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**United Nations Environment Assembly NMUN simulation\***



**NMUN·NY 2024**  
**Session 1**  
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# United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

## Committee Staff

Director	Nour Abd Eldayem
Assistant Director	Maddie Weimer
Chair	Camille Schmied

## Agenda

1. Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
2. Environmental Sustainability in the Fashion and Textile Industries

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
UNEA/1/1	Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	120 in favor, 10 against, 34 abstentions
UNEA/1/2	Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Adopted without a vote
UNEA/1/3	Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	99 in favor, 18 against, 47 abstentions
UNEA/1/4	Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	96 in favor, 27 against, 41 abstentions
UNEA/1/5	Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	105 in favor, 14 against, 45 abstentions
UNEA/1/6	Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	100 in favor, 28 against, 36 abstentions
UNEA/1/7	Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	99 in favor, 20 against, 45 abstentions

# Summary Report

The United Nations Environment Assembly held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
2. Environmental Sustainability in the Fashion and Textile Industries

The session was attended by representatives of 164 Member States and 1 Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 2 followed by topic 1, beginning the discussion on the topic of “Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 13 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as: conserving biodiversity in human-modified landscape, ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. Delegates were eager to get into working groups on Monday, in which they discussed areas including, but not limited to: the conservation of protected areas, marine life, public awareness, and vulnerable Member States like Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The atmosphere was electric and buzzing with excitement as delegates received feedback and continued to attempt mergers to find consensus among the committee.

On Wednesday, seven Draft Resolutions had been approved by the Dais, six of which had amendments. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including indigenous people, fisheries and marine life, agriculture and forestry, financing, and regional efforts. The body was succinct and determined in drafting resolutions that would cover an abundance of topics to support the overall resolution of biodiversity issue areas.



**Code:** UNEA/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/1 “*Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*” (2030 Agenda) (2015) containing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),

*Acknowledging* the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), which identified a need for a global shift towards proper identification of a product’s sustainable production and consumption,

*Recognizing* that reforestation efforts for biodiversity protection contribute to the achievement of different SDGs, including SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), SDG 15 (life on land) and SDG 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global Partnership for sustainable development goals),

*Recognizing* the achievements made in the adoption of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) (2022) and the need to put the objectives of GBF in action as soon as possible for the conservation and protection of global biodiversity,

*Underlining* the 23 targets, with a focus on Targets 19 and 20 in relation to Goal D, of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF), focusing on the accumulation of financial resources and accessibility across the private, public, domestic, and international sectors,

*Underlining* the need for biodiversity-protection and reconstruction, with around 50,000 species becoming extinct every year on our planet, as necessary for life on earth and underlined by the UN as “our strongest natural defense against climate change” that is unfortunately harmed,

*Bearing in mind* that education by sharing information and taking capacity-building measures concerning the preservation of biodiversity empowers nations to better prepare for and respond to climate-related events,

*Deeply concerned* with the detrimental consequences of deforestation occurring across the globe and the necessity to preserve biodiversity when expanding development plans to protect ecosystems to prevent degradation of land and deforestation,

*Calling* for strengthened international cooperation and coordination among developed and developing countries, as well as relevant stakeholders, to address challenges and barriers hindering the fulfillment of financial commitments towards supporting sustainable development in developing countries,

*Recognizing* the important role indigenous and local peoples have in protecting and fostering biodiversity,

*Noting with concern* the lack of global attentiveness on the topic of freshwater resource management,

*Deeply concerned* by the increase of climate-induced natural disasters that pose a threat to development efforts,

*Reinforcing* the joint effort to expand and improve knowledge of biodiversity-friendly practices to promote the rehabilitation and conservation of ecosystems and urban areas,

*Recognizing* that a holistic strategy is not only imperative to counteract biodiversity loss but also pivotal in safeguarding the planet's invaluable natural heritage for future generations,

*Recalling* the United Nations (UN) Biodiversity Conference (COP-15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for their decision 15/4 in adopting the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF),

*Emphasizing* the role of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) in supporting Member States as they work towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

*Recognizing* the need to engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including indigenous communities, local authorities, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, with emphasis on small-scale agricultural workers to promote inclusive and participatory decision-making in biodiversity conservation and sustainable agricultural practices to achieve GBF Target 21,

*Fully aware* of the impacts unregulated waste management causes to biodiversity loss as well as the need to track and regulate waste management to ensure it is handled in a sustainable way to be able to reach the GBF target 7 by 2030, due to increasing levels of chemical runoff and waste pollution,

*Recalling* the targets laid out in the GBF which emphasize the need for action regarding aquatic ecosystems, notably targets 2, 3, 6, 8, and 10,

*Recalling* the Kawsay Program, which emphasizes policies, protocols, and frameworks to be implemented as critical criteria for programs that seek to restore human-modified natural spaces, with the help of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP),

*Recognizes* the creation of marine reserves to promote the prosperity of marine life and encourage sustainable tourism as well as aquaculture through collaboration with charities such as the Blue Marine Foundation,

*Encouraged* by the work of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework),

*Acknowledges* the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), which identified the need for a global shift towards proper identification of a product's sustainable production and consumption,

*Recognizing* the need for the international and equitable sharing of genetic sequencing information, as outlined in GBF 2050 Goals, Goal C: Share Benefits Fairly,

*Acknowledges* the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Turkey in their launched social media campaign "I Pledge" to spread awareness of unsustainable agricultural practices through the use of social media campaigning,

*Applauding* the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme for their resolution 5/14 which recommends the creation of a legally binding instrument to reduce plastic pollution,

*Acknowledging* the 69 Member States that have signed the UNEP Clean Seas Campaign, pledging to eradicate marine litter and plastic pollution at both source and oceans,

*Realizing* the role biodiversity plays in promoting sustainable development and increasing resistance to natural disasters,

*Highlighting* the necessity of coordinated strategies that include catastrophe risk reduction and biodiversity conservation,

*Acknowledges* how local and indigenous knowledge can improve resilience and help Member States manage natural disasters,

*Reassuring* the public that implementation of biodiversity-based disaster management policies requires cooperation and collaboration between government agencies, civil society, and commercial sectors,

*Emphasizing* how crucial it is to integrate biodiversity concerns into national catastrophic risk education and management strategies, initiatives, and policies,

*Finding* that biodiversity loss concerns not only microorganisms in their natural habitats but also human beings, weakening medical and scientific research,

*Emphasizing* how crucial it is to collaborate with indigenous people who occupy more than 80% of the earth's biodiversity,

*Taking into account* the principles laid out in GBF, particularly emphasized within Target 1, 4c, and 8,

*Recommends* the implementation of an annual public report, to summarize the efforts done and progress made by Member States on the protection and restoration of biodiversity, and to ensure transparency and facilitate open information exchange,

*Endorses* the UNEP to pursue, in the interest of educated consumerism, the creation and implementation of international mandates requiring the display of sustainability information on items intended for sale, and further recommends the facilitation of dialogue regarding sustainability information among Member States by the Assembly,

*Recommends* the consolidation of information present in existing governmental genetic databases and supplemental data provided by private entities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) into a public and equitably accessible educational resource with an emphasis on organisms that are either endangered or used for agriculture,

*Recommends* UNEP create and launch a Sustainable Agricultural Production and Management Campaign through traditional and social media platforms to engage with farmers, fishers, pastoralists, and foresters seeking to revitalize their agricultural practices,

*Encourages* Member States to prioritize the implementation of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) within their national policies and strategies, recognizing the GBF as a crucial instrument for guiding international biodiversity conservation efforts,

*Reaffirming* the intrinsic value of biodiversity and the urgent need to address the escalating threats posed by biodiversity loss to the stability and resilience of ecosystems worldwide, especially the General Assembly resolution 52/199 "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind" and maintaining commitments to a sustainable approach to climate,

*Further recalling* the particular vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as it pertains to increased salinity intrusion,

*Expressing its deep concern* about the ongoing loss of biodiversity in coastal and marine waters,

*Recognizing* small-scale farmers and fishers, pastoralists and foresters rely on networking within their communities and regions to better comprehend sustainable farming techniques but face limitations in connecting with other professionals and organizations within their field,

*Noting* the extreme significance of available education for underserved communities and the dire need to reduce land degradation and unsustainable agriculture to increase biodiversity,

*Appealing* the promotion of the use of clean technologies in industries like manufacturing, transportation, and agriculture to reduce pollution, waste generation, and resource consumption,

*Recognizing* the highlight technologies for effective waste management, including recycling, waste-to-energy conversion, and circular economy approaches to reduce landfill waste and pollution,

*Expressing* to explore smart city technologies such as efficient public transportation systems, smart grids, waste management systems, and green infrastructure to enhance urban sustainability and resilience,

*Encouraging* the use of renewable energy technologies such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate climate change,

*Acknowledging* financial barriers developing nations may face when wishing to pursue projects that enhance the protection and restoration of global biodiversity,

*Recalling* the United Nations Global Environment Outlook (GEO) statement on reducing pesticides because it is the main driver of climate pollution and biodiversity loss, linked to GBF Target 7 on reducing pesticides by at least half by 2030,

*Reaffirms* the importance of including indigenous groups in all decision-making processes concerning their land and biodiversity conservation efforts as early as possible,

1. *Recommends* Member States to recognize, preserve, and restore Biodiversity Focus Areas (BFAs), designated regions with a crucial concentration of biodiversity:
  - a. Suggests to internationally recognize BFAs based on scientific research, in line with section C clause I of the GBF, to focus on the preservation and restoration of these biodiversity hubs;
  - a. Encourages to set the focus of the UNEP to its regional sections neighboring BFAs in order to mediate between Member States and indigenous peoples bordering BFAs, in line with section C clause Q of the GBF;
  - b. Recommends the financial resources of UNEP and UNEA in order to support Member States and indigenous peoples neighboring BFAs to protect and preserve these designated biodiversity hubs;
2. *Further expresses* the importance of upholding and maintaining ecological integrity by recommending Member States establish protected sites by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to create more protected sites and expand already existing protected sites with collaboration from the UNEP and aid from the Environmental Fund;
  - b. Recommending making national parks more available to the general public through subsidies and, by doing so, stimulating ecotourism;

- c. Asking the Environment Fund to expand its mandate to help developing Member States open new protected sites;
  - d. Encouraging more Member States to join the Intergovernmental science-policy Platform Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) so that governments of Member States can determine the priorities of the land use to protect biodiversity;
3. *Further recommends* Member States follow the European Union in building a carbon trading system to encourage sustainable business practices with the intention of decreasing the negative impacts of high emission levels;
4. *Suggests* Member States put emphasis on the further removal of the several driving factors for the loss of biodiversity in coastal and marine waters, such as the disposal of solid and liquid chemical waste by industries and agricultural runoff that destroy coral reefs and other marine life, the pollution through microplastics that absorb harmful chemicals and damage marine life populations, overfishing of native species due to unregulated and ecosystem damaging fishing practices which are responsible for depletion of fish stocks and the disruption of the balance of food webs, the increasing water temperature in due to climate change, and in consequence:
  - a. *Calls upon* Member States to regulate the disposal of solid and liquid chemical waste by industries that destroy coral reefs and marine life;
  - b. *Requests* that Member States restore and protect habitats, highlighting coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves through replanting, the creation of artificial reefs, and reducing further coastal development that disrupts natural habitats;
  - c. *Urges* Member States to work on the issue of the ongoing illegal use of fishing nets made of overly tight meshes or that deal excessive damages to marine ecosystems;
  - d. *Asks* Member States to acknowledge the importance of Marine Life during the composition process related to fishing;
5. *Recommends* a holistic approach for coastal soil remediation initiatives such as:
  - a. Utilizing funding from the SAMOA Pathway to mitigate salinity intrusion for SIDS;
  - b. Technology transfers for freshwater resource management, such as desalination practices, using renewable energy from more developed countries;
6. *Urges* Member States to adopt further climate-conscious policies to align and meet with the goals of the established GBF by:
  - a. Advising expanded implementation of the SDGs;
  - b. Raise awareness of the importance of effective climate policy;
  - c. Negotiate for future climate documents and agreements to be legally binding to signatory parties;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their commitments and efforts towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, emphasizing the urgency of addressing the challenges posed by biodiversity loss;



