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Committe: ECOFIN

Delegate: South Africa

 Semi-climatic climate prevails in the west and subtropical climate prevails in the east and southern ends. The capital is Pretoria. The country is governed by a republic. Agricultural products; They are corn, wheat, grapes, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, mutton, wool, milk and dairy products. The currency is Rand. 80% are Christian and more than 15% are agnostic.

 Climate change has been causing extreme events like droughts, floods and storms. These events can have serious effects on agriculture, water resources and infastructure, all of which are very important for South Africa’s economy. For example; droughts can damage crops, reduce water supply, and increase food prices. This can make a life harder for farmers and people who depend on agriculture. South Africa is a well-resourced country, with a strong agriculturel and biodiversity heritage. However climate change and socioeconomic risks threaten to bring about a huge change to this status. Climate change could seriously distrupt the South African economy. Also hurricanes cyclones and typhoon devastate milllions of people, leaving them in absolute poverty.,

 The World Bank is warning: If we don’t do something immediately, climate change could push 100 million people into poverty by 2050. Experts are of the opinion that small steps taken individually will be very effective in reducing the increase in average transactions.

References: Wikipedia, İNSAMER, African Development Bank Group