

# COP 29

Financing strategies for Climate Change  
Adaptation and Mitigation (December, 2024)



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## Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear faculty advisors, staff members, and fellow delegates,

My name is Dania Guerrero and this year I'm thrilled to be your secretary general. It is with the greatest pleasure to finally welcome you to CarMUN 2024! For more than a decade, Carmelitas Model United Nations has endeavored for the building of new ideas through the development of confidence and leadership skills, using diplomacy as a tool for the bettering of our world.

I joined CarMUN sometime around 2021 and 2022, the year after the pandemic, when everything was a fresh start for everyone, and it was not to be an exception for me. I became part of this "club" that I now call family in inspiration that my brother had before, and he also inspired me to better myself at this one thing. Today, I can objectively say that I've superseded him in this. At first, I was not really scared, but nervous of what was to come. The concept that surrounded MUN was such a positive environment that I was excited to finally see what the future was going to bring and what opportunities were to come. Being the youngest of our delegation was not easy, being the only one who didn't know a thing about the UN was even harder, nonetheless with the help of our faculties and coaches it came to be an entertaining and enriching experience where I was able to play a whole new persona. Now, after almost 3 years, I am able to say that the persona I used to play, is me! Finding myself and my path through MUN has been a blessing, and I know I'm not the only one who has done so as well.

Guided by our school's values, the secretariat is dedicated to extending our ethos globally. One where respect and diplomacy reign the dialogue between all, where the principles of the UN are followed and rightfully recognized. The lack of seriousness in today's reality reflects in every single aspect of our world, even, in MUN conferences, treating woeful issues with flippancy. That is why this year's conference theme is "Making diplomacy great again".

This year's conference aims to cultivate your skills as a delegate, encouraging you to perceive beyond mere words spoken. Regardless of your role within the conference, we aspire for every delegate, staff member, and faculty advisor to have their voice heard. Beyond fulfilling the procedural duties of the organization we emulate, our goal is to foster meaningful debate. Collaboration is key—working together to identify and achieve shared objectives paves the way for a brighter future. Every fire starts with a spark, and it begins with believing in your limitless potential.

Dania Guerrero,  
Secretary General



## Letter of the Director

Dear Delegates:

Welcome to the COP29 Conference in the tenth edition of Carmelitas Model United Nations!

My name is Diego Encinas, and it is my pleasure to direct this committee. Alongside your ADs, we will deliver this committee in a competitive and dynamic background looking forward to all of you to show your different points of view towards the agenda of this topic: funding for climate change mitigation. Delegates must consider not only the role of banks, NGOs, and nations' infrastructure, but also the differences that exist between countries and social groups or classes.

I am in the last year of study at Universidad del Pacífico and working in the car industry. I also graduated in 2018 from Carmelitas, having the opportunity to participate in national and international conferences. I had the chance to be Secretary-General at Carmelitas Model United Nations 2018 and recently, having the opportunity to take part also in the university leagues in conferences such as Harvard World Model United Nations. Over the years, I have perceived and believed that solutions can be achieved when everyone works as a team and I really encourage all of you to make friends, have fun, and deliver the best of you in this committee. I'm sure delegates will exceed our expectations through their innovative solutions and diverse ideas taking into account the perspectives from companies, from the country they are representing and from the world.

We hope this study guide helps all of you during your preparation and research for this conference, but we also encourage delegates to look for more information which could be helpful as the committee goes on. This is a current topic from the agenda set for this 2024, so facts and statistics are constantly being updated. There are some useful links and recommendations throughout this study guide to expect realistic and solid solutions, always respecting each country's policies and sovereignty. If you have any questions about the topic or the flow of debate do not hesitate to contact me.

Best of Luck! See you at the conference.

**Diego Encinas Yagui**  
**COP29 Director**  
[dencinasy@gmail.com](mailto:dencinasy@gmail.com)



## **COP29**

### Futuristic December 2024: funding for climate change mitigation

#### **1. Introduction to the topic:**

*"Climate change is a global consensus. We need to respond to this challenge with concerted global efforts according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities..."*

**- Wang Yi, State Councilor and Foreign Minister of China**

Even as time passes, the world changes, and new generations emerge, certain issues persist in the global community. One such issue is the way to find funding for certain international events, that in this specific case is related to climate change. However, when talking about this funding, there are more international issues related that the community should discuss, such as inequality, marginalization, social unrest, multiculturalism, and natural disasters. Governments' efforts to address these issues are often inadequate, leading to revolutions and protests from certain groups. Nevertheless, as this is a global issue that has been evolving, there are already programs established by specific countries, but the task is to have worldwide initiatives and reach the mitigation of climate change collaboratively.

