



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Building a Sustainable and Resilient Blue Economy

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Recognizing the UNDP's definition of a sustainable Blue Economy as one that seeks to promote economic growth and preserve and improve livelihoods across a range of sectors, while ensuring the sustainable use of marine resources,

Understanding the need for a United Nations Development Programme Regional Offices (UNDPRO) in order to promote regional cooperation in the establishment of a sustainable green economy,

Aware that the diverse state of the global Blue Economy necessitates a regionally-led effort to build distinct sustainable Blue Economies around the world,

Firmly convinced that development priorities of Member States should be facilitated through the existing five Regional Hubs partnership: Africa, the Arab States, Asia Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Noting the observed benefits of partnering with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work toward restoring ecosystems and preserving natural resources,

Conscious of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 that promotes sustained and inclusive economic growth for all and SDG 14 that conserve and sustainably uses the oceans for sustainable development,

Referring to Blue Bonds, micro loans that aid Member States in funding sustainable methods in harvesting oceanic resources, be implemented in Developing Member States,

Acknowledging the potential benefits which could arise from implementing an oceanic pollution tax that discourages industries from increasing oceanic pollution and incentivizes making efforts in decreasing oceanic pollution,

Having interest in the emerging Ice Blue Economy of the Arctic as glaciers melt and ocean levels rise, making the Arctic Ocean accessible, and soon to be studied and profitable, remembering how the *United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)* (1992) recognizes the Central Arctic Ocean as international waters,

Acknowledging the difficulty for regions to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels and oil,

Recognizing the importance of offering retraining programs to oil rig workers to aid in the gradual transition away from oil rigging,

Acknowledging the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) "Why a sustainable blue recovery is needed," which specifically names marine-based research as a key component of the further development of the Blue Economy,

Emphasizing the need for development of a database where Member States are able to contribute efficient solutions that they have in regard to a Blue Economy,

Reminding Member States about the importance of engaging the private sector to allow for more community engagement and fully understanding issues pertaining to a Blue Economy,

Realizing the need for new port infrastructure for developing coastal Member States and Small Island Developing Member States (SIDS), especially in the age of COVID-19 supply chain delays, creating new and environmentally conscious shipping infrastructure that will bolster revenue streams in the Blue Economy,

Affirming the benefits of private sector companies moving towards solar powered machinery, wind power, and hydro power to lessen the pollution in the bodies of water and the air,

Recognizing the promising findings of innovative research regarding regional increases in vegan practices,

Guided by the current effectiveness of Global Marine Commodities agreement and the regional autonomy and the ability of member states to control their own waters with economic interests of other member states taken into consideration,

Stressing the impact of aquaculture, its unsustainable implementation into coastal terrain and intensive use of resources and antibiotics feeding as well as negative effects on geopolitical stability issues,

1. *Promotes* regional primacy in the establishment of local and regional Blue Economic Standards in order to:
 - a. Establish separate maritime regions as any body of water shared by two or more Member States that work as a collective Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the neighboring Member States;
 - i. These separate maritime regions will act as an international EEZ exclusive to the Member States directly adjacent to the subject body of water;
 - ii. One regional host will administer and represent the United Nations Development Programme Regional Office (UNDPRO) of each of these regions;
 - iii. Each maritime region will facilitate advisement discussion and promote local flexibility in accordance with global guidelines of sustainability in ocean development initiatives and to partner with global developers in sustainability and economic growth;
 - iv. The individual maritime regional hosts of UNDPRO, elected by the Member States within the economic zone, will have final say on the international economic and ecological advisements within their zones, which will be suggested to all regionally and globally funded development within the region;
 - b. Suggest that a UN Delegation coming from the nearest of the five existing UNDP regional hubs will be stationed in each maritime region to ensure that regionally established standards are always followed and that corruption and abuse with regard to the Blue Economic Standards are eliminated, which are to be set by the regional offices;
 - c. State that regional hosts are encouraged to be located in their regional hub in order to gain a greater understanding of the region's needs and provide support in achieving sustainable development, especially concerning the Blue Economy, for Member States in their regions if requested;

