FORUM: Environment Commission

QUESTION OF: Measures to Preserve Biodiversity by Protecting

Endemic Species

MAIN SUBMITTER: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTERS: China, France, Libya, Paraguay, Zambia, Argentina, United States of America, Russia, DPRK, South Korea,

Environment Commission,

*Recognizing* the vulnerability and challenges endemic species are facing due to the geographical restriction of their habitats, contributing significance toward ecosystem stability and biodiversity,

*Recalling* the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly Target 12 aimed at preventing species extinction,

*Deeply Concerned* by the habitat loss due to urban, commercial, and agricultural development, which poses a significant threat to the endemic species,

*Noting* the efforts of the UN Biodiversity Conference COP15 in Montreal, which provided a framework for protecting habitats, including those of endemic species,

*Reminded* that vast amounts of species are endangered due to climate change, development of agriculture, commerce, and other forms of development,

*Bearing in mind* that biodiversity loss serves as a factor that interlinks with planetary crisis such as inequality, conflict, insecurity and overall quality of human health,

*Fully aware* that in the past two years, 35% of companies (approximately 23,000) and 64% of projects (approximately 15,000) in RepRisk’s dataset have been linked to a biodiversity risk incident,

*Affirming* that in order to reduce the negative effects on the environment, environmentally friendly methods must be promoted in sectors including forestry, fishing, and agriculture,

*Fully Aware* of the global decline of wildlife occurring at a rapidity 1000 times greater than the historical natural extinction rates and up to 1 million species threatened with the risk of extinction,

*Discerning* the urgent action and commitment of Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework in 2022 to reach long term targets of preserving biodiversity globally by 2030,

*Acknowledging* a breakthrough resolution on 12 December 2015, providing framework guiding all nations to cooperate on solutions for climate change, with 195 parties enforcing the Paris agreement on a five-year cycle, the effects has been substantial in addressing climate change,

*Supporting* the work undertaken by non-governmental and international organizations, such as the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), focusing on diverse levels of conservation of wildlife, including sustainably preserving habitats of endemic species.

