



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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AGENDA: Implementing Methods to Ensure the Conservation of Global Biodiversity Hotspots

SPONSORS: Argentina, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America

SIGNATORIES: Australia, Brazil, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Russian Federation

MAIN SUBMITTER: United States of America

Resolution 0001 (2024)

Adopted by YMUN 2024 at its 16th meeting, on 21 January 2024

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME

Understanding the importance of preserving biodiversity hotspots to avoid further destruction,

Acknowledging the severity of the problem by diving directly into the biodiversity hotspots and conducting field research,

Encouraging multilateral cooperation between developed and developing countries with the objective to secure and examine biodiversity hotspots,

Realising the extinction of species in biodiversity hotspots leads to the eventual collapse of the ecosystem and influences the world as a whole and thus must strive to conserve current hotspots,

Urging both developing countries and developed countries to establish methods in which biodiversity hotspots could avoid further annihilation,

1. Strongly encourages the establishment of a system of diagnosis in order to assess and classify hotspots in accordance to the level of biodiversity loss, through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. conducting a quantitative observation of the area's extinction status quo and categorising the areas into scales, under standards such as:
 - i. scale 1 including hotspots desolate and unable of revival with 100% of the species extinct,
 - ii. scale 2 including hotspots revivable than hotspots in scale 1 with 70%~99% of species being threatened of extinction,
 - iii. scale 3 including hotspots acting as a hospitable natural habitat better than hotspots in both scale 1 and 2 with 40%~69% of species being threatened of extinction,
 - iv. scale 4 including hotspots more hospitable and revivable than the previous scales with 10%~39% of species being threatened with extinction,
 - v. scale 5 including hotspots which are in the best natural condition with 0%~9% of species being threatened with extinction,
 - b. considering the provision of incentives to those with biodiversity hotspots to facilitate active participation in devising and participating in diagnosis;
2. Further recommends to devise and implement specific solutions in accordance with the diagnosed level of the biodiversity hotspot loss by measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. focusing on the prevention of further destruction in the regions designated to scale 1,
 - b. directly utilising funds received from developed nations through treaties suggested later in the resolution to facilitate the restoration efforts for regions designated to scale 2 in ways such as:
 - i. manually reviving the nature,
 - ii. facilitate research on technology,
 - iii. focusing on technology in the area of natural restoration,
 - c. putting legal restrictions to protect the environment for regions in scale 3 in ways such as:
 - i. strictly prohibiting human actions such as poaching or hunting in order to preserve the number of species present,
 - ii. placing legal restrictions on the amount of natural resources taken from the regions,
 - iii. allowing only specific organisations with the objective of researching species unique to each hotspot to collect samples of living organisms,

- d. devising legal regulations on the usage of natural resources and protection of species specific to each hotspot designated in scale 4,
 - e. formulating educational centres in order to preserve the current biodiversity rate and avoid any and all future destruction for those in scale 5;
3. Encourages financial aid to fund the preservation of existing biodiversity hotspots with solutions based on the hotspot evaluation system suggested in the above clauses using methods such as but not limited to:
- a. establishing treaties among nations between member states where biodiversity hotspots are located and those that do not have any biodiversity hotspots by:
 - i. providing funds from the nations in which the hotspots are not located,
 - ii. holding a yearly committee regarding the treaty of financial aid in which funding would be requested and accepted after presenting the reason for the request to the committee members,
 - iii. consisting of the leaders of the countries in which the 36 biodiversity hotspots are located and the leaders of the countries members willing to provide financial aid,
 - b. giving specific incentives and advantages to the countries participating as a fund-giving nation by giving the countries tax reductions in relation to environmental global issues;
4. Further invites the member states to participate in the international cooperation systems that aim to protect and preserve biodiversity hotspots such as but not limited to:
- a. creating the Universal Data based Assistance for the Conservation of Habitats (UDACH):
 - i. aiming to conserve destroyed habitats and establish research laboratories on regions designated as scale 1,
 - ii. investigating and examining hotspots in developing countries and devising precise policies that add to the proposed methods depending on the evaluated scale of the specific region,
 - b. establishing international education programmes such as but not limited to:
 - i. international forums in which experts of the participating countries gather and share research results and generic knowledge regarding biodiversity,
 - ii. further using the knowledge to provide quality information and education to the people in regions of biodiversity hotspots.