and SIDS environment statistics is a new and emerging domain which is typically endowed with limited resources (technical, financial and human) and is challenged by a developing institutional set-up and inter-institutional coordination.

This second Compendium 2016 is structured in 7 sections which include:

1. Environmental conditions and quality,
2. Environmental resources and their use,
3. Residuals and waste,
4. Extreme events and disasters,
5. Human settlements and environmental health,
6. Environment protection and management,
7. Tourism.

¹ Strategies for Sustainable Long Term Economic Development in Curaçao, May 2013, also called 'T.A.C. report'

Methodology

Environment statistics give us information about the state and changes of environmental conditions, the quality and availability of environmental resources, the impact of human activities and natural events on the environment, the impact of changing environmental conditions, as well as the social actions and economic measures taken by societies. This to avoid or mitigate these impacts and to restore and maintain the capacity of the environment to provide the services that are essential for life and human wellbeing. Environment statistics thus cover a wide range of information. Their sources are dispersed over a variety of organizations and data producers and numerous methods are applied for their compilation.

To effectively produce environment statistics, specific statistical and environmental expertise, knowledge, institutional development and adequate resources are necessary. Like many countries, Curaçao is limited in its organizational, technical and financial capacity and has to deal with the challenge of a lack of cooperation and data-gaps. Therefore, environment statistics require a proper framework to guide this development. Therefore, the FDES and especially the Core Set were chosen to serve as a good tool for the CBS in order to set up and enhance these statistics.

The FDES is a multi-purpose statistical framework that is comprehensive in nature and marks out the scope of environment statistics. It is developed by the Statistical Department of the United Nations (UNSD), first published in 1984 and revised in 2013. It provides a structure to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics and brings data together from various relevant areas and sources.

The objective of the Core Set of environment statistics of the FDES is to serve as a limited set of environment statistics that are of high priority and relevance to countries. This Core Set is actually the first level ('tier 1') of a greater Basic Set of environment statistics composed of three levels, according to the level of relevance, availability and methodological development of these statistics.

The Core Set consists of six fundamental components that follow the FDES conceptual framework. The first component, **Environmental conditions and quality**, brings together statistics related to the conditions and quality of the natural

environment and their changes. The second component, **Environmental resources and their use**, groups together statistics related to availability and use of environmental resources. The third component, **Residuals**, includes statistics related to the discharge of residuals from production and consumption processes like emissions and waste. Statistics related to **Disasters and extreme events**, both natural and technological, and their impacts are covered by the fourth component. The fifth component brings together statistics related to **Human settlements and environmental health**. The sixth component, **Environment protection, management and engagement**, groups statistics relevant to societal responses and economic measures aimed at protecting the environment and managing environmental resources.

Environmental conditions and quality (component 1) are at the center of the FDES. As depicted in Figure 1, all six components are intrinsically related to each other. The dotted lines separating the components are an indication of the continuous interactions among them. These interactions are between and among all the components of the FDES.

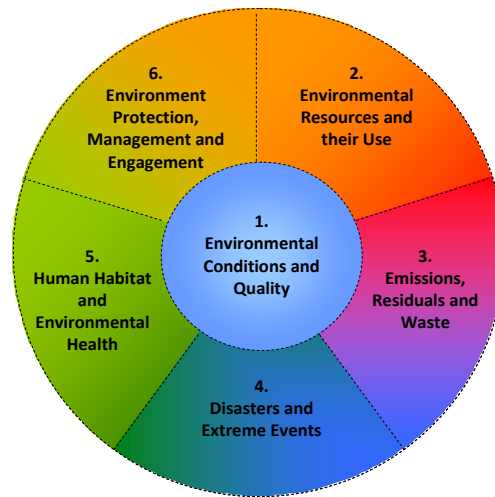


Figure 1. The FDES components

During a CARICOM workshop in April 2014 it became clear that it is necessary for Curaçao, like for other Caribbean countries, to make **Tourism** a 7th additional component to the Core Set of the FDES framework. This in accordance with the

CARICOM indicators and the high social- and economical importance of tourism in Caribbean countries.

Information about our environment is developing and thus the availability of environmental information will increase in the near future. The dissemination of information and regular publication of this compendium will enhance the needed cooperation, quality and completeness of environmental statistics in Curaçao.

1. Environmental Conditions and Quality

Component 1 of the Core Set of the FDES includes statistics about meteorological, geographical, biological as well as physical and chemical characteristics of the environment and their change over time. Many of these natural conditions change very slowly as a result of natural processes of earth's atmosphere or human influence. On the other hand, other natural conditions can show immediate and dramatic effects. Importantly, changes in environmental conditions and quality are the result of combined and accumulated impacts of natural and human processes and activities.



Photo: C. Jager

Topic 1.1.1. Atmosphere, climate and weather

This topic covers data on atmospheric and climatic conditions over time.

Information on weather describes the way that the atmosphere is behaving on the island in the short term and is recorded by the Meteorological Department. Climate is determined by long-term weather conditions and includes aspects such as temperature and precipitation. Curaçao has a semi-arid climate with irregular and sometimes heavy rainfall with a distinguishable dry and rainy season. The dry season runs from February through June, whereas the rainy season starts in September and ends in January. The months of July and August can be considered as transitional months. During the rainy season the rain showers occur usually during the early morning or early to late evening hours.

The island is characterized by warm tropical temperatures with the highest mean temperatures occurring in September, which can be more than 33°C. Mean minimum temperatures can be as low as 23-24°C in December and January. The seawater around the islands averages around 27°C and are coldest (average 25.9°C) around February-March and warmest (average 28.2°C) around September-October. The skies are in general mostly clear to partly cloudy.

Temperature in degrees centigrade

Curaçao Int. Airport

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEAR
Table 1: Average temperature ¹⁾													
1981-2010 ²⁾	26.5	26.6	27.1	27.6	28.2	28.5	28.4	28.7	28.9	28.5	27.9	27.0	27.8
2010	27.4	27.1	28.1	28.4	29.2	28.6	29.1	29.6	28.5	28.4	27.1	26.6	28.2
2011	26.7	26.5	25.5	26.8	27.6	28.4	28.1	28.8	28.6	28.0	27.9	27.0	27.5
2012	26.1	26.3	26.6	27.4	28.3	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.0	27.8	26.8	26.1	27.5
2013	26.6	27.1	27.6	27.9	28.5	28.8	28.8	29.1	29.5	29.1	27.7	26.6	28.1
2014	25.7	26.7	27.1	27.6	27.8	28.5	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.0	28.2	27.8	27.9
2015	27.1	27.4	27.2	27.8	27.9	28.2	28.4	29.1	29.8	29.3	28.3	27.7	28.2
2016	26.6	27.1	27.7	28.3	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.5	29.3	29.4	28.2	27.3	28.4
5 year mean	26.4	26.9	27.2	27.8	28.3	28.6	28.7	29.1	29.4	28.9	27.8	27.1	28.0

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEAR
Table 2: Average maximum temperature													
1981-2010 ²⁾	29.9	30.1	30.7	31.4	32.0	32.1	32.1	32.7	32.8	32.1	31.1	30.3	31.4
2010	31.2	30.7	31.7	31.8	32.6	30.4	32.3	32.8	31.7	31.4	29.8	29.4	31.3

2011	29.6	29.8	28.2	29.8	30.4	31.8	31.4	32.3	32.0	31.1	30.8	29.4	30.6
2012	29.1	29.7	29.5	30.9	31.4	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.6	31.2	29.8	29.0	30.8
2013	29.8	30.7	30.9	31.3	31.8	32.1	32.2	32.6	33.0	32.4	30.7	29.7	31.4
2014	29.5	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.8	31.4	31.9	32.7	32.7	32.5	31.2	31.0	31.3
2015	30.6	31.2	30.7	31.3	31.2	31.3	31.9	32.6	33.6	33.1	31.4	30.4	31.6
2016	30.1	30.7	31.2	31.7	32.5	33.0	32.8	33.4	33.1	33.0	31.2	30.0	31.9
5 year mean	29.8	30.5	30.6	31.2	31.5	32.0	32.1	32.7	33.0	32.4	30.9	30.0	31.4

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEAR
Table 3: Average minimum temperature													
1981-2010 ²⁾	24.4	24.5	24.9	25.6	26.3	26.5	26.1	26.5	26.6	26.2	25.6	24.9	25.7
2010	25.3	25.2	26.3	26.3	27.0	27.1	26.8	27.4	25.7	25.7	24.5	24.2	26.0
2011	24.4	24.4	23.5	24.9	25.5	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.2	25.6	25.2	24.6	25.2
2012	23.7	23.9	24.9	25.2	26.3	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.6	26.3	24.4	23.5	25.4
2013	24.3	24.9	25.8	25.9	26.3	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	25.2	24.1	25.9
2014	23.4	24.9	25.1	25.9	26.0	26.8	26.5	26.7	27.0	26.7	24.7	25.6	25.8
2015	24.6	25.3	24.9	25.9	26.2	26.5	26.4	27.0	27.7	27.2	26.2	26.1	26.2
2016	24.5	25.3	25.7	26.5	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.5	27.1	26.9	25.7	24.9	26.3
5 year mean	24.1	24.9	25.3	25.9	26.4	26.7	26.6	26.9	27.1	26.8	25.2	24.8	25.9

1) Average of daily 24 hourly observations

Rainfall

Curaçao Int. Airport

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEAR
Table 4: Average monthly rainfall (in mm)													
1981-2010 ¹⁾	46	29	14	19	21	22	41	40	49	102	122	96	601
2010	142	0	1	22	12	75	44	5	122	154	298	217	1092
2011	105	15	47	9	53	18	17	7	26	68	168	96	629
2012	58	44	32	15	19	4	18	19	7	79	65	80	440
2013	19.4	4.2	1.3	12.2	12.9	15.0	13.1	40.7	124.6	18.7	181.3	85.7	529
2014	29.0	11.0	0.4	0.6	5.9	7.1	15.3	36.3	17.3	55.2	146.0	60.2	384
2015	37.7	15.4	62.4	15.7	3.4	2.1	16.1	6.3	10.2	28.2	131.1	11.8	340
2016	8.0	4.3	5.0	2.0	2.2	10.2	28.2	3.0	52.8	36.9	282.3	106.1	543
5 year mean	30.4	15.8	20.2	9.1	8.7	7.7	18.1	21.1	42.4	43.6	161.5	68.8	447

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YEAR
Table 5: Number of rain days													
1981-2010 ¹⁾	8	5	3	7	2	3	6	4	5	8	11	11	73
2010	1	0	0	3	3	7	7	2	9	14	20	17	83
2011	9	6	4	2	7	5	1	1	4	14	11	17	81
2012	14	10	0	4	5	2	1	3	4	6	6	8	63
2013	5	2	1	2	3	4	4	5	7	5	10	12	60
2014	9	3	0	0	1	1	5	5	4	6	15	10	59

2015	10	3	8	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	10	3	49
2016	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	7	5	16	14	56
5 year mean	8	4	2	2	2	2	4	3	5	5	11	9	57

Source: Meteorological Department Curaçao

Topic 1.1.3. Geological and geographical information

This topic includes general geological and topographic information, presenting statistics that inform on the extent and characteristics of territory and relief. These characteristics typically change slowly over time and as such, are normally static. Because of their nature, these geological and geographical data are often presented in the form of maps.

Shown are two maps; a geological map of CARMABI (figure 2) and a vegetation map of C.E. Beers et al² (figure 3).

Concerning geographical information it can be said that the countries territory is 444 km². The total surface of coral reefs is 16 km² (van Duyl, 1985) and the mangroves have a surface of less than 0.6 km²

(<http://www.unesco.org/csi/pub/papers/pors.htm>)

The geological history of Curaçao began about 90 million years ago. The island as we know it, is basically a snapshot in geological time. Four distinct rock groups represent the geological structure of the island. Lava formation, the Knip Group, the Middle Curaçao Formation and Limestone (source: CARMABI).

The Lava Formation consists of volcanic rocks or basalt and represents the oldest geological feature on the island. The basalt is locally at least 5km thick suggesting the island's origin started that deep below the ocean surface and is geologically "younger" towards the West of the island.

The Knip Group overlies the volcanic sequence, hence is a little younger. The significant difference in appearance with the older volcanic rocks is the distinct layering.

² C.E. Beers, J. de Freitas, P. Ketner, "Landscape ecological vegetation map of the island of Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles", 1997.