1. Exhorts each and every Member State to exhibit the conservation zones for the endemic species to bolster their efforts in protecting biodiversity, through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Establish and expand conservation zones as well as safeguarded areas both on land and in marine environments by,
		1. allocating sufficient resources and funds for the creation and management of protected areas, including the acquisition of land and the construction of buffer zones to lessen conflicts between humans and wildlife,
		2. working together with people of indigenous descent, local communities, and other relevant groups to guarantee sustainable land rights and ancestral wisdom preservation through the administration of protected areas,
	2. Encouraging Member States to foster partnerships and cooperation with relevant international organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to exchange their best practices, share scientific knowledge, and jointly address global challenges in biodiversity conservation by,
		1. asking Member States to actively participate in international forums, workshops, and conferences facilitated by organizations like UNEP and CBD to share successful strategies, lessons learned, and best practices in biodiversity conservation,
		2. establishing platforms for regular dialogue and information sharing with international organizations, including the creation of collaborative networks and online portals, to facilitate the exchange of scientific knowledge, research findings, and technological innovations in biodiversity conservation,
		3. supporting the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework's implementation, improving the mechanisms for its planning, monitoring, reporting, and review; providing the required financial resources; and establishing strategic frameworks for capacity development as well as technical and scientific collaboration,
		4. cooperating with scientific institutions such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to investigate on climate change, restoration of habitats, and other factors that relates the deterioration of the ecosystem;
2. Calls on Member States to incorporate biodiversity considerations into national development plans, laws, and strategies in order to prioritize protecting biodiversity and conduct commercial operations in accordance with legal actions, through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Requiring the inclusion of biodiversity impact assessments in national development plans, policies, and strategies in order to guarantee that possible effects on biodiversity are recognized, minimized, and tracked during the entire decision-making process by,
		1. creating standards and frameworks for carrying out thorough assessments of the impact on biodiversity, which include determining and assessing the direct and indirect effects, cumulative effects, and substitutes that reduce damage to biodiversity,
		2. ensuring the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the biodiversity impact assessment process, such as local residents, indigenous communities, and civil society organizations, in order to integrate different viewpoints and improve the efficacy of decision-making,
	2. Requesting nations to renew and implement strict measures in the commercial activities, including the import and export of illegal endemic species related products, internal commercial activities involve means related to the endemic species through ways such as but not limited to,
		1. asking governmental organizations such as the deployment of customs to enact stringent regulations to control and monitor the trade of endemic species and their derived products,
		2. promoting the implementation of robust legal frameworks and strengthened enforcement mechanisms to combat illegal trafficking of endemic species,
		3. encouraging nations to collaborate with international organizations to enhance cooperation in combating illegal trafficking and ensuring the sustainable trade of endemic species;
3. Encourages environmental friendly farming methods that reduce the usage of toxic chemicals, maintain soil fertility, and safeguard pollinators and other vital biodiversity components, such as organic farming and agroforestry by ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Encouraging farmers to switch from conventional to organic farming for the adoption of organic farming practices by,
		1. increasing consumer confidence and easing market access for organic produce, organic farming certification programs and labeling schemes that support the organic farming practices' economic viability,
		2. offering incentives and support, such as financial aid, technical training, and market access,
	2. Assisting with research and development projects aimed at improving organic farming practices in order to improve soil health, lessen dependence on synthetic inputs, and increase biodiversity on farms, including ways such as but not limited to,
		1. crop rotation,
		2. composting,
		3. use of natural pest control techniques;
4. Urges Member States to raise the public awareness through an education programme addressing the significance of endemic species, their conservation, and the role of local communities in protecting these species and their habitats by:
	1. Establishing governmental public awareness programmes that cooperate with educational institutions, NGOs like The Wildlife Trusts to organize campaigns, workshops, and seminars on endemic species conservation to communities and social groups such as but not limited to,
		1. economically active populations,
		2. dependency populations,
	2. Developing and implementing educational programmes that cooperate with the national endemic animal protection base to allow the general public to have connection with endemic species,
	3. Publishing regular informative messages that disseminate information about endemic species and their conservation, through ways such as but not limited to,
		1. newspapers,
		2. announced notifications sent by the governmental organizations like Animal Conservation Bureau,
		3. social media platforms,
		4. AR/VR/XR interactive technologies,
	4. Suggest local communities’ leaders for the creation of public service announcements, documentaries, and other media tools to raise awareness about the role of local communities’ members in protecting endemic species and their habitats;
5. Asking nations to promote Citizen Science, by including the public participation and collaboration in science research which could attain new approach by the collective contribution to data monitoring and collection programmes, through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Encouraging the Integration of Citizen Science in National Biodiversity Strategies through ways such as but not limited to,
		1. urges member nations to incorporate citizen science as a key component of their national biodiversity strategies, recognizing its potential in engaging the public and promoting collective contributions to data monitoring and collection programs,
		2. calls upon member nations to allocate adequate resources and support the development of citizen science initiatives, including funding for training, technology, and infrastructure, to enable effective public participation and collaboration in science research,
	2. Promoting Education and Awareness of Citizen Science through ways such as but not limited to,
		1. emphasizes the importance of promoting education on citizen science to foster a culture of environmental stewardship and active participation in biodiversity conservation,
		2. recommends member nations to collaborate with educational institutions, NGOs, and community organizations to develop educational programs and outreach activities that highlight the value and impact of citizen science, encouraging individuals of all ages and backgrounds to contribute to data monitoring and collection programs;
6. Requesting the Member States incur more attention to the tracking and assessment of the listed endemic species' status in non-destructive methods, in order to preserve and maintain the normal life cycle of the species, including but not limited to:
	1. Usage of monitoring and tracking technology to long-term monitor endemic species in ways such as but not limited to,
		1. tracking collars,
		2. anti-poaching transmitter technology,
		3. remote camera trapping,
	2. Allowing scientists and biologists access to data recorded on the status of the endemic species, through analytical process, investigate on the living strands of the species to provide further information available when maintain the living standard of the species;
7. Further urges other MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) to fund and provide infrastructures so that LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) are financially supported to provide the action of protecting endemic species in ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Encouraging citizens to donate money through NGOs organizations for the establishment of facilities in underdeveloped countries in ways such as but not limited to,
		1. guardrail nets for preservation of land,
		2. research institute buildings,
		3. computer and technologies for data analyzing,
		4. environmental technology to monitor, model and conserve the natural environment of species,
	2. Suggesting advanced human resources from other countries that are experienced in preserving endemic species to aid the process of preserving endemic species in LEDCs such as but not limited to,
		1. biologists, zoologists, and genetic scientists,
		2. Infrastructure construction teams.