**FORUM:** Environmental Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Restoring Damaged Forests due to Human Activities Globally

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Indonesia

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Pakistan, Brazil, Afghanistan, Mexico, United Kingdom, Russian Federation, Sudan, Mali, Ghana, India

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE,

*Acknowledging* that over 3 million trees are cut down every year in Brazil alone,

*Alarmed* by the increasing speeds of deforestation around the world,

*Keeping in mind* the member states whose economies depend of deforestation,

*Praising* the methods MEDCs use to grow new forests and slow down deforestation,

*Realising* the fact that deforestation is a major contributor to climate change,

1. Requests MEDCs to provide resources, for renewable energy such as, but not limited to:
	1. wind turbines,
	2. solar panels,
	3. hydroelectricity;
2. Invites the creation of an agreement to protect endangered plants and animals from illegal deforestation including, but not limited to:
	1. prohibiting the killing of critically endangered species of plants and animals marked by the World Wildlife organisation through illegal deforestation,
	2. obligating the reporting of found critically endangered species in order to be preserved,
	3. implementing sanctions for the citizens and industries that broke rules set in the agreement such as the culprit paying a fine,
	4. ensuring that animals can travel between different forest fragments through wildlife corridors;
3. Establishing a natural habitat around a section of all endangered forests which will prohibit:
	1. the intervention of humans on the natural environment,
	2. the deforestation both privately and illegally of the rainforest,
	3. tourism;
4. Strongly Encourages MEDCs to financially support the economies of the countries’ whose deforestation rate must go down, but whose economies depend on deforestation by means of providing financial support to compensate for the land used and money not gained for forests;
5. Calls upon MEDCs to conduct more studies on alternative and sustainable fuel sources and alternative ways to produce food such as but not limited to:
6. soya,
7. palm oil;
8. Encourages stricter rules to protect woodlands including, but not limited to:
9. strengthening the import controls,
10. implementing measures to prevent/slow the spread of pests and diseases;
11. Urges UN member states to provide member states in need of water resources with aid, including but not limited to:
12. irrigation systems,
13. water filtration systems,
14. rain water harvesting projects;
15. Asks for an increased incentive to recycling such as but not limited to:
16. the recycling of:
	1. paper
	2. plastics
	3. wood
17. a financial aid from the UN to industries or organisations above a certain percentage of recycling and reuse of resources,
18. lower taxes on green and recyclable products imported in the UN;
19. Strongly Calls for nations to increase forestry by:
20. funding tree-planting in degraded forests and landscapes,
21. In order to:
	1. restore degraded forests and landscapes
	2. restore organisms’ habitats which have been restored;
22. Affirms countries to do research about forest management before taking major actions;
23. Solemnly affirms the need for member states which have a high importing quota, limiting to the 90th percentile to accept concerns about deforestation and perform the following to address these:
24. reevaluate troubling concerns which consequent from research by a UN organised committee,
25. drastically reduce end the use of wood for energy production by:
	1. reevaluating national laws
	2. creating fines for citizens which do not pledge by the end of wood as a energy source
26. consider lowering the rates on importing of wood as well as exports to the degree that:
	1. addressed member states do not import more wood than can be produced by nations
	2. addressed member states replant 15% of trees that are imported.