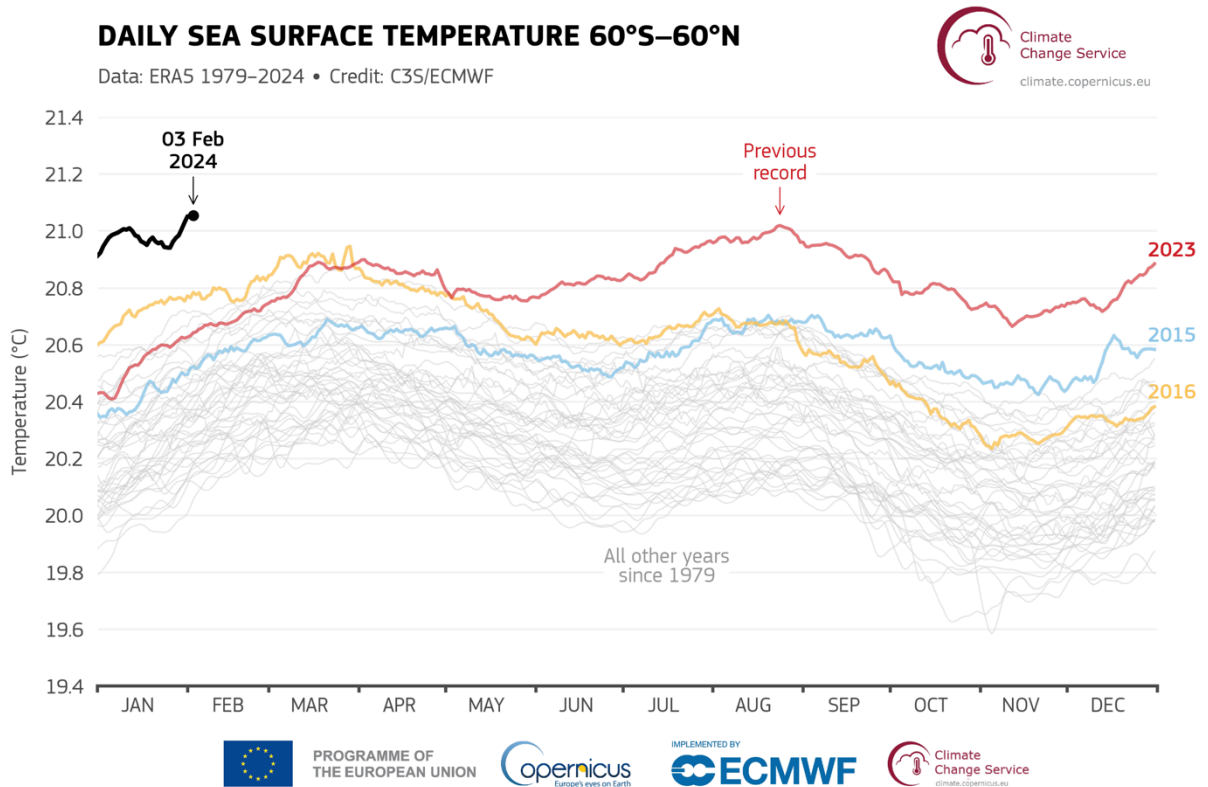
It is enough to wake up in the morning and watch the news for a few minutes, or perhaps search on the web for the climate evolution of the countries, the greenhouse effect, or the locations where agriculture has been highly affected because of climate behavior to evidence the existing differences on how climate change affects different nations. However, what is interesting is when you begin to analyze the perspective from which each of these people living in different territories perceives life, since each one is surrounded by a different environment in which the ecosystem has been differently affected by the climate. This means that to tackle this problem and to really have a solution for climate change, it's not only necessary to find funding to build a better infrastructure but is fundamental to start developing mitigation ideas and not only adaptation proposals.

Therefore, there is a close relationship between these concepts and politics, since according to Harari (2021), it is precisely politics that is responsible for thinking about society. However, in the world, we see that not everyone has the same facilities, so it is evident that the role of politics is not being adequately fulfilled and the UN must be involved as there are worldwide failures that hinders climate change effects, and a constant increase in worldwide temperature having the warmest January in 2024 that the world has had in history (*Graphic 1*). Being highly exposed to climate change that sometimes led to natural disasters is not safe for any human being, even less when this is complemented with food insecurity, migration, and political



destabilization, among other hazards people are affected directly by climate change. As we already mentioned, this topic is not only related to how to stop temperature from increasing, but also to solve the repercussions that have been left as these changes have been evolving.

**Graphic 1:**



Moreover, it is important to consider that there are already some UN bodies working to contribute to climate change mitigation efforts such as the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). All these bodies are submerged when discussing climate change, as it is a current problem that needs the provision of scientific documents, promoting international cooperation and being aware of countries with the capacity of mitigation strategies regarding climate change. Is also important to keep in mind that this topic is related to the last UN Sustainable Development Goals that involve sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, partnerships for the goals, life below the water, climate action and life on land (Graphic 2)

**Graphic 2:**





## **2. History of the committee:**

In 1995, fifty years after the United Nations was founded, the Conference of the Parties (COP) was established, being considered a yearly meeting organized by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). With the goal to ensure climate change mitigation, such as the development of legal agreements or reviewing countries progress, this meeting has become one of the most important nowadays because of the role it has in the international community as it provides an interactive platform for countries to discuss climate action.

However, COP has the characteristic to be one of the most complete UN meetings, as it involves issues related to scientific advances, national reports, mitigation efforts, reduction of gas emissions, technology transfer, innovation, and sustainable development. Since 2005, it is considered that this committee started to be stronger, as the Kyoto Protocol came into effect establishing a milestone in international climate action.

### **Key Concepts:**

To understand this topic, the best way possible, as well as this Study Guide, is important for all delegates to know the definition and abbreviations of certain concepts. The definitions are provided by some UN Documents and some specialists in certain economic areas. However, if you have any doubt in any concept and how you can use it in your speeches or resolutions, feel free to contact me.

- **Shared Responsibility:**

Shared responsibility is a fundamental principle underpinning the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings. It acknowledges that all countries have a role to play in addressing climate change, but their responsibilities differ based on historical contributions to the problem and current capabilities.

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG):**

According to the United Nations, these are 17 goals which are the “blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all”. All of them include challenges that the world should face before the year 2030 to protect the planet and ensure prosperity.