8. *Suggests* that the international community act effectively on responsible climate solutions that can benefit all and implement the necessary frameworks in order to achieve these targets:
  - a. The earliest deadline to put in action the framework's targets is the year 2030;
  - b. All Member States are unfairly penalized more than others in this implementation process;
  - c. So that climate agreements are indeed taken into account in signatory nations' present and future climate policies;
9. *Calls for* Member States to tighten regulations on the proliferation of invasive species worldwide in line with GBF Target 6, which accounts for 58% of all bird, mammal, and reptile extinctions;
10. *Encourages* Member States to further fight illegal wildlife trade in accordance with GBF Target 5, which leads to thousands of animals killed every year;
11. *Recommends* a comprehensive and nuanced approach while evaluating the financial supports, acknowledging the diverse economic, social, and developmental contexts of Member States, to define categories of developed and developing countries within the United Nations framework by:
  - a. Considering the importance of objective criteria, including but not limited to per capita income, human development indicators, and vulnerability to external shocks, in determining the status of Member States as developed or developing;
  - b. Ensuring an inclusive and evidence-based assessment that reflects the evolving nature of global development dynamics and framework existence;
  - c. Considering qualitative factors such as institutional capacity, infrastructure development, technological advancement, and access to essential services in the classification process and sustainable development approaches that go beyond purely economic indicators;
  - d. Considering the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the country classification;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to allocate sufficient financial resources based on voluntary I towards the implementation of the GBF, taking into account the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities;
13. *Encourages* the developed Member States to dedicate its commitment to spearheading a comprehensive, innovative, and transformative approach for the successful implementation of the GBF by:
  - a. Providing technical assistance and technology development, including technology transfer, to LDCs to enhance their capacity for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;
  - b. Collaborating in the improvement or establishment of a framework, such as:
    - i. Public-private partnerships and biodiversity offsets in order to mobilize additional resources for the implementation of the GBF;
    - ii. The exchange of knowledge, best practices, and lessons learned among Member States and relevant stakeholders to enhance the success and

sustainability of financing mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in LDCs;

14. *Encourages* developed countries, organizations, and programs to establish and fulfill their commitments to provide financial assistance and support to developing countries based on voluntary contributions to the existing funds such as the GBF, UNEP fund, and the UN fund by:
  - a. Highlighting the importance of their contribution to biodiversity using statistical data to evaluate the possible future risks;
  - b. Establishing transparent monitoring mechanisms to ensure the timely and effective disbursement of financial assistance pledged to developing countries, with regular reporting to the Conference of the Parties to the *Convention on Biological Diversity*;
  - c. Encouraging all Member States to establish local commissions to evaluate the progress achieved by the accomplishment of these commitments;
15. *Calls upon* developed countries, organizations, and programs to regularly report on the progress and implementation of their commitments to provide financial assistance and support to developing countries, including detailing the allocation and utilization of funds;
16. *Calls for* increased collaboration between governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to mobilize funding and resources for biodiversity conservation efforts under the GBF;
17. *Expresses* all Member States to recognize the importance of biodiversity by:
  - a. Funding educational programs;
  - b. Establishing e-learning platforms to create awareness of biodiversity protection;
18. *Recommends* the UNEP to assist Member States in the creation of educational exchange programs for university students and teachers, which include:
  - a. Education of students from less experienced regions in Member States with more expertise on sustainable and long-term farming, herding, and foraging, as well as knowledge about specific biodiversity and the solutions to enhance biodiversity in students' home regions;
  - b. Inviting experts with rich experience abroad to teach students about protecting the environment, with a special focus on farming and protecting animals that face the risk of extinction;
  - c. Establishing educational workshops that consist of experts and teachers with ample experience in protecting biodiversity, and also giving exchange students a platform to pass on the knowledge they gained to local farmers, herders, and vulnerable communities;
  - d. Funding through the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF);
19. *Endorses* the call for Member States to implement Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) methods by:

- a. Minimizing unsustainable sectorial practices that cause the increase of industrial pollution;
  - b. Building partnerships through UNEP's Science-Policy-Business Forum focused on making the switch to more sustainable consumption and production patterns;
  - c. Moving away from single-use products and towards a self-sustaining recycling industry which will advance the GBF's target to protect marine and terrestrial biodiversity from waste pollution;
20. *Encourages* the UN secretariat to reallocate financing from the UN budget to build infrastructure to safely manage waste while protecting biodiversity in developing countries;
21. *Recommends* the implementation of an annual public report, to summarize the efforts done and progress made by Member States on the protection and restoration of biodiversity, and to ensure transparency and facilitate open information exchange;
22. *Calls upon* Member States to create additional marine and nature reserves to protect ecosystems with a focus on endemic species;
23. *Asks* Member States to practice transparency when sharing statistics regarding 2030 goals;
24. *Encourages* strict guidelines on the fishing and aquaculture industries to avoid overfishing and allow the prosperity of aquatic ecosystems;
25. *Continues* pursuing the 100 billion USD in financing per year as established at the United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in Copenhagen and expanding promises regarding:
  - a. Direct to maritime and river projects;
  - b. Prioritized to LDCs;
  - c. Granting subsidies to climate resiliency, coastal restoration, and river cleaning projects;
26. *Expands* climate funding for development to surpass the 100 billion USD goal in order to better deal with climate and biodiversity issues;
27. *Increases* funding to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) (UN Biodiversity Fund) from USD 1.1 billion to USD 5 billion by 2030, by:
  - a. Allocating funds to developing nations, focusing on LDCs;
  - b. Gathering funding from developed nations through:
    - i. Charity donations;
    - ii. Taxes on goods tied to biodiversity lost;
28. *Calls for* additional Member States to join the UNEP Clean Seas Campaign and ensure the success of UNEA resolution 5/14;
29. *Supports* further technological advancements for efficient waste collection, assortment, and treatment at facilities, which should be implemented for increased efficiency;

30. *Endorses* the UNEP to pursue the creation and implementation of international mandates requiring the display of sustainability information on items intended for sale, and further recommends the facilitation of dialogue regarding sustainability information among Member States by the Assembly;
31. *Recommends* the consolidation of information present in existing governmental genetic databases and supplemental data provided by private entities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) into an equitably with an emphasis on organisms that are either endangered or used for agriculture;
32. *Calls for* the establishment of a framework for national catastrophe preparedness and response that integrates infrastructure development, community resilience building, and early warning systems;
33. *Calls for* the commitment of funds for the building and maintenance of resilient infrastructure, such as utilities, roads, and shelters, in order to resist severe weather occurrences;
34. *Encourages* the allocation of funds towards a comprehensive green city management program aimed at fostering greenery within urban environments, thereby establishing shared living spaces for both animals and humans. Moreover, supporting cities in implementing these initiatives aids in their ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, such as extreme heat events;
35. *Further encourages* community-based disaster risk management initiatives, encompassing education, awareness-raising, and role-playing;
36. *Suggests* implementing techniques for adapting to climate change into national development plans with an emphasis on biodiversity preservation, water management, and resilient agriculture;
37. *Supports* cooperation between Member States and its regional and global partners to exchange information, skills, and resources for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation congruent to GBF Target 21;
38. *Recommends* UNEP create and launch a Sustainable Agricultural Production and Management Campaign through traditional and social media platforms to engage with farmers, fishers, pastoralists, and foresters seeking to revitalize their agricultural practices;
39. *Requests* Member States to prevailing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to enhance ecosystem resilience to promote coordination between policies, improving biodiversity conservation, as an important safeguard against current and future health pandemics;
40. *Further invites* developed countries and international financial institutions to enhance the conditions of developing countries, including issues related to biodiversity loss and climate change supporting:
  - a. Requests to support regional initiatives and platforms that promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable development;
  - b. Mobilization of financial resources from public and private sources to support biodiversity conservation projects and initiatives;
41. *Recommends* an urban design overlay as a zoning tool - that includes spatial planning standards - to allocate protected natural land-cover types within areas of planned construction;

42. *Suggests* that Member States modify their pattern of urbanization by encouraging public and private local organizations, associations and in investing in sustainable means such as solar panels, bio-bricks, recycled stone, ecological painting for building and infrastructure construction and design;
43. *Further recommends* the creation of a biennial conference where small-scale farmers and fishers, pastoralists, and foresters can exchange the success of sustainable agricultural farming techniques within their regions;
44. *Calls for* the commitment to and grow upon the already established funding commitments like those established in the COP 15 meeting held in Copenhagen;
45. *Encourages* Member States to review the school system by adding an environmental dedication subject in schools in order to direct the young population towards the knowledge of the importance of preserving biodiversity and of the concrete means to do so;
46. *Recommends* improving food biodiversity, meant as the biodiversity of plants, animals, and other organisms that make up our food, contributes in more ways to a healthy diet considering that genetic resources constitute the biological basis for agriculture and breeding, and mainly for the present and future sustenance of man;
47. *Suggests* the creation of the *Kawsay Framework*, to establish criteria and standards for projects and initiatives that seek to restore to their natural state, or a similar one, coastal spaces previously modified or altered by mankind, with the help and orientation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by:
  - a. Carrying out an exhaustive investigation and enumeration of man-modified coastal spaces that are currently neglected such as:
    - i. The collaboration of governmental institutions for the identification, cataloging, and inspection of these spaces at the national level;
    - ii. The categorization of these spaces in lists encompasses ecological viability and correlation with the local ecosystem;
  - b. Promoting ecological restoration plans adapted to each space, considering the aspects mentioned above, the reintroduction of plant and animal species and their continued recovery by:
    - i. Implementing direct seeding techniques, tree planting, and water control management plans to accelerate the process;
    - ii. Carrying out previously studied reintroduction of fishes to the affected coastal area without compromising it by introducing foreign specimens;
  - c. Promoting a basis of local community participation to avoid possible unauthorized modifications of the recently recovered areas;
  - d. Creating monitoring indicators for soil quality, water quality, and other relevant factors to ensure the success of the program;

48. *Encourages* Member States to put emphasis on further measures to reduce the driving factors for the loss of biodiversity in coastal and marine waters:

- a. Through disposal regulations of solid and liquid chemical waste by industries and agricultural runoff that destroy coral reefs and other marine life;
- b. By restoring and protecting habitats, highlighting coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves through replanting, creating artificial reefs, and reducing further coastal development that disrupts natural habitats;
- c. By working to reduce overfishing of native species due to unregulated and ecosystem-damaging fishing practices which are responsible for the depletion of fish stocks and the disruption of the balance of food webs;
- d. By working on the issue of the ongoing unsustainable use of fishing nets made of overly tight meshes or that deal excessive damage to marine ecosystems;
- e. By acknowledging the importance of Marine Life during the composition process related to fishing and the necessary decrease in water temperature.



**Code:** UNEA/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Acknowledging* the cruciality of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) as significant for international cooperation and collaboration in safeguarding the world's biodiversity and promoting its sustainable use,

*Underlining* the protection of biodiversity through reforestation is in line with *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG) 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), in addition of the critical intersection of the GBF and the UN agency for 21 indicators, notably under SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land), which directly or indirectly assess components of biodiversity for food and agriculture,

*Recognizing* the requirement to implement the GBF through sustainable agricultural practices, focusing on Targets 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss, Target 2: Restore 30% of All Degraded Ecosystems, 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts, 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe, and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species, emphasizing the ecosystem approach, 10: Enhancing Biodiversity and Sustainability, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry, 19: Mobilizing \$200 Billion per year for Biodiversity from all Sources, 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technological Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity, in pursuit of the 2030 targets,

*Noting* with concern the large impact deforestation has on ecosystems and species development, thus moving towards living in harmony with nature, as highlighted by the GBF,

*Fully believing* that protection, conservation, and restoration measures, as well as the substantial use of forest ecosystems, are among the crucial steps yet to be taken to accomplish Goal A: Protect and Restore the GBF, by 2050,

*Calling attention to* the *United Nations Strategic Plan for Forest* and the Global Forest goals that establish policy recommendations also relating to important framework, also relating to the GBF contribution to ensure that at least 30% of biodiversity areas are effectively conserved,

*Ensuring* the protection of native endangered forest species in an effort to reduce extinction, promote biodiversity goals outlined in the GBF, and maintain cultural integrity as stated in Section C of the background of the GBF,

*Regretting* the lack of sustainable practices, including land use regulations as well as deforestation, and implementing the positives of permaculture farming as a tool for sustainable agriculture practices as seen in the *United Nations Permaculture Literacy Project*,

*Noting* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 62/98 in proposing practical goals and non-legally binding instruments for the achievement of sustainable forest management practices,

*Acknowledging* that biodiversity is crucial to food security, sustainable development, and the delivery of many vital ecosystem services, and plays a significant role in making production systems and livelihoods more resilient to shocks and catastrophes, particularly those caused by climate change,

*Draws the attention* of Member States towards the nexus between unsustainable forestry practices and the loss of biodiversity resulting from land degradation in industry supply chains, specifically those relating to global food systems and natural resources, such as timber, therefore highlighting the development of the GBF's goal of incorporating a sustainable socioeconomic system while conserving biodiversity,