The Mid Curaçao Formation originated through a reorganization of the geological features that were formed thus far, some 65 million years ago. A series of endogenous forces, likely earthquakes, but also the slow rising of the island (0.25-0.50mm per year) associated with tectonic movements, resulted in sequential sand and rock deposits in trenches or valleys on the island or on the slopes of the island below the ocean's surface.

Limestone Formations consisting of the Ser'i Domi Formation and the limestone Terraces that were formed 5 million years ago. No significant rock formation occurred on Curaçao between the formation of the Mid Curaçao Formation and the recent Limestone Formations. Five million years ago, the rising of Curaçao resulted in the birth of two islands 'Banda'bou' and 'Banda'riba', representing the West and East side of present day Curaçao respectively. Coral reef formation occurred in the shallow waters around these islands. These oldest reef formations are still visible as the sloping limestone mountains along the Leeward shore. The Limestone Terraces then arose as coral growth tracked the variable sea levels associated with glacial- and interglacial cycles. The oldest (or "highest") terrace was formed some 2 million years ago.

The subsequent glacial period caused sea levels to drop resulting in a "lower" reef terrace (1 million years ago) on which Tera Kora is built. Two younger terraces were formed 0.5 million and 30.000 years ago, the latter now forming the Hato Plain. The most recent glacial period occurred 20.000 years ago when a reef was formed that "drowned" and can now be found underwater at depths 60-80m referred to as the "second drop-off".

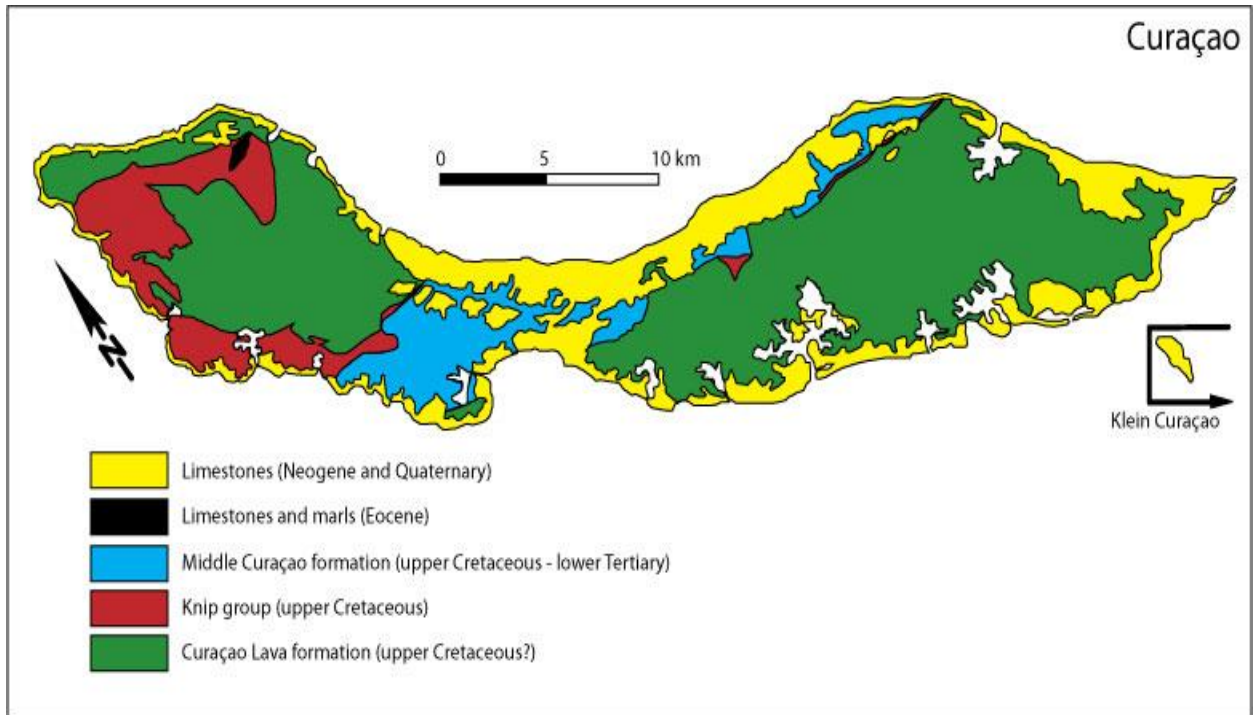


Figure 2: Geological map Curaçao. Source: CARMABI 2014

The vegetation of the island can be generally characterized as dry woodland vegetation. The vegetation map (figure 3) is based on a landscape and vegetation survey from 1988 to 1990, scale 1:50.000. It consisted of interpretations of aerial photographs and fieldwork. According to the Landscape ecological vegetation map of Beers, de Freitas and Ketner, the island is subdivided into 7 main landscapes. Each in turn is divided into sub-landscapes, which are characterized by terrain features and plant communities. The different landscapes comprises 21 different vegetation types, ranging from dry climatic evergreen types to seasonal desert-like scrublands and edaphic vegetation types, such as mangroves areas near salinas.

Almost everywhere on Curaçao the vegetation is (over)grazed, particularly around the villages. Grazing has a major impact on the natural vegetation, resulting in a reduction of the vegetation cover and dominance of weedy species.

A large area around Willemstad has hardly any spots left with natural vegetation, sufficiently large to be mapped. The area has been mapped as urban / industrial / agricultural, which points to an enormous expansion of human activities, such as urbanization, industrialization and development of tourism. On many parts of the

island these trends were and are destroying, fragmenting and polluting most of the remaining wilderness sites.

Curaçao has several sites which have an exceptional conservation value. Besides the Christoffel National Park these are:

- the plantations of Knip, Jeremi and St. Hironymus,
- the coastal terraces between Hato and Boca Ascension,
- the plantation of Malpais and surrounding properties,
- the fresh water basin of Muizenberg,
- the limestone terrace landscape and coastal zone stretching from Caracas Bay to Oostpunt,
- the salinas of Jan Thiel and St. Marie,
- the main mangrove areas and
- the north coast reefs from Playa Kanoa to Oostpunt including the St. Joris Bay.

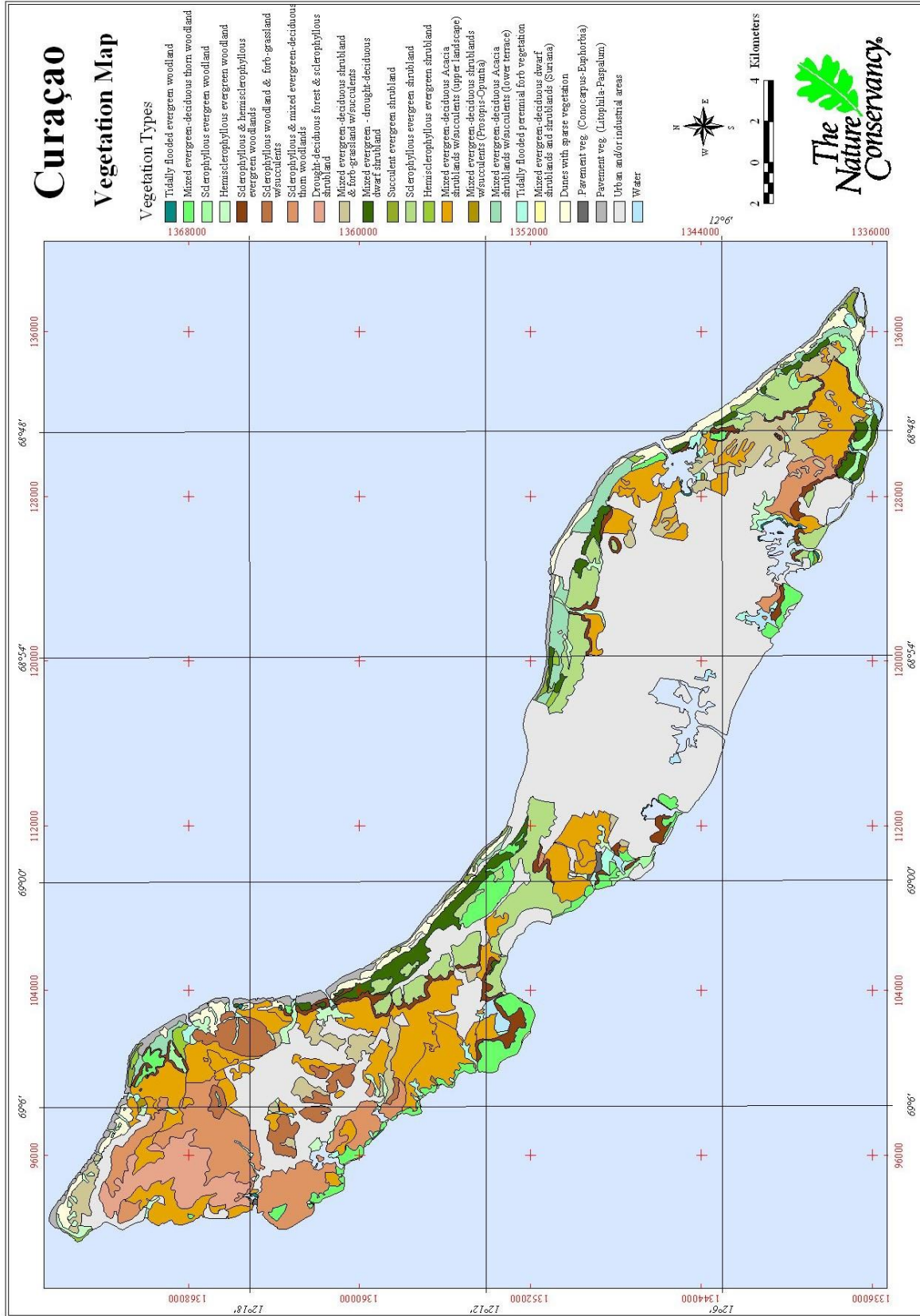


Figure 3: Curaçao Vegetation map 1997

Topic 1.2.2. Ecosystems and Biodiversity

The topic of ecosystems and biodiversity covers physical quantitative and qualitative information about the main ecosystems, including the extent, characteristics and biological components (biodiversity) of these ecosystems. The extent and conditions of the ecosystems determine their capacity to produce ecosystem services.

The reefs are an important ecosystem and are subjected to a variety of human related stressors like overfishing, coastal development, (underground) sewage discharge, chemical pollution and artificial beach construction.

Statistics on biological components of ecosystems provide information on the conditions of plants, animals and living habitats, e.g. species at risk of extinction. Although information about ecosystems in Curaçao is developing and therefore will be increasingly available, using it for statistics describing ecosystems is still rather infrequent and non-systematic.

Ecosystems

Table 6: Threatened species (2014)

		Estimated <u>numbers</u>
<i>Birds</i>	Caribbean Coot (<i>Fulica caribaea</i>)	1000
	Scarlet ibis	
	West indian whistling duck	
	Fulvous whistling duck	
	American flamingo	
<i>Invertebrates</i>		<u>Species</u>
	Fire corals	4
	Lace corals	1
	Black corals	10
	Stony corals	69
	Queen conch	1
Spiny lobster	1	

<i>Reptiles</i>	Sea turtles	n.a.	
<i>Plants</i>	endemic plants	2	
		<u>Estimated numbers</u>	
<i>Mammals</i>	Curaçao White-tail Deer	250	estimate (2006)
	Glossophaga		
<i>Bats</i>	longirostris elongata	2500	
	L. curasoe	n.a.	
	Mormoops		
	megalophylla		
	intermedia	n.a.	
	Natalis tumidirostris	n.a.	
	Myotis nesopolus	n.a.	
	Pteronotus davy	n.a.	
	Noctilio leporinus	n.a.	
<i>Fish</i>	Queen triggerfish	n.a.	
	Lancer dragonet	n.a.	
	Atlantic goliath		
	grouper	n.a.	
	Nassau grouper	n.a.	
	Lined seahorse	n.a.	
	Yellowedge grouper	n.a.	
	Snowy grouper	n.a.	
	Atlantic white marlin	n.a.	
	Hogfish	n.a.	
	Mutton snapper	n.a.	
	Cubera snapper	n.a.	
	Blue marlin	n.a.	
	Giant manta	n.a.	
	Tarpon	n.a.	
	Yellowmouth grouper	n.a.	
	Red porgy	n.a.	
	Cano toadfish	n.a.	
	Bigeye tuna	n.a.	