2. *Advocates* the establishment of an initiative partnered with Conservation International focused on educating governmental efforts to improve their Blue Economies by tailoring, funding, and implementing transformational global initiatives:
 - a. Suggests the creation of the positions of liaisons between Conservation International and the regional host representatives, liaisons will be created for each individual hub to advise about how to best utilize the funding for their Member States on an international level;
 - b. Grants Member States funding to improve the Blue Economy in ways that are accessible and make sense for each region:
 - i. Funding comes from a combination of blue bonds, grants and revenue generated by the implementation of a pollution tax;
 - ii. Creates jobs in the fields of renewable energy research, public education on the dangers to aquaculture posed by overfishing, and implementation of new blue practices;
 - iii. Funding would be utilized to restore ocean habitats and sea creature populations under the guidance of Conservation International researchers;
3. *Proposes* the incorporation of Blue Bonds that mirror the same programs implemented in other SIDS:
 - a. The aim of Blue Bonds is to support sustainable marine and fisheries projects all while promoting economic recovery:
 - i. Through a micro loan, Member States will be able to invest into sustainable methods in harvesting oceanic resources while simultaneously improving Member States' economies;
 - ii. The successful SIDS Blue Bond can be modeled in many other Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that also heavily rely on their ocean economies to effectively use more sustainable maritime tactics which enhance economic growth while simultaneously accomplishing both SDG 14: Life Below Water and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth;
 - b. It is recommended that a partnership between the UNDP and World Bank be formed to establish a program that offers Blue Bonds as a micro-loan that is accessible to developing Member States;
4. *Advises* Member States to research the incorporation of a taxation on industries that emit dangerous levels of oceanic pollution to ocean ecosystems and incentivizing industries that make efforts in developing a sustainable and resilient Blue Economy:
 - a. The tax on industries that harm oceanic ecosystems has the potential to decrease oceanic pollution and harm to coastal ecosystems;
 - b. With the implementation of a tax, Member States will receive funds from the tax to implement sustainable oceanic methods, oceanic methods that potentially could be

funded may include: researching methods in developing aquaculture, more sustainable fishing methods, and decreasing oceanic pollution;

5. *Intends* to understand the geography, geology, ecology, biology, meteorology, and other sciences pertaining to the emerging Ice Blue Economy of the Arctic Ocean as glaciers melt and ocean levels rise:
 - a. Member States, especially those in the Arctic Council, should collaborate in sending an international alliance of scientists on Arctic research vessels in a mission of goodwill and fact finding;
 - b. Creating a sustainable Ice Blue Economy within the Arctic falls under the purview of UNDP because UNCLOS recognizes the Central Arctic Ocean as international waters;
 - c. Exploring the potential trade routes in the 'Polar Silk Road' will create northern passages and opportunities for cheaper global trade and transportation;
6. *Promotes* the sharing of research and technology that examines offshore oil production, enhances the cleanliness and sustainability thereof with the long-term growing goal of reducing unsustainable oil rigging:
 - a. Suggests a partnership with World Learning Inc. to develop a program which offers training in these newly developing methods of oil production to oil rig workers in order to aid in the transition toward sustainable blue energy;
 - b. Works to eliminate the problem of structural unemployment with respect to the offshore oil industry and avoid causing direct harm to existing economies and those employed by them;
7. *Encourages* the creation of a database where Member States are able to contribute successful methods they have discovered in sustaining and developing a proficient Blue Economy:
 - a. This database introduces a more efficient method in exchanging knowledge with LDCs on important tactics in achieving a Blue Economy:
 - i. This database will allow Member States that lack access to resources granting them access to information that will aid them in successfully sustaining their oceanic development;
 - ii. The information in the database can be analyzed to identify the efficacy of tactics used in achieving a Blue Economy;
 - b. Ensuring collaboration, which will allow for an efficient approach in the creation of a unified successful Blue Economy;
8. *Fully supports* Member States' engagement with the private sector to:
 - a. Research the impact of industries on the Blue Economy and ocean health with projects that are possibly funded by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, who had previously financially supported actions supporting SDG 14: Life Below Water, with specific focuses on:

- i. The environmental impact of energy sources, especially fossil fuels through oil rigging, on biodiversity and ocean health;
 - ii. Predictions about the future health of the ocean and its impact on economies;
 - iii. Possible technical solutions to replace unsustainable fossil fuels with more sustainable green energy sources, such as solar, nuclear, or wind-powered energy;
 - b. Share aforementioned research with all Member States through this resolution's created database;
9. *Advocates* for public and private sector partnership in the reconstruction of marine life:
- a. Promotes the recreation of submarine environment and the replanting of mangrove swamps, as they are main carbon sinks;
 - b. Supports the selection of high-quality coral pieces, in respect with ocean diversity, and the bounding of artificial structures into damaged located coral in order to restore natural resilience of the ecosystem;
10. *Supports* public and private sector partnerships in the construction of sustainable and permanent Ports and Shipping Infrastructure on the coasts of developing Member States:
- a. Invites Member States with large economies to increase their investment in this infrastructure, as well as provide developing Member States with the scientific and ecological tools needed to ensure these ports remain competitive yet environmentally friendly;
 - b. Emphasizes cooperation through the existing 'Maritime Silk Road' project with its efficient transportation network and agrarian innovations in order to improve global food security;
11. *Calls upon* the private sector to focus on machinery and transportation that uses green energy:
- a. Invest in companies willing to collaborate in Pressure Retarded Osmosis which will create jobs in regard to building the systems and maintaining it. By installing the systems where Member States have bodies of saltwater and freshwater nearby, energy is created and the more salt the saltwater has, the more energy it creates;
 - b. Push for green energy transportation that is solar panel friendly as well as wind power;
 - c. Once transportation transitions to green energy, less water pollution could potentially lead to benefits in the water life;
12. *Recommends that* Member States explore educational investment in private vegan business in an effort to relieve pressure on the fishing industry at large to:
- a. Create regionally sponsored public affairs campaigns focused on helping private vegan business to thrive in the food industry;
 - b. Encourage greater developed Member States to financially invest in lesser developed Member States in order to ensure global access to a greater amount of vegan choices;

- c. Create a global network of technical experts and professionals to assist the retraining of unemployed fishermen created by falling fisherman retention in developing Member States;
13. *Raises great concern* regarding illegal fishing and urges Member States to further maritime regulation regarding fishing and industry practices:
 - a. Insists on the creation of a shared supervision authority in between regional powers over regional seas to maintain political regional stability within the recommended regional offices (UNDPRO);
 - b. Increases accountability and transparency of industry practices against illegal fisheries and other criminal maritime activities;
 - c. Decreases the number of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fisheries caught worldwide from 15%-30% to 5%-15% and the financial losses every year by 2030 as part of the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
14. *Draws attention* to the importance of updating and expanding the Global Marine Commodities project:
 - a. Recommends the expansion of this project to regions that are not currently members;
 - b. Draws attention to the level of corruption in our current Blue Economy by creating global accountability for the Blue Economy in each region;
 - c. Recommends the removal of UNDP subsidies and developmental funds on certain corporations that violate environmental agreements and ignore regional autonomy or UNDP policies, provided a simple majority of member states agree;
 - d. Recommends UNDP economic subsidies and developmental funds to all certain corporations that follow the rules and regional autonomy and follow UNDP policies;
 - e. Looks favorably upon the representatives from Member States sharing the policies suggested at the council to the local communities;
15. *Invites* other Member States, who border large bodies of water, to adapt China Sea fishery enterprise and combine aquaculture and wild fishery:
 - a. Commends global and ecologically friendly fishery practices aimed at preventing offshore dumping, avoid piracy and thus political unrest;
 - b. Promotes an equal development stage, in which careful management of the ocean enables efficient productivity and strictly delimit the area of industrial cultivation;
 - c. Further reminds the Marine Stewardship Council certification's role against the IUU fishing and adding biodiversity through the addition of filter feeders and complementary and native sea animals into aquaculture;
 - d. Discourages the overuse and abuse of antibiotics in fishery feeding, increases the healthy mixture of selected organisms in order to reduce persistent organic pollutants responsible for disease outbreaks and to secure healthy food supplies.



