

## THE COP29 SIMULATION DECLARATION



*Disclaimer: These are the recorded statements of the youth delegates participating in the COP29 Simulation Programme and do not represent the point of view of The British University in Egypt or UNDP Egypt or ADA University (Azerbaijan).*

## Preamble

The British University in Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme organise the annual [COPSimulation](#) , *youth-led climate Programme* that brings students worldwide to simulate the COP and engage in discussions to providing solutions for climate action. Participants are recruited from around the globe to develop skills in diplomacy, negotiations, critical thinking, compromise, public speaking, writing, and research. They are trained to become country delegates, technical experts, and representatives of international climate stakeholders.

Three versions of the Simulation have been implemented: COP27, COP28 and COP29 Simulation. Noting its significant impact, the COPsimulation is held with the support of COP27 Presidency, the Egyptian Ministries of Higher Education and Scientific Research and Youth and Sports, the British Embassy in Egypt, and the UN Climate Change High-Level Champion for Egypt.

Each year, the COPsimulation partners with a leading academic institution in the COP Presidency's host country. The successful COP27 Simulation was followed by a highly impactful COP28 Simulation with Zayed University, featuring the largest student representation ever.

This declaration comprises the voted statements independently developed by the COP29 Simulation Delegates, formed from their research and technical discussions at the Cairo conference preceding COP29 in Baku. These resolutions, reflecting the voices and aspirations of youth committed to advancing climate action for a better future, will be presented as the official statements at COP29.

Our goal is to further increase youth engagement in climate action, share knowledge, and exchange experiences, paving the way for students to have a voice and be represented at COP29.

**Dr Sarah El-khishin,  
Director of Strategy Development and  
University Advisor on SDGs**

## The COP29 Simulation Declaration

### **Decision 1/CP-Simulation.29 - Adaptation and Resilience “The Sharm ElSheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA): Increasing resilience to accelerate transformation in Agriculture, Infrastructure and transport and Restoring Ecosystems”**

*We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of Parties in its 29<sup>th</sup> Session (COP29),*

*Recognizing* the urgent need to address the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change, environmental degradation, and social inequalities,

*Affirming* our commitment to fostering adaptation and resilience within our communities, ecosystems and economies in the face of these climate threats,

*Pledging* to empower communities, protect natural resources, and ensure that our efforts are inclusive and equitable,

*Recognizing* that improving and developing agricultural practices, along with the integration of smart technologies in developing countries, is a priority,

*Acknowledging* that the prosperity of the agricultural sector in developing countries is essential for ensuring food sovereignty and self-sufficiency for its people,

1.1 *Call for* the inclusion of marginalized and the most vulnerable populations, including women, youth, and indigenous communities, and take their specific needs into account, during the formulation of national and global agricultural public policies and allocate to them a part of the climate funds to protect them from displacement;

1.2 *Call for* establishing safety frameworks to protect the most vulnerable and displaced communities affected by climate change;

1.3 *Invite* to develop an early Refugee Crisis Warning System to provide timely alerts and support in response to climate-related events and provide developing countries with capacity building;

1.4 *Take note* of forming a biosafety framework for countries lacking one, to be able to move forward in the field of biotechnology and genetic engineering to aid the progress of the SDGs;

1.5 *Emphasize* recycling and using food waste and recognize it as an innovative means of energy provision;

1.6 *Note* the urgent need to create more national and international drought resistance strategies;

1.7 *Encourage* the development of modern mechanisms to manage water resources;

1.8 *Invite* launching an educational awareness campaign to correct misunderstandings surrounding GMOs and biotechnology;

1.9 *Recommend* considering climate mobility in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and NDCs, as well as agricultural infrastructure and scenarios for water and soil;

1.10 *Call for* the promotion of low water-consuming crops globally for countries facing water scarcity and aiding at-risk populations with the infrastructure needed for the promotion;

1.11 *Note* that the establishment of governmental support towards the adoption process and reducing the prices of public transportation and basing them on renewable energy is essential;

1.12 *Invite* to combat the monopolizing of private biotechnology companies of genetically-modified seeds;

### **Decision 2/CP-Simulation.29 – Mitigation “Green Energy and the Renewable Energy Revolution: Paving the Way to Net Zero Emissions”**