These include:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

- **Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGoS):**

Is the concept that is used by the United Nations to denominate the major groups that work through the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. The MGoS usually works with partnerships, including governments. For example, women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, NGOs, and the scientific community are just some of the examples of the MGoS that the UN considers. However, stakeholders can also be inside or outside an organization, such as employees or advocacy groups, being the ones who affect and are affected by business activities. In this topic, we will refer as the principal stakeholders to the local government, the national government, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):**

Is a basic economic concept that measures the income of an economy. For an easy understanding, and what we need delegates to know for this committee, is that to calculate the GDP of the country, it must include the personal consumption, business investment, government spending and net exports. It is the market value of the production of all the final goods and services of an economy that have a place within a specific time interval. Is important when measuring economic impacts, and more specifically in a



pandemic period as COVID-19. As we are in a COP meetings are not totally necessary to totally understand this economic concept; however, it will facilitate the understanding of certain documents that you will read when making your research.



- **MRV:**

Means Measurable, Reportable, and Verifiable (MRV), which is a cornerstone of effective international climate action coordinated by the COP and supporting UN committees. It establishes a framework for transparency and accountability, allowing countries to track progress towards their climate goals and build trust in the global effort. In different documents you will find just the MRV description.



### **3. Statement of the problem:**

- **Developing and developed countries differences:**

The fact of having developing and developed countries working hand in hand for one same goal is a difficult scenario. While developing countries need financial assistance for technologies, sustainable energy, adaptation to climate change and building a resilient environment; on the other side developed countries are the ones that usually emit greenhouse gasses as they have huge enterprises in their territory. There is a way in which both countries can work together, and is by establishing global targets for this climate change mitigation. However, as said in the COP29 meeting, is important to have a balance if there is a global fund that must be divided equally.



**Picture taken from video made by the Global Environment Facility:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O0b7s59ygH4>**

There are huge differences between developed and developing countries when it comes to climate change. Advanced technology is key to both reducing pollution and helping countries deal with climate change. Developed countries often have better technology for products like making clean energy from the sun or wind, capturing carbon dioxide from the air, and building systems that can withstand floods and droughts. But many developing countries can't afford this technology or don't have the infrastructure to use it yet. To help them out, in a balanced way, developing and developed countries need to work together to share this technology and



know-how. This will give developing countries the tools they need to fight climate change and protect their population, but also set long term objectives and reach sustainable progress.

Also, as previously mentioned, developed countries have historically polluted a lot more than developing countries. But as developing countries grow their economies, their pollution is also going up in high levels, depending where are located. However, on average, each person in a developed country still pollutes way more than someone in a developing country (Nazeer et al., 2016). Developed countries should take responsibility for their past pollution and help developing countries switch to cleaner ways of growing their economies. Finance and economy are also important, as developing countries need financial aid to invest in clean energy, reduce pollution, and prepare for climate change mitigation.

- **Adaptation vs Mitigation:**

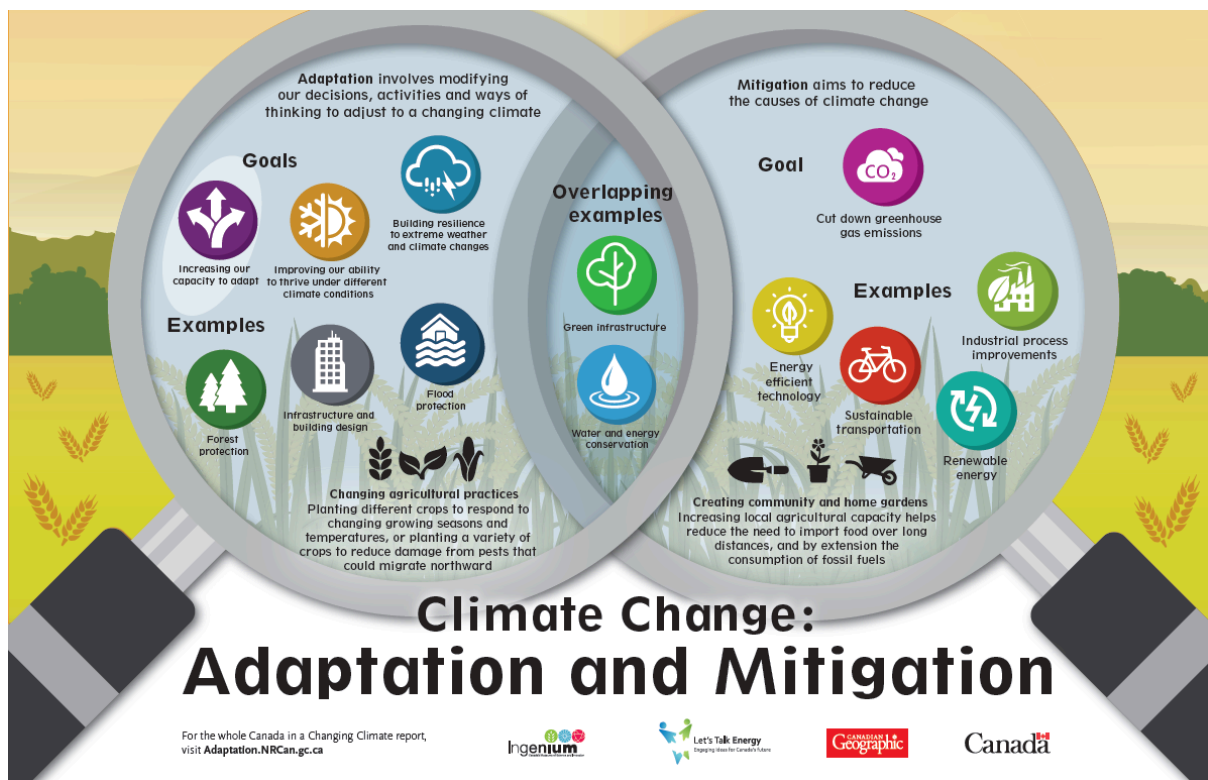
Even though climate change affects and impacts every country on every continent, it is not only evidenced on the everyday weather, but also in the long-term ecosystem changes such as less ice cover, longer summers, or heavy storms. But also, climate change affects unequally for the different groups living in one same territory, differentiating the poor from the rich. Wealthier nations and families have more power to shield themselves from the impacts of climate change by paying for air conditioning and cottages where air is fresher or even allowing themselves to live in safe places, away from swelling rivers and tinder-dry wooded areas. On the other hand, although impoverished families in developing countries are often the least to blame for man-made climate change, they typically receive the worst of the impact. This means that climate change hits hardest to the poor around the world.