<i>Sharks & rays</i>	Atlantic bluefin tuna	n.a.
	Bigeye thresher	n.a.
	Smalltooth sawfish	n.a.
	Whale shark	n.a.
	Scalloped hammerhead	n.a.
	Great hammerhead	n.a.

Source: CARMABI 2014

Biodiversity is the variety of life, species and ecosystems. It boosts ecosystem productivity and is strongly related to e.g. health, agriculture and natural resources. In addition, the richer the diversity of life, the greater the opportunity for medical discoveries, economic development and adaptive responses to challenges as climate change.

The topic of biodiversity includes statistics on the diversity of flora and fauna species, on protected areas and on protected flora and fauna species. The typical themes here include the number and population trends of known species of flora and fauna, terrestrial as well as marine. The flora of Curaçao has 541 species of which 5 are endemic. This is comparable to other arid and semi-arid areas in the Caribbean (DCNA, 2013). Some of the species of foreign origin, imported or escaped from cultivation, have become invasive by turning into notorious weeds that out compete other species and change the ecosystem.

Biodiversity

Table 7: Fauna species:	number:
Birds	223
scleractinian corals	69
Sponges	88
marine polychaetes	132
marine amphipods	20
marine fishes	611
freshwater fishes	20
Mammals	3
Reptiles	3

Source: CARMABI, 2015.

Table 8: Protected areas, incl. marine area	km ²	Ramsar ³ ; since 2013
Northwest Curaçao	24.4	
Muizenberg (wetland)	0.65	

³ The Ramsar Convention, formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value. It is named after the city of Ramsar in Iran, where the Convention was signed in 1971.

Rif Sint Marie (wetland)	6.7
Malpais/Sint Michiel (wetland)	11

Northwest Curaçao is an important bird area and comprises a great variety of ecosystems such as coral reefs, coastal lagoons with sea grass beds and mangroves, freshwater dams and natural springs. This Ramsar site includes parts of Shete Boka and Christoffel Park. Some of the different caves are important as nesting and roosting sites for rare and endemic bat species. Furthermore, Indian drawings can be found estimated to be more than 5000 years old.

Muizenberg is an important bird area and comprises an intermittent shallow lake created by the damming of a stream that drains the surrounding low hills. The Muizenberg dam has a capacity of 650.000 m³ and is the largest freshwater reservoir on the island.

Rif St. Marie is a relatively undisturbed important bird area, especially flamingoes and several water birds, and comprises a salt marsh. The area is currently used for recreational purposes like hiking, biking and guided eco-tours.

Table 9: Nature parks without formal legal protection	km ²
Christoffel Park (since 1978)	23
Curaçao Marine Park (since 1983)	10.4
Shete Boka (since 1994)	4.7

The Christoffel Park has the highest diversity of flora and fauna on the ABC islands that are otherwise rare on and endemic to the island. Rare species include a population of about 250 individuals of the White-tailed deer, an endemic sub-species. The Christoffel Park also harbors vegetation types that are only found in the Park.

The Curaçao Marine Park (or Underwater Park) is located in the southeastern part of the island and covers 12 km of coastline. It is harboring pristine fringing coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves and a high diversity of fish species (some 350 fishes).

The Shete Boka Park is located on the island's rocky north coast and has been designated to protect the pocket beaches ('bokas') that constitute important sea turtle nesting sites.

Curaçao is surrounded by 15.7 km² of fringing reefs and though threatened, the island still harbors some of the best coral ecosystems in the region⁴. It's part of one of the five richest hotspots for biodiversity and endemism on earth (i.e. the Caribbean) and represents a hotspot center by itself within its wider eco region together with the Cayman Islands, Aruba and Bonaire. The reefs of Oostpunt are currently increasing in coral cover and are ranked among the best three reef systems left in the Caribbean⁵.

Especially the north shore and eastern and western sides of the south coast harbor healthy coral communities. In developed areas, a significant decline has been observed in coral cover; up to 80% in less than 3 decades⁶. The reefs harbor about 68 coral species.

⁴ Jackson et al. 2013

⁵ Miloslavich et al. 2010

⁶ Bak, Meesters en Nieuwland, 2005

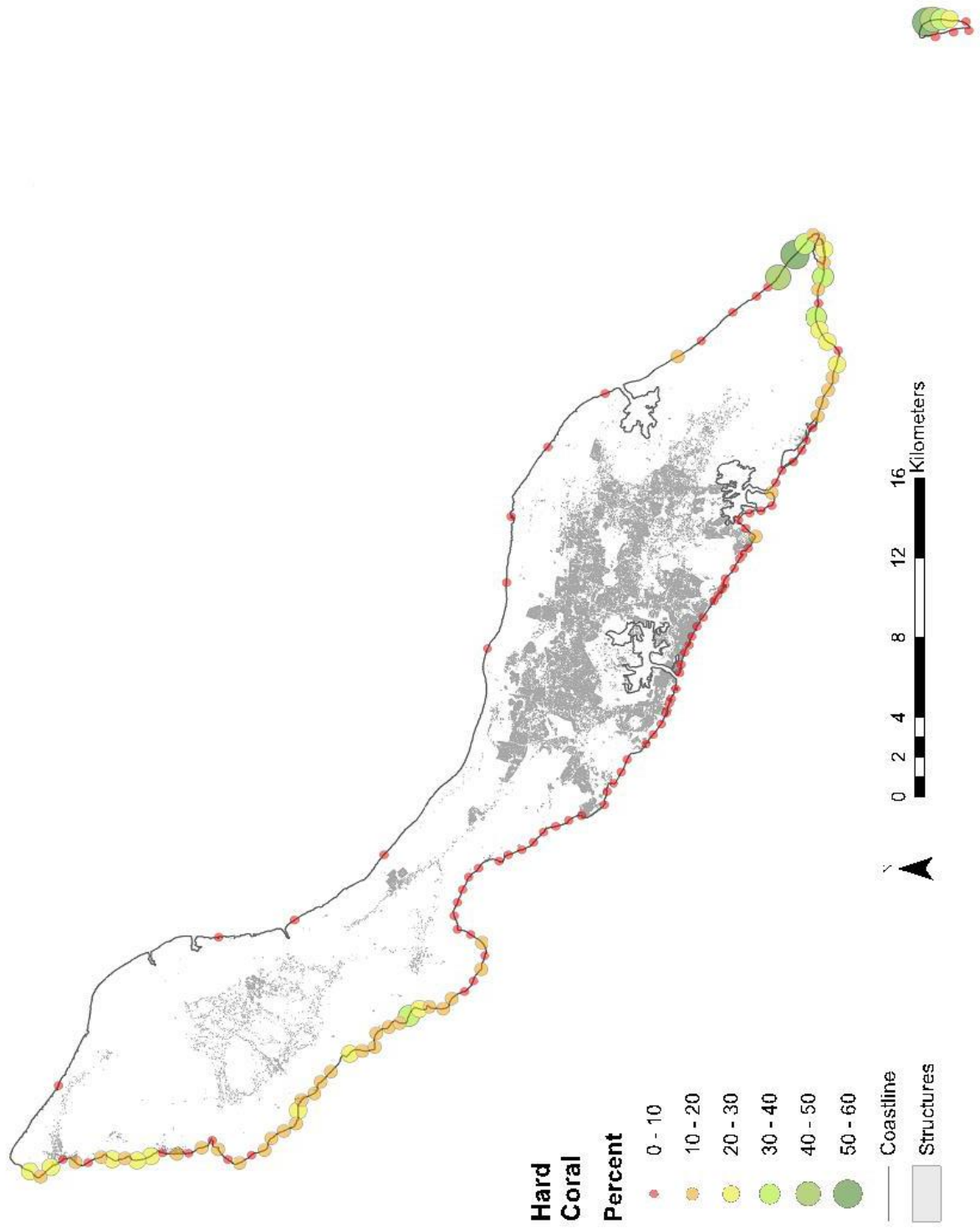


Figure 4: coral cover Curaçao reefs (CARMABI, 2016)

Recently CARMABI started trying to identify and map Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA's). This in order to define conservation outcomes. KBA's are defined at 3 ecological levels: species, sites (or habitats) and ecological corridors (inter-connected landscapes of sites)⁷. Regarding the information, a list of potential KBA's is proposed (figure 5). The KBA's are the grey areas, the red areas represent no-fishing areas of which some of them are located within the proposed KBA's delineation. This is a work in progress that will be validated through the consultation of local actors.



Figure 5: proposed KBA's (in red) for Curaçao

Topic 1.3.1. Air quality

Statistics on air quality includes the ambient concentration of the most important pollutants, including solid particles, gases and other relevant pollutants that can

⁷ Best III Working document CARMABI 2017

have a negative effect on human and ecosystem health. Impact stations are located near major sources of pollution and measure the direct impact on air quality.

Air quality on Curaçao is measured at 2 monitoring stations near the oil refinery by the Public Health Service ('GGD'), Amsterdam, Netherlands. The stations are at Beth Chaim (an industrial area) and the other one at Kas Chikitu, a residential area, both located west of the refinery. The measurements are performed under ISO accreditation⁸.



Monitoring stations Beth Chaim and Kas Chikitu Photo's: Government of Curaçao

For guidelines on air quality, CBS uses the Global Update 2005 of the World Health Organization (WHO)⁹.

- For SO₂ the WHO maximum concentration is 20 µg/m³, this on basis of a day, i.c. 24-hour mean
- For PM₁₀ this is 50 µg/m³, this on basis of a day, i.c. 24-hour mean

⁸ For more information, see www.luchtmetingencuracao.org.

⁹ http://www.who.int/phe/health_topics/outdoorair/outdoorair_aqg/en/

Particulate matter (PM) or atmospheric particulate matter, is microscopic solid or liquid matter suspended in the atmosphere. They have effect on the climate and affect human health. Subtypes of atmospheric particle matter include respirable suspended particle (RSP), which are particles with a diameter of 10 micrometres or less, also known as PM₁₀ and fine particles with a diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less, PM_{2.5}. Total Suspended Particulates (TSP or Total SP) are tiny particles less than 100 micrometers.

Particulates are the deadliest form of air pollution due to their ability to penetrate deep into the lungs and blood streams unfiltered, causing permanent DNA mutations, heart attacks and premature death. In 2013, a study involving more than 300,000 people in nine European countries revealed that actually there is no safe level of particulates. For every increase of 10 µg/m³ in PM₁₀, the lung cancer rate rose with 22% (The Lancet Oncology, July 2013)¹⁰.

The levels for SO₂ and particulates are mainly, but not only, from the combustion of petroleum and other combustibles of the refinery and the utility plants at Dokweg. A limited contribution from transport (SO₂) and natural resources (particulates) cannot be fully excluded.

As can be seen in figure 4 and 5 (and table 10 and 11 of the appendix), since 2010 the average concentration levels for SO₂ have exceeded the WHO levels (20 µg/m³) almost every month. The low concentrations for 2010 are not representative because the refinery was not active for 8 months. As can clearly be seen in figure 4 and 5, these high levels for SO₂ have even further increased, this for not fully known reason. It is at least partly due to an increased production in the 2010-2015 period (as can be seen in table 14, Refining Index) and partly due to the extension of installed production capacity at the Dok power plant in 2014 from 48 to 84 MW (an increase of 75%). Since the beginning of 2016 the SO₂ levels have decreased somewhat probably because of the worsening situation in neighboring Venezuela, its state-owned refinery which is operating the refinery and diminishing production.

¹⁰ The smaller PM_{2.5} were particularly deadly, with a 36% increase in lung cancer per 10 µg/m³ as it can penetrate deeper into the lungs (The Lancet Oncology 14, July 10, 2013).

The contribution of SO₂ concentrations from the utility plant at Dokweg in relation to the total measured concentrations at Beth Chaim is estimated at 33.2 percent. For Kas Chikitu this is 36.6 percent on basis of an analysis of the 24-hour mean levels in 2013 and 2014.

In the case of Beth Chaim (appendix, table 10) the levels increased even to more than 10 times the WHO maximum concentration. In 2015 this happened for 6 consecutive months with a record of almost 16 times the WHO limit. In 2016, when levels decreased, this still happened two times. It goes without saying that this poses a serious and ongoing threat for the health of thousands of people in the region and vicinity of the refinery. Part of the solution to cope with this serious health problem is the intention to use natural gas as fuel in the refinery and the CRU/BOO plant¹¹. This can help reduce the SO₂ air pollution in the future considerably. At this moment execution of this project is still on hold.