*Recognizing* that there are established mechanisms that facilitate both agroforestry and sustainable forest management in an integrated approach, further ensuring the protection of soils, animals, and crops from extreme weather, reducing greenhouse gases, creating, and sustaining habitats for wildlife, as well as enhancing food security through existing funds to implement the GBF, specifically pertaining to sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry,

*Recalling* the importance of tools such as the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) in assembling data on biodiversity and providing a publicly available world database regarding global progress on biodiversity conservation, thus promoting the stop of human-caused extinction of threatened species, as stated by the GBF,

*Acknowledging* the action taken by the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (30x30) in efforts to combat the effects of land degradation by 2030,

*Welcoming* bilateral and multilateral cooperation as means necessary for developing comprehensive solutions to the global issue of deforestation,

*Underlining* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) National Monitoring Systems (NFMS) initiative, including the Satellite land monitoring systems (SLMS) and the National forest inventories (NFI) components, in assisting with the development of comprehensive national forest management policies,

*Acknowledging* the fragility of mountain ecosystems to the adverse impacts of climate change, deforestation, and forest degradation as mountains remain a focus of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP) in fostering global dialogue and drafting landmark agreements such as the Kunming Montreal GBF in COP 15 and the various key steps taken in regard to climate change in COP 26,

*Mindful* of lesser developed Member States not currently have the necessary capital nor resources to fully establish or support multilateral cooperative organizations or the potential goals of a cooperative organization,

*Recalling* the role of the United Nations Environmental Program's (UNEP) mandate to establish funds to financially support environmental protection,

*Underlining* that existing funds are already in place to finance initiatives relating to agroforestry and agrobiodiversity, especially commending the *Global Biodiversity Framework Fund* (GBBF), *The Least Developed Countries Fund* (LDCF), *The Global Environment Facility* (GEF), *The Green Climate Fund* (GCF), *The Special Climate Change Fund* (SCCF), and *The Adaptation Fund*, *The Biodiversity Finance Initiative* (BIOFIN),



1. *Calls upon* Member States to enact measures to protect native forest species in an effort to reduce extinction, promote biodiversity goals outlined in the GBF, and maintain national cultural integrity as stated in Targets 9 and 11 of the 2030 goals in the GBF by:
  - a. Encouraging the implementation of protected areas, such as national parks at the Member State level to be preserved for endangered species endemic to each Member State;
  - b. Educating agricultural commodity producers and traders at the Member State level on endangered species in forests and how to protect them;
2. *Suggests* Member States implement deforestation reduction targets with the aim of reaching the goal to preserve 30% of land outlined in Target 3 of the GBF in collaboration with the FAO and UNEP to ensure the application of sustainable agriculture management practices such as:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to implement a set of measures that directly and indirectly minimise deforestation;
  - b. Inviting Member States to create migratory green and transhumance corridors to increase wildlife protection, as well as enhance food stability and productivity in pastoral communities;
  - c. Welcoming Member States to propose any changes in restocking areas and wildlife sanctuaries to manage and protect habitats, notably establishing compensation for farmers who implement agricultural practices designed to preserve land;
  - d. Being mindful that deforestation reduction targets have the potential to threaten the minimum needs for farmers to survive and considering the needs of farmers in this process;
3. *Invites* Member States to implement Agroforestry practices to reduce land degradation, promote the reverse of biodiversity loss, and build further benefits for all living beings, such as:
  - a. Alley cropping techniques to incorporate native trees in between crops, notably used for wheat, corn, and soybeans, being very broad in their adaptability;
  - b. Forest farming techniques to integrate more diverse plants and organisms into forest environments, which will diversify forest ecosystems;
  - c. Riparian forest buffer techniques that provide conservation advantages used in both suburban and urban sectors; This technique is used when land is in close proximity to a body of water or a wetland, protecting the harvest from degradation;
  - d. Silvopasture techniques involve the incorporation of trees within land that is occupied by livestock, which maximizes plant diversity and cools down the environment of the animals;
  - e. Windbreaks that provide shelter for land and livestock from strong wind currents;
4. *Recommends* that Member States implement a reforestation framework seen in the *United Nations strategic plan for Forests 2017–2030*, such as:

- a. Reforestation through sustainable forest management, including protection restoration, reforestation, and increased efforts to prevent forest degradation;
  - b. Enhanced cooperation, coordination, coherence, and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the UN System and across Collaborative Partnership on Forests member organizations, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders;
5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt sustainable logging practices to preserve forests and biodiversity to achieve Goal 20 of the GBF by collaborating with NGOs such as the Rainforest Alliance, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) for sustainable logging as well as supporting NGO-led projects by groups such as the Environmental Defense Fund or Rainforest Trust and consulting other similar organizations, such as Center for International Forestry (CIFOR), World Resource Institute (WRI), or International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), for sustainable logging practices;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to address the social challenges such as habitat destruction, disruption of ecosystems, and conflict over resources by engaging in sustainable logging practices, which play a vital role in conserving ecosystems, mitigating climate change, and fostering inclusive development through local livelihood support and responsible forest management by:
  - a. Emphasizing the need for sustainable practices to conserve habitats and address social issues;
  - b. Integrating social safeguards and community engagement;
  - c. Aiming for equitable benefits and respect for traditional rights;
7. *Urges* UNEP to implement a permanent response-planning framework for food security and nutrition with integrated early warning and coordination mechanisms, as well as a shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive, and transformative safety net, such as developing seed policies that improve indigenous people's ability to utilize, trade, breed, choose, and sell seeds, or strengthening interconnected rural-urban food webs and local markets;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to implement strategies to mitigate conflicts associated with illegal logging, including the harvesting, transporting, processing, buying, or selling of timber from protected areas, and especially endangered timber varieties, in violation of national laws by promoting accountability among lumber corporations, as illegal logging is the lead cause of degradation of the world's forests;
9. *Encourages* Member States to combat land degradation caused by environmental crime by reclaiming and restoring land, respective to their own national jurisdiction, lost to illegal logging and illegal ranching, making progress towards Target 2 of the GBF;
10. *Recommends* the creation of an evaluation agency operating under the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT), tasked with monitoring the location and assessing the impact of sustainable agroforestry practices and sustainable logging activities, which would serve to indicate the success of various practices and aids those who are adapting to these new practices, by:

- a. Hosting workshops, which will provide further guidance pertaining to how farmers and loggers can adapt their land to incorporate sustainable practices while also increasing the efficiency of such practices aiming at the preservation of their financial livelihoods;
  - b. Offering practical tools to increase the efficiency and adaptation to the new practices, through the establishment of a local network for farmers and loggers to share their equipment, knowledge, and experiences;
  - c. Monitoring the financial impact of these aforementioned changes on the agricultural and logging industry, in order to address the influence on the livelihoods of those involved in these industries and reevaluate the implemented strategies at five-year intervals starting in June 2025;
  - d. Providing access to new research during UNEA sessions regarding agricultural chemicals such as pesticides, insecticides, and plant growth regulators;
11. *Encourages* Member States to align themselves with the high ambition coalition for nature and people 2025 Ambition Treaty in order to aid in the recovery of 30% of the world forests and rainforests, as well as support the conservation of biodiversity by 2030;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to broaden the scale of forest biodiversity conservation spaces, putting special emphasis on collaboration on the shared responsibility for commonly shared ecosystems across borders through the creation of regional co-operatives, including mutual funding for conservation of commonly shared environments, such as forests and mountains environments, as well as other types of habitats by:
- a. Coordinating voluntary response collaborations relative Member States that share a respective ecosystem(s);
  - b. Encouraging funding for these cooperatives to be derived from ready and willing Member States voluntarily finding themselves within their respective ecosystem cooperative;
  - c. Determining responsible usage of land for agriculture and development for each Member State of their respected cooperative organization;
  - d. Providing suggestions to those Member States regarding why and how a space of land can be better utilized whilst creating the least economic, medical, and humanitarian impact;
13. *Encourages* Member States to engage in monitoring programs within their own borders as well as with fellow Member States, such as the National Forest Monitoring initiative by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), in order to:
- a. Maintain up-to-date information on the status of at-risk ecosystems by involving local communities in the monitoring process;
  - b. Promote transparency between Member States and their citizens regarding developments in sustainable land use in their region at their own discretion;
  - c. Publish documents advice capacity building as well as the management of deforestation crises and difficulties as well as best practices for forest management;

- d. Include stakeholders from local private and public sectors, connecting businesses, knowledge institutions, and national governments in affected Member States to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach that emphasizes public-private partnerships;
  - e. Facilitate investments by private and public economic stakeholders in monitoring programs;
- 14. *Emphasizes* the continued commitment to existing financial pledges made by Member States during the COP26 conference that promote the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of forests and forest-related programs in climate-vulnerable Member States, including the Global Forest Finance Pledge, Congo Basin Pledge, and the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' (IP and LC) Forest Tenure Pledge;
- 15. *Further suggesting* Member States on a voluntary basis, which is also possible for developing countries, allocate resources to mobilize their finances into existing funds to reach Target 19, "Mobilise \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From All Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance" of the GBF where it aids in creating sustainable agricultural solutions, promotes agrobiodiversity, and protects forests, especially in climate-vulnerable regions and in least developed Member States, where applicable to such initiatives;
- 16. *Strengthening* multilateral partnerships between developed and less developed countries to be partners in creating sustainable solutions to industries that affect deforestation, building towards Targets 3 (conserve 30% of land, waters and Seas), 8 (minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience) and 10 (enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry) of the GBF;
- 17. *Instructs* the UNEP to establish a fund that suggests developed Member States voluntarily contribute to the development of burgeoning regional biological cooperatives and advancement of other regional biological co-operations' goals for developing Member State regions:
  - a. Further suggesting that financial support for developing Member States be transferred into the trusts of the co-operatives established by the Member States comprising those regional co-operatives;
  - b. Encouraging additional financing from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support the initial construction of regional cooperatives.



**Code:** UNEA/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Taking into consideration* the mandate of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to broadly set priorities for global environmental policy,

*Respecting* state sovereignty and national priorities when implementing frameworks,

*Recognizing* the importance of implementing the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) and its 2030 mission as well as the 2050 vision, especially Target 11 on the protection of ecosystem services, Target 4 on the protection of threatened species, and Target 9 on the inclusion of Indigenous peoples,

*Affirming* the foundational importance of the Rio Earth Summit (1992) in its passing of the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD), a multilateral treaty that acts as the international legal instrument for biological diversity,

*Highlighting* the *United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change* (UNFCCC) which sets the stage for international climate negotiations,

*Mindful of* the *Convention of the Parties* (COP) and its continuous goal of mitigating climate change and protecting the environment at the international level,

*Reaffirming its commitment* to achieving Target 22 and 23 of the GBF of ensuring equitable and inclusive participation in decision-making as well as gender equality in the approach to biodiversity action,

*Understanding* that the promotion of biodiversity within regions abounding with it and thereby becoming established hotspots cannot be maintained without corridors between each region of biodiversity,

*Acknowledging* the importance of *the Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

*Acknowledging further Agenda 21 - Chapter 33* of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development which elaborates on providing new additional financial resources and considering various funding mechanisms, in accordance with national development goals, to aid environmental sustainability development programs and projects,

*Supporting fully* the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and its goals of mitigating climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and pursuing carbon neutrality by 2050,

*Fully aware* of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) which has the mandate of global authority on the status of preservation of the natural world,

*Reiterating* UNESCO's Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems program (LINKS) role in fostering communication between Indigenous communities, scientists, and policymakers, promoting local and Indigenous knowledge and their inclusion in global climate science and policy processes,

*Noting* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report, which has been documenting developments since the 1990s, a million plants and animal species are already at risk of extinction, with 75% of terrestrial environments severely altered, and 87% of wetlands lost,

*Noting* the need for protected land areas for endangered species due to their important role in maintaining healthy ecosystems, furthermore expressing concern about the increasing number of endangered species, the loss of habitat caused by human activity, and the threat of extinction,

*Noting further* the necessity to specify exact sites and natural landmarks for protection, including national parks and international tourist areas,

*Noting with grave concern* that the global average sea level has risen by 8–9 inches (21–24 centimeters) since 1880, with the rate of rise accelerating significantly from 0.06 inches (1.4 millimeters) per year throughout most of the twentieth century to 0.14 inches (3.6 millimeters) per year from 2006–2015, and recognizing that this trend poses a severe threat to coastal communities, ecosystems, and the global economy,

*Having regarded* the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) project that enhances and facilitates the digitization of national biodiversity data archives,

