

Code:-DR 1/1

Committee: Commission on Sustainable Development

Topic: Implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity

Sponsors: Morocco, South Africa, Togo, and Uruguay

Signatories: Ghana, Colombia, United States of America

1 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/236 which states the implementation
2 of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of World Summit on Sustainable Development,

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4 *Guided* by the principles of cooperation and collaboration stated on the first article of
5 the United Nations Charter as cornerstones of development,

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7 *Taking into consideration* Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),
8 which notes general measures for the implementation of conservation and sustainable
9 use of biological resources,

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11 *Noting* that the preservation of biodiversity among local and rural populations through
12 their existing agricultural practices and increasing sustainable use of biologically
13 diverse areas are vital for the accomplishment of the CBD goals,

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15 *Taking into consideration* that blanket policies have not worked properly in the past
16 given that they have been too general and are not efficient for local implementation.

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18 *Referring to* Decision X/34 Article 5 of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the CBD in
19 2010 which explains the importance of agricultural diversity for the maintenance of
20 Biodiversity,

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22 *Guided by* principle Ten of the Rio Declaration which emphasizes the importance of
23 access to justice, information and participation in decision making processes regarding
24 environmental issues,

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26 *Calls upon* Member States to follow paragraph 13 of the COP decision during their 6th
27 meeting in Nairobi April 2002 that explains the establishment of an international
28 initiative for the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity,

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30 *The Commission on Sustainable Development,*

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32 1. *Recognizes* the last accomplishments made by the COP to the CBD regarding
33 agricultural sustainability and state sovereignty;
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35 2. *Decides* to establish an agricultural system for preserving in-situ biodiversity in
36 different regions by establishing and fostering partnerships for expertise and
37 technology sharing to ultimately preserve biodiversity while increasing the
38 sustainable use of such diverse areas:
39 a. Preserve biodiversity among local and rural populations through their
40 existing agricultural practices;
41 b. Increase sustainable use of vulnerable biological diverse areas through
42 the utilization of biological resources;
43 c. Establish and foster partnerships for technology and expertise sharing
44 amongst Member States of the UN;

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3. *Calls upon* regional organizations to:
 - a. Task regional scientists, environmental ministries and biologists to gather, in their respective region, information regarding the current situation of agriculture and its impacts on biodiversity:
 - i. The gathering of information can be directed through summits organized by the responsible offices of each regional organization,
 - ii. The responsible offices of each regional organization must be the related to sustainable development and environmental issues, such as the Sustainable Development Offices of the Secretary General of the Organization of American States or the office of the Directorate of Rural Development and Agriculture of the African Union Secretariat;
4. *Suggests* that cooperation between Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society can be achieved by creating a comprehensive framework for cooperation through forums in order to achieve useful capacity building and information sharing,
 - a. These forums can be managed by each regional organization and be promoted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or its equal, and Ministry of Agriculture or its equal within every Member State,
 - b. Each regional organization must guarantee the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations in this process,
 - c. The program will consist, but will not be limited to, information and technology sharing based on the specific needs of the region;
5. *Requests* ECOSOC subsidiary bodies to participate in coordinating efforts with one another and the CSD to reduce disparities in previous blanket policies amongst regions and efforts to ensure that monetary and scientific resources are being used effectively, that include, but not limited to:
 - a. United Nations Development Programme to assist in providing opportunities for development while proposing best practices in sustainable development,
 - b. United Nations Environmental Programme to determine the best possible agricultural production techniques while providing a sustainable living, and,
 - c. Food and Agriculture Organization to assess human prosperity while sustainability measures are put in place;
6. *Further recommends* that UN efforts must involve regional agencies in each recommendation in order to fully implement regional specific policies to protect the natural resources in each region and collaborate to address the implementation of the CBD globally;
7. *Affirms* the commitment of each Member State to provide the information required by each organization and to call parties that are stakeholders in this present matter to discuss their main concerns and thus;

95 8. *Invites* all Member States, NGOs, and civil society to be active participants in
96 this initiative to ensure proper implementation and preservation of the CBD and
97 biologically diverse areas.