*We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of Parties in its 29<sup>th</sup> Session (COP29),*

*Recalling* the Paris Agreement which highlights the need for all Parties to pursue domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving the long-term temperature goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C,

*Acknowledging* the outcomes of COP27 and COP28, which reinforced the urgency of scaling up efforts towards mitigation through innovation in renewable energy,

*Recognizing* that developing countries face substantial challenges in accessing the necessary financial and technological resources required to transition to green energy,

*Further recalling* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and reaffirmed by the Paris Agreement,

*Recalling* decision 1/CP.21, which established the global goal on adaptation and mandated that climate finance should also support resilience and adaptation efforts, and decision 3/CP.28, which emphasizes the need for significant investment in green energy technologies,

*Understanding* that the private sector, especially gas and oil companies, have a crucial role in the renewable energy revolution,

*Recognizing* the power of public education, social awareness, and grassroots movements in catalyzing climate action and the role that civil society, NGOs, and local communities play in advocating for more equitable climate policies,

2.1. *Request* the development of a carbon certificate system tailored to the specific economic conditions of least developed countries and small island developing states;

2.2. *Request* that the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, in collaboration with the International Energy Agency (IEA) develop an Automotive Decarbonization Initiative aimed at accelerating research and development in zero-emission vehicle technologies;

2.3. *Encourage* the development of a comprehensive international regulatory framework for oil and gas companies, to be developed under the supervision of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);

2.4. *Request* that UNESCO, in collaboration with national education ministries, local governments, and NGOs, implement a global public education campaign on the importance of renewable energy and sustainable development;

2.5. *Call upon* International Financial institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and regional development banks, to prioritize debt restructuring for climate investments. Countries that are heavily indebted should have the opportunity to redirect debt repayments toward green energy initiatives through a debt-for-climate swap mechanism;

2.6. *Request* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) develop a Green Trade Facilitation Framework. This framework will aim to remove barriers to the trade of green technologies, renewable energy products, and climate-friendly goods between nations, particularly those involving the Global South;

2.7. *Call for* a United Nations-led Global Green Bonds Initiative to facilitate greater private investment in renewable energy and climate-resilient infrastructure;

2.8. *Encourage* the exploration of climate-smart agriculture partnerships between countries, coordinated by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization);

2.9. *Request* that the UNFCCC Technology Executive Committee (TEC), in collaboration with UNESCO, develop a global strategy to promote circular economy principles within the renewable energy sector;

2.10. *Invite* all Parties to commit to a biennial reporting cycle on their progress in implementing green energy initiatives, with reports submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat by COP31 and every two years thereafter;

2.11. *Encourage* countries to engage in South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, facilitating technology transfer and sharing best practices in renewable energy deployment;

2.12. *Invite* the international community to establish a Global Climate Investment Summit before COP31, in collaboration with the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and other multilateral development banks, to accelerate the flow of climate finance into renewable energy and green infrastructure projects;

### **Decision 3/CP-Simulation.29 –Technology Transfer & ACE: “Bridging the Digital Divide for Equitable Climate Action - Technology and AI”**

*We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of Parties in its 29<sup>th</sup> Session (COP29),*

*Recalling* the commitments made during the Paris Agreement to address climate action and the urgency for technology transfer to support adaptation and mitigation strategies globally,

*Acknowledging* the challenges of climate-induced migration, natural disasters, and economic financial barriers faced by vulnerable nations, particularly in Africa where climate-smart planning and job creation are seen as vital to national resilience,

*Recognizing* the geographical vulnerabilities of countries which are at significant risk due to climate-related disasters and lack the necessary technological infrastructure to address these issues effectively,

*Emphasizing* the role of public administrations in integrating climate adaptation technologies at the national level and the need to democratize access to technology to ensure all countries can benefit without increasing debt burdens,

*Taking note* of the importance of hydrological and meteorological data and AI-powered tools in addressing climate-related challenges, especially in agriculture and natural disaster management,

*Noting* the potential of AI in tourism, infrastructure, biodiversity conservation, and agriculture to provide solutions for climate-related challenges, as discussed by countries in various regions,

