



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Plenary (Concurrent)

GA Plen/II/4

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 *Recognizing* the responsibility of this body to confront those issues which transcend State boundaries in
2 order to foster cooperative action,

3 *Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goals and resolution 76/300, which are dedicated to the human
4 right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as well as to the protection of the shared environment,

5 *Acknowledging* the increased frequency of climate change-induced natural disasters, the impact that these
6 disasters have on the peoples and natural diversity of affected Member States and the need for unified positions to
7 combat these issues,

8 *Taking into consideration* the importance of biodiversity to the natural environment and the role it plays in
9 life, economies and tourism,,

10 *Noting* the projected effects which rising global temperatures and sea levels will have on populations and
11 biodiversity, especially in those Member States with a reduced ability to address these issues internally, which has
12 manufactured barriers to international cooperation on attempts by this and other international organizations to
13 affect positive environmental change,

14 *Aware of* the importance of including the voices of Member States most affected by climate change in
15 discussions of environmental protections,

16 1. *Recommends* the creation of of an investigative team, “International Board for Biodiversity Retention”
17 (IBBR), to be focused on analyzing the shortcomings of conservational programs, particularly in smaller Member
18 States by:

19 (a) Creating an annual handbook detailing conclusions from investigations including but not limited
20 to;

21 (i) Deforestation;

22 (ii) Natural disasters;

23 (iii) Rising sea levels;

24 (iv) Endangered animals;

25 (b) Analyzing and citing the impacts of biodiversity changes on the populace;

26 2. *Encourages* the development of natural disaster protection projects by GA Plenary which includes but is
27 not limited to:

28 (a) Flood protection;

29 (b) Household energy sources;

30 (c) Alternative national energy sources;

31 (d) Wildfire protection;

32 (e) Irrigation channels;

33 3. *Encourages* the development of food security programs through:

34 (a) Local food pantries;

- 35 (b) Community gardens;
- 36 (c) Communal energy sources;
- 37 (d) Regional food banks;
- 38 4. *Offers* support to individual State's conservation and restoration programs through the means of:
- 39 (a) Scientific research, such as, but not limited to, The Caribbean Development Program;
- 40 (b) Policy change recommendations, particularly on the basis of IBBR's findings;
- 41 (c) Logistical support in rolling out policy reformation and programs;
- 42 5. *Encourages* Member States to develop accommodations and plans necessary to maintain and secure
- 43 ecosystems by:
- 44 (a) Promoting the guidelines of 1993 Conservation of Biological Diversity and an evaluation of the
- 45 guidelines to be performed on a quarterly basis to ensure their continued success and sustainability;
- 46 (b) Ensuring the maintenance and security of ecosystems according to the following principles;
- 47 (i) Integrated approach in the management of major biodiversity corridors;
- 48 (ii) Maintaining ecosystem flows, mainstreaming biodiversity and restoring degraded forestlands and
- 49 enhancing carbon stocks through an integrated landscape approach;
- 50 (iii) Capacity building for the ratification and implementation of the specific Member States' protocol
- 51 on access and benefit-sharing;
- 52 (iv) Combating environmental organized crime;
- 53 (v) Carbon-resilient, low-carbon and sustainable cities;
- 54 (c) Implementing measures for natural disaster recovery through;
- 55 (i) An early warning system deployment in areas historically impacted by natural disasters as a
- 56 result of climate change;
- 57 (ii) An effective evacuation plan for locals;
- 58 (iii) The establishment of natural disaster preventative infrastructure for communities and busi-
- 59 nesses;
- 60 (d) Encouraging protected areas in Member States to prevent the private industry from exploiting
- 61 the environment and resources which;
- 62 (i) Are based on the definition of protected areas from the International Union for Conservation
- 63 of Nature (IUCN) which states that they are "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized,
- 64 dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation
- 65 of nature";
- 66 (ii) Prevents resource exhaustion of crucial environmental areas for private needs;
- 67 (e) Confirming a differentiation between the needs of urban and rural areas within Member States
- 68 that;
- 69 (i) Acknowledges the prevalence of biodiversity needs in slums of population dense areas and the
- 70 importance of implementing city-specific biodiversity solutions;
- 71 (ii) Recognizes and combats the excessive time spent gathering resources in poverty stricken rural
- 72 areas;
- 73 (f) Supporting the development of conferences and committees involving local leaders within regions
- 74 of Member States which;
- 75 (i) Would be developed in order to properly respond to each Member State's unique cultural context
- 76 which includes social and environmental ethics specific to provinces;

- 77 (ii) Inaugurates and maintains not only communication, but collaboration as well between the locals
78 experiencing biodiversity loss and the outside organizations providing support;
- 79 (g) Requesting to add plans specific to Member States involved in this resolution in the following
80 cases;
- 81 (i) Bahamas;
- 82 A. National Parks Expansion Project;
- 83 B. Master Plan for the Bahamas National Protected Area System;
- 84 (ii) Belize and their National Protected Areas System;
- 85 (iii) Cuba and their Green Revolution;
- 86 (iv) Dominican Republic;
- 87 A. Carbon tax;
- 88 B. Renewable energy law;
- 89 (v) Honduras and deforestation;
- 90 (vi) Philippines and their Philippine's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan;
- 91 6. *Urges* States to implement measures to create a more sustainable environment by creating awareness of
92 the impact of tourism on the environment so as to:
- 93 (a) Cite the detrimental effects of pollution on the environment, educating those employed in the
94 tourism industry on the impact of tourism on the environment;
- 95 (b) Implement a training period for all employees within the tourism industry on environmental
96 issues; namely within fields related to hospitality, travel facilities, transportation and entertainment industries;
- 97 (c) Discuss education on topics of issues specific to each individual country and the transnational
98 effects of these issues;
- 99 (d) Acknowledge the impacts of domestic environmental behavior on the tourism industries of other
100 Member States, considering that;
- 101 (i) Some Member States rely heavily on tourism as an aspect of their economy;
- 102 (ii) Every Member State relies on tourism to some degree as an aspect of their economy;
- 103 (e) Utilize the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) criteria as a baseline for countries to
104 follow for sustainable tourism measures in accordance with;
- 105 (i) Four pillars of the GSTC criteria, with an emphasis on pillars 1 and 4, implemented in all
106 countries where a large portion of economy is based on tourism;
- 107 A. Sustainable management;
- 108 B. Socioeconomic impacts;
- 109 C. Cultural impacts;
- 110 D. Environmental impacts;
- 111 (ii) The GSTC destination criteria based on the ISEAL alliance;
- 112 (f) Recommends preventative measures against land clearing and deforestation including, when
113 necessary, requiring permits to ensure the proper steps for construction within designated areas where;
- 114 (i) Permits will be enforced through a government fine on those who do not obtain permits, and the
115 Member State will choose the fine amount that they deem appropriate;
- 116 (ii) If fine is ignored, it is suggested that governments withhold the progress of that specific project;

117 (g) Encourages Member States to take action in clearing pollutants from their waters, where water
118 pollutants refers to both solid waste and harmful chemical substances;
119 7. Recommends Member States seek sustainable forms of mass transportation in an effort to reduce carbon
120 emissions.

Passed, Yes: 48 / No: 6 / Abstain: 21