Code: DR 1/2

Committee: Commission on Sustainable Development

Topic: Conservation of Biological Diversity: Implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity

Recognizing that biodiversity remains important for the sustainable development of every country,

Noting that biodiversity is often severely harmed by national energy policies and energy extraction practices,

Reaffirming the right of every state to exploit their own resources and implement their own plan of action and set of policies that concern the use and production of energy, ensuring that every Member State has the right to address the problem that meets their individual country's needs,

Noting with concern climate change is often not properly addressed in Member States' national action plans for the preservation of biodiversity, and that signatories of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have yet to create such action plans,

Stressing that the actions of each Member State impact the ecology and biodiversity of their region as a whole, and that, in accordance with Articles 3 and 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), it is the responsibility of each Member State to take the action necessary - both economically and socially - to preserve their national and regional biodiversity,

Reaffirming the need of strategies and action plans that would preserve biodiversity in order to effectively promote the implementation of the CBD and mainstreaming biodiversity at the national level, taking into account the close relationship between biodiversity and non-renewable energy production,

Recognizing that climate change continues to negatively affect biodiversity, drastically changed habitats, changed animal migration patterns, and threaten the livelihood of species around the world, as well as force human migration from coastal areas into regions inhabited by other species,

Acknowledging that the World Bank is the largest single international funding source for biodiversity projects giving out almost \$2 billion in loans and leveraging \$2.9 billion in the co-financing of biodiversity projects from 1988 to 2009,

Noting that, in developing countries, local governments are more effective than national governments at ensuring that funding for new sustainability projects is given to citizens for whom the money is intended,

Concerned that the work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is unable to meet its full potential due to lack of coordination between them working on similar issues and in the same region,

Noting that alternative energy has the potential to mitigate climate change and its impact on biodiversity since less fuel combustion will reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere,

Noting that all countries continue to rely on fossil fuels as their main energy source, and that many of the practices used to extract fossil fuels damage the environment in which they occur,

Drawing attention to Article 5 of the CBD, which stresses the need for Member States to cooperate through international organizations regarding areas of mutual interest for the conservation of biological diversity,

The Commission on Sustainable Development,

1. *Endorses* the CBD and the efforts taken by Member States to implement its recommended policies;
2. *Urges* all Member States to sign, ratify and implement the policies proposed in the CBD;
3. *Urges* Member States to consider strategies to combat climate change as a necessary addition to their programs to preserve biodiversity;
4. *Recommends* Member States to create national action plans for the preservation of biological diversity if they have not yet done so, and to include strategies for mitigating climate change in these plans about biodiversity created in accordance with the CBD such as strategies that would, among others:
 - a. Promote sustainable energy sources and reduce carbon emissions;
 - b. Make practices for energy production cleaner and more efficient;
 - c. Work with regional organizations to protect work towards mitigating climate change in each region;
5. *Encourages* the World Bank, Greenpeace and the Worldwatch Institute, as well as other organizations who invest in projects for biodiversity conservation, especially if they are proposed by national governments intent on preserving the ecosystems within their country, to favor project proposals that take into consideration ways to reduce energy consumption or use sustainable energy sources;
6. *Suggests* that NGOs and international organizations that donate money to sustainability projects provide funding to local governments instead of national governments, especially in situations where national governments are not able to

properly meet the needs of their citizens, and when local governments are most capable to understand local living conditions and needs;

7. *Recommends* that national governments create a forum in which NGOs could coordinate their work and data in order to prevent overlaps in their efforts and to strengthen programs that attempt to prevent climate change or preserve biodiversity through such programs as:
 - a. Government agencies that focus on specific topics such as how the National Biological Information Infrastructure worked through the United States Geological Survey
 - b. A new database or agency that brings together NGOs of all disciplines
8. *Urges* Member State governments to consider strategies for carbon emission reduction such as:
 - a. Promoting the development of alternative energy sources to fossil fuels like nuclear, hydro, solar, geothermal, wind energy, and natural gas, by taking actions such as:
 - i. Enacting awareness programs – if possible in conjunction with NGO campaigns from organizations like Greenpeace and the Worldwatch Institute– to gain support for these new energy sources;
 - ii. Creating tax incentives that would encourage citizens and institutions to invest in research and production as has been done in the European Union (EU);
 - iii. Building Renewable Energy Certificates or Credits which would encourage individuals to generate their own energy sell that energy back to the energy suppliers, as has been done in the United States of America and in the Republic of India;
 - b. Enacting policies to promote the efficient use of energy in energy consuming appliances, buildings and vehicles, and reduce production in substances responsible for ozone depletion as described Montreal Protocol,
 - c. Phasing out leaded gasoline;
 - d. Enacting national cap-and-trade and carbon credit programs, as described in the Kyoto Protocol, in addition to working towards a stricter enforcement of the already existing programs
 - e. Ensuring that states with nuclear facilities produce this type of energy in reactors that are safe and efficient as well as they meet safety standards such as those laid out by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
9. *Endorses* fossil fuel producers make their energy extraction cleaner, more efficient and more likely to mitigate the negative effects of energy production by:
 - a. Providing tax incentives, when possible, to industries so that they modernize technology used in mining and oil extraction and refinement;