Code: UNDP 1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Building a Sustainable and Resilient Blue Economy

The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the inclusion of every Member State in global development by creating programs that connect countries with shared interests and funding opportunities,

Guided by the standards of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Ocean Governance Programme to achieve integrated, climate-resilient, sustainable, and equitable management of oceans, as well as the Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) Small Grants Programme to support projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods,

Having examined the importance of the Blue Economy as the world's seventh largest economy, which produces \$3 trillion USD annually and supports the livelihoods of 3 billion people worldwide,

Noting with regret the shortcomings of the Green Consumption Campaign to effectively promote an eco-friendly lifestyle due to a severe lack of education on healthy, more sustainable lifestyle habits,

Acknowledging that 26% of gross domestic product is generated by ocean-based industries, which totals 2.5% of the global gross domestic product,

Recognizing that nearly 80% of global trade, by volume, is carried through sea routes,

Bearing in mind that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are particularly vulnerable to the factors that contribute to Blue Economy degradation as overfishing, rising sea levels, and decline in on-reef tourism decrease entrepreneurs' income and risk their employment and livelihood,

Stressing the correlation between improved tourist economies that heavily rely on tourism and waste management,

Observing that 30-50% of vulnerable marine habitats have dramatic damage due to global warming and pollution which disturbs the balance of oceanic ecosystems,

Deeply disturbed by the 5.25 trillion tons of waterborne microplastics and plastic pollution in the world's oceans,

Acknowledges the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) Annex VI which focus on the prevention of air pollution from ships,

Recalling on the mission of UNDP's Ocean Innovation Challenge to clean up ocean waste,

Noting with deep concern that illegal fishing accounts for up to \$23.5 billion worth of seafood every year, which accounts for 26 tons of fish annually which tangentially destroys the environment with unsustainable aquaculture-based practices,

Taking into account that nearly 80% of fish production comes from marine small-scale fisheries,

Viewing with appreciation the FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries which establishes principles of effective conversation, management, and development of aquatic resources,

Realizing the need for new shipbuilding methods and efficient port infrastructure for developing coastal Member States and SIDS to create new and environmentally conscious shipping infrastructure and diverse Blue Economic revenue streams,

Fully believing in the importance of reviewing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 Resolution 69/292 in order to reflect the development of a sustainable Blue Economy,

Guided by the Global Marine Commodities agreement with expectations to further develop past successes,

Guided by the principles of sustainable conservation and production as established by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12: Responsible Production and Consumption,

Seeking partnerships with Non-governmental organizations, like the Environmental Defense Fund, to create sustainability projects within Member States, like the Mangrove Restoration Project,

Reaffirming the guiding principles of SDG 14: Life Below Water and its emphasis on marine resources conservation,

1. *Refine* the GEF Small Grants Programme as the primary constituent to support and expand current blue development projects of renewable energy across eligible Member States including:
 - a. Develop offshore wind farms with the capacity to produce approximately 6 million kilowatt hours of electricity every year;
 - b. Construct tidal turbines which diversify energy-producing structures and operate at efficiency rates higher than their solar and wind counterparts;
2. *Endorses* that the Enhanced Integrated Framework invests in the development and expansion of sustainable tourism practices throughout our oceans to allow for:
 - a. Developing sustainable ocean-based tourism development in southern countries with funds from the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) developing industries to specialize and increase development in popular tourist destinations such as beaches and jungles;
 - b. Restoring and protecting of coral reefs, beaches, and other natural ocean resources to serve as both employment opportunities and protect ocean biodiversity by:
 - i. Exploring opportunities in tourism development, job opportunities in coastal areas and employment in enacting local restorative efforts;
 - ii. The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration contributes funding to research and restoration efforts towards the reversal of the bleaching and physical destruction of the world's coral reefs;
3. *Affirms* the integration of technological advancement in shipping to lessen the risk of oil spills, lower carbon emissions, and make shipping overall more profitable:
 - a. Fund the development and research of infrastructure to facilitate transport of goods via bodies of water:

