



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)**

GA Plen/II/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Nature knows no borders: transboundary cooperation—a key factor for biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

*The General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent),*

1 *Reaffirming* that the United Nations has been committed to sustainable development throughout its history,  
2 as illustrated by the 1972 Stockholm Accords, 1992 Rio Accords and most recently the 2016 Paris Climate Accords,

3 *Recognizing* that a commitment to sustainable development leads to long-term economic prosperity, which  
4 results in a higher quality of life within every Member State,

5 *Stressing* that climate change disproportionately impacts developing States, and therefore increased protec-  
6 tive measures, incentives and enforcement is necessary within developing regions,

7 *Recognizing* the importance of those in industries that are closely tied to the environment, such as farming  
8 and fishing, in contributing to the discussion of promoting biodiversity,

9 *Fully aware* of the importance that the oceans and marine wildlife protection have to both coastal and island  
10 nations,

11 *Understanding* that climate change is an ongoing issue that will require continued work both within and  
12 without this body in order to solve,

13 *Drawing* inspiration from Belize's system of fishing rights, a policy that has seen the decrease in illegal fishing  
14 by 60% since implementation in 2016,

15 1. *Urges* the reallocation of funds towards shared budget for the prevention and response to damages caused  
16 by human activity on planet Earth;

17 2. *Proposes* the formation of a voluntary intergovernmental organization (IGO) that works to create and  
18 adopt of an equation that will serve the purpose of properly retrieving funds from Member States based on the  
19 amount of pollution created per capita and the GDP of the Member State where:

20 (a) This equation is not a permanent one, and is subject to adjustment upon request by Member  
21 States for reevaluation;

22 (b) This IGO will include a team of economists and other such specialists who construct this equation;

23 3. *Requests* the voluntary IGO to hear cases on the removal of sanctions on a per case basis and make  
24 suggestions on how to distribute funds, resources and forces for ecological or environmental investment as well as  
25 humanitarian aid;

26 4. *Encourages* the protection and regulation of marine biodiversity through sustainable fishing policies, the  
27 development of sustainability-related programs and the expansion of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) - which are  
28 defined as any body of water preserved for the purpose of conserving biodiversity and areas that act as an insurance  
29 policy for potential fishing industry failures;

30 5. Calls for the expansion of MPAs, which include seas, oceans, estuaries and large lakes where:

31 (a) An increase of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) by 2% of States' territorial waters for each  
32 Member State is recommended;

33 (b) Each Member State must have at least 10% of its coastal territorial waters protected from  
34 dumping or pollution resulting from human activity;

35 6. *Supports* the implementation of Fishing Rights in individual countries with strict penalties for dumping  
36 excess catch to avoid quotas where:

- 37 (a) Fishers receive a share of total profits from regional fishing;  
38 (b) Shares can be passed down generationally, to incentivize the continued adherence to these quotas;  
39 (c) No-take zones are established as areas respected by fishers to be untouched by fishing, which will  
40 allow fish populations to prosper in these zones;

41 7. *Requests* that Member States take the necessary steps to sustain biodiversity by increasing regional and  
42 national restoration methods that:

43 (a) Prioritize multi-species restoration through species combinations that allow a foundation for  
44 ecosystem recovery beyond human borders;

45 (b) Utilize scientific research reviewed by UNESCO to decide what native species will be best to  
46 work in regional ecology;

47 (c) Work to replant native flora in adherence to the previous point to help stabilize and develop  
48 coastlines and other biomes, while protecting native fauna by having limits via. fishing/hunting seasons;

49 8. *Invites* Member States body to adopt the practice of regenerative agriculture wherever possible in which  
50 agriculture is defined as any farming practices that adhere to the pillars of regeneration, including:

51 (a) Soil regeneration, or the reintroduction of essential macronutrients, reducing risks of erosion  
52 through monocropping;

53 (b) Diversity of crops, or the use of crops with different biological needs to lessen the strain on the  
54 soil;

55 (c) Livestock integration, or allowing free-roaming livestock to disperse seeds from naturally found  
56 vegetation and to contribute to soil biology through natural waste;

57 (d) Minimizing soil disturbance, or minimizing the practice of primary and secondary tillage to avoid  
58 affecting the biodiversity of the soil;

59 (e) The use of ecological studies into soil quality, especially for the prevention of fertilizer runoff  
60 through poor soil.

Passed, Yes: 36 / No: 34 / Abstain: 6