- b. Using regional partnerships and organizations, such as the Subsidiary Body of Technical and Technological Advice which operates under the CBD, to share technical expertise in regards to energy production in order to ensure that all states have the technical ability to improve their practices;
 - c. Investing in the restoration of environment after damages caused by the exploitation of energy resources;
10. *Encourages* Member States to form and participate in regional cooperation initiatives that would focus on objectives such as:
- a. Working with international institutions, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, United Nations Development Program, EU and Union of South American States to create region-specific strategies to increase energy efficiency;
 - b. Exchange of technical expertise, practices and knowledge in regards to energy production and the conservation of biodiversity
 - c. Creating regional energy standards that would be requisites for membership to these regional partnerships and organizations like the South American Energy Council, and that would coordinate regional energy policy in order to conserve the biodiversity of the region across national borders;
11. *Invites* all Member States to consider other programs through which they can address the impact of climate change on their national ecology and biodiversity.

Code: DR 1/3

Committee: Commission on Sustainable Development

Subject: Conservation of Biological Diversity: Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

1 *Viewing with appreciation* Member States who have previously established effective and
2 practical national and international strategic plans relating to biological diversity and
3 sustainability, and Member States who are willing to create national programs in order to
4 meet the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 which was adopted in decision X/2 at the tenth
5 meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP),
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7 *Recalling* the Rio +20 annex A/CONF.216/XX, which calls for sustainable approaches
8 that will allow Member States to interact harmoniously with their environment,
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10 *Recognizing* the vital role the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
11 (CBD) plays in ensuring the collection and dissemination of information and statistics for
12 each Member State,
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14 *Bearing in mind* the diversity of needs of each Member State in terms of ability to
15 implement the CBD,
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17 *Noting* Principle 2 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which
18 declares that each Member State has the innate right to use its own resources as well as
19 the responsibility to ensure environmentally safe practices,
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21 *Reiterating* that the Convention targets were originally set for 2010 and have already
22 been extended to 2020 through the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 adopted at the tenth
23 Conference of the Parties (COP) with the understanding that implementing the CBD is a
24 time-sensitive issue,
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26 *Utilizing* the Strategic Targets initialized by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as established
27 in the Strategic Plan 2011-2020,
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29 *Aspiring* to continue Millennium Development Goal number 7 which expires in 2015 and
30 endeavors to continue efforts to ensure environmental sustainability,
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32 *Desiring* an additional regional forum complementary to the COP in which new strategic
33 plans can be personally discussed and revised based on experiences of Member States,
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35 *The Commission on Sustainable Development,*
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- 37 1. *Urges* Member States to create a national plan or expand a currently
38 existing State-specific strategic plan in order to accomplish the goals set
39 forth in the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 which will be organized:
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- 41 a. To encompass the unique needs of each Member State;

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- b. To target specific regional areas which contain similar biodiversity allowing for the expedient and efficient conservation of overall sustainability;
 - c. Using the incentive measures provided through the Information Database on Incentive Measures which is managed by the Secretariat of the CBD;
2. *Commits* to extending the use of the currently established Information Database on Incentive Measures to ensure the compliance of all Member States to the CBD through:
- a. Utilizing information from the database to provide State profiles on each State's successes and outline what contributions States are making to the international effort on implementation;
 - b. Access to research grants from the Japan Biodiversity Fund for State organizations that devise original and feasible plans for sustainability;
 - c. Convenient access to resources and information from like-States as well as Non-Governmental Organizations and United Nations subsidiary bodies to aid in the achievement of CBD initiatives;
 - d. Providing a reading of non-compliant ratified States at the beginning of each session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in order to highlight inaction:
 - i. This list will comprise of Member States who are not fulfilling their commitment in terms of CBD implementation who will be removed upon proof of progress towards meeting CBD standards as outlined in their State-specific plan;
 - ii. The list will be managed by the COP and will be read at the beginning of session when deemed appropriate;
 - iii. Member States without the resources to achieve their goals will be exempt from this list and offered assistance;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to exercise their efforts in implementing the CBD using the Aichi Strategic Goals as they pertain to identified target years to help focus sustainable efforts needed in States and regions with similar ecosystems:

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- a. The year 2015 will be known as the *The Year of Oceans and Freshwaters* and will focus on oceans and freshwater by:
 - i. Reducing environmental pressures;
 - ii. Promoting conservation while implementing risk management practices and sustainable aquatic farming;
 - b. The year 2016 will be known as *The Year of Forests and Agriculture* and will focus on creating innovative policies and solutions for sustainable management of forests and soils by:
 - i. Drastically reducing deforestation;
 - ii. Promoting transparency in land use;
 - iii. Harnessing the environmental potential of the forests and agriculture of each Member State;
 - c. The year 2017 will be known as *The Year of Dry and Sub-Humid Landscapes* and will focus on prioritizing efforts toward these unique biomes by:
 - i. Identifying and implementing successful management practices;
 - ii. Supporting research efforts benefitting dry and sub-humid lands that support and promote traditional practices and innovations that utilize new technologies;
 - d. The year 2018 will be known as *The Year of Mountains and Islands* and will focus on:
 - i. Sustainably harvesting environmental resources;
 - ii. Preserving agro-cultural gene pools of mountains;
 - iii. Promoting proper conservation efforts of island species and implementing responsible use of island biodiversity for sustainable development;
 - e. The years 2019 and 2020 will be used as years of review and change for further implementation guided by the Convention on Biological Diversity: Biodiversity Target Summit (CBDBT);
4. *Authorizes* the installation of CBDBT Summits beginning in 2014:

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- a. The CBDBT Summits will be held in January of each year from 2014 to 2020 in which the final year will include an overview and discussion of the future of the CBDBT Summit:
 - i. Each region will determine the location of their Summit for each year with the recommendation that every new year Summit must be held in a different State;
- b. Progress reports for each target to be submitted in January of each target year to the COP and discussed at the CBDBT Summit;
- c. The CBDBT Summits will focus on two objectives:
 - i. Providing a transparent environment conducive to the sharing of information among States from previous experiences;
 - ii. Creating new action and strategic plans for current and future years.

The logo for NWMUN (North West Model United Nations) is displayed in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on a light blue rectangular background. The letters are spaced out and centered horizontally within the blue area.

Code:

Committee: Conservation of Biological Diversity: Implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity.

Subject: The Committee for Advisory on Sustainable Action (CASA)