- i. Endorses the guidelines set forth by MARPOL on reducing use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions in shipping;
 - ii. Supports Member States to utilize land and sea pathways through the use of roads and efficient sea routes to alleviate the demand of transitioning goods;
 - iii. Notes that Member States should employ faster shipping methods to greatly reduce supply chain issues caused by congestion in the ocean;
 - b. Approves of the construction of ports and coastal shipping infrastructure to aid developing Member States:
 - i. Larger Member States should invest in the development of this physical infrastructure and help provide the tools necessary to do so;
 - ii. Seeks to expand upon China's 'Maritime Silk Road' that will fundamentally transform global supply lines, especially for developing Member States that are less efficient in importing and exporting their goods;
 - iii. *Strongly discourages* economic limitations placed on fellow Member States in regard to shipping;
- 4. *Aspires to* develop SIDs blue economic capacities and fund socially innovative efforts within these states:
 - a. Encourages nations to offer grants to entrepreneurs within SIDs for socially-innovative blue economic initiatives modeled after the Seychelles Blue Bond;
 - b. Suggests developing renewable energy industries within SIDs in order to decrease pollution and invigorate developing energy sectors;
 - i. Build offshore energy islands to develop wind and hydroelectric power in regions that do not have adequate space on land;
 - ii. Promote technology sharing between Member States to encourage equitable access to renewable technology;
 - iii. Ensure energy security for SIDs in order guarantee safe access to renewable energy;
 - c. Invites representatives from SIDs to share successful sustainability practices at the UN Conference on Small Island Developing States so other countries may implement similar initiatives;
 - d. Assist SIDs in their efforts to implement orange economic models;
 - i. Partner with Member States who have implemented an Orange Economy such as Colombia to develop a framework for new Orange Economic models;
 - ii. Value local art, culture, and communities when building Blue-friendly tourism initiatives;

5. *Requests Member States* to enhance the economic opportunities of local and coastal communities:
 - a. Enhance the economic power of local and coastal communities through their culture, art, creative work, and the natural spaces that surround them:
 - i. Highlights the model of the Orange Economy, which focuses on giving communities power over their local economies, thus reducing poverty and inequality;
 - ii. Highlights the importance of protecting natural areas surrounding these communities to support and ensure the desired economic growth;
 - b. *Supports* sustainable environmental practices that support the economic growth practices of communities:
 - i. Suggests governments subsidize sustainable paper industries;
 - ii. Encourages publishers to interact with sustainable paper supply chains;
 - iii. Suggests a reliance on green energy to power concert venues;
 - iv. *Hopes* for Member States to be adjust fishing quotas for their sea region, and to control the amount of ships in their waters at any specific time;
 - v. Suggests to every Member State to adjust fishing quotas to their liking, accounting for recommendations by other Member States;
 - vi. Would encourage each Member State to control the amount of ships in their water, turning back those who violate their rules and regulations, any decision will come under later review by the body, a review board of all Member States with unanimous consent needed to disapprove of an action;
 - vii. Member States are in charge of enforcing quotas and can do so under the guides of international and maritime law that gives them the control over their seas;
 - c. Endorse job programs that employ local workers to clean and beautify beaches which would mitigate environmental risks and help draw tourists to those locations;
6. *Affirming* that the adoption of sustainable and efficient shipping would make shipping overall more profitable:
 - a. Endorses the guidelines set forth by MARPOL on reducing use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions in shipping;
 - b. Notes faster shipping methods would greatly reduce supply chain issues caused by pollution in the ocean;
 - c. Dedicates to eliminating unsustainable prices and environmental degradation caused by fossil fuel use in shipping;
 - d. Strongly discourages economic limitations placed on fellow Member States in regard to shipping;