The increased intensity of extreme weather events like hurricanes, wildfires and droughts drives people from their homes, devastates food supplies and dries up water sources, hence the internal conflicts between the families to compete for available arable land. Here is when it is most important that the differentiation between adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation refers to the way we can change the way we live based on how our communities are being impacted, which could help in the short term. On the other hand, mitigation refers to the reduction of pollution so there are repercussions in the long term, such as reducing consumption, using less energy, cycling instead of using the car, and in the case of big industries having programmes for less emissions of greenhouse gasses.



In Graphic 3, you can see how important NGOs in Canada differ in adaptation and mitigation goals and examples, and which can be used for both, as well as a brief definition of both concepts that can be helpful for further research. You can check out this video to have a better understanding of this concepts from a micro and macro perspective: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fmBDZKOdbkY>

**Graphic 3:**



Just as an example, imagine a situation of a farmer in a low-income condition, in which he has no insurance, no savings to speak of and no social safety net. His collateral is just his boat, his livestock, and his next harvest; joined to the fact that his children depend on the sale of a good harvest to survive. This is a very complicated task. But now, take into consideration the impacts of climate change, which might directly affect the harvest at any moment. Then he may adapt to survive and make the harvest grow, but he is not able to mitigate so that role must be accomplished mostly by developed countries and capable communities.

- **Role of private sector:**



In recent years, the public sector has shown that they cannot tackle the climate change issues by themselves, by needing the private sector to get involved. The private sector needs to help by providing financing, fostering innovation and technology. It is important to take into consideration that the World Bank can also have an important role in future programs involving mitigation, by being a support for many enterprises or nations that are investing in changes that can be evidenced in the long-term programmes. Most programs are involved in water initiatives, but there should also exist some to reduce greenhouse gasses.

Proactivity and intellectual collaboration are fundamental when involving the private sector, as they have enough talent and the resources to make a change faster than the public sector. There is an interesting video which talks about the responses from the public and private sector made by Harvard University, in regard to climate change and what countries have been developing in the last years in terms of private involvement. If it is of your interest, [here I attach the link: \(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0mYmmqoNIYE\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0mYmmqoNIYE).

