

FORUM: Environment Committee

QUESTION OF: Tackling and preventing the devastation caused by the extinction of ecosystems

MAIN SUBMITTER:

CO-SUBMITTERS:

*The Environment Committee,*

*Defining* an ecosystem as the interaction between a community of living organisms in a specific, limited area, in addition to the nonliving components of the environment,

*Deeply alarmed* by the fact that the Earth has lost 80% of its forest coverage due to deforestation,

*Congratulating* the United Nations Environment Programme for its evolving work on the management of ecosystems,

*Concerned* by the continuing growth of global warming and air pollution,

*Deeply regretting* that the disposal of human waste greatly endangers ecosystems through littering and poisoning land sources and water,

*Emphasizing* that the disappearance of one species can quickly lead to ecological issues worldwide due to the complex relationships seen through food webs/chains,

*Acknowledging* the economic profit made through resources provided by the environment , and the huge loss that would follow if ecosystems were to disappear;

1. Calls upon the need to combine conservation efforts with poverty alleviation to provide an ecological and financially stable future for all,
  - a. Using preexisting food to work programs that maximise efficiency and sustainability of agriculture to limit further deforestation,
  - b. Taking advantage of resource management to preserve biodiversity and insure the continuing livelihood of those who depend on it,
  - c. Implementing market based solutions such as Payments for Environmental Services;
2. Urges all nations to work together and collaborate with NGOs such as Greenpeace towards ending the destruction of their natural resources (seeing as the extinction of ecosystems, deforestation and habitat destruction affects everyone on a global level) by:
  - a. Reaching an international consensus to preserve species and habitats because at the current decline of the world's natural resources the Earth will ultimately reach a point where it's uninhabitable,
  - b. Placing legal limits and restrictions to areas where hunting which leads to extinction and deforestation are not to be performed,
    - i. with assistance in game conservation from indigenous populations,

- ii. based on programs successfully implemented in East African countries like Kenya;
- 3. Recommends all member states to re-evaluate the millennium Development Goals 2015 in order to show the broad public the results of concerning environmental issues by means such as but not limited to:
  - a. Columns in newspapers or magazines with figures of successes or failures of environment projects,
  - b. Invest in educational programmes worldwide and support LEDCs in order to raise awareness among children and adults,
  - c. Hold the social questionnaires in order to find out people's feelings about particular environment event,
  - d. Advertisements on television with facts;
- 4. Further Urges International Consortium on combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC) to launch an educational campaign in regions linked with this problem with aims to discredit misconceptions regarding blackmarket goods produced through poaching (i.e tiger body parts, rhino horns) by, but not limited to:
  - a. Educating demographic areas with high demands in goods produced through poaching about these goods' true medical properties or lack thereof,
  - b. Further educating the above mentioned populations about different natural remedies that have proven medical effects;
- 5. Encourages all member states to prevent further destruction and harm done to the different species and their habitats by:
  - a. Preventing deforestation which is the main home for many endangered species of flora and fauna, by:
    - i. Putting legislation and laws on the amount of logging per area,
    - ii. Increasing the security around the boundaries of forests to prevent any unauthorised individuals or groups from logging,
    - iii. Reducing the cost and taxes on trees that are less logged so that people will shift to them instead of continuously cutting the same type of trees,
  - b. Tackling illegal trade of flora and fauna by:
    - i. Including advanced technologies and strategies when fighting illegal trade, these measures may include using advanced security cameras in forests and reservations controlled by the governments to enhance the monitoring and control in these areas and high-tech mobile drones that detect high pitched sound waves such as guns and trucks in the forests,
    - ii. Assigning and financing studies and programs that are tackling illegal wildlife trade,
    - iii. Ratifying, if they have not done so, conventions like the Convention on International trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna,
    - iv. Increasing the security around the borders so that everything that goes inside and outside the country will be under the government's surveillance;
- 6. Further Encourages all member states to help reach the Millennium Development Goal of decreasing fossil fuel consumption by 50% by 2030 by:

- a. Ensuring universal access for all countries to affordable and reliable energy services by sharing policies and existing knowledge on these renewable energy services,
- b. Implementing a carbon tax decided by each country on businesses coming from MEDCs in LEDCs to minimise the environmental damage caused by the business activities,
- c. Having national governments subsidise all businesses and individuals using electric transport system,
- d. Developing electricity use regulations, according to the needs of each country to reduce the fossil fuel levels used for electricity production;