*Underscoring* the work of the United Nations Environmental Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), a partnership between the UNEP and the global financial sector to promote the sustainable finance agenda in the private sector,

*Keeping in mind* the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) *Defenders Policy* that promotes greater protection for individuals and groups who are defending their environmental rights, and identifies solutions to reduce the abuse of environmental rights,

*Emphasizing* the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People* and its requirement that consent of Indigenous peoples be obtained in matters of fundamental importance for their rights, survival, dignity, and well-being and the importance of traditional practices, culture, and knowledge to sustainable development,

*Cognizant* of the *United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership's* (UNIPP) focus on developing national capacities to promote efficient dialogue and between Indigenous people and regional offices of the UNEP to fulfill Indigenous people's rights at the country level,

*Realizing* the *United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues* (UNPFII) which acts on Indigenous issues such as economic development, education, environment, culture, and human rights,

*Firmly convinced* that without the sustainable development of strategies of the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), biodiversity habitats are still at risk of degradation due to urban development and will result in negative implications for Indigenous communities up until 2030,

*Deeply alarmed* that more than 4.3 million people depend on biodiversity for their livelihoods, including most of the world's Indigenous population that relies on it directly as reported by the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*,

1. *Encourages* the implementation of man-made microclimates adapted to local climates and ecosystems with the aim of decreasing biodiversity loss by:
  - a. Cooperating with the relevant UN bodies such as the UNEP and NGOs to prioritize relevant initiatives;
  - b. Bringing together a group of specialists such as meteorologists and environmentalists to analyze climates and ecosystems within different Member States with the aim of answering the Member States' specific concerns about biodiversity;
  - c. Drafting a UNEP plan to protect national and environmental landmarks while respecting the sovereignty of Member States during implementation;
2. *Promotes* the creation of microclimates inside the corridors which allows:
  - a. The fauna within the corridors to increase their biotic potential and therefore allow the species that migrate to flourish and prosper;
  - b. The flora to replenish and thrive within the unique biological environment;
  - c. The option of creating a hotspot of biodiversity between two areas rather than a complete chain to accommodate Member States that do not have the space for a corridor;
3. *Directs attention* to the promotion and execution in Member States lands of environmental adaptation of micro-refugees, a refuge for specific biodiversity moved temporarily in protected zones, that could help specific biodiversity loss in order to avoid the extinction of species due to human activities;
4. *Directs attention also* to the promotion and establishment of resistant zones that strive to adapt certain biodiversity populations in order to help them survive harmful impacts of climate change for a certain period of time;
5. *Directs attention further to* the implementation of biodiversity corridors in the form of chains to combat species and habitat fragmentation with the purpose of restoring biodiversity by:
  - a. Creating the corridors to synergize with existing infrastructure such as bridges and adapting it to the needs of each Member State;
  - b. Establishing national corridors with the knowledge and resources of each Member State while also giving the opportunity to receive funding from other organizations;
  - c. Providing each member state its own sovereignty to establish corridors without the worry of monitoring from any other entities;
  - d. Requesting the collaboration between the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the environmental fund to support developing countries in their endeavor to create corridors of biodiversity;
6. *Advocates* for enhanced international cooperation to support adaptation efforts in nations facing imminent existential threats due to sea-level rise through scientific partnerships and technical exchanges, as highlighted in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

7. *Suggests* the collaboration between the local Indigenous communities, local implementing agencies, and the Member States' governing parties as Indigenous practices and local communities' knowledge of the land, water, and ecosystem can greatly benefit decision-making processes, solution-building, and efforts to fight biological diversity loss by utilizing forums to bring together the relevant stakeholders;
8. *Supports* the inclusion of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes and fosters collaboration between Indigenous peoples, Members States, and regional offices of the UNEP by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to increase the inclusion of Indigenous people in their delegations to the COP;
  - b. Emphasizing that Indigenous peoples require clean air and water in their homes in order to promote their work to maintain biodiversity;
  - c. Encouraging the strengthening of Indigenous peoples' institutions and organizational dimensions to fully participate in governance and policy processes;
  - d. Supporting the United Nations-Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP);
  - e. Enforcing the United Nations Environment Programme's Defenders Policy;
  - f. Strengthening cooperation between the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the United Nations Environment Assembly on biodiversity conservation;
  - g. Encouraging Member States to promote events that allow indigenous peoples to associate and share knowledge with key leaders in fields regarding or related to biodiversity;
9. *Encourages* Member States to create areas protected from natural resource exploitation projects by industrial companies in order to preserve Indigenous lands, animal habitats, marine life, and vegetation areas by:
  - a. Implementing new regulations to limit visitor access to natural areas;
  - b. Clearly defining indigenous lands and protecting these territories from corporate exploitation that would abuse their natural lands and resources;
  - c. Calling on Member States to adopt national forest management policies that protect Indigenous lands from exploitation;
10. *Recommends* that stakeholders work together to create policies for companies to ensure that their intentions and processes respect the limitations of exploiting biodiversity lands, to be determined through international cooperation in accordance with the SDGs;
11. *Encourages* the collaboration between UNEP and Member States for the creation of a collective public database aimed at categorizing protected areas based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) protected area categories;
12. *Also encourages* individual Member States to implement policies that focus on conservation land areas, specifically for endangered species, and urging individual Member States to create scientific studies to analyze and assess the current status of various species;



13. *Further encourages* the protection of Indigenous areas from air and water pollution caused by human production by organizing a collaboration between UNEP's regional offices and all Member States concerned by the polluting energy extraction industries to further implement projects that call for the decontamination system for water, soil, and air to purify natural areas;
14. *Recommends* the collaboration of Member States with NGOs to develop educational systems based on Indigenous practices of sustainable management of natural resources by:
  - a. Providing capacity building based on adaptation and exchange of traditional experience, knowledge, resource-management strategies, and indigenous farming practices such as sustainable harvests of local crops, agroforestry, crop rotation, water harvesting, intercropping, permaculture, and polycultures;
  - b. Allowing Indigenous groups to share their knowledge with students and agricultural producers through exchange programs;
15. *Advising* Member States to foster public-private cooperation that reduces pollution and climate degradation by offering tax credits for investment in green technology and innovation as well as allocating resources for research and development initiatives focused on advancing clean technology and sustainable solutions;
16. *Urges* Member States to integrate incentives to green emission towards climate such as:
  - a. Subsidies to small-scale projects and enterprises aiming at reducing harmful pollution impacting climate change and developing innovation on responsible waste management;
  - b. Government-issued green bonds to finance environmentally friendly projects such as renewable energy infrastructures, energy efficiency improvements, and sustainable transport;
  - c. Green bonds by Multilateral Development Banks to fund environmentally friendly programs;
17. *Encourages* the UNEP to work with NGOs to provide Member States with the funding to develop awareness campaigns that support the preservation of biodiversity by:
  - a. Challenging overconsumption and consumer habits in relation to biodiversity loss to promote sustainable consumer habits;
  - b. Raising awareness about the role that Indigenous communities play in preserving biodiversity;
18. *Recommends* the collaboration between UNEP's Regional Offices and Member States for the creation of a Regional Indigenous Biota Programme that utilizes the GBIF project in order to correct, evaluate, and digitize missing biodiversity data in each region with the assistance of Indigenous communities for more efficient transfer of information to the public while encouraging community inclusion and ownership;
19. *Endorses* a triangular collaboration between UNEP, Member States Regional Offices, and UN-Habitat in order to create new strategies and technologies to assess the current health of biodiversity hotspot areas that are occupied by Indigenous communities and to facilitate locating and restoring degraded land in biota areas;

20. *Advocates* for partnership between the UNEP FI and Member States to secure funding for conservation efforts to combat habitat destruction, making progress towards raising \$30 billion in international investment, progressing Target 19 of the GBF;
21. *Emphasizes* the importance of redirecting the global annual spending of USD 500 billion, as suggested by Target 18 of the Kunming-Montreal GBF, on subsidizing industries reliant on the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources towards conservation efforts, encouraging Member States to increase the financial efforts for climate-conscious actions in both domestic and international efforts in order to provide adequate resources for less developed countries.



**Code:** UNEA/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Remaining* mindful of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target 17.15 on respecting each Member State's national legislation,

*Noting* the United Nations Environment Program's (UNEP) definition of green economies as industries that practice sustainability and *understanding* "green transition" as progress toward eco-friendly economies,

*Acknowledging* the UN Women's Youth and Gender Equality Strategy, SDG 5.5, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) 23, notably on the importance of gender inclusivity in participating in leadership and decision-making,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of competition between sustainable products and unsustainable products, in line with GBF target 18 on incentivizing sustainable production in the global market due to the economic convenience of unsustainable practices,

*Recognizing* SDG target 12.6, which involves the encouragement of both large and transnational companies/industries to adopt sustainable methods and practices for incorporating sustainability data and information into their reports,

*Recalling* the GBF target 22 on the equitable representation and participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making,

*Further recalling* the GBF target 16 on reducing waste and overconsumption, and the SDG target 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns,

*Acknowledging* that the UNEP estimates that there are 1.4 million trillion plastic fibers in the ocean, which harm aquatic biomes and that 40% of microplastics are unable to be removed from water by treatment plants due to them being too small, and that treatment plants are under no legal obligation to remove them,

*Highlighting* GBF target 21 which emphasizes the need for accessible data on biodiversity conservation actions and the importance of consistency in guidelines across Member States,

*Conscious of* the dire need to develop and distribute technology in various forms, such as biotechnology, pertaining to biodiversity protection as outlined in GBF targets 17 and 20,

1. *Suggests* the GBF parties work towards the establishment of green transitions for green economies, as defined by the UNEP, in accordance with each Member States' key industrial and production sectors to prevent biodiversity loss and raise awareness about sustainable methods, which involves;
2. *Urges* the spread of education and training about sustainable practices throughout the entire production line, with the help of NGOs, specifically with ground-level missions sent to rural communities who often lack access to required information to move toward eco-friendly work;

3. *Encourages* Member States to reduce the harmful economic incentives, such as the lower costs of unsustainable production that naturally arise from unsustainable production by:
  - a. Reducing or eliminating tariffs on sustainably produced goods to increase the ability of renewable products to compete in international markets;
  - b. Promoting international dialogue with NGOs, such as the International Labour Organization, that operate sustainably through their working ethics and methods;
  - c. Utilizing funds collected from unsustainable product-based tariffs to uplift the production of sustainable goods by rendering more affordable the use of tools and methods needed in the green economic transition of an industry;
4. *Encourages* the development of awareness campaigns on biodiversity, sustainable practices, and responsible consumption, involving learnings from traditional or Indigenous methods of preserving biodiversity to state the baselines of sustainable practices and methods in private sectors, especially manufacturers;
5. *Invites* Member States to remove any form of microplastics from bodies of water to protect marine life, specifically using UNEP investment budget for filtration treatments and biotechnological methods to achieve the GBF targets 17 and 20 by:
  - a. Promoting the use of membrane filtration plants and their use of breaking down microplastics from entering rivers;
  - b. Developing water treatments in rivers with fashion plants to filter out water that has been affected by dyes and chemicals in water waste originating from plants in line with GBF target 20's goal of distribution of biodiversity technologies;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to allot equitable space and opportunities in their national economies to women, youth, and other vulnerable communities to spearhead the green transitions in their respective fields of work in accordance with the strategy of UN Women to achieve the GBF target 23;
7. *Supports* the creation of open channels of communication between the private and public sectors throughout the value chains, as defined by the UNDP in the context of the green transition of the textile industry in *Sustainability and Circularity in the Textile Value Chain – A Global Roadmap (2023)* in order to identify financial obstacles to achieve GBF goal D on international collaboration;
8. *Recommends* the creation of a new section in the *Good Practices of Human Rights and the Environment Report* which will regroup sustainable and green practices so that they can be followed by large, especially transnational corporations and industries, and then be integrated within Corporate Social Responsibility;
9. *Welcomes* the sharing of knowledge, tools, and strategies to ensure access to international distribution chains for shared materials and equalizing tools between Member States, for example, recycled machinery provided by industrialized parties of the GBF and shared digital platforms to collect and share data transparently on biodiversity protection methods or waste management practices, to fill the resource gap between Member States.