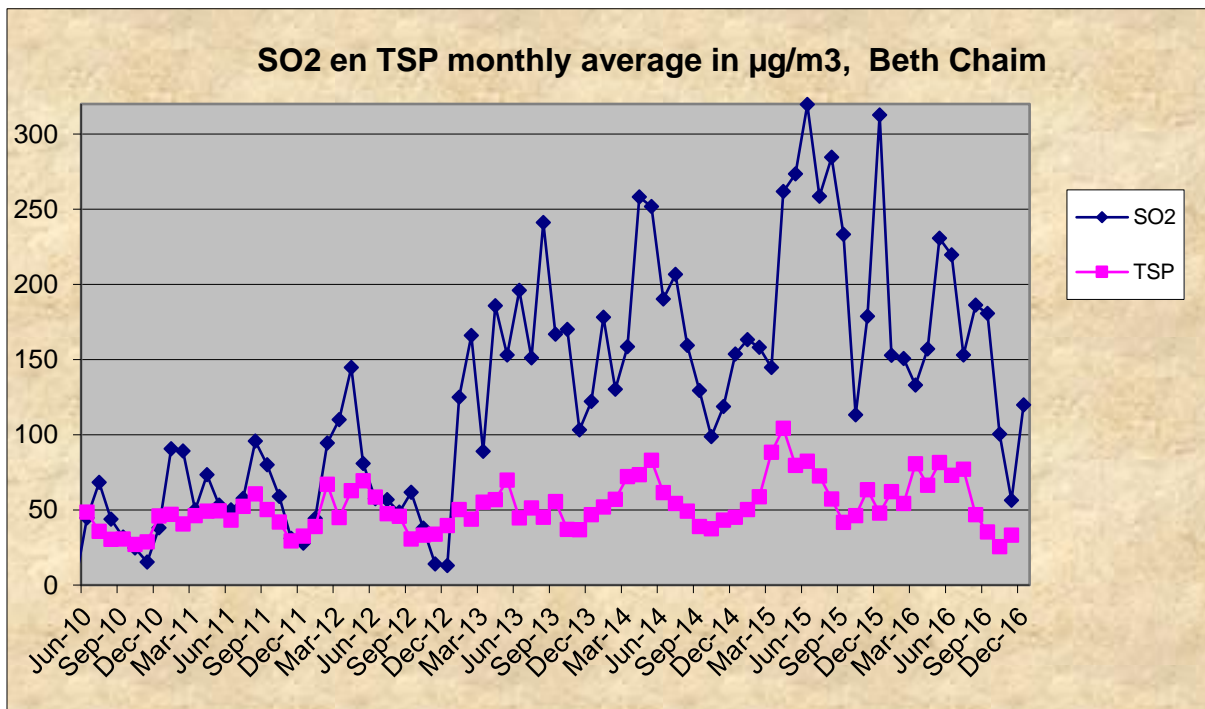


Figure 6: SO₂ and TSP, Beth Chaim

¹¹ The Curacao Refinery Utilities (CRU) manages the BOO power plant (Build, Own and Operate), of which the Refineria di Korsou (RdK) is the owner.

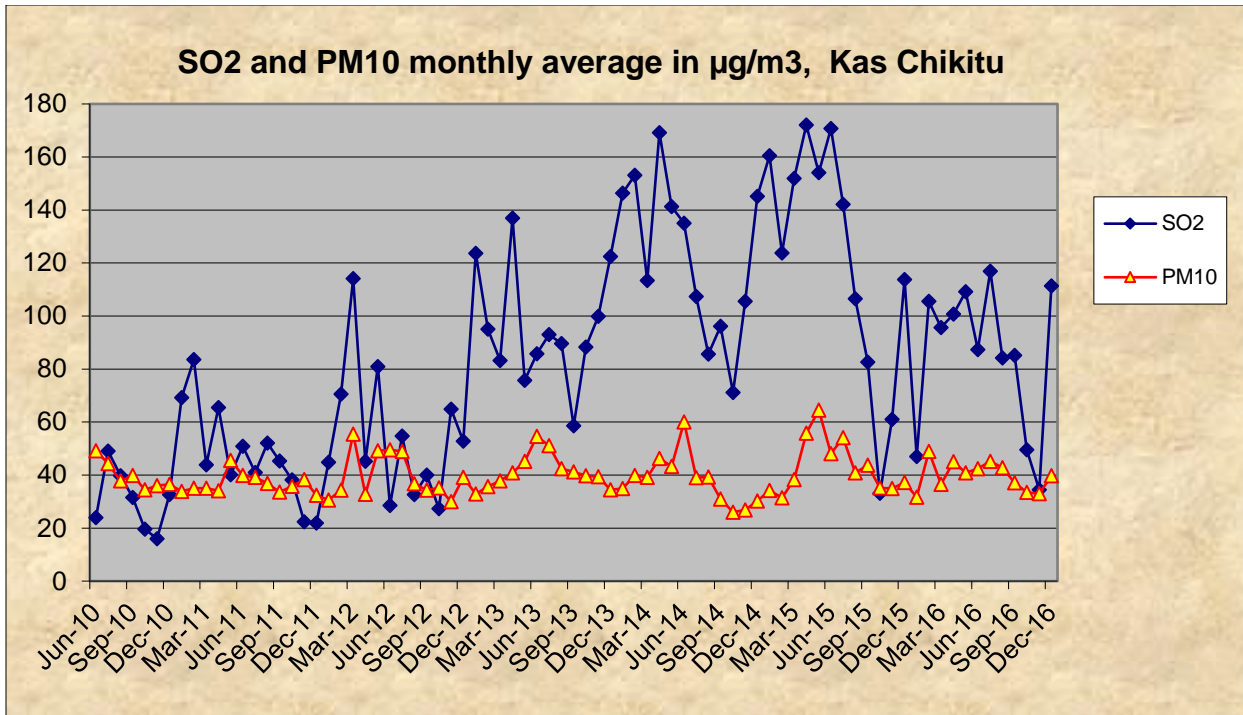


Figure 7: SO² and PM₁₀, Kas chikitu

Topic 1.3.3. Marine water quality

Relevant statistics about marine and coastal water quality and pollutant concentrations can include (but are not restricted to) nutrients, chlorophyll, organic matter and -contaminants, metals as well as coral bleaching. Unfortunately, no recent data are available. Standards are difficult to produce and for this reason are not available.

Table 12: Marine water quality		island wide average	concentration
Nutrients: nitrates in marine water	2007	PO ₄ (phosphate)	0.09 µM/ l
	2007	Total Dissolved P	0.27 µM/ l
		NO ₂ & NO ₃	
	2007	(nitrates)	0.65 µM/ l
	2007	NH ₄ (ammonium)	0.66 µM/ l
Chlorophyll in marine water		Dissolved inorganic	
	2007	N	1.31 µM/ l
Organic matter, biochemical O ₂ demand	2007	Chlorophyll α	0.26µg/l
Coral bleaching (% corals affected)	1998		too variable
			16.2

2003	9.5
2005	5
2010	10

Source: CARMABI.

2. Environmental Resources and their use

Component 2 of the Core Set entails the living and non-living constituents of the earth, together comprising the environment that may provide benefits to humanity. Environmental resources include non-energy and energy minerals, land, soil resources, biological- and water resources. They can be renewable (e.g. fish or water) or non- renewable (e.g. minerals) and are used as important inputs in production and consumption.

This component is closely related to the asset and physical flow account of the SEEA¹², the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting of the UN. This is partly due to the fact that statistics on environmental resources and their use are focused on measuring stocks and changes in stocks of these resources. In the case of non-renewable resources, continued extraction usually leads eventually to the depletion of the resource.



¹² The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) contains the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy. The SEEA framework follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA) in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.

photo: C. Jager

Topic 2.1.1. Stocks and changes of non-energy mineral resources

Stocks of non-energy mineral resources are defined as the amount of known deposits of mineral resources. The minerals in question vary from stone and sand, to clay, chemical and fertilizer minerals, salt and various other minerals.

On Curaçao there are mining activities for the extraction of limestone, a very pure Calcium Carbonate (CaCO₃) from the mountain called 'Tafelberg'. This calcium marine deposit was formed in a very dry and clear seawater environment over millions of years. This non-energy mineral is not renewable so its depletion reduces the availability in the environment over time. According to information of the Curaçao Mining Company it is estimated that stocks are sufficient till 2045. As can be seen in table 13 production of blocks and sand as well as the mining index is clearly diminishing.

Limestone from the Tafelberg is used for a number of applications such as asphalt, concrete, plasterwork, paves, glass production and water purification.

Table 13: Stocks of mineral resources, limestone

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production index blocks	275	252	242	242	189	194	202
Production index sand	146	145	144	140	117	125	130
Mining index CBS	211	198	193	191	153	160	166
Turnover index	100	83	75	105	90	90	112

Source: Curaçao Mining Company and CBS

The mining index is the mean of the blocks- and sand indexes

Topic 2.2.2. Production and use of energy

Energy production refers to the capture, extraction or manufacturing of fuels or energy in forms, which are ready for general consumption (final use). Energy is

produced for human consumption in a number of different ways, depending on its source. Energy production, transformation, distribution and consumption are made with different efficiency rates and these processes cause distinct environmental impacts such as land use change, air pollution, GHG emissions (Green House Gasses) and waste. It is therefore that producing statistics to describe these activities is key to environmental sustainability policy (source: FDES 2013).

Total energy production originates from non-renewable and renewable sources. These constitute key environment statistics that can assist when analyzing the sustainability of the energy mix. Renewable energy (such as wind and solar) is transformed from sources that replenish this flow. It is also cleaner than non-renewable energy (such as gasoil and diesel oil) and its carbon footprint is substantially less than fossil fuel energies. The initial target for renewable production was set at 25% in 2015. In 2012 two wind parks became operational, supplying approximately 16% of total installed capacity (table 15).

Since 2011 households and companies are allowed to produce their own renewable electricity up to their own usage including a grid connection and feed-in compensation. This was an overwhelming success and measures were taken at the end of 2014 by the utilities and the government by introducing a service fee. This fee, called 'solar tax' by the general public, was imposed for the use of solar panels. Users who like to install solar panels to generate renewable energy, have to pay 16 guilders per panel per month. For businesses the rate is 32 guilders per month. The 'solar tax' policy has proven to be effective due to lower installation of solar panels. While the projection for 2016 was 28.6 MW, the real installed capacity turned out to be no more than 11.1 MW (38.8% of the projection). For several reasons, the present government is willing to change and improve the current situation, and action has been taken. Since January 2018 the service fee has been reduced to 8, respectively 16 guilders per panel per month.

The oil import in volumes has already been decreased and will decrease more in the near future. Although many steps still need to be taken, the route is set towards a new era with less oil and more renewables.