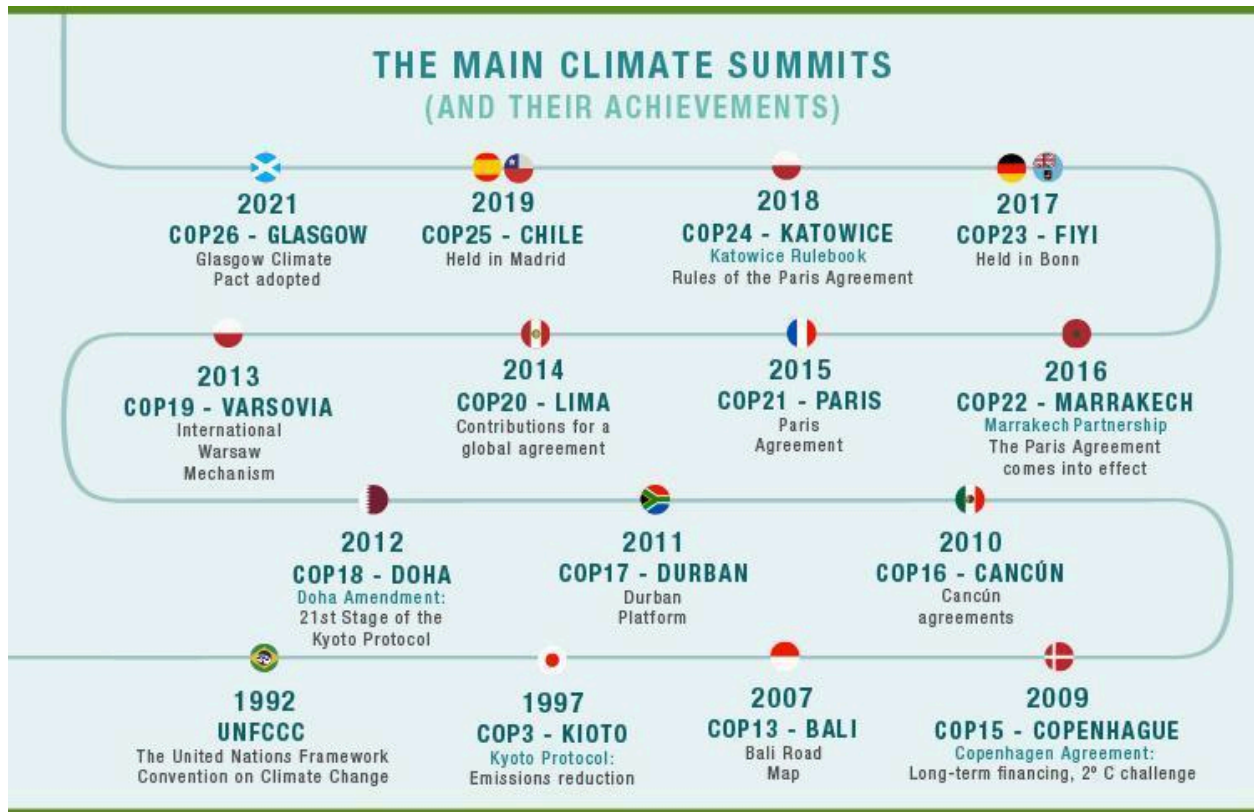
- **Failed agreements:**

There have existed multiple ways in which climate change has been tried to be mitigated or at least controlled. For example, the Paris Agreement, a landmark achievement in 2015, established ambitious goals to limit global warming. However, it lacked a strong enforcement mechanism, relying on voluntary commitments from countries, which in the current world has not worked at all. This has been a point of criticism, as some nations haven't lived up to their pledges, leading to concerns about the agreement's effectiveness. COP29 faces a similar challenge, while securing financial resources for climate action is crucial, ensuring these funds are translated into concrete actions and ambitious emission reduction strategies remains a hurdle. The success of COP29 will hinge on its ability to establish clear accountability measures and a system to track progress, preventing it from becoming another agreement on paper with limited real-world impact.

Delegates must also take into consideration the past international agreements being discussed in past COP meetings. As we can see in *Graphic 4*, there is a list updated till 2021 in which most main climate summits are summarized to check out deeply which of them can be helpful and which of them are not necessary to repeat when analyzing COP29.



**Graphic 4:**



**Points of contention:**

- **Accessibility and transparency of funds:**

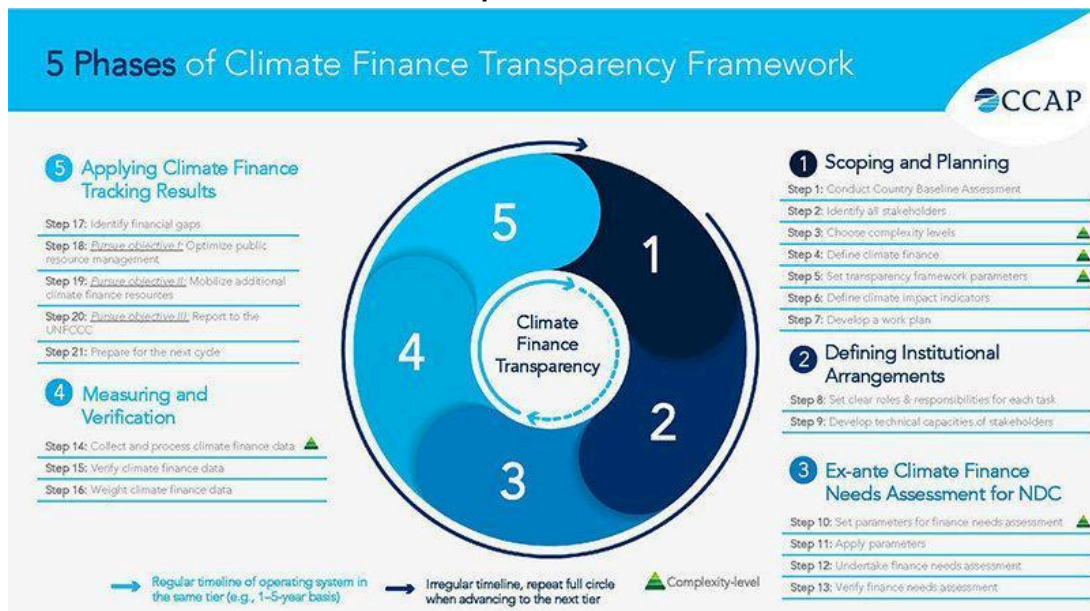
Over the years, it has been shown that besides having the funding, what is most important is ensuring that they will have an effective distribution. For this pillar it is fundamental that delegates show accessibility and transparency proposals and what will guarantee that nations will comply with them. Also, if delegates consider that it is fundamental to have a regulatory framework that involves the United Nations, it is also accepted for discussion.

What is important to have clear is that the accessibility pillar involves the controversy if all countries must get benefits from the funding that will be raised, or if there will be an application process to get the benefits. Also, have clear the criteria that will be used to choose the countries in which the funding will be invested, and if there will be a quantitative database that should be analyzed by delegates. Moreover, as with past funding programs, what should be stated is if people will constantly give this funding or if it will be an annual voluntary contribution.

And this is also related to transparency, as there should be a correct allocation and distribution, as well as reports that ensure that the funding is correctly used. In some past UN Conferences, what has been discussed is if there should be a public disclosure regarding funded projects, at least information about progress. This has been an important point of debate and contention as some countries are open to collaborating exposing that information, while there are other ones that consider that as an involvement into their government.

In *Graphic 5* you can check out some phases already proposed by the Climate Policy in Action (CCAP), an organization leader in climate policy and action.

**Graphic 5:**



- **Loss and damage:**

Even though the “loss and damage” term is constantly used in the United Nations topics related to climate, it is important to consider that there is not an official definition of it under the UN. In fact, this concept has been used in reference to consequences of climate change that affect in some way that people cannot adapt to, involving extreme natural disasters that have consequently loss of homes or even lives. This concept is mostly used when discussing developing countries as one key factor is that the community does not have the resources for adaptation.

