

Novaland

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COUNTRY PROFILE:

Novaland

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- A large country in central Asia with a wide range of landscapes, including towering mountain ranges, fertile plains and extensive river systems
- Historically a very low emitter of greenhouse gases but now has a large economy based on fossil fuels
- Its government focuses on economic development.
- The nation is a global leader in innovation, particularly in green technologies and artificial intelligence.
- It has lots of renewable energy potential (mountains for wind and hydroelectric power)
- At some risk from the effects of climate change, particularly rising temperatures



Contributions to Climate Change

Share of global emissions: 30%

- World's biggest greenhouse gas emitter
- Economy relies on coal and gas
- Produces large supplies of coal
- Only became a large economy 20 years ago – did not contribute a lot to greenhouse gas emissions before this
- Average carbon footprint is high (6.7 tonnes)



Impact of Climate Change

Total population: 1.4 billion

- The country is suffering climate change impacts, including heatwaves and drought
- Not at risk from rising sea levels
- Novaland would benefit from funding for loss and damage but it is not eligible for these funds due to its large economy



Demands

GDP Value: €9 trillion

- Not willing to fund mitigation as this means cutting down on fossil fuels which will harm its economy
- Thinks countries with historic greenhouse gas emissions should contribute more
- Thinks it should benefit from the loss and damage fund but currently doesn't



COUNTRY PROFILE:

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Novaland has lots of renewable energy potential (mountains for wind and hydroelectric power). The country could invest in this to move away from fossil fuel reliance, but this would be a big investment.



Novaland is heavily reliant on the fossil fuel industry. This has only been for the past 20 years; historically it did not produce large greenhouse gas emissions.

Concordia

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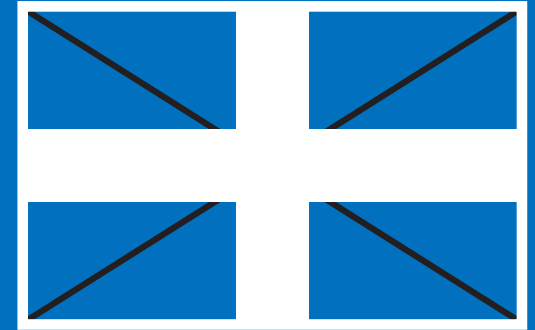


COUNTRY PROFILE:

Concordia

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- A large country bordering the Atlantic Ocean, featuring a mix of landscapes including forests, mountain ranges and expansive plains
- It is a republic that values new technology and economic growth, even at the cost of the environment and sustainability
- Historically a very high emitter of greenhouse gases
- Still a high emitter of greenhouse gases with a large economy based on fossil fuels
- Has lots of renewable energy potential (mainly solar)
- At low risk from the effects of climate change but experiences some extreme weather events



Contributions to Climate Change

Share of global emissions: 14%

- The world's biggest oil and gas producer
- Second biggest greenhouse gas emitter
- Investing more in fossil fuel production each year
- Average person has carbon footprint of 16 tonnes, three times the global average
- Wants to increase renewable energy use



Impact of Climate Change

Total population: 0.3 billion

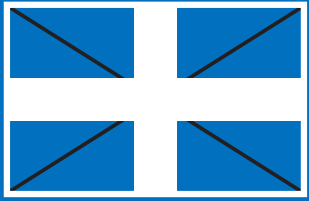
- The country is suffering minor climate change impacts, including heatwaves and an increase in extreme weather
- Not at risk from rising sea levels
- Would not get funding from the COP loss and damage fund as it is a wealthy country



Demands

GDP Value: €12 trillion

- Willing to contribute towards the loss and damage fund but thinks no country should be forced to pay
- Not willing to fund mitigation as this means cutting down on fossil fuels which will harm its economy
- Does not think Novaland should benefit from the loss and damage fund



COUNTRY PROFILE:

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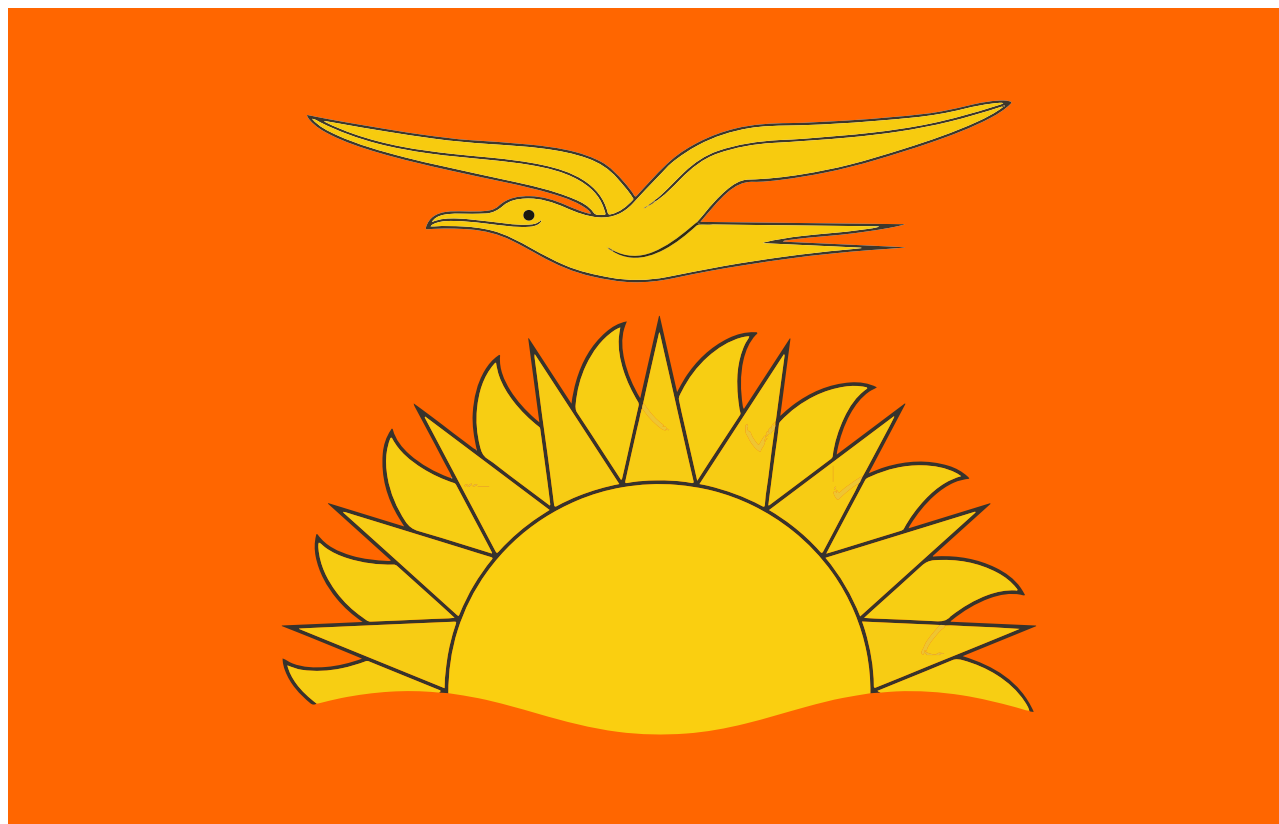
Concordia has lots of renewable energy potential (mainly solar power). The country could invest in this to move away from fossil fuel reliance but this would be a big investment.



Concordia is heavily reliant on the fossil fuel industry and has been for a long time. It produces a lot of greenhouse gas emissions.

Coral Island

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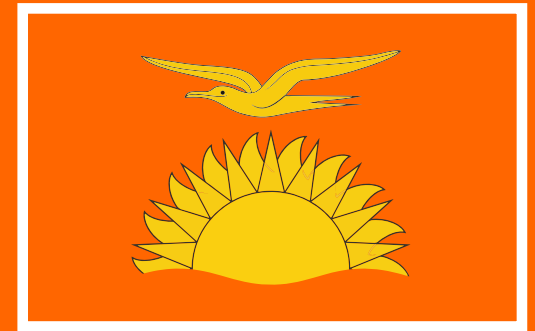


COUNTRY PROFILE:

Coral Island

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- A small island in the Pacific Ocean with white sandy beaches, coconut groves and a large coral reef ecosystem
- The country has a government that values community and sustainability
- A very low emitter of greenhouse gases
- At high risk from the effects of climate change
- Suffering damage to the island due to cyclones, rising sea levels and coral reef damage
- Main economy is fishing but this is being harmed by warming seas
- May be able to invest in some solar power but would need funding



Contributions to Climate Change

Share of global emissions: 0.1%

- Very low greenhouse gas emissions – mainly from burning firewood
- Electricity not easily accessed on the island
- Average person has very low carbon footprint



Impact of Climate Change

Total population: 1 million

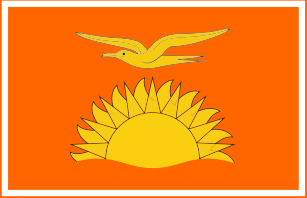
- The country is suffering significantly from climate change effects
- It has experienced a tropical cyclone every year for the past 5 years, causing damage to homes, infrastructure and the coral reef
- High risk from rising sea levels
- Wildlife damage: fish and coral dying due to warm seas and acidification



Demands

GDP Value: €0.2 trillion

- Wants wealthier nations to fund adaptation measures such as flood defences
- Eligible for support from the loss and damage fund: needs help rebuilding homes and for fishermen who can no longer catch enough fish
- Wants support to protect ecosystems
- Wants help investing in renewable energy



COUNTRY PROFILE:

Coral Island

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The sea advances on a coastal home on Coral Island. Many fishermen are struggling to survive due to seas getting warmer and decreasing the numbers of fish.