3.1 *Encourage* the establishment of AI-powered innovation hubs that promote sustainable practices contributing to the overarching objectives of Action Climate Empowerment (ACE) to bridge the digital

divide and provide resources and education to communities most affected by climate change, promoting technology democratization to ensure equitable access, particularly for rural areas;

3.2 *Call upon* developed countries with IFIs providing financial expertise to scale economic stability, development, and sustainability to fulfill their funding commitments to support LDCs and vulnerable regions globally in mitigating and adapting to climate challenges through smart infrastructure planning, early warning systems, and AI-powered climate-smart job creation initiatives. This collaborative effort aims to enhance resilience and sustainable development in communities most affected by the impacts of climate change;

3.3 *Propose* the integration of AI into national climate policies, focusing on capacity-building to localize technology to specific cultures and communities with an emphasis on agriculture, biodiversity, and disaster resilience;

3.4 *Recommend* the development and deployment of AI-powered applications to provide communities with real-time information about eco-friendly practices, disaster alerts, and climate-friendly infrastructure, while fostering local engagement and advocacy;

3.4 *Invite* global organizations to explore the democratization of technology access by establishing dedicated agencies focused on providing open-source software mainly hydrological and meteorological data, while providing affordable operating systems for countries facing financial and technological barriers. This initiative would be pursued in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector, ensuring broad partnerships;

3.5 *Call* nations to collaborate on AI-driven solutions for carbon capture, water quality monitoring, air pollution reduction, and carbon removal, emphasizing a multilateral approach to ensure equitable resource sharing and the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. We also advocate for the use of ground sensors and drones to enhance wildlife protection and natural resource management, promoting sustainable practices for the benefit of both people and the planet;

3.6 *Encourage* governments to develop awareness campaigns that educate people, especially in regions without access to internet or smartphones and awareness campaigns on social media platforms to target different groups about best practices for crop management based on localized data and expertise guidance;

3.7 *Call* for the adoption of AI-driven solutions in the tourism sector to tackle climate-related challenges by promoting sustainable practices, enhancing resource management, and developing eco-friendly infrastructure. Encourages countries to incorporate AI technologies into their tourism strategies to reduce environmental impact and support the resilience of tourism industries in vulnerable regions;

3.8 *Urge* for further research and investment in AI-powered tools for agricultural disease management to help farmers identify crop diseases and receive tailored solutions based on real-time data;

3.9 *Invite* Parties to submit updated NDCs that include AI-powered tools and technology transfer strategies for the agricultural sector, disaster resilience, and carbon reduction efforts by the next conference, with specific emphasis on reducing technological barriers in vulnerable regions;

#### **Decision 4/CP-Simulation.29 – Loss & Damage: “Closing the Loop: Advancing the Circular Economy, climate justice, role of behavior and community”**

*We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of Parties in its 29<sup>th</sup> Session (COP29),*

*Emphasizing* that developed countries should continue to contribute to the loss and damage fund,

*Referencing* the established definition of loss and damage fund in the Sharm El Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, which is " the Fund will provide finance for addressing a variety of challenges associated with the

adverse effects of climate change, such as climate-related emergencies, sea level rise, displacement, relocation, migration, insufficient climate information, and data, and the need for climate-resilient reconstruction and recovery,"

*Referencing* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which emphasizes the importance of “seeking the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before undertaking projects that affect their lands, territories, or resources”,

4.1 *Stress* the importance of operationalizing the already existing loss and damage fund, to consider a specific time for delivery;

4.2 *Stress* the need to establish technical capacity-building programs, including technology transfers, for the most affected countries, such as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and small island countries, to enable them to implement loss and damage projects effectively;

4.3 *Reemphasize* the importance of the World Bank as a facilitator of the loss and damage fund by monitoring the implementation of loss and damage projects, and according to agreements, which can be further supported by local agencies;

4.4 *Emphasize* the need to protect indigenous peoples' rights, ensuring that they provide free, prior, and informed consent for projects conducted on their lands. Projects must be immediately shut down if they breach human rights, ensuring that no one is left behind and that Indigenous peoples can participate fully;

