



**Committee:** UNDP

**Topic B:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

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The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' Global Development Network, works in about 170 countries and territories. It was founded on 22 November 1965.

The rationale was to "avoid duplication of their activities". (UNDP,n.d)

Our committee's mission is to help countries develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results. (UNDP, 2019)

### **Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems**

An ecosystem is a community of both living and nonliving things, there are many that survive on land and water; the terrestrial ecosystem is those found in soil, there is only one aspect that makes the terrestrial ecosystem so important and is that is mostly used exclusively for human activities.

Terrestrial ecosystems are linked to the other goals through the range of essential ecosystem promoting basic services as freshwater, (pharmaceuticals, etc). also with regulating services like climate regulation; disaster risk reduction) and lastly, cultural services and supporting services (nutrient and water cycling). According to UNDP "2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture for a living."

We need trees for many reasons; plant life provides 80% of our human diet and we can rely on it in agricultural economics resources, but this doesn't only affect humans but also many species that live in the forest. This problem has been affecting us in a very

passive/aggressive form, for example, between 2000 and 2010, about 13 million hectares of forest were lost worldwide each year.

One of the most important forest “the Amazonas”; about 17% of it has been destroyed over the past 50 years, and the situation does not cease.

Forests are really important in climate changes, the more deforestation we cause the more climate change we experience – deforestation is responsible for up to 15% of global carbon dioxide emissions – which increases the constant depletion of land which negatively impacts 1.5 billion people globally.

Rural communities that are personally impacted by the well being of our terrestrial ecosystems. According to UNDP “16 billion people depend on the forest for their livelihoods.” As previously mentioned, there are many services provided by terrestrial ecosystems,

There are many risks that can be developed just for disinterest in maintaining a good environment The risks of invasive species is growing as globalization proceeds. Invasive species are species that do not belong in ecosystems, and as a result, impact natural resource-based communities, such as fishing and food production by overriding the native species of the area.

Urgent action must be taken as this is a major problem that affects us as a human race.

Although terrestrial protected areas are growing, progress is slow, and the ability to sustainably manage these areas may not be sufficient to the damage that has been created. Principal strategies for extending the position of the private sector and communities through creative and varied participatory governance models, such as community conservation areas and cultural sites for biodiversity.

We are losing so much diversity and we are not doing anything about it As a result, 110 regional ecosystems are ‘endangered’ and 158 are ‘of concern’, UNDP supports more than 30 countries in different projects;

Through the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme(SGP), nearly 250,000 hectares of degraded land has been improved through strengthened forest

According to UNDP, this is a solution that has been implemented::

- Generate a community of investors, organizations for entrepreneurs in a project that would help with the cost of maintaining the environment.
- Integrating ecological services means making conservation laws part of the fiscal responsibility to reward investments in conservation
- Tourists pay and extra for access to a protected area. And the income can lead to conservation through protected area preservation, revenue sharing arrangements, and government transfers.
- Taxes on certain pesticides and chemical fertilizers can mobilize fiscal revenues

(Goal 15: Life on land.,2016)

### Research Tips

- Does your country count with any terrestrial ecosystem?
- What has your country done to sustain the terrestrial ecosystem
- Has your country supported any solution that has been established?
- Has your country proposed any solution? if it has, have they worked?

### Helpful sites

- <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home.html>
- <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-15-life-on-land/targets.html>
- <http://sdgasiapacific.net/download/SDG15.pdf>
- file:///C:/Users/extri/Downloads/financial\_sus\_pa\_lac.pdf
- [https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/21437/WorldBank\\_SDGAtlas\\_15\\_life\\_on\\_land.pdf?sequence=1&amp%3BisAllowed=](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/21437/WorldBank_SDGAtlas_15_life_on_land.pdf?sequence=1&amp%3BisAllowed=)

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