Floodwaters on Coral Island destroy people's homes. The local school was swept away in the flood and the community cannot afford to rebuild it.

Zenitha

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COUNTRY PROFILE:

Zenitha

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- A medium sized country in Southeast Asia, featuring a mix of rainforests, wetlands and coastal plains.
- The government is a democracy that emphasises peace, sustainability and protection of the environment.
- A very low emitter of greenhouse gases
- At high risk from rising sea levels
- Main economy is agriculture, particularly rice
- Would like to prioritise investment in renewable wind power



Contributions to Climate Change

Share of global emissions: 0.4%

- Very low greenhouse gas emissions
- Average person has very small carbon footprint
- Main contribution is from rice farming which releases methane
- Zenitha relies on 'powerships' – boats that dock at the coast to provide electricity using oil



Impact of Climate Change

Total population: 0.2 billion

- The country is suffering significantly from climate change effects
- It is at high risk from rising sea levels and this is already damaging farmland and crops
- Farmers cannot grow rice if sea water makes soil salty and unusable
- Eligible for COP's loss and damage funds as it is a low-income country



Demands

GDP Value: €3 trillion

- Wants wealthier nations to fund adaptation measures such as flood defences
- Eligible for support from the loss and damage fund: needs help to support farmers who have lost their crops
- Wants wealthy countries to fund mitigation to slow down climate change
- Wants help investing in renewable energy



COUNTRY PROFILE:

Zenitha

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A rice farm that one family relies on as its only source of income. Sea water makes the rice field salty and although farmers can change their crops, they need support to buy new seeds and equipment.



A recent flood killed hundreds of people in Zenitha; it destroyed many homes and businesses, and shut down a hospital and a primary school.

Verdania

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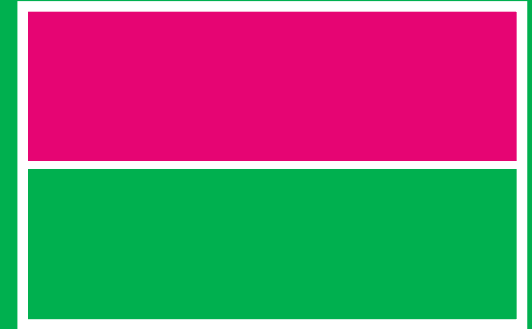


COUNTRY PROFILE:

Verdania

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- A island nation located in the North Atlantic, surrounded by green landscapes, rolling hills and a rugged coastline
- Mild temperatures and frequent rainfall
- The government emphasises environmental sustainability and social equality
- Its economy is based on farming, particularly cattle, and renewable energy production
- A medium emitter of greenhouse gases but average person has a large carbon footprint
- At low risk from climate change
- Invests a lot in wind power and other renewable energies



Contributions to Climate Change

Share of global emissions: 5%

- Produces some natural gas
- Medium greenhouse gas emissions for its size but historically very low emissions
- Main contribution is from cattle farming which releases methane
- Average person's carbon footprint is high (10.4 tonnes)



Impact of Climate Change

Total population: 7 million

- The country is suffering minor climate change impacts, including warmer summers and some floods
- At low risk from rising sea levels
- Would not get funding from the COP loss and damage funds as it is a wealthy country



Demands

GDP Value: €4 trillion

- Dedicated to tackling climate change but can only contribute a small amount
- Wants wealthy countries to focus on mitigation to slow down climate change
- Wants to invest in renewable energy



COUNTRY PROFILE:

Verdania

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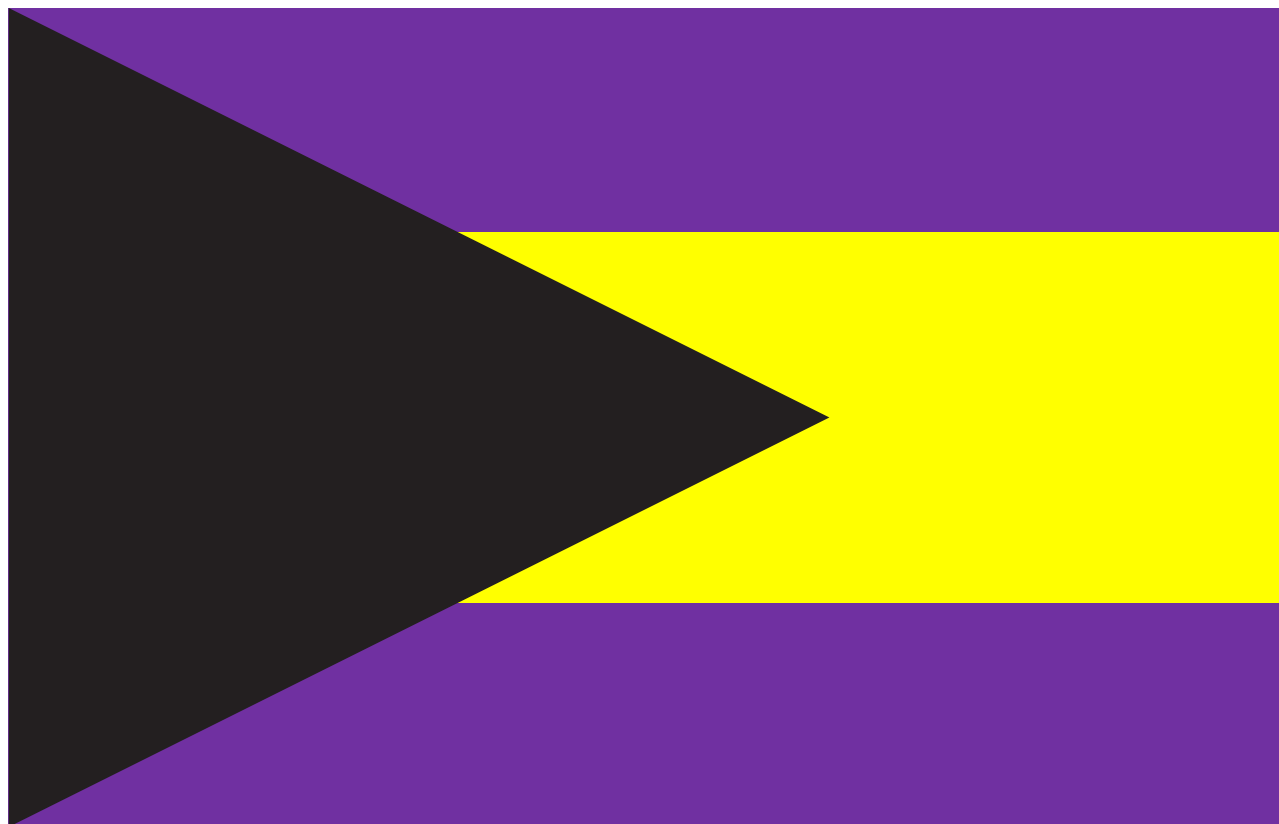
A wind farm that demonstrates the country's commitment to new technology and renewable energy.



Verdania's economy heavily relies on agriculture, especially cattle farming which releases a lot of greenhouse gases (methane).

Ethernovia

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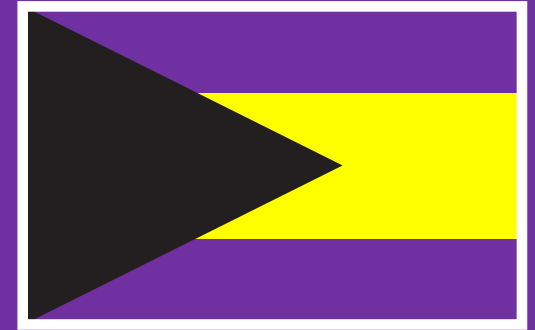


COUNTRY PROFILE:

Ethernovia

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- Ethernovia is a landlocked country in the Horn of Africa. It has diverse landscapes such as high plateaus, mountains and fertile highlands
- It is a republic that values diversity and sustainability
- Ethernovia's economy is based on agriculture and coffee export
- A low emitter of greenhouse gases
- Suffering from severe drought and in need of support to adapt



Contributions to Climate Change

Share of global emissions: 0.3%

- Very low greenhouse gas emissions
- Average person has very low carbon footprint
- Very few homes have access to electricity or cars
- Most people are farmers or work in the coffee industry



Impact of Climate Change

Total population: 0.1 billion

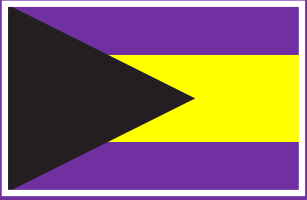
- The country is suffering significantly from climate change due to long droughts that kill crops and livestock
- This has impacted the coffee industry and the economy has declined
- A famine has been caused by the drought – people do not have enough food to survive
- At low risk from rising sea levels
- Eligible for COP's loss and damage funds



Demands

GDP Value: €1 trillion

- Wants wealthier nations to fund adaptation measures such as changing farming techniques
- Eligible for support from the loss and damage fund: needs help to boost economy after loss of coffee crops
- Wants support to protect livelihoods
- Needs to invest in reliable energy sources so people have electricity access



COUNTRY PROFILE:

Ethernovia

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Severe drought has caused a famine in Ethernovia – people have lost their crops and livestock and do not have enough food to feed their families.



Coffee farmers are struggling with the drought – this has caused the economy to crash, further harming people and their livelihoods.