

Climate Action Simulation: Developing Nations

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Who are we?

We are over 100 nations: Southeast Asia, most of the nations of Central and South America, most African nations, the small island nations, and much of the Middle East



Our goals

- ❑ subsidize renewable energy(e.g. solar, wind,geothermal,hydropower, and storage).
- ❑ Reduce emissions some greenhouse gases.
- ❑ Reduce deforestation.
- ➔ Maybe we can
- ❑ Consider afforestation
- ❑ Consider putting a price on CO₂ emissions
- ❑ Consider taxing coal

1. Subsidize renewable energy

What are the renewable energy?

→ solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and storage

They make up 5% of total consumption.

Subsidies will help industries grow, generating jobs in our nations

We have to save the renewable energy, so we can use them for longer.

China people pays for renewable energy so that poor people in Africa don't have to pay so much.

→ **so it is really good for the climate**



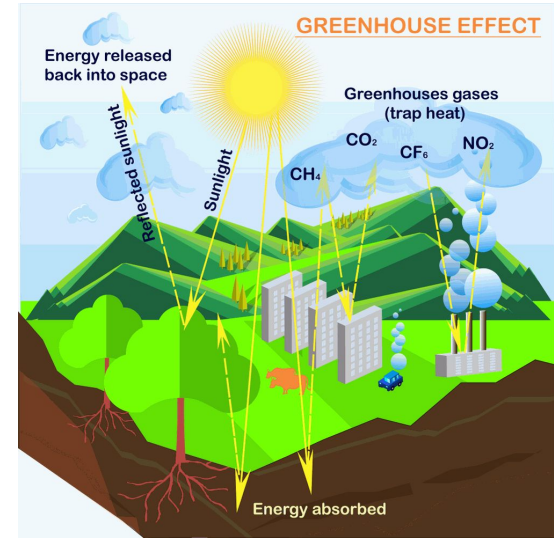
2. Reduce emissions

What are the greenhouse gases that we reduce?

- methane, nitrous oxide, and other greenhouse gases.

CO₂ is the most prominent greenhouse gas, but other gases cause about a quarter of global warming.

Most of these emissions arise in the developed nations and rapidly emerging economies of the world, not in our countries: They are not our fault. We can reduce them.



3. deforestation.

Deforestation is the removal of a forest or some trees from their land.

Deforestation is currently responsible for about 15% of global greenhouse gases

One thing: Protecting forests can reduce those

emissions while also preserving biodiversity

and protecting water supplies.

Deforestation is important to us. We need

forests for food production, bioenergy, and

many other important uses.



4. Consider afforestation

Afforestation is the growth of new forests on land that doesn't have trees, sometimes this is land that was previously deforested or degraded.

We think that one of the solutions is to cut less and plan more but If implemented on a large scale, afforestation could use

land that is needed for crops or livestock, thereby increasing food prices.

Afforestation is not our first choice.



5. Consider taxing coal

Many of your nations are building new coal mines and power plants even though coal is the most carbon-intensive fuel and is also responsible for much of the air pollution that harms millions in our nations today.

We are not so big fans to put taxes for coal mines, but the health risks are really great.



6. Consider putting a price on CO2 emissions

We support a world-wide price on carbon, perhaps phased in over time to give time to adjust.

However, cannot afford to move too fast.



Living in developing nations:

Climate:

- It is very hot
- There are rainforests and tropical climate

Natural resources:

- Oil will not be enough for all people in developing nations and they will not reach the standard of living that Western countries have.

Land using:

- We use our land areas for fields and a living area for cows, sheep.



Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia plans to launch a carbon trading scheme. the G20 members aims to diversify its energy supplies and reduce carbon emissions

The G20 (Group of 20) is a group of the world's

19 richest countries and a representation of

the European Union





Ethiopia

The Government of Ethiopia has set ambitious goals to expand access to off-grid energy through solar technologies: flashlights, solar house systems and photovoltaic systems by 2020

Kenya

A group of young people in Kenya, many of whom were previously involved in crime and drug sales, have created the Muiru Youth Reform Group. They are helping authorities to save trees from illegal logging.

Morocco

Morocco currently recycles only 8%, It aims to help the country meet its objectives (saves energy from goods production) and recycle 20% of waste this year.



Peru

Installing solar-powered LED lighting to make people play sport at night, to improve the local economy and to reduce carbon emissions



Vietnam

it's more sustainable for tourism, included human-powered alternative transport, garden houses, and promoting 'eco-tourism':

-several restaurants we opened in the city

-loans and policies for human-driven transport.



Our nations are responsible for only about 24% of global greenhouse gas emissions today, and emissions per person are far lower than in the developed nations, or even China.

However, fossil fuel use in our nations is growing rapidly as our develop. The developed nations generated most of the cumulative emissions and while our people will suffer the most from climate change and have the least capacity to adapt to it.