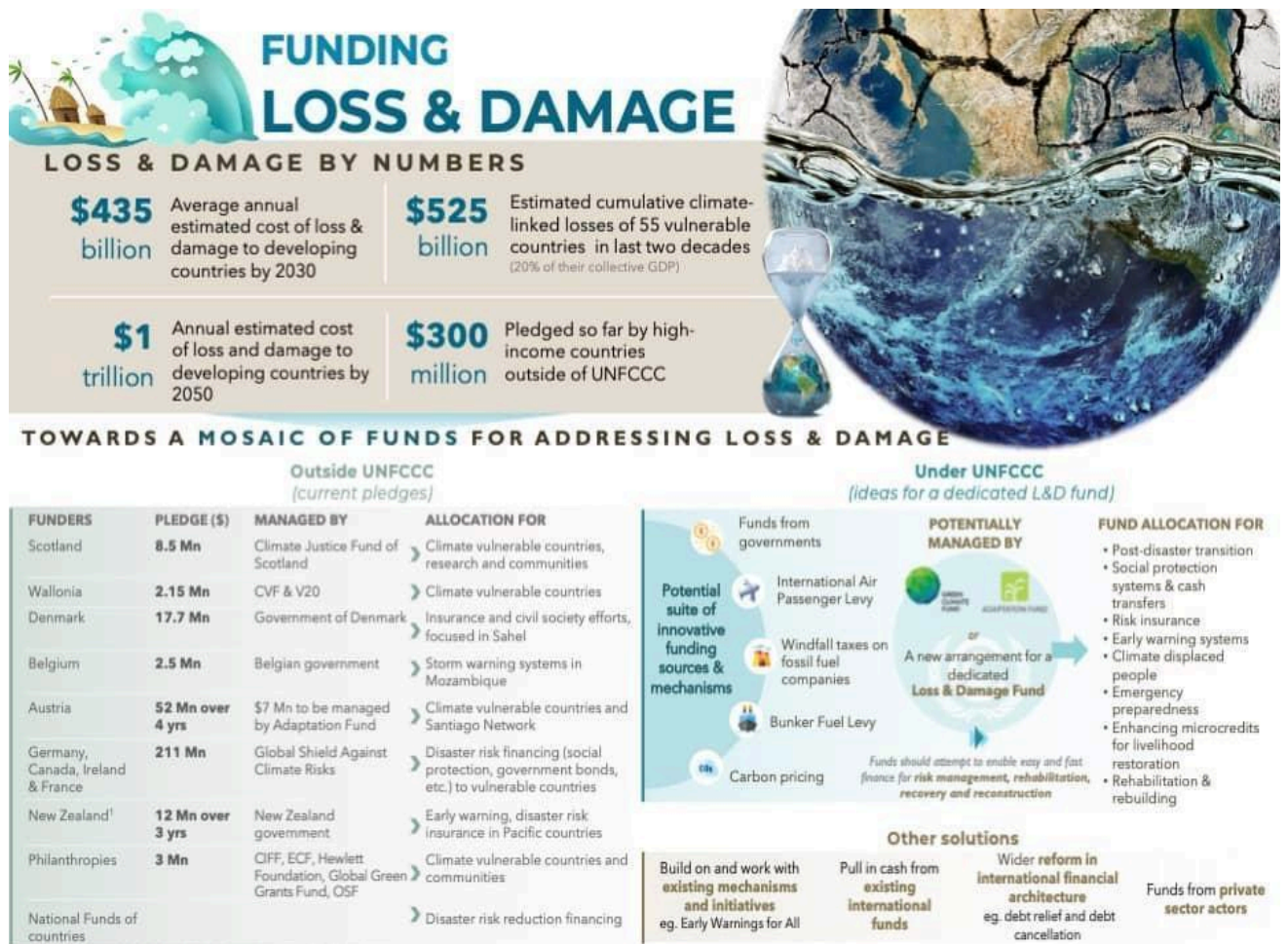
It is important to take into account that loss and damage is harming, and because of that reason many diplomats consider that the funding must go





just for developing nations and should supply them as in this territory's climate change hit and impact hardest. This position has been a point of debate for many years, as developed countries consider that a certain amount of money should go to them to tackle this worldwide issue. Just in the last meeting in COP28, the UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said that there should be a "massive mobilization of resources" from the private sector to finance the transition to a low-carbon economy, at least in already developed countries.