**Decision 5/CP-Simulation.29 – Climate Finance: “Finance: Climate Finance, Investment and Trade. Advance with the Sharm-ElSheikh Adaptation agenda and moving towards a more climate-resilient global financial system and an effective bridging of the climate finance gap”**

*We, the delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of Parties in its 29<sup>th</sup> Session (COP29),*

*Recalling* Decision 1/CMA.4 recognizing that existing levels of support from developed country Parties is not enough to deliver on existing levels of ambition in developing country Parties and ensure global financial stability,

*Emphasizing* our commitment to the Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, we seek to advance initiatives that enhance resilience and facilitate sustainable development through innovative financing mechanisms that bridge the climate finance gap,

*Highlighting* the critical importance of mobilizing adequate financial resources, we call for the alignment of public and private sector investments with climate adaptation and mitigation strategies that support a transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy,

*Affirming* the principle of equity, we stress the necessity for inclusive financial mechanisms that ensure the participation and representation of all stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries and marginalized communities,

*Acknowledging* the interconnectedness of global economies, we advocate for strengthened international cooperation and partnerships to facilitate technology transfer, capacity building, and investment in climate-resilient infrastructure,

*Emphasizing* on the need for transparency and accountability in financial flows related to climate action, ensuring that funds are utilized effectively to achieve intended outcomes and foster trust among stakeholders,

*Encouraging* nations to integrate climate finance considerations into their national policies and development strategies, ensuring that climate resilience is embedded in all sectors, from agriculture to urban planning,

*Recognizing* the potential of innovative financing solutions, such as green bonds, climate insurance, and impact investing, to mobilize additional resources for climate action and promote sustainable economic growth,

*Calling upon* all parties to take decisive action in enhancing climate finance, facilitating investments, and ensuring that financial systems are resilient and capable of supporting sustainable development goals in the face of climate change;

*Envisioning* a future where climate finance serves as a catalyst for transformative change, driving investment in sustainable technologies and practices that benefit both people and the planet;

5.1. *Encourage* the establishment of a New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance to support mitigation and adaptation, investing at least 300 billion annually in climate finance by 2030 while striving to increase funding efforts towards the upper goal of one trillion by all sources, public and private, domestic and international, in all Parties, and in furtherance of this goal;

5.2. *Request* the updating of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to be more ambitious and financially transparent with blended finance mechanisms;

5.3. *Call for* initiatives to protect Indigenous communities from marginalization, including the creation of funds to prevent the impacts of climate change;

5.4. *Support* the move towards a climate-resilient global financial system to through increased investments and adaptation and mitigation, de-risking mechanisms to support a broad base of investment with the consideration of using risk mitigation tools assessment;

5.5. *Advocate* for increased in the percentage of youth involvement and representation in climate finance including children, women and vulnerable communities;

5.6. *Call for* continued support of existing mechanisms to ensure that revenue from carbon markets directly benefits affected communities and regions;

5.7. *Call for* the creation of debt relief-for-climate projects as a financial mechanism to allow indebted developing countries to reduce their debt burden in exchange for committing to climate-friendly projects, such as renewable energy, reforestation, or ecosystem conservation:

5.8. *Stress* the need for increased investment in technology that supports climate resilience, particularly from private sector entities;

5.9. *Emphasize* the necessity of scaling up Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) globally to achieve a target of 6 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through green investments while removing the barriers to green investment;

5.10. *Advocate* for a decarbonization strategy for carbon trade that is equitable and environmentally sustainable;

5.11. *Call for* the establishment of clear platforms for financing distinct climate projects to ensure that Less Developing Countries can benefit effectively;

5.12. *Call for* the establishment of a multi-stakeholder task force to regularly review and enhance strategies for climate finance, ensuring that they remain responsive to emerging challenges and aligned with the goals of the Sharm El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, thereby fostering resilience and sustainability in vulnerable communities;

**Decision 6/CP-Simulation.29 – Geopolitics and Climate Security: “Geopolitics, Climate security, international political economy, global financial architecture and Climate Action Pillar Adaptation.”**