7. *Promotes* the creation of a multifaceted push for sustainability with a future-focused creation on job growth and development by:
 - a. Emboldening the Green Consumption Campaign to destigmatize eating green such as eco-friendly livestock, vegan and vegetarian diets, and plastic-less packaging furthering the former campaign;
8. *Expands* a framework of public service announcement campaigns throughout all UN mediums explaining the benefits and successes of man-made green energy islands that promote and further develop a Blue Economy:
 - a. Funded through a sponsorship program to match those interested in such an enterprise with a list of donors such as Denmark, United Kingdom, Netherlands;
 - b. Creates an application program designed by donating Member States that allow developing Member States to request the funds for fabrication of islands;
 - c. Promoting a move to energy independence seen in Denmark allowing autonomy in national trade free from coercive tactics that threaten global trade which will lead to healthier economies and thus aid in eradicating poverty;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance of updating the Global Marine Commodities (GMC) project through recommending:
 - a. The expansion of this project to regions that are not currently members;
 - b. Global accountability efforts for the Blue Economy in each region:
 - i. Development funds shall act as our initial standards that would be monitored by UNDP;
 - ii. When one corporation is violating them it just takes a simple majority of Member States to withdraw any developmental funds;
 - c. The removal of UNDP subsidies and developmental funds on corporations that violate environmental agreements and ignore regional autonomy or UNDP policies:
 - i. If existing standards are not reached corporations shall have their UNDP contract reviewed;
 - ii. Future standards are up to review and can change when needed, standards shall be adjusted every year by all Member States, in a meeting once every year to recalculate the standards;
 - iii. All initial standards must be approved with a simple majority;
 - iv. Any corporation that finds itself within the standard can have their agreement automatically renewed if they choose so, by a simple majority of member states;
 - d. UNDP economic subsidies and developmental funds to all certain corporations that follows the rules and regional autonomy and follow UNDP policies:

- i. Corporations that follow all rules and regulations can be streamlined for loans and subsidies that work towards economic development of Member States;
 - ii. Member States can also change quotas for corporations that follow the rules for further encouragement;
 - iii. Empower each UNDP Regional Office (UNDPRO) to raise Member States concerns regarding regional needs and hence allocate excess funds to certain local fishermen whose areas are overfished, from whatever surplus of the budget is left at the end of the year and encourages a future study to provide funds to fisherman in danger areas so they do not overfish there;
- 10. *Further reminds* Member States to continue to focus on the SDG 14 agenda by encouraging a partnership with NGOs, such as the Environmental Defense Fund, to implement Marine Protected areas;
- 11. *Encourages* Member States to reduce plastic and plastic clean-up in oceans through the expansion of the UNDP's Ocean Innovation Challenge and Zero Waste Campaign to protect the health of marine life and produce more jobs in clean-up initiatives:
 - a. Urges Member States to invest in plastic alternative initiatives and for industries to move towards the use of biodegradable materials in efforts to reduce plastic pollution;
 - b. Increase the number of ocean clean-up programs within maritime businesses to remove plastic waste from the oceans in order to protect fish food health and coastal ecosystems;
 - c. Introduces the facilitation of recycling in developing Member States through the creation and improvement of recycling facilities;
 - d. Promote educational awareness campaigns on plastic recycling and plastic use reduction;
 - e. Encourage Member States to set responsible domestic limits on the amount of plastic production and support regional joint programs on recycling and plastic waste reduction;
- 12. *Recognizes* the importance of resource management in preserving the Blue Economy:
 - a. Emphasize multilateralism on coherent ocean policy by following the work of the 1982 *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS):
 - i. Take the establishment of the freedom of navigation rights while adding regulation on the pollution caused from this;
 - ii. Expand the economic zones to 300 miles offshore from 200 miles to enhance economic opportunity and growth;
 - iii. Highly encourage the territorial sea boundaries from 12 miles to 20 miles in order to regulate more seascape and enhance available economic territory;
 - b. Suggests a UN group from existing UNDP regional hubs be deployed to member nations to supervise sustainable marine practices;