**Graphic 6:**



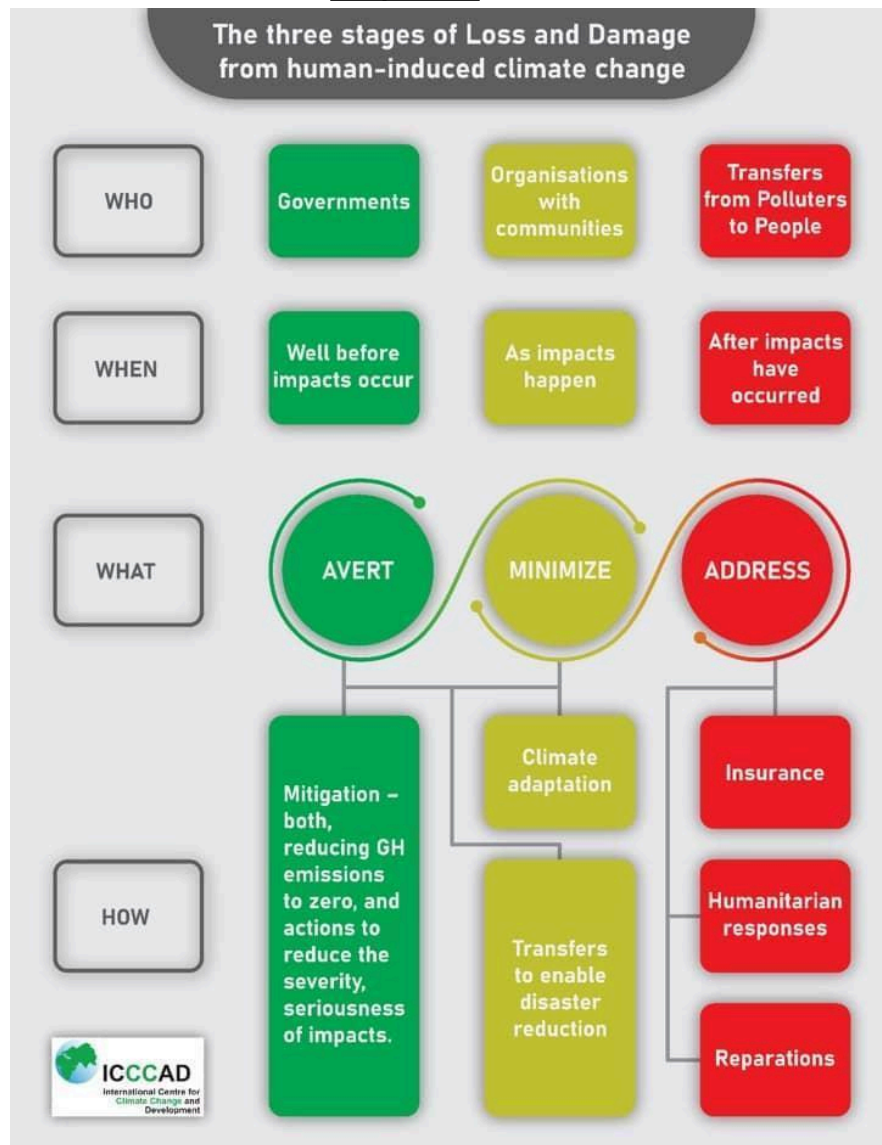
**Graphic made by the International Centre for Climate Change and Development**

In *Graphic 6* you can check out an overview of the Loss and Damage concept, which evidence is an important pillar when talking about climate change mitigation funding. There is even a Loss and Damage forum in which



multiple studies and countries' positions are shown. I recommend delegates to check out the updates shown to bear in mind the role of the United Nations and this topic. Having said that, solutions for this topic must not only be focused on how to behave towards the developing countries, but also how the developed countries will manage the situation and how they can get involved in this evolution and progress, even if the fund may not be distributed in their territories. Just to add, I attach in Graphic 7 the stages of Loss and Damage already studied and their main characteristics.

**Graphic 7:**





#### **4. Bloc Positions:**

As we are in the COP29 Conference, our main goal is basically to find solutions towards welfare of the worldwide community regarding sustainable development and mitigation of climate change but taking into consideration the geographical location and access to firsthand necessities of every single nation. However, there are some countries' positions that are essential to note for delegates to research. Remember to always respect the policy of the country you represent. This can be helpful also at the time of making blocs and for negotiation proposes:

- **Africa:**

According to the World Bank Group (2023) almost 94% of the disasters that affect the poorest communities of the continent are weather and climate related, such as floods, earthquakes, extreme heat, among others. There exists the Africa DRM Program, working hand in hand with the World Bank Corporate Initiatives, which involves increasing resilient investments. There also exists some initiatives that provide livelihoods to urban and peri-urban habitants, made by the FAO. As these countries in Africa have weak constructions, then the climate change repercussions are stronger to this area. These countries do not even have money to contribute to global funding.

- **Latin and Central America:**

Latin and Central America are the regions with the fastest warming in the global average, having multiple consequences on agriculture and ecosystems. As this geographical area also involves some developing countries, the agricultural damage has highly affected the economy, threatening food security. Countries in this bloc must consider the 2023 recent drought in Central America, as well as the 2022 heavy rains and landslides in Peru, Venezuela, and Colombia. Countries that are in this bloc can have different positions when asking them about the contribution to a global funding, as some have stable economies while others depend on external factors or a correct foreign direct investment in their resources.

- **European Union:**

The European Union has developed programs in partnerships with several NGOs and has successfully positioned itself as the leader in developing climate change proposals. The EU has set goals that have been accomplished in the last years, regarding the reduction of greenhouse gasses



and working hand in hand with industries, creating good incentives for them to fulfill the goal. Also, in some European countries, there has been a regulatory framework to transform sectors and the transportation usage, for example, zones in which diesel cars cannot enter. The countries in this bloc are completely in favor of participating in global funding.

- **Asia:**

In the last years, this continent has been one of the most affected towards climate change. That is why the World Bank and the International Development Association have developed programs to build climate resilience and adaptation with a high budget. Being a rapidly warming region, specialists are also looking for ways to reduce emissions not only for the wellness of the poor, but for the entire territory. There are melting glaciers, the sea level rising and extreme weather events. The countries in this bloc are highly affected, but most of them also agree on participating in global funding.



## **5. Case Studies:**

In the COP29 Conference it is important to consider not only the economic and social context of a nation, but also the demographic and geographic situation to have a wide perspective of what is really happening in the world. There are two interesting case studies that may help to understand the agreements already made by some countries and in which topics they focus solutions.