**Code:** UNEA/1/5

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2015) which aim to provide peace and prosperity to the world while protecting our biodiversity, particularly SDG 14 (life below water), which works to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development, SDG 15 (life on land), which aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, and SDG 13 (climate action) which urges to combat climate change and its impacts,*

*Reaffirming SDG 17 (partnership for the goals), in strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development,*

*Highlighting Member States' commitments to the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, ratified in 1995,*

*Convinced that financing of biodiversity initiatives represents the basis of making biodiversity initiatives happen and enables a wide range of opportunities to make progress in terms of biodiversity conservation in a wide array of branches,*

*Highlighting the importance of the already established *Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)* to help countries achieve the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)* goals and targets with a strategic focus on strengthening national-level biodiversity management, planning, policy, governance, and finance approaches, based on a flexibility system focused on regional biodiversity,*

*Bearing in mind that Member States already made significant contributions to the GBFF after achieving the finalization of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* in 2020,*

*Acknowledging that Member States, particularly developing countries, continue to face increased natural risks associated with climate change at a faster rate compared to others,*

*Recognizing the urgent need and ability of all regional and sub-regional political organizations to implement internal policies to face their issues on biodiversity protection,*

*Convinced by recent achievements that Non-Governmental-Organizations (NGOs) play a crucial role in achieving the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* goals and targets and can reduce the manpower required for the GBFF,*

*Reiterating its conviction in the *Responsibility to Protect (RtoP)*, affirmed by all Member States in 2005, and its three pillars: the responsibility of each state to protect its populations, the responsibility of the international community to assist Member States in protecting their populations, and the responsibility of the international community to protect when a State is manifestly failing to protect its population,*

*Acknowledges the international community's collective effort towards achieving SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals) with specific regard to Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) that help advance sustainable development projects and programs,*

*Calling back to* the establishment and continued meetings of the *Conference of the Parties (COP)* to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, which was adopted in 1992, which recognized the importance of working alongside indigenous people,

*Reiterating* indigenous people's right to be included in the education of the UN mechanisms in the Indigenous Fellowship Program, promoted by the *Office of the United Nations High Commissioners for Human Rights (OHCHR)*,

*Considering* the historic lack of Indigenous voices within the roles of participating countries in previous UNFCCC COP conferences concerning Targets 1, 3, and 22,

*Affirming* the rights of indigenous people through the UN's *Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People (2007)*, which emphasizes the importance of land and their contributions towards preserving biodiversity, which is in accordance with Targets 5 and 9,

*Observing* the rapid loss of marine biodiversity essential for economic markets and food web maintenance, specifically in conjunction with overfishing, pollution, and land mismanagement, in accordance with Targets 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, and 11,

*Recognizing* that tackling desertification, the restoration of degraded land, and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity protects and restores Indigenous climates, and positively contributes to the livelihoods of local communities,

*Acknowledging* that dry sub-humid, arid, and semi-arid regions collectively encompass a substantial portion of the Earth's landmass and are profoundly impacted by desertification and land degradation,

*Draws attention to* the importance of diverse land and marine ecosystems in the fight against desertification, land degradation, and drought,

*Noting with alarm* the rapid loss of species richness and variability resulting from non-native species invasion, land and water mismanagement, over-exploitation, and habitat destruction, in accordance with Targets 4, 5, and 6,

*Deeply conscious* of the destruction caused by natural disasters and the need for efficient, equitable adaptation and mitigation practices, per Target 8,

*Concerned* about the accelerated deforestation, destruction from natural disasters, and subsequent habitat loss contributing to the decline of biodiversity,

*Supporting* the comprehensive and holistic approaches to restoration and mitigation of climate change encompassed through the ecosystem-based approach to meet Targets 1, 2, and 11,

*Affirming* that establishing an open-source genetic database for all species is essential for comprehensive conservation efforts,

*Acknowledging* the genome sequencing efforts made by the global community,

*Noting with zest* that national parks and nature reserves directly help the preservation of biodiversity and receive more than 8 billion visitors every year according to the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP),

*Affirming* the Environmental Education & Training for Sustainable Development (EETSD) as per Target 21,

*Acknowledging* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Heritage List protects 1199 properties globally,

*Observing* that ecotourism is a responsible way of traveling to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education,

*Acknowledging* the need for sustainable urban development in accordance with Target 12,

*Recognizing* the environmental and social benefits of incorporating vegetation into urban infrastructure and the role of urban farming in fostering community engagement and self-reliance in accordance with Targets 10,12 and 14,

*Recognizing* the 'Land Back' movement to return lands to indigenous stewardship and promotes the restoration of the ecosystem through traditional knowledge and sustainable practices, in relation to Targets 1 and 3, through the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) program on the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII),

1. *Invites* Member States to participate in restructuring the GBFF to engage in sustainable development towards achieving Target 19 of the GBF;
2. *Strongly encourages* voluntary contributions to the GBFF in addition to what has already been donated by willing and able Member States and other institutions, and suggests a higher participation rate from developed countries in accordance with the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) and promotes the utilization of Private-Public Partnerships with institutions and NGOs, such as the World Bank, specifically expanding on their Geo-Enabling initiative for monitoring and supervision to the environmental sector, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), alongside advocating for increased corporate social responsibility;
3. *Encourages* the collaboration of UNEP funds such as the Climate Stability Fund (CSF), the Living in Harmony with Nature Fund (LHNF), and the Environment Fund (EF) to streamline biodiversity funding under the GBFF by shifting investments in biodiversity-related projects;
4. *Calls for* the UNEP's use of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) database to:
  - a. Identify key points in the world through comprehensive mapping that are at high risk and need urgent action, to reallocate funds GBFF toward eliminating these precise threats;
  - b. Proportionally allocate the funds on a more general basis, depending on nations' number of endemic species and capacity to tackle biodiversity preservation;
5. *Ensures* the flexibility of the GBFF by:
  - a. Adopting a case-by-case system, where monetary and other types of resources are distributed when and where needed, this being in constant review;

- b. Bringing attention to the findings of the IPBES database, which identify areas of biodiversity loss to further encourage willing international, regional, and local entities to reallocate funds towards such pressing threats;
    - c. Using the GBFF council to decide when these reallocations are needed and whether these are just and fair;
6. *Enables* international NGOs to request to participate in local biodiversity funding initiatives by:
  - a. Giving NGOs accreditation for their work, from the GBFF council corresponding to the NGO's previous actions in terms of the GBF goals and targets;
  - b. Using the GBFF council to supervise that the initiatives have fulfilled their purpose of biodiversity conservation after conducting the project and that allocated resources are legitimately spent;
7. *Calls for* Member States to consider non-monetary contributions in addition to their monetary contributions, such as sharing their expertise in the domains of biodiversity, as well as administrative and physical labor force and technological resources to the effort;
8. *Suggests* the creation of yearly recapitulative conferences with all interested Member States that are charged with setting the agenda on the future improvements to the GBFF and global solutions for limiting biodiversity loss;
9. *Encourages* collaboration with Indigenous communities through timely biodiversity-related data sharing in an inclusive way through the extension of the Indigenous Fellowship Programme organized by the OHCHR, through collaboration involving Indigenous communities and policymakers, focused on data exchange and traditional knowledge sharing for a sustainable ecosystem by implementing vocational training centers, governments may encourage university students studying agriculture to apply Indigenous farming techniques through regular workshops;
10. *Requests* increasing membership of indigenous people within *Conference of the Parties 26* (COP26) and all future COPs and inviting indigenous peoples' perspectives, knowledge, and rights into COP processes, policies, and actions to give value to their traditional knowledge and nature-based solutions;
11. *Further requests* the extension of the existing partnership between UNEP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and Indigenous communities to implement Indigenous agricultural practices for conservation in UN environmental sustainability practices;
12. *Calls for* a triangular partnership between UNEP, UNESCO, and indigenous people so the international community can ensure more effective and just responses to climate change that benefit all communities, including indigenous peoples;
13. *Recommends* the expansion of land and marine protected areas and resources needed to meet targets 1, 2, 3, and 10 through support from the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS), which was adopted in 1982, through:



- a. Accelerated researching and monitoring of existing biodiversity conditions as well as providing adequate protection and legal enforcement of national conservation laws concerning protected areas;
  - b. Giving special consideration to marine dumping of hazardous waste in line with the UNEP Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm conventions;
  - c. Inviting consideration of the emerging plastic and microplastic pollution problem coordinated through UNEP;
14. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the UNEP regarding the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* (UNCCD), adopted in 1994, aimed at halting desertification and promoting climate resilient systems through:
  - a. Supporting initiatives in developing breathable sand that effectively retains water, thereby reducing the reliance on irrigation;
  - b. Addressing key desert regions including desert oases, dry riverbeds, and vegetated areas;
  - c. Developing renewable energy initiatives in desertic areas such as wind and solar;
15. *Encourages* all Member States, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to collaborate on improving a better-kept record of biodiversity loss by improving the IPBES through frequent data updates on biodiversity, increasing accessibility to developing countries, consolidating regulations, the creation of region-specific handbooks, and customizing scientific knowledge on biodiversity for policymakers, researchers, educators, and the public, including the initiatives such as the Earth BioGenome Project that:
  - a. Sequence, collect, and/or store non-human eukaryotic genomes;
  - b. Provide open access to genetic databases on non-human species;
  - c. Further research and develop techniques to efficiently and cost-effectively sequence and catalog eukaryotic genome data;
16. *Suggests* a triangular cooperation between UNEP, Regional commissions, and the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) to implement a habitat mapping project using new strategies and technologies to assess the current health status of biodiversity hotspots in the database to facilitate the location and restoration of damaged areas in areas such as Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) regions and encourage safe urbanization;
17. *Pushes* for increased prioritization of geographical country-based rehabilitation projects by supporting the UNEP's Generation Restoration *project*, including the replanting of native species, protecting endemic species, and removal of invasive species coordinated through outside organizations like the *Global Invasive Species Programme* to ensure regional and national needs are met;

18. *Calls for* the increase of biodiversity monitoring, research on targeted holistic solutions, management, and expansion of protected areas for terrestrial and marine environments to prevent the over-exploitation of resources through the UN Biodiversity Lab;
19. *Stresses* its support for increased community engagement and empowerment, education, and advocacy, and increasing civic engagement to prevent further biodiversity loss through the EETSD;
20. *Emphasizes* initiatives aimed at reforestation and adopting an ecosystem-based approach through UNFF, utilizing civil society organizations for local community development, civic engagement, monitoring habitat rehabilitation, and collaboration with regulatory institutions;
21. *Recommends* regulations for stakeholders, accountability, and management in the agricultural sector, taking into account the *New York Declaration on Forests* (NYDF), which brings together governments, companies, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and nongovernmental organizations committed to forest in order to tackle the climate and biodiversity crisis through:
  - a. The improvement of the sector with the promotion of regenerative agriculture, by restoring degraded soils, education, and agroforestry in collaboration with the FAO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
  - b. New commitments from forest country governments to reduce deforestation or restore degraded land through bilateral and multilateral programs;
22. *Urges* Member States to work in partnership with the FAO and the *United Nations Industrial Development Organization* (UNIDO) to:
  - a. Implement investment strategies and policies that require the integration of plant-based features into new infrastructure designs, including the creation of vertical gardens and the installation of green roofs, particularly in urban settings where space is at a premium, to facilitate rooftop farming;
  - b. Implement actions to strengthen food security, reduce the impact of urban heat islands, and include green areas into city design efforts, therefore increasing biodiversity and improving air quality;
23. *Encourages* partnerships between the FAO, the *International Fund for Agricultural Development* (IFAD), local governments, the private sector, and community organizations to establish and fund urban farms for the provision of resources and training to urban residents to develop their own agricultural initiatives;
24. *Suggests* that the UNEA serves as a link to facilitate a partnership between UNESCO and the IPBES to protect locations identified as highly threatened, adding them to the UNESCO list of World Heritage in Danger, also providing a guide to integrate national policies that follow UNESCO suggestions to preserve mega biodiverse environmental sites;

25. *Encourages* national policies to be created in conjunction with species registration on a national level supported by collaborations with the locals taking as model the *Global Species Action Plan* (GSAP);
26. *Calling upon* multilateral cooperation, inclusion, and collaboration between the Member States, especially if they share borders and national parks, by:
  - a. Strengthening the communication between land and marine controlling institutions that influence the effectiveness of the implementation of the GBF;
  - b. Sharing IPBES insights if they, directly or indirectly, affect biodiversity conservation of the natural habitat in another country;
27. *Recommends* the implementation of accountability measures by Member States on their own branches of government following a sector-based responsibility framework by:
  - a. Evaluating the unintentional impact on individual species and food chains that each branch of government has on the environment;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to implement policies in different branches of their government to minimize their impact on the environment through their regular operations by being conscious of their presence in Indigenous and biodiverse land;
28. *Strongly encourages* the voluntary creation of new national parks in biodiversity-rich spaces with respect to indigenous people, in order to achieve targets 2 and 3 by allocating part of the newly designed GBFF to countries whose protected land and sea area is below 30% to allow nations to develop viable and sustainable installations in the newly created areas to encourage ecotourism through an increased number of tourism sites via the creation of natural vistas, parks, and natural accessibility, ensuring their well-keeping and to employ and form well-trained officials;
29. *Urges* the UNEP to encourage more educational eco-tourism in national parks without exceeding daily caps, by promoting these spaces on social and traditional media, on a national level supported by collaborations with the locals.