Table 14: Production and use of energy

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Water production (1000 m3)							
	13,846	14,398	14,560	14,495	14,232	13,759	14,141
Connections*:							
	71,524	72,668	73,764	75,110	76,628	77,792	80,619
Electricity production (1000 kWh)							
	868,910	902,239	910,254	894,064	872,259	878,000	883,700
Refining Index:							
(1993 = 100)	41.8	78.5	81.4	83.4	89.6	81.6	n.a.
Wind: installed capacity in MW per Dec.							
	8	8	30	30	30	30	30
Solar: official installed capacity in MW per Dec.							
	nihil	nihil	0.1	3.1	7.7	10.1**	11.1

Sources: Aqualetra (water and electricity), NuCapital (wind), BTP (solar), CBSC (Refinery)

* each January

** adapted projection (due to the introduction of the 2015 service fee) from 28.6 to 20 MW , later to 10.1

Table 15: Product mix electricity, installed capacity

	per end of 2015	MW	%
Old Dokweg plant (gasoil):		48	25.9
New Dokweg plant (gasoil):		35	18.9
Diesel generators, refinery (gasoil):		33	17.8

Wind turbines:	30	16.2
Solar panels:	17	9.2
CRU/BOO (pitch/IFO*):	<u>22</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Total:	185	100
Power requirement	120	
Reserve aggregate Mundo Nobo:	21	

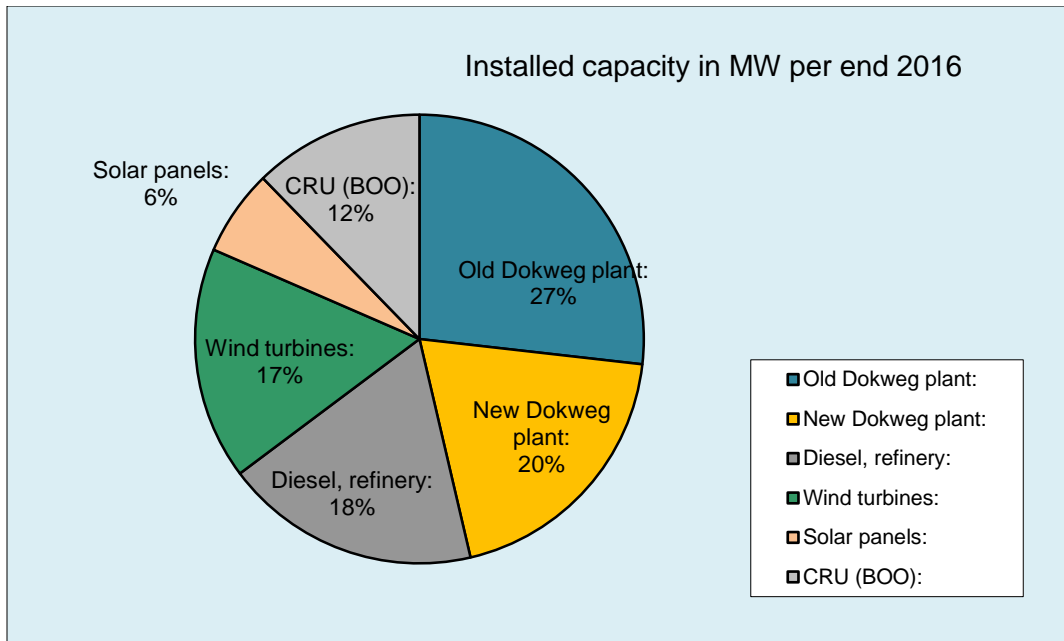


Figure 8: Installed capacity in MW

Sources: Aqualectra and NuCapital

*IFO = Industrial Fuel Oil

Topic 2.6.2. Abstraction and use of water

Water is abstracted from surface and groundwater resources for economic activities and households. It can be abstracted for direct own use or for distribution to other users. Surface water is very scarce in Curaçao, groundwater abstraction is widely used, mostly for agriculture. Potable water is produced via desalination of seawater using steam driven flash evaporators and reverse osmosis.

Water losses can be significant. Unfortunately, in Curaçao this is the case. According to the production company (December 1989) the 'non-revenue water' (also called unaccounted for water) amounted to 30% of the distributed volumes of water. Of this percentage 13.5% was due to physical losses and 17.5% to so-called administrative losses, including water use through illegal connections. In 2006 the same percentage of 30% was mentioned in an advisory report of drs. M. Karskens¹³. More recent figures of 2013 from the Bureau for Telecommunication, Post & Utilities (BTP&U) show that the losses of non-revenue water were 24 to 28% of total production. According to BTP&U (World Bank 2006¹⁴) a level of non-revenue water for developing countries of 17.5% is reasonable.

Bearing in mind that potable water in Curaçao is strongly related to energy (it is produced by desalinating seawater in conjunction with electricity production) the high levels of unaccounted for water represent a serious economic cost. In 2014 this can be estimated at 24% of 24.2 mln. m³ which is 5.8 mln. m³. For that reason several actions and programs of reducing water losses has been embarked upon by the water producing- and distributing company. The most recent action plan is focused to reduce the water losses in 3 years to 17 percent by 2018.

Table 16: Abstraction of water

	no. of households	2001	2011
A well with an electric pump		3846	5719
A well with a windmill		1194	1134
A well without a pump or windmill		830	982

¹³ Drs. M.W.R. Michiel Karskens, (September 2006). *Energieconsument op Curaçao*

¹⁴ The challenge of reducing non-revenue water (NRW) in developing countries - how the private sector can help : a look at performance-based service contracting. World Bank, January 2006

No well	37048	46774
Not reported	243	327
Total:	43161	54936

Source: CBS Census 2001 and 2011

3. Residuals

This component is closely related to the physical flow accounts of the SEEA framework (chapter 2). Flow accounts contains flows from the economy to the environment. Its statistics gives us information about the amount and characteristics of residuals generated by human production and consumption processes, their management and their final release to the environment. Residuals are solid, liquid and gaseous materials that are discarded, discharged or emitted directly to the environment or be captured, collected, treated or reused. The main groups of residuals are emissions, wastewater and waste.



photo: Stichting Uniek Curaçao



photo: C. Jager

Topic 3.1.1. Emission of Green House Gases (GHG's)

A special category of air emissions is the emissions of GHG's. Emission inventories of GHG's are compiled according to the guidelines developed by the IPCC¹⁵, under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). GHG's include both direct and indirect GHG's, such as Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The most important GHG's are both direct and are carbon dioxide CO₂ and methane CH₄. Though methane is not very common on Curaçao its relative impact is high because of the high global warming potential (GWP) relative to CO₂. According to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report of 2014 the GWP is 28 times CO₂.

At the end of 2011 a first Greenhouse Gas Inventory or 'Carbon Footprint study' has been executed for Curaçao for the year 2010. This is by CBS in cooperation with Kool Caribe Consult. Such a Footprint gives information about the contribution of Curaçao to emissions of GHG's which are the most important and fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect and climate change. By the end of 2016 a second GHG inventory has been made by the CBS for the year 2015.

As can be seen in table 17 most of the emissions are related to the refinery and the utility industry. The production of energy for the refinery as well as the refinery itself contribute for more than 30 percent of total emissions. The contribution of the utility industry is limited to less than 10 percent. Landfill and transport count only for less than 10 percent. The 2015 emissions of Curaçao in comparison to 2010 show a reduction of 322.4 kton, i.c. 7.2 percent in 5 years.

	2010		2015	
	kton	relative	kton	relative
Transport	420.4	9.3%	407.8	9.8%
Cooking, natural gas	23.8	0.5%	23.4	0.6%
Production of electricity and water	795.4	17.7%	409.6	9.8%
Industry: refinery	1446.1	32.1%	1609.9	38.5%
Industry: production of energy for	1418.9	31.5%	1325.9	31.7%

¹⁵ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a scientific intergovernmental body under the auspices of the United Nations. It was first established in 1988 by two United Nations organizations, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

refinery				
Industry: production of concrete	10.1	0.2%	7.1	0.2%
landfill	387.6	8.6%	394.0	9.4%
Total:	4502.3	100.0%	4177.9	100.0%

Source: Carbon Footprint Study

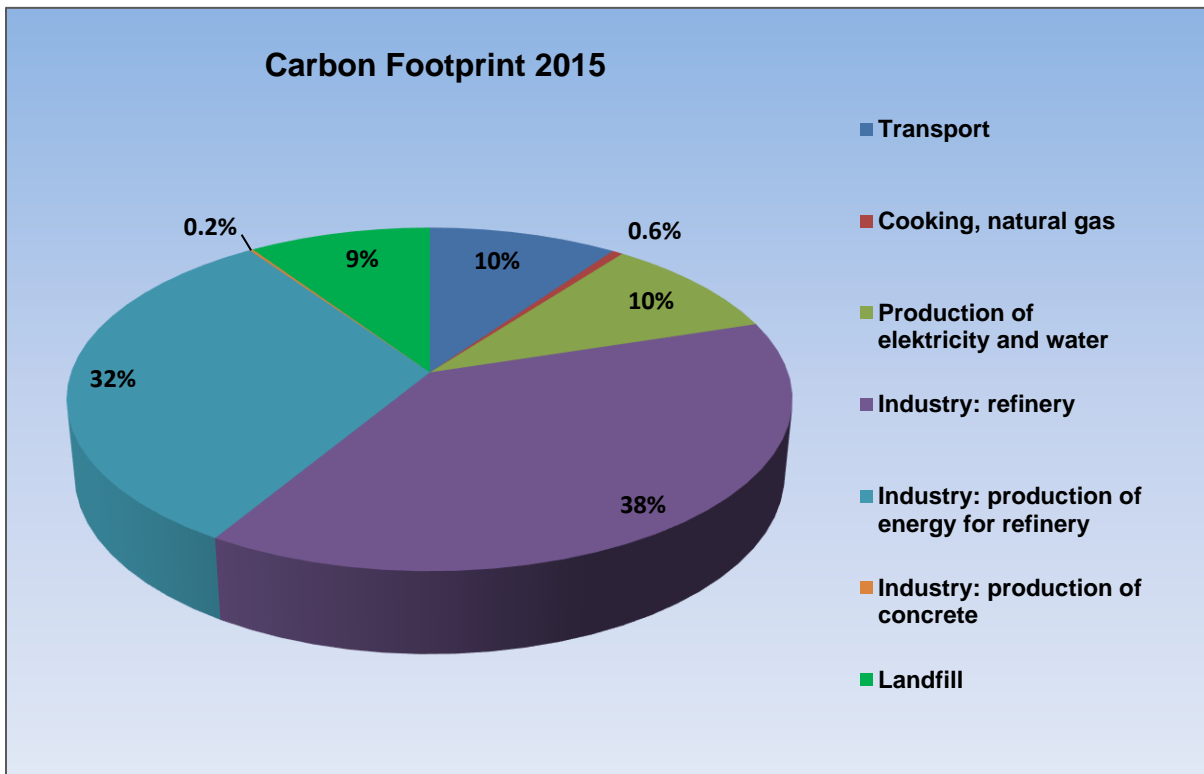


Figure 9: relative share of emissions

Table 18: Emissions and benchmarks GHG's 2015

	capita:	157980	per capita in ton CO2
Total Curaçao 2015	kton CO2	4178	26.4
Total excl. refinery / CRU	kton CO2	1242	7.9
Aruba		876	8.5
Colombia		89625	1.9

Kuwait	97960	27.3
Trinidad & Tobago	46542	34.5
Netherlands	169973	10.1
Saudi Arabia	541429	17.9
Venezuela	185532	6.1
U.S.A.	5186168	16.1

Benchmarks are 2013 emissions CO2, World Statistics UN 2016

Topic 3.2.2. Collection and treatment of wastewater

Generated waste water basically can be discharged in two ways. It can be discharged directly to the environment by the generator, or it can be collected in sewerage systems and treated in sewage treatment plants (STP's).

The collection and treatment of wastewater on Curaçao is very important. Especially because of the fact that high concentrations of nutrients, such as ammonia and nitrates, can be a serious problem for our coral reefs and thus our (diving) tourism and fisheries (G.J. Gast 1998). While the nitrate norm for drinking water for human beings is 20 ppm, corals in a seawater aquarium will die at 2 ppm and corals on a coral reef are seriously stressed at much lower levels. The problem is that corals are naturally adapted to a low-nutrient environment and are thus extremely sensitive to quite low levels of nutrient pollution. Indications are that sewage waters are probably a major problem.

Nowadays 33 percent of the households and businesses are connected to the sewage system. Transported by approximately 390 km. of sewage pipelines it is brought to 4 sewage treatment plants at Klein Hofje, Klein Kwartier, Tera Kora and Abattoir (table 19). Their total capacity is more than 5100 m3 per day and the treatment consists of 3 steps; a mechanical, a biological and finally a chemical treatment.

Table 19: Sewage Treatment Plants, capacity

per end of 2016	m3/day	%
Klein Hofje	3200	62.2
Klein Kwartier	1752	34.1
Tera Kora	166	3.2
Abattoir	25	0.5

Total: 5143

source: Dept. of Public Facilities

Wastewater collected at the sewage treatment plant Klein Hofje in Curaçao typically contains about 83 ppm of N products, this value is probably indicative for other local wastewater as well. There is also some seepage of sewage water via inner bays (Spanish water, Schottegat, Piscaderabay) and directly into the sea via groundwater (G.J. Gast, 1998). In some wells nitrate concentrations as high as 100 ppm have been found. Curaçao has a large population so there must have been considerable seepage of nutrients, especially via the Schottegat and this could very well have been a factor in the decline of corals near the harbour entrance. This, however, did not affect areas further downstream, where the decline of coral cover set in much later.

Topic 3.3.2. Management of Waste

This topic includes statistics on the amount of waste collected and transported to treatment facilities or their final disposal. It also includes the amount treated by type of treatment or disposal like recycling, incineration and landfilling. Waste covers discarded materials that are no longer required by the owner or user. It includes materials that are in solid or liquid state but excludes wastewater and emissions.

