



Resolution GA/2/I.1

General Assembly Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, Commonwealth of Australia, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Holy See, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kiribati, Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Nicaragua, Republic of the Niger, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Republic, of Senegal, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Togo, Kingdom of Tonga, Republic of Uzbekistan

Topic: Convention on Biological Diversity

Taking into consideration the effects of the loss and demand of the resources from biodiversity in rural, urban and indigenous communities to support their population,

Recognising the need of underdeveloped countries to support their population through commercialization and industrialization even though it has negative effects,

Keeping in mind that natural disasters cause-families and local wildlife to lose their homes and habitats,

Noting with regret that because of biodiversity loss natural disasters increase annually leading to loss of lives,

Alarmed that pollution causes biodiversity loss and health problems due to greenhouse gasses and pollution

Alarmed by the amount unsustainable power used, and the amount of clean water shrinking annually,

Acknowledging the pollution forming in water bodies across the globe,

Recognizing that education on biodiversity teaches people how to act to protect the environment and helps people to know the different types of species where they live and their characteristics,

Believing in how non-educated workers can proceed with practices that can harm the environment

Causes of biodiversity loss

1. Recommends nations to make use of recyclable waste to create more sustainable products;
2. Encourages the creation of campaigns on social media through educational programs to spread awareness in all sectors of the community for the damages that ecosystem destruction has on biological diversity;
3. Reminds governments around the world to study the capacity of local and international ecosystems and their vulnerabilities to invasive species;
4. Encourages the use of eco-friendly power sources;
5. Requests lawmakers to update rules and regulations of how the gathering and disposal of resources from biodiversity can be done and what products can be made from it;
6. Recommends the creation of several environmental paths to provide different habitats for endangered animals;
7. Endorses the use of traditional farming practices instead of chemicals that harm ecosystems;

Results of biodiversity loss

8. Encourages the use of sustainable power such as solar power to combat climate change;
9. Proposes programs that support community services to help against the effects of pollution;
10. Further invites other countries to educate the youth sector on the process of biodiversity loss;
11. Recommends the implementation of a land to sea approach to reduce marine debris;
12. Calls for a ban on all factories that are polluting shrinking bodies of water;

13. Requests the creation of nature reserves to protect endangered habitats;
14. Authorizes the draining of all stagnant water;

Education

15. Calls upon the further funding of institutions that handle education towards the protection of all kinds of biodiversity;
16. Suggests the creation of institutions to educate illiterate workers on the topic of biodiversity;
17. Encourages the integration of the topic of biodiversity into school curriculum starting in elementary or the equivalent level;
18. Invites government and NGO bodies to work together to educate about the damages that come from the further industrialization of resources important to biodiversity;
19. Urges the need to educate and to raise awareness of responsible consumption and reharvesting to protect biological diversity;
20. Endorses advertising that encourages people to buy and use materials responsibly;
21. Recommends the employment of activists to educate workers if far from institutions;
22. Calls upon countries to add the effects of products to biodiversity on product description;

Preservation and solution

23. Calls upon other countries to create laws to fund the research and preserve endangered species and their habitats;
24. Endorses the use of sustainable power;
25. Expresses the need for better and fairer rules and regulations regarding unsustainable practices;
26. Strongly condemns laws that allow practices involving the invasion and destruction of natural habitats and laws that remove safe guards in protecting said natural habitats;
27. Expresses its appreciation for the many volunteers and efforts made into helping, maintaining, and protecting natural habitats and invites many to do the same;
28. Strongly encourages the strict inspection of marine vehicles such as ships and tankers, to avoid the possibility of an oil spill;
29. Recommends the banning of the disposal of materials in harmful ways like throwing waste in bodies of water or burning of plastic.