- **Morocco: Green Climate Fund (GCF)**

In recent years, specifically since 2010, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change established a financial mechanism to fight against climate change with the goal to support developing countries. The main idea was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the mitigation pillar and help in the adaptation pillar through aid for agricultural damage in the territories. Specifically, in Morocco, this fund has played an important role for the country to have a transition to clean energy, by the funding of a large-scale solar power plant project called Noor Ouarzazate Solar Complex, which could not be finished if there was not the 450 million dollars investment by this fund. Nowadays, Morocco has had a positive impact generating clean electricity, and the project created good jobs in the construction process.

However, as this is a huge construction as we can evidence in the next picture, the polemic starts when some governments asked about the maintenance of the construction and how long this building was going to last, making necessary to take into consideration a long-term orientation program or advisory on how to manage the constructions developed with the funding involvement. This means that the project not only remains in construction, but also that the financing should involve a team so that in the long term the success of the construction and modernization is monitored if necessary.



**Noor Ouarzazate Solar Complex built in Morocco.**

- **Bangladesh: Building resilience of disaster vulnerable communities**

When discussing about climate change, in the case of Bangladesh, there are some geographical areas that constantly have earthquakes or floods, and in this areas, there also live poor communities. This case study could be helpful for countries with similar background, and I really recommend to check it out in this link:

<https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/582147/cs-building-resilience-disaster-vulnerable-communities-bangladesh-131115-en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>



**Locations in Bangladesh exposed to natural disasters.**

- **Costa Rica: Pago por Servicios Ambientales (PSA)**

Since 1997, Costa Rica launched a good program to provide financial incentives to the owners of the land, with the idea for them to conserve their



forests, trees, good maintenance of the ecosystem and water purification. There were international donors contributing to the funding of this program, and the results were successful. However, the main challenge was securing long-term funding, as the financial support was not gained just from the government, which means that there was a mandatory constant interaction with the private sector or NGOs.



**Zones with PSAs**



**6. QARMAS:**

1. How can the COP29 Conference ensure and facilitate a dynamic cooperation between developing countries and developed countries, since both have communities with climate change repercussions?
2. Which entities will oversee guaranteeing and monitoring long term solutions and maintaining strong relations with the stakeholders on this topic?
3. What measures should be taken by international authorities to assure transparency in the climate change funding usage, distribution, and prioritization?
4. Is the effectiveness of climate mitigation projects funded be evaluated through a specific metric?
5. Would it be better to make a worldwide plan to mitigate climate change, or should it be different according to the geographical area of each country?





## **7. Position Paper Guidelines:**

For this year's edition, CarMUN will have position papers. This document, standard in Model UN preparation, allows delegates to research the policy of their country (or character), while putting their writing skills in practice. It should mention previous actions towards the committee date, and propose solutions.

Delegates should send their position papers via the Committee's email:  
cop29@carmelitas.edu.pe

When sending the document, delegates must indicate their name, school (or delegation), and the country they're representing. It should be attached as a **Word file**. Furthermore, all documents must be written in **Times New Roman 11, single interspace, and standard margins**.

The deadline for sending position papers is **October 11th until 11:59 p.m.** Punctuality will be part of the evaluation.

### **a. Structure of the Position Papers:**

**Header:** It should include the name of the committee, topic, delegate, and school. Next to this information, there should be images of the coat of arms and flag of the country to be represented.

**First Paragraph:** This paragraph should serve as an introduction to the topic, as well as your country's policy. Usually, this is the shortest paragraph on a position paper, so delegates need to summarize their ideas. The beginning and end of the paragraph must provoke interest in the reader. To do so, you can use a quote, question, or storytelling, among others.

**Second paragraph:** This paragraph comprehends your country's relations to the topic and committee, through past actions on the matter. It is a substantive paragraph, as delegates will mention what they have discovered during their research such as legislations, and resolutions, among others. The aforementioned does not mean that this paragraph should consist only of copy-paste, on the contrary, the country's opinion should always be present. Take into account this is the largest paragraph of a position paper.

**Third paragraph:** This paragraph gives a purpose to the position paper, as it focuses on proposals. Delegates will be able to create solutions to the committee's topic, taking into consideration their country's policy. Also, there



should be a strong closing sentence, since this is the last paragraph of the document.

**Sources:** On a second sheet delegates must cite all resources used in the preparation of the document, in APA 7 format. If a source is omitted, it will be considered plagiarism and will be sanctioned by the chair. It is recommended to read official, primary sources, such as the websites of international organizations, governments, or the United Nations itself.



## **8. Final remarks:**

Remember delegates that in sessions, speaking is not the only aspect in which you can shine. A great delegate is the one that finds a balance with leadership, drafting and negotiation successfully.

Moreover, there are some facts that are essential to know to find a solution towards this topic. Therefore, here I make a list of some topics I would like all of you to tackle and mention along the committee:

- 1. Sustainable Practices**
- 2. Social Protection**
- 3. Technological Innovation**
- 4. Livelihood**
- 5. Liability and Compensation**
- 6. Coastal Erosions**
- 7. Community Infrastructure**

As this is an actual topic, it is recommended that delegates be aware of news and updates regarding climate change evolution. All nations should be involved towards finding a solution and trying to achieve a common goal, and that's the main task when making your proposals and critical judgment. Remember delegates to try to find initiatives in the best way possible in the period we must comply with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Best of luck during your preparation and don't hesitate to send me an email if there are any questions regarding sources for your preparation or about the flow of the debate that we will have at the conference.

Sincerely,

**Diego Encinas Yagui**

**COP29 Director**



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