The management of waste is one of the major challenges according to the National Report for Sustainable Development¹⁶. An adequate management of waste is essential for the protection of public health and the environment. The problems that threaten environmental sustainability include pollution of marine areas from domestic sewage, inadequate sewage treatment facilities, industrial effluents and agricultural runoff, the management of toxic substances and ineffective regulations.

Recycled materials consist mainly of building materials (more than 98%). The high figures for 2014 and especially 2015 are due to the dismantling of the Sehos hospital.

¹⁶ National Report of Curaçao for the 3d Conference on SIDS, September 2014

The amount of total waste collected per capita per day is 3.1 kg. For 2016 this is 1118 kg, which is very high and more or less twice the amount compared to cities in developed countries like Rotterdam and Athens¹⁷.

Tabel 20: Municipal waste collected

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Deposited on Landfill	173907	176786	180874	143930	168743	176806	156540
Recycled	18468	14728	29797	11729	53110	80357	21137
Burned	63	155	70	147	94	81	81
Total waste:	192438	191669	210741	155806	221947	257244	177758
Population:	147122	150284	151378	152798	154843	156971	158989
Waste/capita/day: (kg)	3.6	3.5	3.8	2.8	3.9	4.5	3.1

In 1000 kg. Recycling at CRC: Curaçao Recycling Company

Burning at CIC; Caribbean Incineration Company

Source: Selikor

¹⁷ World Population Data Sheet 2016, Population Reference Bureau.

4. Extreme Events and Disasters

This component contains statistics regarding the occurrence and impacts of extreme events and disasters on human well-being and on the infrastructure. It consists of two sub-components:

- Natural Extreme Events and Disasters; frequency and intensity, deriving from natural phenomena, as well as their impact on human lives and habitats and the environment as a whole.
- Technological Disasters; occurrence and impact arising as a result of human intent, negligence or error, or from faulty or failed technological applications.

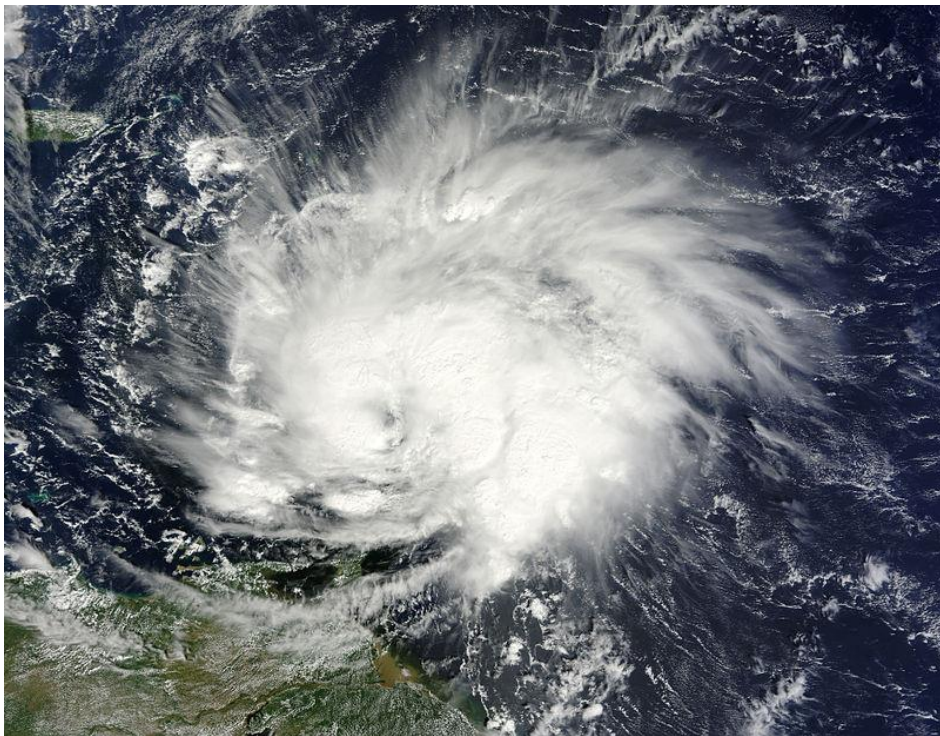


photo: Hurricane Tomas, Wikipedia

Topic 4.1. Natural Extreme Events and Disasters

An extreme event is an event that is rare within its statistical reference distribution at a particular location. An extreme event is normally as rare or rarer than the 10th or 90th percentile. A disaster is often described as a result of exposure to an extreme event. The Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) defines a disaster as an ‘unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering’. It often surpasses local capacities to respond to it and requires international assistance. For inclusion into this sub component a disaster should be categorized using the CRED criteria. This means that at least one of the following criteria must be fulfilled:

- Ten or more people reported killed;
- One hundred or more people reported affected;,
- Declaration of a state of emergency, or
- Call for international assistance has been made.

In recent decades, because of an increase in extreme events, natural disasters have become more frequent, more intensive and more destructive (UN FDES, 2013). Climate change has been associated with the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events. It has resulted in increased global temperatures, rising sea levels, increased storms and precipitation, droughts, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and other climatic disruptions in many places around the world. As the occurrence and intensity of natural extreme events and disasters have increased globally, countries have and will face increasing social and economic impacts.

November 1, 2010: Hurricane Tomas. The damage caused by this hurricane is estimated at Ang 200 mln. and it killed 2 people. This was the latest recorded tropical storm to strike the Windward Islands and Curaçao. Tomas developed from a tropical wave east of the Windward Islands, quickly intensifying into a hurricane, it moved through the Windward Islands and passed Saint Lucia. After reaching Category 2 status on the Saffir-Simpson scale, Tomas quickly weakened to a tropical storm in the central Caribbean Sea. Tomas later regained hurricane status as it reorganized near the Windward passage.



photo: track of hurricane Tomas, Wikipedia

Although the storm did not directly strike the ABC islands, one of its outer rain bands stalled over the region and intensified during the night of November 1 to November 2. Curaçao experienced its most extreme rain event in 40 years; as many as 265 mm were recorded over a 24-hour period in the eastern part of the island. The majority of the rain fell overnight in a heavy downpour, accompanied by a severe thunderstorm that triggered large-scale power outages. Lightning strikes sparked three large fires in the oil refinery. The fires inflicted severe damage to several tanks, estimated at \$10 million¹⁸. Flights from Curaçao International Airport were delayed due to the hazardous conditions.

Following hours of heavy rainfall, widespread floods made most roads in the region impassable, with dozens of cars swept away or stranded. The rains filled dams and overwhelmed drains, causing them to overflow. The neighborhoods of Saliña, Brievengat and Mahaai were among the hardest hit; hundreds of homes, gardens and businesses were inundated. Overall, Curaçao suffered some of its worst flooding in history; insured losses across the island exceeded NAf110 million (\$63mln), though total damage costs from Tomas were estimated at NAf200 million (\$115 million).¹⁹

¹⁸ Sharlon Monart (November 3, 2010). 'Miljoenenschade Tomas aan woningen, winkels en bedrijven'

¹⁹ Sharlon Monart (November 25, 2010). 'Helpt schade Tomas niet te verhalen'. Radio Netherlands Worldwide



photos: Curaçao Chronicle

Topic 4.2. Technological Disasters

Disasters may arise as a result of human intent, negligence or error, or from failed technological applications. Policy makers, analysts and civil society require statistics on technological disasters in order to understand who is ultimately responsible, what the immediate and potential impact may be, and to assess and mitigate future risks. To date, records of global technological disasters show increasing frequency and impact on humans, the infrastructure and the environment. This reinforces the relevance and necessity of statistics on these issues.

There are three types of technological disasters recognized by CRED. These are:

- Industrial accidents which cover accidents associated with chemical spill, collapse, explosion, fire, gas leak, poisoning, radiation and other;
- Transport accidents which cover accidents associated with air, road and water; and
- Miscellaneous accidents which cover accidents associated with collapse, explosion, fire, and other disasters of varied origin.

All these types of disasters can impact large areas and affect both human safety and the environment in both the short and long term.

August 17, 2012: Oil spill Bullenbaai. A large amount of oil, thousands of barrels, leaked into Bullenbaai and caused a catastrophe in the 666 ha. natural reservoir Saliña Sint Marie, a Ramsar wetland. It coated beaches, polluted mangrove swamps and glazed crabs, lizards and flamingos in petroleum tar. Initially, the oil refinery admitted that the oil came from their installations, but soon afterwards retracted their declarations and the case went to court. Almost two years after the spill the court came to a settlement with the Refinery. The main points of the agreement consist of a package of technical measures, a tightening of procedures to reduce the risk of an oil leak in the future and a fine of Naf 10.000.

Just 8 days later there was a disaster at the Amuay refinery at nearby Punto Fijo (Venezuela) when a gas leak set of an explosion August 25, killing 42 people and sending toxic black clouds of smoke into the air (source Curaçao Chronicle).

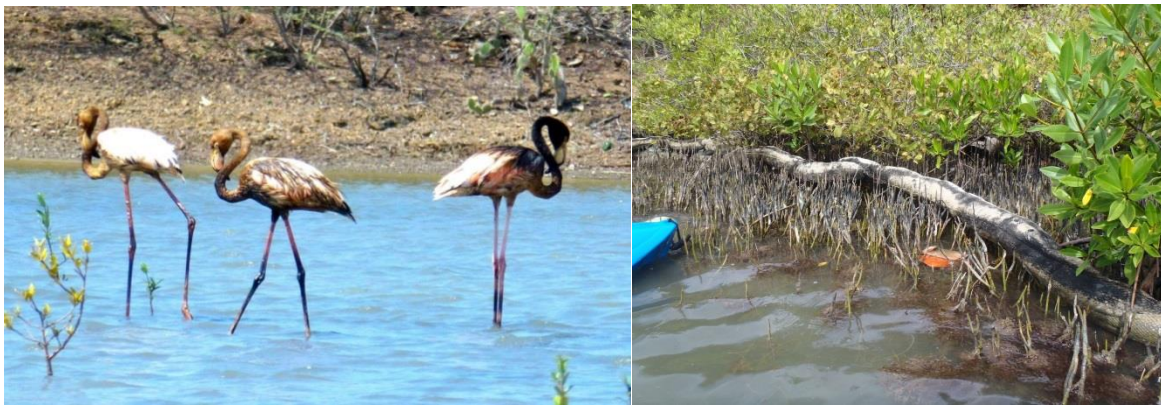


photo: Curaçao Chronicle

photo: Uniek

Curaçao

December 15, 2012: Fire Work Explosion. An explosion in a firework warehouse on an industrial estate killed 4 people, one died at the scene, the others later. Furthermore, it wounded another 4 of which 1 seriously. The building and 3 cars were destroyed. The cause of the incident is still unknown for (source: Curaçao Chronicle, December 17, 2012).



photos: Curaçao Chronicle

5. Human Settlements and Environmental Health

This component contains statistics on the environment in which humans live and work, particularly with regard to living conditions and environmental health. They are important for the management and improvement of conditions related to human settlements, safe water, sanitation, and health, particularly in the context of rapid urbanization, increasing pollution, environmental degradation, disasters, extreme events, and climate change.

The wellbeing and health risks associated with the environment (and also those posed by extreme events and disasters) can be substantially mitigated or increased by several factors. These factors include the appropriate infrastructure for the provision of water and sanitation, adequate waste disposal, wise land use planning, clean and safe transportation, safe building design and good housing and ecosystem health. The existence of these conditions can improve a given human settlement and the wellbeing and health of humans. Conversely, vulnerable human settlements are often more impacted by the changing environment and recover more slowly from pollution, environmental degradation, and extreme events and disasters.



photo: C. Jager

Topic 5.1.1. Urban and rural population

Humans live primarily in rural or urban communities²⁰, building their homes, shelters and institutions, while using environmental resources to satisfy their human needs. Depending on the carrying capacity of ecosystems, these settlements and their use of environmental resources will affect environmental conditions, as well as human wellbeing and health. Population data can be used not only as a reference but also in combination with other environment statistics to construct indicators. For instance, in combination with housing, water and sanitation statistics, they can provide determinants of the environmental sustainability of human settlements and environmental health.

The main statistics pertaining to this topic are rural, urban and total population, including population density (population/km²). These statistics are a very important and a pivotal element for our environment and its sustainability. Already in the 18th century Thomas Malthus suggested that growing population rates would exceed resource growth leading to catastrophic overpopulation²¹ because population grew exponentially while food supply grew arithmetically. These Malthusian catastrophes have not taken place on a global scale due to progress in agricultural technology. However, nowadays many argue that future pressures on food production, combined with threats such as global warming, make overpopulation a still more serious threat in the future (source: Wikipedia Encyclopedia).

