



United Nations Environmental Programme

Topic: Deforestation

Co-Sponsors: Federative Republic of Brazil, Islamic republic of Pakistan, United Mexican states, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Spain, Republic of Kenya, Kingdom of Belgium, Commonwealth of Australia, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Japan, Antigua and Barbuda, People's Republic of China, Republic of Togo, Russian Federation.

Recognizing the adverse effects of deforestation,

Striving to decrease the amount of deforestation currently observed,

Understanding of the importance of eco-friendly products.

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely towards aforestations;
 - a) Ensure that as soon as one tree is cut down, two more are planted;
2. Calls upon all states to recover 10% of their forest cover in order to increase tree coverage to previous levels;
3. Stresses the need to have the UNEP partner up with the Conservative International Organisation (CIO) in order to implement these goals;
4. Suggests the setting up of a sub-committee in order to oversee the efforts of different nations in regard to planting and decreasing deforestation rates;
5. Requests member states with excessive rates of deforestation to provide valid reasons for excessive usage of wood;
6. Urges all states to enforce laws regarding excessive usage of wood, for example;

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- a) Illuminate maximum difference between rate of deforestation and afforestation;
- b) Determine limits on the trees used by each nation per day;
- c) Establish effective legislation in the international trade market to control deforestation, especially in developing countries;
- d) Recommends laws for people to use forest- based materials in a sustainable way;
- e) Suggests countries to provide incentives to reduce and avoid deforestation rates;
- f) Calls upon countries to monitor protected areas to stop illegal logging;

7. Further urges companies of all member states to introduce zero deforestation policies;

- a) Believes industries responsible for the infrastructural development in forested areas are to be held accountable for the damage;

8. Urges member states to spread awareness regarding the topic of deforestations;

- a) Calls for tribes in forests to be informed about deforestation related issues;

9. Urges NGOs to organize rallies and contests focused on re planting and to invite prominent state actors such as celebrities/ politicians who are looked up to by common masses.

10. Promotes sustainable development of forests;

- a) Strives to increase forest benefits in a way so as to conserve and maintain forest ecosystem for the benefits of present and future generations;
- b) Recommends organizations help countries in assessment of their forest resources, and monitor their progress towards it;
- c) Encourages organisations to utilise selective logging in countries where suitable;

11. Recommends to accord high priority to drought and desertification control and to consider all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of this planet;

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- a) Calls upon countries to use the process of permaculture to reverse desertification;
12. Urges all state members to restrict slash and burn agriculture;
- a) Encourages people practising such methods and endorses their payment from NGOs to replant trees;
13. Requests that all nations take a certain percentage of the money that would have normally been used on oil, and use it towards saving the environment, and helping make the planet greener;
14. Recommends all countries to contribute to the UN Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN REDD) programme;
15. Supports raising prices of non-recycled paper and lowering the prices of recycled paper;
16. Urges governments to raise taxes on wealthy companies to provide funds for the NGOs.