- i. Calls for the expansion of the framework of the Marine Litter with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries institute (GCFI) to other regions to create unwavering support to include sustainable marine practices;
 - ii. Further proclaims the need for multilateral partnerships to achieve efficient waste management;
 - c. Encourage the development of regional solutions to the diverse range of problems that will benefit both the marine environment and hospitality reliant economies:
 - i. Supports the implementation of policies that will clean the marine environment, thus making destinations make appealing for tourists, such as the Cuban Mangrove restoration project;
 - ii. Advises the need for regional autonomy with global accountability throughout the guidelines set forth by the global community;
 - d. Agrees with the implementation of distribution policies being set in place for issuing resources out to Member States;
13. *Calls for a review of the UNCLOS to particularly focus on:*
- a. Content in Part II: Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone to reference coral reefs and coral reef protection zones;
 - b. Content in Part XII: Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment: Exclusive Economic Zone referencing annual catch limits for fishers to abide by;
14. *Further invites Member States to implement and promote training for sustainable fishing practices and regulate overfishing to:*
- a. Improve communication among Member States through the use of the Global Fishing Watch database that provides accessible and unified data by enhancing monitoring and surveillance efforts;
 - b. Carry out the Pew-supported program, FISH-i Africa, that aims to increase:
 - i. The systematic cooperation of fishery authorities to focus on monitoring fishing vessels through the examination of documents and physical inspections to verify their authenticity;
 - ii. Awareness of illegal fishing through the media to promote the engagement of authorities and the public to set up communication mechanisms between agencies including physical meetings every month in local fisheries;
 - iii. Support of the Fisheries Training Programme by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission to offer postgraduate training for fisheries and coordinate targeted short courses with partner Member States that focus on promoting the sustainable use and management of living aquatic resources;

15. *Invites* other Member States, who border large bodies of water to adapt China Sea fishery models and combine aquaculture and wild fishery to create sustainable environmentally responsible fish harvesting:
 - a. Urges implementation of aquaculture practices aimed at spurring sustainable economic growth and increased food production;
 - b. Commends global and ecologically-friendly fishery practices aimed at preventing offshore dumping, avoid piracy and thus political unrest;
 - c. Promotes an equal development stage, in which careful management of the ocean enables efficient productivity and strictly delimit the area of industrial cultivation;
 - d. Further reminds the Marine Stewardship Council certification's role against the IUU fishing and adding biodiversity through the addition of filter feeders and complementary and native sea animals into aquaculture;
 - e. Discourages the overuse and abuse of antibiotics in fishery feeding, increases the healthy mixture of selected organisms in order to reduce persistent organic pollutants responsible for disease outbreaks and to secure healthy food supplies;
 - f. Expand UN Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification to require underwater farms focus on local, sustainable fish in order to protect biodiversity;
 - g. Strongly encourage dedicated investment into future sustainable aquaculture practices under UN Aquaculture Guidelines;

16. *Promote* sustainable fishing practices to ensure socio-economic growth and increased food production:
 - a. Expand the FISH4ACP program which aims to support both sustainable fishing practices and value chains through:
 - i. Recommending workshops for women to acquire skills that will be incorporated into the fishing industry to create a more inclusive workforce;
 - ii. Training local communities in the research and management of sustainable fishing practices;
 - b. Improve communication among Member States through the use of the Global Fishing Watch database that provides accessible and unified data by enhancing monitoring and surveillance efforts:
 - i. Collecting statistics on fishing activities, water quality and pollution;
 - ii. Implement this data to allow more efficient use of maritime space in line with the needs of local fisheries that will optimize productivity and limit exploitation of marine biodiversity.