**Code:** UNEA/1/6

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Noting* the commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter, including the promotion of peace, justice, and the well-being of present and future generations,

*Recognizing* with appreciation the adoption of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* (GBF) as a critical step forward in safeguarding the world's biodiversity and the need to prioritize the goals of existing international frameworks over creating new international frameworks,

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/1 containing significant goals such as Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (Quality Education), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals),

*Emphasizing* United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) resolution 5/5 which calls for nature-based solutions to protect global ecosystems and sustainable practices in cognizance of Target 8 of the GBF, emphasizing the minimization of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience,

*Reaffirming* UNEA Resolution 5/6 which encourages Member States to coordinate the conservation and restoration of biodiversity into sectoral policies and programs to enhance ecosystem resilience, reverse biodiversity loss, monitor invasive alien species, and promote food safety,

*Acknowledging* the meaningful work of all generational existing groups and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as the Global Youth Environment Assembly (YEA) of 2024 in alignment with the Children and Youth Major Group (CYMG) to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

*Acknowledging* the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities,

*Noting* the *Akwé: Kon Guidelines* which propose the best practices for the construction of infrastructure projects on indigenous land,

*Reaffirming* the existing *Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Framework Fund* (GBFF) and the commitments made by all Member States towards financing for biodiversity conservation, especially developed Member States,

*Recalling* that in the last 50 years wildlife populations have declined by 69% as well as that millions of species have been threatened with extinction since 2019 with no change foreseen in the near future,

*Acknowledging* the *Polluter Pays* principle and the importance of repairing the damage caused by unsustainable resource exploitation, following targets 7 and 11 of the GBF,

*Recognizing* that previously implemented biological conservation efforts have been at odds with the economic feasibility of essential agricultural practices and that contemporary sustainable agricultural practices, such as those outlined in the *United Nations Collaborative Initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation* (UN-REDD) promote economic prosperity and environmental protection,

*Noting* the financing gap for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to successfully implement the GBF and keeping in mind the disproportionate effects of climate change on many economically and ecologically vulnerable Member States, specifically in the global south,

*Emphasizing* the need for eco-tourism as a source of income and the benefit of eco-tourism in boosting the economy of Member States while promoting environmental consciousness and knowledge of the natural world,

*Highlighting* that previous “one-size-fits-all” solutions have only hindered LDCs’ possibilities for development and widened inequality gaps worldwide,

*Acknowledging* the CBD and the *Nagoya Protocol's Access to Benefit Sharing (ABS)* system as a pillar for indigenous resource and recognition spreading,

*Recognizing* the current bypass to the CBD's Access to Benefit Sharing System regarding Digital Coding Information (DSI) of genetic resources tied to traditional knowledge,

*Bearing in mind* that third-party groups often inequitably disregard the previous and informed consent and representation of indigenous groups although they reap the benefits of products produced using Indigenous knowledge accessed through public and free databases that contain DSI of Genetic Resources,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the creation of green job opportunities in Member States which encourage the amplification of sustainable practices on-site and follow the goals of the GBF,

*Underlining* the vital role of sustainable urban programs considering the importance of the use of reusable materials, clean energy, and encouragement of green practices on a global scale to ensure the vision of the GBF for 2050,

*Acknowledging* the role of the Greener Cities Partnership in reporting urban environmental SDG indicators at a regional level and connecting industries with relevant stakeholders to address capacity-building constraints in the GBF implementation,

*Applauding* the work on “Greenovation”, a merging of “green” and “innovation” for crafting and applying fresh, eco-friendly technology, methods, or products,

*Recognizing* the importance of pursuing an innovative strategic plan to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and to halt the loss of biodiversity, and promote new information and specific legislation,

*Applauding also* the success of UNEP’s Clean Seas Campaign, which aims to highlight the issue of marine microplastics and reduce ocean plastic pollution, and vital data collected on underwater sand extraction by Marine Sand Watch as part of the Global Resource Information Database Geneva since September 2023,

*Acknowledging* the significant role of collaborative science-based management plans in promoting the long-term sustainability of marine resources and the pursuit of effective management of terrestrial bodies of water,

*Noting* with concern the degradation of saltwater coral reef ecosystems and the cascading effects that negatively impact adjacent ecosystems and communities,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need to combat destructive fishing practices and restore fish stocks to sustainable levels and preserve the health and vitality of marine ecosystems for present and future

generations in line with Target 5 and Target 10 of the GBF with emphasis on the critical importance of effectively regulating harvesting, ending overfishing, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing,

*Recognizing* the deep concern for biodiversity loss and its preservation, the reliance and survival of the First Nations regarding its natural heritage, as well as the invaluable contribution of the unique perspective of indigenous communities on biodiversity knowledge and traditional practices concerning sustainable environment management,

*Recalling* the substantial loss of biodiversity resulting in human-induced land degradation from unsustainable land use patterns in LDCs,

*Recognizing* the *United Nations Decade on Restoration 2021-2030* proposing initiatives for the active implementation of conservation programs fulfilling the main goal of the GBF for restoration of biodiverse areas,

*Reiterating* that the historical context of each country leads to regional differences in the destruction of environmental biodiversity and that effective solutions are often specific to the needs of each Member State and their region,

*Emphasizing* the importance of education and awareness on understanding climate change adaptation and impact reduction, and the need for citizens of Member States to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development lifestyles,

*Highlighting* the close connection between biodiversity loss, rapid deforestation for agricultural growth, and the increased difficulty for local communities in preventing and adapting to catastrophic events caused by climate change,

*Recognizing* the substance of Target 16 within the GBF by honoring the capabilities of the existing mechanism for a seamless transfer of information and committing to increase affordable access to the internet to potential beneficial Member States,

*Underscoring* the importance of combating pollution and waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse,

1. *Encourages* Member States to establish partnerships through multi-level governance with education-based organizations with the aim of increasing access and use of scientific data in political decisions, supported by financial aid from the UNEP;
2. *Supports* the distribution of micro-loans to aid sustainable industries via small businesses in their earliest stages with a neutral fund managed by the UNEP;
3. *Suggests* that the UNEP compile a database of organizations committed to preserving biodiversity and sustainable businesses located in Member States to encourage economic growth and sustainable industry as submitted by Member States;
4. *Promotes* increasing transparent and traceable information about the sustainability of products and business, for the empowerment of consumers to make more informed decisions about what they buy and prioritize brands that focus on sustainable agriculture via international agreements regarding regulations of labeling exported goods in discussions facilitated by the UNEP to disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks, in accordance with GBF target 15;
5. *Requests* that Member States reaffirm commitments made in previous decades such as those emerging from COP-15 and the GBFF to meet the GBF goal of mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030;

6. *Recommends* the use of UN-REDD to access additional funds by using synergies of biological conservation to sequester carbon and thereby reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, needed to compensate countries burdened by financial gaps for biological conservation dependent on the share of agriculture-dependant Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to overall GDPs;
7. *Encourages* the allocation of UNEP funding to provide subsidies for Member States mandating changes to long-haul shipping methods in an environmentally friendly way;
8. *Recommends* that the Convention of the Parties (COP) to the CBD considers implementing fees on public and free DSI databases to allocate funding from sources who benefit from this knowledge for capital gain to a fund and redistributed to Indigenous Communities to affirm indigenous sovereignty and ensure third party sources obtain prior and informed consent from indigenous populations;
9. *Suggests* expanding funding for terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, setting capacity building as a priority, to include resource mobilization towards transportation, technology transfer for better;
10. *Calls upon* Member States to boost national economies and promote sustainability by facilitating the creation of sustainable employment opportunities in the sectors of agricultural farming, urban planning, and marine conservation in accordance with Goal B of the 2050 GBF targets;
11. *Recommends* that Member States focus efforts on sustainable urbanization by:
  - a. Restoring degraded areas through planting native vegetation, implementing sustainable land management practices, establishing protected areas, and adopting agroforestry systems that will restore soil health and productivity;
  - b. Supporting urban diversity initiatives that establish public or private green spaces for communities, and water run-off management strategies, which can be supported by IGO partners, educational institutions, private industries, non-profit organizations, and Indigenous populations;
12. *Further recommends* the creation of a national strategy plans that allows Member States to prioritize conservation and sustainability within socio-economic development;
13. *Suggests* the expansion of the Greener Cities Partnership Program to incorporate data from Member States' National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and match relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in order to bridge the gap between global conservation efforts and local development needs by consolidating the CBD's NBSAPs database with the United Nations Department of Global Communication's directory of NGOs and reallocating current global biodiversity funds to fund these partnerships;
14. *Emphasizes* balancing economic growth and sustainability through greenovation initiatives focused on the sustainable management of agricultural and forest landscapes, and coastal ecosystems, promoting practices that contribute to biodiversity conservation while supporting local livelihoods;
15. *Recommends* using an exchange of best practices outcome database on honorable industry codes to increase enforcement of sustainability policies and regulations and to follow GBF guidelines, such as innovative approaches to city planning, infrastructure development, resource management, and environmental conservation, through platforms like knowledge-sharing forums, workshops, and collaborative projects to optimize the implementation of effective measures, avoid duplication, and enable faster adaptation to local circumstances;

16. *Encourages* UNEP to work with national governing bodies to develop comprehensive clean irrigation plans such as Malta's River Basin Management Plan with the support from NGOs and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) to reinforce reforestation programs such as Reforestation World;
17. *Recommends* increasing accessibility to public information and biodiversity education to the private citizens of each Member State, non-governmental organizations, and sustainability programs through further allocating scientific publications to offline and online libraries for easier access, integrating environmental education curriculum in Member States' respective schools and educational programs;
18. *Encourages* each Member State to review UNEA's session reports in establishing knowledge exchange mechanisms to further promote research and development in biodiversity conservation by referencing UNEA-6 resolutions and national reports of Member States ratified to CBD that highlight the integration of biotechnology in maintaining natural ecosystems;
19. *Reminding* Member States about the provision of data sharing towards biosafety actions and modern biotechnology applications concerning prevention, protection, and general education on comprehensive and threatened species while specifying modifications, and organic options for the use of pesticides, to both field experts and citizens;
20. *Proposes* Member States to invite IGOs, including UNEP, International Organization on Migration, Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and United Nations University, to strengthen their cooperation through projects for conflict and forced displacement prevention and disaster management related to loss of biodiversity;
21. *Supports* regional sharing of expertise and resources regarding marine conservation research, supported by strong partnerships between states and higher education institutions and other collaborative education networks facilitating the creation of regional networks, including workshops and conferences conducted by UNEP;
22. *Calls upon* UNEP to create a collaborative database for marine environment monitoring and conservation efforts taking into account the data by the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC);
23. *Encourages* Member States to implement quotas to effectively regulate exploitive harvesting, limit illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and combat destructive fishing practices by using a fishing quota auction scheme, reducing harvesting quotas during mating season based on science-based management plans;
24. *Advises* Member States to expand upon existing laws and regulations on marine resources and Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) management and incorporate the protection of critical land adjacent to MPAs and incorporate buffer zones for MPA management especially for inhabited and heavily used sites in order to secure the effectiveness of MPAs in order to reach Target 2 of the GBF;
25. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize and respect the traditional knowledge, practices, and innovations of indigenous people in biodiversity conservation efforts, including habitat preservation, species management, and sustainable resources via:



- a. Engaging with indigenous communities and organizations in collaborative decision-making processes related to biodiversity conservation, ensuring their full and effective participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring activities;
  - b. Incorporating and maintaining the partnerships and knowledge and practices sharing with indigenous communities, Member States, and NGOs regarding local biodiversity conservation strategies, policies, and action plans, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and promoting sustainable resource management and capacity-building;
  - c. Establishing an application process to waive indigenous community database access fees for non-commercial organizations;
26. *Encourages* Member States to make biodiversity conservation commitments by facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues based on specific assessments which encourage voluntary commitments towards biodiversity conservation in industries such as sugar cane, heavy sand, and natural gas;
27. *Recommends* the conservation of wildlife and forests through the preservation of ecosystems by the creation of controlled migration green corridors for migratory species in collaboration with the Conservation of Migratory Species and UNEP;
28. *Encourages* the leveraging of regional groups aided by the UNEP for the purpose of expanding and protecting marine reserves;
29. *Advocates* the implementation of sustainable agriculture technologies to repair damaged and at-risk habitats affected by the adverse impacts of climate change through the involvement and empowerment of vulnerable groups in adaptation and mitigation programs;
30. *Encourages* all Member States, members of specialized agencies relevant international organizations, and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to of a global standard for the extraction of sand on the ocean floor as well as initiate discussions for a broader Global Sand Observatory taking into account the valuable data gathered by Marine Sand Watch as part of the Global Resource Information Database Geneva on sand concessions, capital and maintenance dredging sites, sand trading hubs, vessel counts, and operators at sea;
31. *Recommends* to further enhance quality status assessment of endangered species and their conservation potential by integrating the environmental assessment of development projects, including tourism-related ones and their impacts on both land and in the sea;
32. *Requests* that Member States facilitate knowledge exchange with local communities, in collaboration with experts of UNEP or other locally active development programs, to ensure technical expertise to implement the GBF, and coordinate support for administering framework guidelines by fostering international cooperation seeking the prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities.