In January 2016 total population of Curaçao was almost 159.000 inhabitants, the population density 358 people/km² which is high and comparable with the Philippines (347) and Japan (348). Benchmarks for population density: Caribbean small states; 18, Colombia; 44, Dominican Republic; 220, Japan; 348 and the Netherlands; 505²². The number of households in 2014 was 56.499.

²⁰ At present there are no (separate) urban and rural population figures. However, in the future the CBS is planning to do so.

²¹ Thomas Robert Malthus (1798) 'An Essay on the Principle of Population'. One immediate impact of Malthus's book was that it fueled the debate about the size of the population in Britain and led to (or at least greatly accelerated) the passing of the Census Act 1800. This Act enabled the holding of a national census in England, starting in 1801 and continuing every ten years to the present.

²² World Bank figures 2016.

Table 21: Population Curaçao 2000-2016

	Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Correction	Population	Pop./km2	Growth
2000	2189	990	3833	10441	-738	136969	308	-3.5
2001	2047	1029	4198	8228	-514	130822	295	-4.5
2002	1842	1029	8441	6304	897	127296	287	-2.7
2003	1929	1152	7712	4804	-2173	131143	295	3.0
2004	1709	1175	5918	3952	592	132655	299	1.2
2005	1857	1088	6392	3742	430	135747	306	2.3
2006	1867	1105	6144	3551	-50	139596	314	2.8
2007	1868	1107	5726	4170	2	142902	322	2.4
2008	2001	1209	5212	4646	-35	145220	327	1.6
2009	1898	1114	4640	4698	-147	146543	330	0.9
2010	2032	1246	4910	4644	2110	147122	331	0.4
2011	1974	1276	5276	4900	20	150284	338	2.1
2012	2039	1246	4878	4121	-130	151378	341	0.7
2013	1962	1250	5392	4056	0	152798	344	0.9
2014	1963	1370	5676	4137	-7	154846	349	1.4
2015	1877	1398	5959	4381	-39	156971	354	1.3
2016	1789	1482	5451	4404	-6	158989	358	0.8
2017						160337		

CBS estimates compiled from various data sources and publications of the CBS.

All data in this file are the most recent estimations that have been calculated, deducted or found for the years.

Pop. = population, H.H. = households

Household estimates compiled from censuses 1992, 2001 and 2011

Date populations is January 1st.

Topic 5.1.2. Access to water, sanitation and energy

This topic includes information about access to water, sanitation and energy. Access to these basic services can have a positive effect on human health and wellbeing, thereby contributing to improved environmental quality. Relevant statistics on this topic include population using an improved drinking water source, as well as population using an improved sanitation facility.

The metadata of MDG indicator 7.9²³ defines an improved sanitation facility as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact, and includes flush or pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, -septic tank or -pit etc. The last group of statistics under this topic refer to households with access to electricity and its price. Access to electricity is a measure of modern energy services.

The percentages in the tables shown here refer to the number of households.

Table 22: Occupied living accommodations by type of water supply*

	2001	%	2011	%
Water supply line	42226	97.8	54295	98.8
Cistern or water well (groundwater)	47	0.1	2021	3.7
Water truck	15	0.0	36	0.1
Buying bottled water	187	0.4	184	0.3
Other water supply	184	0.4	420	0.8

* Multiple responses are possible per living accommodation

Source: census CBS

Table 23: Occupied living accommodations by type of sanitation

Drainage of the toilets via:	2001	%	2011	%
The cesspool ('beerput')	31123	72.1	42375	77.1
The septic tank	n.r.		1703	3.1
The sewage	9801	22.7	10209	18.6
Other	379	0.9	240	0.4
Not applicable	50		208	
Not reported	133		201	

Source: census CBS

Table 24: Type of electric supply *

	2001	%	2011	%
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²³ The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicator 7.9 is the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility. This is defined as the percentage of the population with access to an improved sanitation facility with respect to the totality of the population.

Electricity grid	42201	97.8	54219	98.7
Own generator	63**	0.1	286	0.5
Solar energy/wind energy			71	0.1
Other power supply	19	0.04	425	0.8
Not reported	143		126	

* Multiple responses are possible per living accommodation

** Inclusive solar power

Source: census CBS

Topic 5.1.5. Environmental concerns specific to urban settlements

The topic of environmental concerns is meant to organize issues of specific relevance to urban areas. Depending on national and local conditions and priorities, additional environmentally relevant urban concerns should be included here.

With regard to transportation, statistics can include the number of private, public and commercial vehicles by engine type. Most importantly from the environment statistics perspective, additional statistics could include the number of passengers transported by public transportation systems.

Table 25: Number of motor vehicles

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Passenger cars	80973	61578	69035	67998	69062	69574	72848
Number of cars / household		1.12			1.22		
Motor lorries and pick-ups	15878	12021	12908	12377	12079	12768	11814
Motor buses	434	379	369	346	297	331	318
Taxis	193	179	159	138	141	138	132
Other cars	319	163	404	472	459	500	604
Motorcycles, incl.mopeds	1944	1117	1300	1689	1757	1758	1439
Number of passenger cars:							

per km ²	182	139	155	153	156	157	164
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Note: excluding motor vehicles owned by the government

Number of motor vehicles registered, per Dec. 31

The relative low number of cars in 2011 is due to an administrative clean up of the data

Source: Collector's office, 'Ontvanger'

Topic 5.2.1. Airborne diseases and conditions

This topic includes all airborne diseases and conditions that are caused or worsened by exposure to unhealthy levels of pollutants (such as PM, SO₂ or O₃). Airborne diseases and conditions include, but are not limited to, upper and lower respiratory disease, obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, allergic rhinitis, lung cancer, coronary artery heart disease and stroke. This topic includes health statistics on morbidity (such as incidence and prevalence) and mortality of these diseases or conditions, as well as measurement of the associated impact on the labour force and on the economic costs. Although there are certainly reasons to believe that this topic is relevant to Curaçao, e.g. asthma and lung cancer caused by PM and SO₂ emissions from the refinery, there is no statistical information available on this topic.

Topic 5.2.2. Water related diseases and conditions

This topic includes all water-related diseases and conditions that result from micro-organisms and chemicals in the water humans drink. Water-related diseases and conditions are still a considerable public health problem in many countries. They include, but are not limited to diseases caused by biological contamination such as gastroenteritis infections caused by bacteria, viruses and protozoa, and water borne parasite infections. Where available, this topic includes health statistics such as morbidity (incidence and prevalence) and mortality of these diseases or conditions, as well as measures of the associated impact on the labour force and on the

economic costs. In Curaçao there are no recent known cases of legionella. Last legionella infections were in 1998 and 1999.

Topic 5.2.3. Vector borne diseases

This topic includes vector borne diseases that are transmitted by organisms, e.g. insects that carry viruses and bacteria. Common vector borne diseases include, but are not limited to, malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever, Chikungunya and Lyme disease. Some vector borne diseases are being directly affected by climate change, notably by the change in rain patterns and floods. This topic includes health statistics such as morbidity (incidence and prevalence) and mortality of these diseases or conditions, as well as measures of the associated impact on the labour force and on the economic costs.

Table 26: Vector borne diseases	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dengue *	2800	2654	720	680	167	39	309
Chikungunya					1657	1847	1847
Dengue and Chikungunya **					3587	686	3405
Zika						1***	1725
Zika and Dengue							185
Zika and Chikungunya							14
Zika, Dengue and Chikungunya							7

Source: Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature

* DF, DHF and probable and suspected cases

** Including suspected cases

*** 14 cases were tested, only 1 was confirmed

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne disease caused by the dengue virus. Recovery generally takes less than two to seven days. In a small proportion of cases, the disease develops into the life-threatening dengue fever.

Chikungunya is an infection caused by the Chikungunya virus. Symptoms include fever and joint pain. These typically occur two to twelve days after exposure. Most people are better within a week.

Zika is spread by daytime-active Aedes mosquitoes. Its name comes from the Ziika Forest of Uganda. Zika virus is related to the dengue, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and West Nile viruses. Since the 1950s, it has been known to occur within a narrow equatorial belt from Africa to Asia. From 2007 to 2016, the virus spread eastward, across the Pacific Ocean to the Americas, leading to the 2015–16 Zika virus epidemic.

6. Environment Protection and Management

A country's engagement in the protection and management of the environment, and therefore the amount of resources it dedicates to the task, is especially important because it is related to information, awareness and the ability to finance environment protection activities and participate in efforts (sometimes international) directed at these activities.

The component of environment protection and management organizes information on environment protection and resource management expenditure with the aim of improving the environment and maintaining the health of ecosystems. Statistics about environmental governance, institutional strength, enforcement of regulations and extreme event preparedness are also considered. This component also contains information on a wide variety of programs and actions to increase awareness, including environmental information and education, as well as activities aimed at diminishing environmental impacts and improving the quality of local environments.



photo: C. Jager

Topic 6.1.1. Government protection expenditures

This topic includes government expenditure primarily aimed to protect the environment and manage resources. Government expenditure to protect the environment is usually calculated by identifying and aggregating the expenditures considered to be primarily for environment protection and resource management purposes. These expenditures can be found by examining official government finance statistics found in government budgets and/or administrative reports on actual government expenditure incurred. The main institutional partners are the official institutions in charge of reporting government expenditure. National accounts and government finance statistics are typically the divisions in statistical offices which need to be involved when developing these figures.

Due to the new constitutional status of the Netherlands Antilles / Curaçao as per October 2010 no information is available of that year.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
subsidy Selikor		29380	29267	29493	32949	32030	30624
sewerage and water purification		40	pm	pm	pm	pm	pm
subsidy CARMABI		359	306	315	291	291	291
subsidy Schoon Curaçao						75	
subsidy Punda Limpi I Bonita						26	2
subsidy Parke Tropikal		250	250	453	438	513	475
Protection expenditures (total):	n.a.	30029	29823	30261	33678	32935	31392

source: Ministry of Finance and CBS

7. Tourism

Tourism is one of the most important activities in many of the Caribbean countries contributing significantly to the economies. Tourism industries benefits through the creation of jobs in tourist related sectors such as security, construction and transportation. However, this key sector also exerts significant pressure on scarce resources such as land, reefs, water and energy. In addition, it also generates a large amount of waste. The indicators under this theme seek to measure and quantify the environmental and social implications such as accommodation, transportation and employment.

Tourism, like all forms of development in the coastal zone, needs to be carefully integrated within the environmental development plans. Curaçao is a partially tourism dependent country, which means that sustainable tourism development should be continuously improved. Environmentally responsible practices by tourism companies are still limited (National Report of Curaçao, June 2104). The key drivers are local environmental NGO's that stimulate voluntary environmental initiatives. Uncontrolled and illegal development of construction and tourism projects and rapid expansion may frustrate and alienate locals due to traffic congestion and restrictive access to private facilities (TAC, May 2013).



photo: C. Jager

A visitor is a traveler taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited²⁴. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips.

Tourism refers to the activity of visitors. A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise. Cruise passengers are regarded as a special type of same-day visitors (even if the ship overnights at the port) who stay less than twenty-four hours in the country visited. Cruise ship arrivals refer to the number of times cruise ships enter the country. A cruise ship can be counted multiple times if it leaves the country, then returns with new passengers within the same month.

