

Commission: Small Island Developing States
Session : 23rd National Model United Nations Conference – 2019
Sponsors : Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Philippines, Fiji, Malaysia, Kiribati, Indonesia, Mauritius, Singapore

QUESTION OF: **IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE PRESERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE BIODIVERSITY OF SIDS**

The General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction that the 2018 Global Multi-Stakeholder Small Developing States Partnership Dialogue, an annual gathering following the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS Conference), took place on 12 July 2018, in the ECOSOC Chamber at United Nations,

Concerned by the consequences of global warming such as the melting of glaciers and the rise in sea level leading to the bleaching and the death of coral reefs,

Conscious of the increasing number of tourists travelling due to the expansion of the tourism sector which will cause an exponential rise in marine exploitation and pollution,

Bearing in mind that even within the Exclusive Economic Zones, illegal unregulated fishing constitutes a major threat to the islands,

Noting with deep concern that the significant rise in pollution has endangered terrestrial as well as marine biodiversity,

Alarmed by the accentuating unsustainable harvesting of species through hunting and overexploitation for activities such as the wildlife trade driven by higher demand of commercial markets,

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1 Appreciates the setting up of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) whereby governments across the world can take measures through agreements to combat problems triggering climate change;

2. Encourages Member States to adopt renewable sources of energy to reduce vulnerability of SIDS to increase sustainability;

3 Strictly condemns the excessive utilization of single-use plastic products hence endorsing a 'plastic bag free' policy;

4. Recommends nations to enhance global support for efforts to combat the use of items threatening biodiversity in order to protect resources;

5 Calls upon United Nations Development Program to manage productivity on resources to minimize waste using the principles of adaptive management;

6 Stresses on the need to set up local organizations to protect the biodiversity and sensitise citizens on its importance;

7. Supports the need to stop destructive, unregulated marine activities, to compel countries to work together and finally eradicate this phenomenon;

8. Further invites international NGOs like World Wild Life Foundation to integrate marine conservation agreements into ocean and coastal protection;

9. Recommends the use of science and technology aiming to curb environmental issues to promote sustainable use of resources;

10. Welcomes environmental education and awareness to promote volunteer actions through changes in lifestyle as reflected in individual behavior, households and at community level;

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11. Encourages the United Nations Environment Program to plant more mangroves in lagoons to prevent erosion.