**Code:** UNEA/1/7

**Committee:** United Nations Environment Assembly

**Topic:** Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework

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*The United Nations Environment Assembly,*

*Referring to the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the pivotal role its targets and initiatives play in guiding the efforts of the global community towards a harmonious relationship with the natural world,*

*Acknowledging the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) at the seventh GEF Assembly in 2023,*

*Noting with interest the progress made in promoting sustainable policy solutions to reduce air pollution and improve waste management, and in implementing cooperation including technical and scientific cooperation, according to Goal D of the Biodiversity Framework, while focusing also on improving access to information,*

*Considering that various territories of Member States are forested, of which 86% of the world's terrestrial species are contained, and that reforestation and conservation efforts are curtailed do not account for transnational boundaries,*

*Reiterating the right to access the environmental information enshrined in the Escazú Agreement, the regional agreement on access to information, public participation, and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Recalling Member States' efforts to implement Target 15 of the GBF through their partnership with the Ethical Fashion Initiative of the International Trade Center, which establishes workshops that integrate sustainability as an inherent aspect of private businesses,*

*Recognizing Member States pivoting investments away from environmentally damaging industries and shifting investments towards industries actively promoting and establishing carbon-neutral policies,*

*Emphasizing the paramount role that international communication and cooperation play in ensuring the actualization of both SDG 17 and major framework targets,*

*Fully aware of the General Assembly resolution 78/155, titled "Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Contribution to Sustainable Development" that aims to conserve biological diversity and sustainability,*

*Noting the General Assembly resolution 74/269 and its decision to formulate effective participation of all Member States and existing organizations as well as specialized agencies during the Convention on Biological Diversity,*

*Recognizing resolution 2017/4 adopted by the Economic and Social Council regarding the Forum on Forests that manages, conserves, and promotes sustainable development in all forest forms to better biodiversity,*

*Noting* the General Assembly resolution 76/296 in which the rapidly proceeding climate change and ocean deterioration in aspects of sea level rise, coastal erosion, and pollution was discussed, in addition to the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) composed in 2020 and supported by the UNEP on the digital visualization of ocean data,

*Bearing in mind* the resolution 52/23 adopted by the Human Rights Council entitled “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment” that believes that a sustainable and clean environment is a human right as the risk to the ecosystemic health is an international threat to human life,

*Recognizing* the importance of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Accelerated Partnership, aimed at supporting Member States in the composition of their NBSAPs,

*Acknowledging* the critical role that education, equitable database access and utilization, and expert solicitation can play in implementing the GBF, which is pertinent to Targets 10 and 21,

*Appreciating* the emphasis of the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), on integrating indigenous peoples and traditional communities, to reshape global efforts to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss,

*Recognizing* Targets 13 and 22 of the GBF, which highlight the necessity to take effective measures to protect biodiversity, utilizing knowledge from traditional methods used by indigenous peoples, and encourage collaboration in decision-making and sharing information related to biodiversity with indigenous peoples and local communities,

*Recognizing* the *United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples*, to address the over 80% of Earth's biodiversity located within Indigenous Communities further stated by the World Bank in 2023, to call upon indigenous peoples' inclusion within Member-States,

*Recognizing* the special relationship between indigenous communities and their lands by including Indigenous voices and communities in decision-making,

*Recognizing* the Japanese practice of *Satoyama*, which combines traditional knowledge with scientific advancements to support the biological diversity of woodlands and mountains crucial to their livelihoods,

*Emphasizing* the need for reforestation of destroyed areas and the implementation of protected areas such as wildlife corridors, to protect biodiversity and to ensure dignity for indigenous communities,

*Alarmed* by the loss in biodiversity has caused significant loss in ecological imbalances including habitat destruction, invoking imbalances involving protected areas has caused imbalances among the indigenous peoples and local communities,

*Bearing in mind* the felt experiences of disproportionate communities, which include those negatively impacted by biodiversity loss,

*Recognizing* the goal of collaboration and participation of minority groups within the global sphere, as highlighted in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 4 and 5,

*Alarmed and concerned* about the rising amount of biodiversity loss that directly impacts the ecosystems, putting at risk our forests, oceans, and fisheries working toward reforestation efforts and addressing the role of unsustainable off-shore fishing impacting Small Island Developing State (SIDS) economies, as encouraged in SDG 14,

*Noting with regret* that the loss of biodiversity disproportionately impacts developing countries, putting human well-being and economic activity at risk for millions of people, and should be tackled with a sustainable approach as highlighted in SDG 3 and 8,

*Recognizing the importance of* regional climate-smart agricultural practices, such as sustainable intensification, biodynamic farming, and other agroecological approaches, preserving and fostering environments naturally supporting biodiversity,

*Acknowledging* that 1.3 billion tons of food is wasted per year as stated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and that the agricultural industry harms biodiversity via overproduction,

*In affirmation of* SDG 10, and recognizing GBF Target 16, which addresses the necessity of equitable reduction of the global footprint of consumption, and how countries of the Global South and indigenous and local communities are disproportionately exploited by current commercial production,

*Appreciating* the Green Economic Model set forth by the UNEP, which encourages Member States to promote policies that prioritize sustainability within the context of advancing SDGs 12 and 13,

*Keeping in mind* the UNEP Integrated Green Economy Modelling Framework, which encourages Member States to assess regionally specific needs to best serve each nation, and consider cross-sectoral intersectionality,

*Highlighting* Target 15 of the GBF, which encourages practices of corporate information sharing and universal Environmental Social Governance (ESG) accounting standards, which improves investor transparency and accountability,

*Alarmed by* the fact that according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, biodiversity is an indispensable and irreplaceable resource for Earth and the livelihood of all people,

*Recognizing* the importance of knowledge-sharing platforms and awareness campaigns, especially focusing on sharing knowledge with other Member States and the society about the significance of encouraging sustainable behaviors,

*Taking into account* that according to the GBF, over 4.3 billion people rely on biodiversity for their livelihoods and that currently over 40% of the world's land is degrading causing the increasing loss of agricultural lands, plants, and animal species,

1. *Advises* Member States to take into consideration the necessity to involve youth in the process of protection of biodiversity under target 21 of the GBF by:
  - a. Establishing guidelines regarding environmental programs to raise awareness among students about environmental issues through the UNEP to implement these programs in schools as a part of the curriculum;
  - b. Introducing young students to the importance of the process of recycling and reusing materials both from a theoretical and practical level and encouraging participation in volunteer programs regarding the same issues;

- c. Encouraging the implementation of Circular economy policies and practices by schools and institutions at the regional level encouraging students to engage in waste management and recycling actions;
2. *Encourages* Member States to review existing programs such as Dominica's Youth Development Division to establish an equal exchange of real-life skills among young people with a special focus on indigenous peoples to eradicate harmful agricultural practices and poverty following closely SDG 4 and 13;
3. *Encourages* Member States to seek collaborations between local NGOs and public schools to develop and execute environmental educational programs for students; Following GBF Targets 11 and 15, Member States are encouraged to use UNEA as a platform for further collaboration on and implementation of such initiatives;
4. *Strongly emphasizes* the need to heighten the involvement of the general public by doing as follows:
  - a. Open the drafting process of climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, through the UNEA Science Policy Interface, to civil society and NGOs to enable active participation in improving national and international policy implementation, which will facilitate collaboration with environmental organizations to integrate their insights into the legislative agenda;
  - b. Heighten public awareness of the biodiversity crisis via media campaigns led by national environmental institutions and coordinated by UNEP;
5. *Welcomes* the expansion of the UNEP *Digital4Sustainability Learning Path* by:
  - a. Adding a fifth module thematizing prevention measurements of biodiversity loss and the nexus of food production until 2025;
  - b. Including two further modules focusing on green economy and blue economy until 2030;
  - c. Encouraging collaboration with the open-ended working group (OEWG) based on the decision 15/4 adopted by the conference of the parties to the convention on biological diversity, which observes relevant sustainability topics to be included in the future, that also address further goals of the GBF;
6. *Further requests* that Member States recognize education's role and impact on different fields of work as well as the environment by:
  - a. Encouraging programs and curriculums at the university level focusing on levels in industries that often contribute to a large portion of pollution; emphasizing water and greenhouse gasses pollution to promote sustainable practice in manufacturing in regards to the GFB 16;
  - b. Supporting eco-friendly practices in industries such as engineering, fashion institutions courses, promoting the reduce, reuse, and recycle aspects of their respective fields in:
    - i. Fashion institutions' curriculums are to encourage to teach students how to use more sustainable materials such as cotton, recycling clothing scrap and unused material, repurposing old clothing;

- ii. Engineering institutions are to encourage students to contribute to other forms of sustainable energy building on Target 20, through learning and building sustainable forms of transportation; the innovation of wind power, and hydroelectric power;
- 7. *Proposes* the establishment of a comprehensive Global Biodiversity Data Observatory (GBDO) to bolster biodiversity monitoring, investigate sustainable agricultural practices, and improve data-driven conservation initiatives on a global scale, leveraging assessments conducted by organizations such as Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) to enhance effectiveness and collaboration, in which:
  - a. The GBDO would designate the inclusion of this database in NBSAP Accelerated Partnership, which is accessible to all Member States via membership of the UNEA and included in the Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP) agenda of the IPBES;
  - b. A special branch of the GBDO, dedicated to supporting sustainable agricultural practices, including geographic, topographic, meteorological, and climate data, in congruence to Target 10 of the GBF;
- 8. *Encourages* Member States to allocate resources towards the composition of their NBSAPs, considering that the adoption of the GBF and setting national targets as the first step for its implementation, which includes:
  - a. Using their tailored Matchmaking Service, an interactive digital collaboration among countries, scientific experts, institutional and non-state members in the fields of technical and institutional support, access to and alignment of biodiversity finance flows, knowledge-sharing practices, and complementation of efforts within ongoing biodiversity initiatives;
  - b. A possible further extension of the country-led dynamic Steering Committee to a more proportional representation of Member States in each UNEP region as well as a frequent rotation within the Committee on a two-year basis, to give more Member States the chance to voice their interests in the design and possible improvement of the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership;
- 9. *Recommends* Member States with diverse species in oceanic realms to establish maritime and grant programs:
  - a. Supported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and funded by the Environment Fund to restore, maintain, and enhance nature's contribution to people (Target 11 of the GBF);
  - b. Aimed at mobilizing scholars to spearhead the development and application of bio-rock technologies, of which the process includes utilizing conductive structures to facilitate coral growth;
  - c. Through the support of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) through the collection of data at daily intervals;
- 10. *Further recommends* strengthened communication between the Member States underscoring the relevance of Target 14, and the need for increased communication regarding progress,

experiences, successes, and failures implementing the framework through efficient transparency in sharing the information about their current progress in terms of combating biodiversity loss by:

- a. Defining clear standards for additional collaborative efforts supporting the reduction and containing process of biodiversity depletion by:
    - i. Holding International forums on the requirements and expectations of the initiative;
    - ii. Strengthening the implementation by defining and identifying tangible goals apart from intangible;
  - b. Creating seminars operating at future Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum (GMGSF) about updating the international community on progress towards GBF targets operating out of the UNEA Green Tent;
  - c. Utilizing GMGSF GBF seminars to amplify the voices of least developed countries (LDCs) and regions housing particularly vulnerable environments to ensure diverse responses are created to combat diverse issues;
  - d. Widening GMGSF dialogues on GBF updates beyond the GMGSF Facilitating Committee to include pivotal members of the international community including major NGOs and indigenous leaders to ensure proper communication regarding regional and industrial progress or inhibitors towards implementing the GBF;
11. *Supports* renowned methods in reiterating the GBF to combat biodiversity deprivation with the support of UNEP for social, economic, and environmental benefits, making the goal of the framework easily accessible for various target groups by:
- a. Including international population regardless of age through seminars and online classes about the effects and the role of biodiversity in our ecosystem;
  - b. Recognizing the role of women in reaching biodiversity goals;
12. *Further invites* the use of spatial data as UNEA brings together the Member States to combat the outcome of forest depletion due to soil erosion and wildfires with the main goal of restoration by:
- a. Monitoring and tracking changes within the ecosystems by facilitating satellite data for an efficient scale of measurements gathered through drone technology;
  - b. Expanding the accessibility of such programs to the Member States through the management and the utilization of the UNEP earmarked funds widening the trees planting process on an international scale;
  - c. Widen the tree planting process on an international scale through the mechanized Flash Forest planting process allowing for a time-friendly and efficient outspread technique in recovering compromised lands as a means of reforestation;
  - d. Increase the knowledge on the already existing training and awareness programs mandated and developed by NASA and UNEP supported by conventions such as CBD and UNFCCC;

13. *Reminds* the Member States of the need for collaboration and strengthened use of digital platforms used to monitor actions toward long-term elimination of marine litter and plastic pollution through:
  - a. Assembling online applications and/or websites that will allow Member States to update and store their most up-to-date data monthly, which in the long run will create a platform where communication is more efficient and accessible;
  - b. Commencing the creation of digital international aquaculture through laboratories for information sharing commissioned and sustained by qualified scientists dedicated to monitoring marine life;
  - c. Keeping an accessible record of the current levels of the water body pollution levels of the oceanic bodies;
  - d. Sustaining the already existent hubs for an easier digital interpretation of current events relating to marine pollution on the grounds of eutrophication causing algae to bloom and microplastics contributing to the loss of underwater ecosystems;
14. *Welcomes* collaboration in protecting fragile ecosystems through the integration of Artificial Intelligence technology for precise and accurate monitoring regulation of dense data through:
  - a. Preserving online databases such as the United Nations Biodiversity Lab for further development of future scientific research such as stem cell succession;
  - b. Transmission of knowledge about the existence of the platform through a wider net communication among the Member States;
  - c. Storing and managing DNA sequencing database programs for tackling the endangered species depletion in terms of:
    - i. Rectifying manual incorrections when it comes to the elimination of duplicate and non-reliable records;
    - ii. Advancing acceleration of pattern recognition and data anomaly recollection;
15. *Suggests* the promotion of renewable resources as primary sources of energy for human activities by encouraging Member States to implement renewable energy infrastructure such as solar panels, wind turbines, and hydropower plants, while taking into consideration their impact on surrounding aerial, terrestrial, and marine wildlife according to the 30x30 target;
16. *Advocates* for a bottom-up implementation of the GBF through first identifying Indigenous and vulnerable communities struggling with biodiversity loss, which:
  - a. Implements the GBF in a sector-based approach within both governments and Indigenous societies, starting from specific locations and execution strategies and moving to larger regions of similar climates;
  - b. Utilizes web-based tools and monitoring systems to help accelerate the identification of such vulnerable regions;



17. *Recommends* Member States to share the outlined benefits in the *Nagoya Protocol* of the Convention on Biological Diversity with Indigenous Communities to support their efforts in protecting biodiversity by:
  - a. Asking Member States to share monetary benefits such as research results and ongoing technological innovations with Indigenous Communities;
  - b. Continuing the transmission of non-monetary benefits like ideas, strategies, and fruitful conversations between Member States and Indigenous Communities;
18. *Invites* Member States to contribute or increase contributions to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) and encourages the GEF to adjust the share allocated to Indigenous Communities from 20% to 30%;
19. *Encourages* Member States to implement the utilization of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) suggested within Section C as well as Target 13 of the Decisions Adopted by the COP15 to:
  - a. Highlight the importance of the inclusion of indigenous peoples as environmental stewards and advocates for the safeguarding of traditional land;
  - b. Encourage cooperation between Member States and Indigenous leaders to create holistic solutions to benefit all peoples;
20. *Encourages* the creation of specialized policies in Member States addressing the protection of ecosystems and biological diversity on indigenous lands that:
  - a. Establish legislative power to indigenous peoples regarding the maintenance and protection of lands;
  - b. Address the spread of collaborative information across Member States regarding the preservation of Indigenous land;
21. *Suggests* Member States to allow NGOs to expand reforestation and forest protection across national borders:
  - a. Preserving habitats and species, thereby securing local communities' well-being and nutritional needs, ensuring species protection to maintain the food chain, and promoting replanting and animal reproduction through UNEA financial mechanisms like the Environment Fund (EF) as well as NGOs such as the WWF (World Wildlife Fund for Nature); The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and Conservation International (CI);
  - b. Recommending specifically to establish contact between NGOs and Member States that host transnational forests such as but not limited to the Amazon and Congo Basin forests, to increase the efficacy of ongoing reforestation operations;
22. *Encourages* Member States to adopt more sustainable practices in construction, such as Satoyama practices, to enhance environmental sustainability and harmony with nature to support Target 12, by:

- a. Encouraging Member States to prioritize the integration of existing buildings into natural landscapes, fostering a seamless coexistence between urban developments and surrounding environments;
  - b. Advocating for the incorporation of Satoyama principles in the planning and construction of future urban infrastructure, promoting the development of cities and towns that are in harmony with the natural ecosystems and landscapes, thereby ensuring sustainable growth and environmental conservation;
23. *Encourages* Member States to implement and expand wildlife corridors, which protect biodiversity hotspots and endangered species on native lands to utilize the natural resource management organizations of respective Member States;
24. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with NGOs to increase the accessibility of existing funds for sustainable fisheries and clean oceans to help foster a clean and sustainable economic development and support local communities and indigenous people in their efforts for sustainable fishing practices and to help maintain a clean ocean;
25. *Calls upon* the Member States to prioritize the creation and maintenance of protected areas on land and seaside to protect indigenous peoples by:
  - a. Strengthening local areas to support the protection of endangered species and threatened flora;
  - b. Empowering Member States to rebuild destroyed environment and to make reforestation resources accessible;
  - c. Supporting less developed Member States, including LDCs and SIDS, to manage and expand those protected areas;
  - d. Strengthening the financial potential of UNEA by using the Green Climate Fund, the Environmental Fund, and also voluntary donations to support Member States upon request;
26. Suggests that sustainable project areas such as National and International Parks, are implemented to halt the loss of biodiversity through using science-based goals, these well-formulated action targets will aid in Biodiversity Conservation and Management, which will allow the UNEA to contribute to the growth of protected areas for local communities to help aid in these efforts;
27. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with international institutions to:
  - a. Increase the accessibility of existing funds for sustainable fisheries and clean oceans to help foster clean and sustainable economic development per GBF 1,3,10;
  - b. Support local communities and indigenous people in their efforts for sustainable fishing practices and to help maintain a clean ocean;
28. *Strongly encourages* multilateral cooperation among Member States, the UNEA, UNEP, the World Trade Organization, and other international organizations to enhance collective efforts towards Biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture to:

- a. Promote sustainable agriculture and economic growth among Member States by encouraging developing countries towards sustainable development through economic support through cooperation with international development aid and support programs;
  - b. Improve accessibility in attaining relevant sustainable information regarding agriculture and improve education among Member States about the harm unsustainable agriculture practices can result in, by:
    - i. Promoting the reduce, reuse, and recycle aspects of their respective fields in:
      - 1. Food service industry courses are to focus on sustainable practices such as Sustainable packaging material for food;
      - 2. Properly handling leftover food material for safe consumption or repurposed for other uses such as being sent to be composted in relation to GBF Target 16;
    - ii. Farming and agriculture to study the impact of unsustainable practices, such as chemicals and pesticides on crops, effects of unsustainable irrigation practices on crop life, and composting food not exported to marketplaces to be sold, contributing to the GBF Target 7 and 10;
29. *Examines* the possibility of further collaboration with the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), through the United Nations Country Teams (UNCT) to:
- a. Create a research group to conduct meta-analyses in each continent to assess the local feasibility of varying agro-ecological approaches, setting the foundation for future multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on biodiversity and agriculture;
30. *Stresses* the need for UNEP's collaboration to ensure more accurate transparency for investors within the further implementation of blue and green economies by:
- a. Recommending that Member States support the adoption of the UNEP Integrated Green Economic Model;
  - b. Creating Universal Environmental Social Governance (ESG) accounting standards with regards to uniform measurements for environmental impact reporting, which requires scope 3 emissions reporting, to encourage ethical supply chain sourcing;
31. *Encourages* Member States to adopt National Circular Economy policies, in congruence with GBF Target 15, which emphasizes the necessity of strategic policy change with regard to regulation of production and consumption by:
- a. Promoting circular economy strategies, so that Member States can share knowledge in consumption practices that enhance maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composition of goods to limit overconsumption and waste;
  - b. Engaging the intersectional factors between countries' resources and necessities encourage more affluent States to incentivize environmentally conscious production design, production, and distribution;

32. *Reiterates* GBF Target 15, while encouraging with particular importance the need for sustainable tourism by:
- a. Calling on UNEP to develop a workshop on sustainable tourism and encouraging tourists to engage in responsible behavior, such as respecting local customs, minimizing water usage, and supporting local businesses and communities;
  - b. Soliciting help from the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) sets standards and guidelines for sustainable tourism practices and seeks the help of the International Ecotourism Society (TIES) that raises awareness about the importance of ecotourism while supporting community-based tourism initiatives;
  - c. Recommitting funding, following the COVID-19 setback, for the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme which identifies tourism as a key sector to accelerate sustainability across the multiple stages of its value chain with the help of an organization that could;
33. *Encourages* the development of an International Food Waste Tax Incentive (IFWTI) within participating Member States in alignment with GBF Target 16 (Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption) that would:
- a. Act as a framework for participating Member States to incentivize food donations to vulnerable and underserved communities through tax deductions for businesses in the public and private sectors to reduce food waste and bolster food security;
  - b. Allow data sharing between Member States to provide information on best practices;
  - c. Cooperate with the Sustainable Food Systems Programme (SFS) to offer composting resources to the private sector, farmers, and consumers while creating job opportunities to serve important flow-on economic activity;
34. *Reaffirming* resolution 5/14 to holistically address the life cycle of plastic including:
- a. Suggesting that Member States promote sustainable production and work to increase public awareness regarding planned obsolescence on their personal finances;
  - b. Emphasizing the Triple Bottom Line to businesses and consumers alike through NGO-led educational initiatives especially as it relates to imprudent consumption;
35. *Recommends* increased engagement and subsequent rework of the Environment Fund (EF) as follows:
- a. Encourages Member States, NGOs, and other agencies to increase voluntary contributions paying special attention to the allocation of financial resources to developing Member States, especially LDCs and small island states;
  - b. Prioritizes funds allocated to efforts based on the impact on global biodiversity of each area within a given Member State, area impact prospectively defined and overseen by the UNEP and reviewed every five years;
36. *Suggests* the creation of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program Greenfly for All, under the auspices of UNEP and UN Women by:

- a. Promoting sustainable agriculture practices for girls and women to enhance gender equality;
  - b. Enhancing climate-smart agriculture by calling for a collective approach that includes training such as mobile communication networks and equitable access to technology is ensured, to meet specifically the GBF Target 20;
  - c. Providing a comprehensive suite of services that focus on specific technology education through the collaboration of Member States, according to tech impact;
  - d. Connecting organizations and individuals with Member States with advanced tech solutions that can better serve their communities and create a successful technological impact;
  - e. Putting in place technology that assists in advancing social impact and can be progressed by curating an accessible library of research publications, pieces of training, and articles to support nonprofit tech learning;
  - f. Encouraging virtual training courses and opportunities that will provide a convenient and efficient process to assist in building skills and technological capacity;
37. *Welcoming* sustainable job opportunities through the UNEP across various sectors aligned with environmental conservation by educating communities on sustainable agricultural practices that concurrently preserve biodiversity, establishing dedicated research teams specializing in ecosystem studies, and enlisting experts to educate the public on the comprehensive impact of each action, and promoting awareness and education on sustainable lifestyles;
38. *Suggests* that UNEP supports cooperative negotiations with all organizations by the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) with the main objective of ensuring that existing organizations of any character have avenues of legitimate and climate-conscious economic investment to ensure the diversion of investments away from environmentally damaging industries such as illegal mining operations;
39. *Recommends* that UNCTAD both expand upon existing localized workshops and introduce similar workshops to other Member States for businesses to prioritize environments in pursuit of sustainable economic growth in alignment with the implementation of a circular economy.