*Recognizing the importance of international cooperation to face the huge crisis of the climate, we, the delegates of COP29, realize the interconnectedness of climate security and geopolitics in determining our globe’s future. As we encounter unprecedented environmental obstacles, the implications of climate dynamics cross borders, amplifying existing conflicts and generating more risks for individuals, civil societies, and communities. We, the Delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of the Parties in its 29<sup>th</sup> session,*

*Recalling the decision -/CMA.5 outcome of the first global stocktake, that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote, and consider their respective obligations on human rights the right to a healthy and sustainable environment, the rights of Indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and youth,*

*Recalling both the Stockholm and Warsaw agreements for their role in war inhibition in relation to the climate crisis and the evident effect of international law in maintaining climate security and peace,*

*Believing that the net zero targets are achievable as long as ongoing conflicts are addressed and all states partner to find solutions,*

*Taking note of emerging climate risks, including:*

- (a) increased geopolitical tension as countries compete in the ensuing energy transition;
- (b) cross-border geopolitical flashpoints from the physical effects of climate change as countries take steps to secure their interests;
- (c) climate effects straining country-level stability.

*Acknowledging that civil societies are jeopardized in times of dispute,*

*Recognizing the importance of a secure supply of critical minerals for the energy transition and restating the importance of water security to nations and the people living in them,*

*Acknowledging the need for action related to inclusivity and accessibility of resources to ensure the fulfillment of climate justice,*

*Realizing the need for redefining the terms climate migrants and what is considered climate-related migration to ensure inclusivity for all that are affected,*

*6.1 Encourage the empowerment of United Nations organizations that are responsible for climate security;*

*6.2 Recommend that states regulate technologies through conferences to the labor and civil societies in order to support green-energy transition;*

*6.3 Take note of the need to strengthen international cooperation and establish international standards for mining practices to allow proper utilization of available resources within the climate crisis;*

*6.4 Encourage parties to recognize climate mobility as a climate security issue;*

6.5 *Invite* countries to implement efforts to diversify the supply sources so that hotspots have access to critical supply.

6.6 *Call* for the creation of initiatives that deal with the possible geopolitical tensions caused by climate-related pressures;

6.7 *Recognize* the need for initiatives supporting the already set goals in relation to issues of deforestation, endangered forests, and floods to protect climate security and mitigate risks of climate migration;

6.8 *Welcome* the cooperation with WHO, UNHCR, and other UN entities as supporting agents in times of crisis to ensure the health and safety of citizens;

**Decision 7/CP-Simulation.29 – Updated NDCs and Global Stocktake (GST) Results: “Investing in Human Capital, Health and Jobs for Climate Resilient Future Ensuring investments in education, skills, health, and well-being, in particular for children and youth, and strengthening synergy across these areas”**

*We, the Delegates of the Simulation of the Conference of Parties in its 29th session,*

*Recalling* the commitments made under the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature rise and the importance of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as key tools for achieving climate goals,

*Acknowledging* that to date, many nations have not fully met the targets set out in their NDCs, and global efforts remain insufficient to prevent catastrophic climate impacts,

*Recognizing* the critical role that health, education, and human capital investment play in building resilience to climate shocks, particularly in vulnerable communities,

*Affirming* the need for innovative equitable funding mechanisms that reflect nations’ contributions to global emissions rather than simply distinguishing between “developed” and “developing” countries,

*Emphasizing* the importance of engaging private sector companies through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and ensuring their accountability in contributing to climate mitigation efforts,

7.1 *Encourage* nations and private sector companies with the highest carbon emissions and GNIs to invest in sustainable healthcare systems, ensuring green-certified hospitals and healthcare facilities, and building capacity among healthcare professionals to raise awareness about climate impacts;

7.2 *Support* the development of green job opportunities in vulnerable communities, prioritizing the creation of sustainable livelihoods that align with meeting basic needs while contributing to climate resilience;

7.3 *Urge* the creation of a monitoring and evaluation framework with clear indicators to assess the impact of collective climate actions, and regularly track progress on NDC commitments and green education initiatives;

7.4 *Invite* Parties to submit updated climate action plans that reflect the commitments made in this resolution, and to report back at future Conferences of the Parties on their progress in healthcare sustainability, climate education, and green job creation initiatives.



COP29  
Baku  
Azerbaijan



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