



United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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

SPONSORS: Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Spain, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates

SIGNATORIES: Japan, United States of America, Vanuatu

MAIN SUBMITTER: Mozambique

Resolution 0002 (2024)

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

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME,

Taking into consideration the importance of biodiversity hotspots as an invaluable habitat for countless endemic species,

Deeply concerned by the current situation where biodiversity hotspots are destructed, with flora and fauna residing in those hotspots being decimated at an alarming rate,

Fully aware of the direct causes of threat in regards to biodiversity hotspots, such as but not limited to the intrusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and deforestation,

Noting with deep concern the obligation for all Member States to be held responsible in devising measures to ensure the conservation of biodiversity hotspots,

Reaffirming the need to promote restoration regarding already debilitated biodiversity hotspots by taking measures to tackle the dangers directly harming the area,

1. Encourages Member States to conduct collaborative research specialising in the correlation of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and biodiversity hotspots by implementing measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. operating extensive quantitative and qualitative investigation regarding specific fields of IAS, including:
 - i. the regional distribution of IAS and its threat to the biodiversity hotspots and the inhabiting species,
 - ii. the reasons for exponential increase of IAS population in hotspot areas,
 - iii. the solutions to combat the invasion of IAS,
 - iv. the short-term and long-term effects of the introduction of IAS to biodiversity hotspots,
 - b. accompanying an advisory board comprised of experts in the field of biodiversity, both in the local and international level,
 - c. hosting annual forums to evaluate the prospects and practices on IAS alternately,
 - d. publishing annual reports about the abusiveness of IAS upon biodiversity hotspots to raise awareness on Member States;

2. Calls upon the urgency of conserving global biodiversity hotspots by taking measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. initiating educational sessions informing the destruction of biodiversity hotspots caused by the consequences of:
 - i. extensive lumbering,
 - ii. extensive poaching,
 - iii. farmers engaging in slash-and-burn agriculture,
 - b. devising sessions to workers in the aforementioned areas for the further preventing destruction, through introducing measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. planning vocational training curricula upon the training of potential alternative jobs to ensure both sustained living and protecting biodiversity hotspots,
 - ii. incorporating the supervision and financial aid of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO);

3. Encourages LEDCs to instigate domestic conservation measures upon the global biodiversity hotspots through securing adequate and sustainable funding such as:
 - a. promoting debt-for-nature swaps within the hotspots of developing nations by such as but not limited to:
 - i. informing and endorsing the potential benefits such as the prioritisation of environment protection in biodiverse yet least economically developed nations to the creditors,

- ii. monitoring the effective fulfilment of environment initiative in exchange for reduction in debt,
- iii. using guidance by the UNEP and the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).