1 *Taking into consideration* the Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity
2 (CBD) outcome UNEP/CBD/COP/9/24, which suggests mandating a group/committee of financial
3 mechanisms negotiators at the beginning of each session of the COP,
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5 *Highlighting* the importance of UN General Assembly Resolution 57/254 (A/RES/57/254) when
6 proclaiming the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2005 as the *United Nations Decade of Education*
7 *for Sustainable Development*,
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9 *Emphasizing* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 65/267 (A/RES/65/267) on *the Role of*
10 *Microcredit and Microfinance in the Eradication of Poverty* 2010,
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12 *Guided by* the principles stated on the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) of
13 1992 in accordance to Agenda 21 including environmental protection in the development process, state
14 cooperation to protect ecosystem, including but not limited to forests, and cooperation between State and
15 People,
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17 *Keeping in mind* the “In-Situ” and “Ex-Situ” definitions on Articles 8 and 9 respectively of the Convention
18 on Biological Diversity (CBD),
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20 *Keeping in mind* findings and recommendations of the reports of the Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group
21 (AHTEG) on biodiversity and reduced emissions from degradation and deforestation (REDD) framework,
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23 *Affirming* the importance of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity with the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
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25 *Noting with deep concern* the need of all states to ratify A/RES/51/182 as the CBD can be an essential
26 entity for creating biological diversity at the regional, state, and local level,
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28 *Keeping in mind* the political, economic and social rights of indigenous peoples as stated within Article 5,
29 20 and 21 of the UN Charter on the Right of Indigenous Peoples,
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31 *Taking into account* the significant advantages of Articles 5 and 6 of the Nagoya Protocol in reference to
32 genetic information sharing and resources, and Articles 7, 8 (j), and 15 of the Nagoya Protocol due to their
33 references to indigenous peoples, domestic laws regarding indigenous peoples, and information sharing;
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35 *Recognizing the need* of an advisory committee to assist states in management, advisory and consulting on
36 sustainable environmental concerns,
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38 *The Commission on Sustainable Development*,
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40 1) *Suggests* the Conference of the Parties (COP) modifying the group/committee of financial
41 mechanisms presented on the Outcome document UNEP/CBD/COP/9/24, and creating
42 instead the Committee for Advisory on Sustainable Action (CASA);
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44 a. The CASA will work permanently and will have its headquarters in Galapagos Islands,
45 Ecuador,
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47 i. The budget for this body will be agreed upon during its first session;
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49 b. The Committee will be initially composed but not limited to 21 independent experts that
50 will serve for a four years term;
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- i. The experts will be chosen during the next session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), based on the next criteria:
 - 1) Experience;
 - 2) Expertise on the sustainable development subject;
 - 3) Political Independence;
 - 4) Geographical distribution and representation;
- ii. The experts will be in charge of giving advice and guidelines on the following topics under each State's requirement:
 - 1) Sustainable Tourism and Sustainable Minds:
 - a. The experts will suggest:
 - i. The establishment of an eco tourism industry that emphasizes the importance of preserving the environment while developing the tourism industry;
 - ii. The support and active participation by tourists through environmental preservation practices that encourage the protection of the ecosystem;
 - iii. The creation of engineering and scientific local institutions which will generate sources of employment, improve tourism services and preserve natural resources within the region;
 - iv. The implementation of consistent international standards relating to green local technologies based on traditional knowledge in order to maintain and improve sustainable tourism;
 - v. The inclusion and participation of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and other international, regional and local bodies towards the protection of ecosystems;
 - 2) Cooperation of United Nations Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):
 - a. The experts will suggest:
 - i. The full participation of environmental NGOs, including but not limited to Greenpeace, in order to create a public network of knowledge sharing, monitoring and controlling the misuse of natural resources;
 - ii. The cooperation between sector specific bodies such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) , the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as well as other regional and international environmental bodies;
 - 3) Local participation on environmental initiatives:
 - a. The experts will draw attention to the importance of defining an environmental community in order to foster social inclusion, rural development and local participation that includes:
 - i. An adaptable definition of green economy that is applicable from local to regional levels. This definition will be included on the respective document of the Conference of the Parties;
 - ii. A revived consciousness of biological diversity as a global asset;
 - iii. To enable major groups according to Agenda 21 and further recognize and address their needs creating an atmosphere of open communication;

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- 4) Bio-development:
 - a. The experts will suggest Member States to consider a new program: the “International In-Situ, Ex-Situ Conservation Program Initiative”, which includes:
 - i. All national reports mentioned in the CBD concerning the information sharing of micro-organisms and the arrangement of genetic resources;
 - ii. Drawing attention to the necessary funding associated with assembling data and conducting research on micro organisms and genetic resources;
 - iii. Conducting research and data analysis in respect to the Nagoya Protocol with efforts to increase information sharing through multilateral cooperation and national reports pertaining to micro-organisms and genetic resources for the purposes of increased knowledge;
 - iv. Calling on multilateral cooperation in order to establish the proper initiatives for the funding of research and assembling of data;
 - v. Creating a broader understanding of the impacts that micro-organisms and genetic resources have on all peoples and the environment in which they live;
 - vi. Encouraging collaboration at the global, regional, and local levels for the purposes of information sharing in regards to micro-organisms for beneficial implementation of research and assembling data;
 - vii. Promoting the creation of local, community based hands-on projects for educational purposes in an effort to establish domestic knowledge of micro organisms in community environments;
- 5) The establishment of Regional Forums:
 - a. The experts will suggest:
 - i. Creating regional and local forums, or use the existing ones, in order to discuss and endorse aspects of Sustainable Mind within the educational system;
 - ii. The recommendation of the implementation of governmental agencies that maintain and oversee the daily activities that involve natural resources which include:
 - 1. In particular, the depletion of natural resources and the calculated costs to the national economy;
- 6) Rights of Indigenous Peoples:
 - a. The experts will suggest:
 - i. Emphasizing the importance of the collective engagement of indigenous people towards the protection of primary forests, specially intact forests, landscapes from deforestation and degradation;
 - ii. The full participation for indigenous peoples and environmental NGOS, including but not limited to Greenpeace and establishing partnerships in order to ensure the fulfillment of their Rights;
 - iii. Documenting voluntary indigenous practices in regards to Articles 7, 8 (j), and 15 of the Nagoya Protocol pertaining to the peoples’ extensive knowledge of local flora and fauna;
 - iv. Noting accessible information of indigenous practices

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to increase advancements of benefit sharing according to Articles 5 and 6 of the Nagoya Protocol.