Table 28: Cruise ship arrivals

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ships	220	246	226	293	290	254	232
Passengers	383,589	400,596	436,068	583,994	596,709	511,085	469,498

Source: Curaçao Port Authority
CPA

Table 29: Stay-over tourism

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total numbers:	341,651	390,282	419,810	440,063	452,042	468,442	441,332
Nights:	2,888,443	3,184,932	3,674,700	3,754,311	3,984,212	3,848,351	3,605,340

Source: CTB

²⁴ Definitions of CARICOM, *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008*

Table 30: Tourism ratio's

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tourist Penetration ratio	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.2
Tourism Density Ratio	17.8	19.7	22.7	23.2	24.6	23.7	22.2
Tourism Intensity rate	5.2	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.3

Source: CBS

Tourist Penetration Ratio: The penetration ratio quantifies the average number of tourists, per thousand inhabitants. $\text{Tourist Penetration Ratio} = \text{Average Length of stay} \times \text{number of visitors} / 365 \times \text{midyear population estimates}$

Tourism Density Ratio: This ratio attempts to show the density of tourists in the country at any one time on average. Its value is limited by the fact that tourist flows are seasonal and tourism activity tends to be concentrated in specific geographic areas (tourist zones). $\text{Tourism Density Ratio} = \text{Average Length of stay} \times \text{number of visitors} / 365 \times \text{area in square kilometers}$

Tourism Intensity Rate (TIR) measures the level of tourist arrivals in relation to the country's area and population size. It serves to show countries with particularly high tourism concentration, and consequently potential impact both for the economy as well as the socio-cultural and natural environment. $\text{Tourism Intensity Rate} = \text{Number of visitors} / 1,000 \text{ population} / \text{km}^2$

Table 31: Hotels: rooms and occupancy

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of rooms:	5421	5776	6038	6180	6405	6490	6332
Occupancy %	71.7	76.2	70.4	67.3	70.0	71.1	68.0

Source: Curaçao Tourist Board and CBS

The number of rooms only includes officially registered ones and does not count alternative accommodations offered by Webpages like AirBnB and Home away.

The room occupancy rate is according to the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) a measure of capacity utilization for hotels and similar establishments. It is calculated by dividing the monthly or yearly sum of occupied rooms by the number of rooms available for use, then multiplying the quotient by 100.

Table 32: Passengers by Air

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arriving:	635,495	705,093	731,070	732,865	733,887	764,293	733,674
Departing							
:	631,410	684,307	708,997	728,461	730,549	763,087	741,039
Transit:	147,165	239,706	317,101	260,175	210,042	204,909	211,515
	1,414,07	1,629,10	1,757,16	1,721,50	1,674,47	1,732,28	1,686,22
Total:	0	6	8	1	8	9	8

Source: Curaçao Airport Partners N.V.

Appendix

Air quality: Beth Chaim (industrial area)

Table 10: monthly average concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

month	SO2	times x 20 μg	Total SP
2/1/2010	53.8	2.7	
3/1/2010	5.2	0.3	70.2
4/1/2010	1.9	0.1	76.4
5/1/2010	1.4	0.1	47.6
6/1/2010	44.6	2.2	50.6
7/1/2010	68.3	3.4	48.4
8/1/2010	43.7	2.2	35.6
9/1/2010	31.8	1.6	30.4
10/1/2010	24.6	1.2	30.7
11/1/2010	15.2	0.8	26.9
12/1/2010	37.9	1.9	28.6
1/1/2011	90.6	4.5	45.9

2/1/2011	89.0	4.5	47.0
3/1/2011	50.0	2.5	40.5
4/1/2011	73.3	3.7	46.0
5/1/2011	53.1	2.7	49.0
6/1/2011	49.8	2.5	49.2
7/1/2011	57.7	2.9	43.1
8/1/2011	95.6	4.8	52.3
9/1/2011	79.9	4.0	60.6
10/1/2011	58.8	2.9	50.1
11/1/2011	30.9	1.5	41.9
12/1/2011	27.7	1.4	29.2
1/1/2012	44.2	2.2	32.5
2/1/2012	94.4	4.7	39.0
3/1/2012	109.9	5.5	67.0
4/1/2012	144.6	7.2	44.9
5/1/2012	80.9	4.0	62.8
6/1/2012	57.3	2.9	69.4
7/1/2012	56.7	2.8	58.5
8/1/2012	48.4	2.4	47.5
9/1/2012	61.7	3.1	45.7
10/1/2012	37.9	1.9	30.6
11/1/2012	14.0	0.7	33.2
12/1/2012	12.8	0.6	33.8
1/1/2013	124.9	6.2	39.6
2/1/2013	165.9	8.3	50.1
3/1/2013	88.9	4.4	43.8
4/1/2013	185.8	9.3	55.1
5/1/2013	152.9	7.6	56.8
6/1/2013	196.0	9.8	69.7
7/1/2013	151.0	7.5	44.6
8/1/2013	241.1	12.1	51.3
9/1/2013	166.7	8.3	45.0
10/1/2013	170.0	8.5	55.4
11/1/2013	103.1	5.2	36.9
12/1/2013	122.2	6.1	36.8
1/1/2014	178.1	8.9	46.7
2/1/2014	130.2	6.5	52.0
3/1/2014	158.6	7.9	56.9
4/1/2014	258.2	12.9	72.1
5/1/2014	251.7	12.6	73.3

6/1/2014	190.3	9.5	83.0
7/1/2014	206.6	10.3	61.5
8/1/2014	159.5	8.0	54.3
9/1/2014	129.4	6.5	49.1
10/1/2014	98.6	4.9	39.0
11/1/2014	118.7	5.9	37.4
12/1/2014	153.7	7.7	43.2
1/1/2015	163.2	8.2	45.1
2/1/2015	158.2	7.9	50.1
3/1/2015	144.7	7.2	58.7
4/1/2015	261.6	13.1	88.3
5/1/2015	273.4	13.7	104.3
6/1/2015	319.5	16.0	79.6
7/1/2015	258.6	12.9	82.3
8/1/2015	284.5	14.2	72.6
9/1/2015	233.1	11.7	57.1
10/1/2015	113.2	5.7	41.5
11/1/2015	178.7	8.9	46.1
12/1/2015	312.5	15.6	63.4
1/1/2016	152.7	7.6	152.7
2/1/2016	150.6	7.5	150.6
3/1/2016	133.0	6.6	133.0
4/1/2016	157.0	7.9	157.0
5/1/2016	230.7	11.5	230.7
6/1/2016	219.5	11.0	219.5
7/1/2016	153.0	7.7	153.0
8/1/2016	186.1	9.3	186.1
9/1/2016	180.6	9.0	180.6
10/1/2016	100.3	5.0	100.3
11/1/2016	56.2	2.8	56.2
12/1/2016	119.7	6.0	33.2

Source: monitoring station Public Health Service
Amsterdam

SO₂ = sulfurdioxyde, Air Quality Guideline 24 hours
WHO is 20 µg/m³

times x 20 = times above 24 hours WHO norm of 20
µg/m³

TSP = Total suspended particles

Incl. motor vehicle emissions

Air quality: Kas Chikitu (residential area)

Table 11: monthly average concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

month	SO2	times 20 μg	PM10	times 50 μg
6/1/2010	24.0	1.2	49.2	1.0
7/1/2010	49.0	2.5	44.3	0.9
8/1/2010	39.8	2.0	37.8	0.8
9/1/2010	31.5	1.6	39.9	0.8
10/1/2010	19.5	1.0	34.5	0.7
11/1/2010	16.0	0.8	36.0	0.7
12/1/2010	32.7	1.6	36.5	0.7
1/1/2011	69.3	3.5	33.8	0.7
2/1/2011	83.6	4.2	35.0	0.7
3/1/2011	43.8	2.2	35.0	0.7
4/1/2011	65.5	3.3	34.1	0.7
5/1/2011	40.1	2.0	45.6	0.9
6/1/2011	50.8	2.5	39.9	0.8
7/1/2011	41.0	2.0	39.2	0.8
8/1/2011	52.0	2.6	36.9	0.7
9/1/2011	45.4	2.3	33.6	0.7
10/1/2011	38.2	1.9	35.8	0.7
11/1/2011	22.4	1.1	38.3	0.8
12/1/2011	21.9	1.1	32.4	0.6
1/1/2012	44.8	2.2	30.6	0.6
2/1/2012	70.5	3.5	34.4	0.7
3/1/2012	114.1	5.7	55.5	1.1
4/1/2012	45.2	2.3	32.7	0.7
5/1/2012	81.0	4.0	49.1	1.0
6/1/2012	28.5	1.4	49.6	1.0
7/1/2012	54.7	2.7	48.9	1.0
8/1/2012	32.6	1.6	36.8	0.7
9/1/2012	40.0	2.0	34.3	0.7
10/1/2012	27.3	1.4	35.2	0.7
11/1/2012	64.9	3.2	30.0	0.6

12/1/2012	52.8	2.6	39.1	0.8
1/1/2013	123.7	6.2	32.9	0.7
2/1/2013	95.0	4.8	35.7	0.7
3/1/2013	83.2	4.2	37.8	0.8
4/1/2013	136.9	6.8	40.9	0.8
5/1/2013	75.7	3.8	45.2	0.9
6/1/2013	85.7	4.3	54.6	1.1
7/1/2013	93.0	4.6	51.1	1.0
8/1/2013	89.7	4.5	42.4	0.8
9/1/2013	58.6	2.9	41.2	0.8
10/1/2013	88.3	4.4	39.8	0.8
11/1/2013	99.8	5.0	39.4	0.8
12/1/2013	122.4	6.1	34.5	0.7
1/1/2014	146.3	7.3	35.0	0.7
2/1/2014	153.2	7.7	39.9	0.8
3/1/2014	113.4	5.7	39.2	0.8
4/1/2014	169.1	8.5	46.2	0.9
5/1/2014	141.3	7.1	43.2	0.9
6/1/2014	135.0	6.8	60.0	1.2
7/1/2014	107.3	5.4	39.1	0.8
8/1/2014	85.6	4.3	39.2	0.8
9/1/2014	96.2	4.8	30.9	0.6
10/1/2014	71.1	3.6	26.0	0.5
11/1/2014	105.6	5.3	26.8	0.5
12/1/2014	145.1	7.3	30.3	0.6
1/1/2015	160.5	8.0	34.3	0.7
2/1/2015	123.8	6.2	31.4	0.6
3/1/2015	151.9	7.6	38.3	0.8
4/1/2015	172.1	8.6	55.8	1.1
5/1/2015	154.04	7.7	64.5	1.3
6/1/2015	170.76	8.5	48.1	1.0
7/1/2015	142.18	7.1	54.1	1.1
8/1/2015	106.51	5.3	40.9	0.8
9/1/2015	82.61	4.1	43.8	0.9
10/1/2015	33.1	1.7	35.2	0.7
11/1/2015	61.03	3.1	34.9	0.7
12/1/2015	113.7	5.7	37.2	0.7
1/1/2016	47.0	2.4	31.7	0.6
2/1/2016	105.5	5.3	48.9	1.0
3/1/2016	95.6	4.8	36.4	0.7

4/1/2016	100.7	5.0	45.1	0.9
5/1/2016	109.2	5.5	40.8	0.8
6/1/2016	87.3	4.4	42.4	0.8
7/1/2016	116.9	5.8	45.1	0.9
8/1/2016	84.2	4.2	42.7	0.9
9/1/2016	85.1	4.3	37.1	0.7
10/1/2016	49.5	2.5	33.5	0.7
11/1/2016	34.4	1.7	33.0	0.7
12/1/2016	111.4	5.6	39.7	0.8

Source: monitoring station Public Health Service Amsterdam

SO₂ = sulfurdioxyde, Air Quality Guideline 24 hours WHO is 20 µg/m³

times x 20 = times above 24 hours WHO norm of 20 µg/m³

H₂S = hydrogen

sulfide

PM₁₀ = particulates ('fijnstof'), till 10 µm ug/m³

times 50µg = times above 24 hours WHO day norm of 50 µg/m³

Incl. motor vehicle

emissions

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List of Acronyms

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CaCO ₃	Calcium Carbonate, limestone or 'kalksteen' (Dutch)
CARMABI	Caribbean Research and Management of Biodiversity
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CH ₄	Methane
CIC	Caribbean Incineration Company
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CRC	Curaçao Recycling Company
CRED	Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster
CRU	Curaçao Refinery Utilities
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organization
DNA	DeoxyriboNucleic Acid
FDES	Framework for the Development for Environment Statistics
GGD	Geneeskundige- en Gezondheidsdienst
GHG's	Green House Gasses
IFO	Industrial Fuel Oil
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
Kton	1000 ton
kWh	kilo Watt hour
MW	Mega Watt
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
PM10	Particulate matter; 10 micrometres or less
PO4	Phosphate
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SEEA	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
SNA	System of National Accounts
SO2	Sulphur Dioxide
TAC	Thierry Apoteker Consulting
TIR	Tourism Intensity Rate
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Department
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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CBS

Collector's office / Ontvanger

CRU / BOO

Curaçao Airport Partners

Curaçao Port Authority

Curaçao Tourism Board

Curaçao Mining Company

Curoil / Curgas

GGD Curaçao

GGD Amsterdam

Kool Caribe Consult

Meteorological Department

NuCapital

Refineria ISLA

Selikor

UNSD



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