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LISBON MUN/EYP Committee:

U4 NATURAL HERITAGE - Protecting natural habitats

RESOLUTION by Crete

- (01) Realising that our natural habitats are under serious threat mostly
- (02) because of human activities such as logging, mining, deforestation,
- (03) urbanisation and agriculture,
- (04) Bearing in mind that climate change is also evenly responsible for
- (05) the corruption and fragmentation of our natural habitats since it
- (06) leads to shifts in temperature and precipitation patterns, which can
- (07) alter natural habitats and cause species to migrate,
- (08) Noting further that non-native plant and animal species can take
- (09) over natural habitats, outcompeting native species and disrupting
- (10) the balance of the ecosystem,
- (11) Recognising the fact that Greece is known for neglecting to resolve
- (12) important issues, one of them being the issue of conserving our
- (13) nation's natural habitats which is of utmost importance,
- (14) Sadly aware of the possibility that various species are to go extinct
- (15) due to the unsuitable climatic conditions that hinder the ability of
- (16) species to live there,
- (17) 1. Demands Greece to take measures aimed at the protection of
- (18) natural heritages, as for instance promoting sustainable land use
- (19) practices, such as regenerative agriculture or urban green spaces,
- (20) 2. Further requests our country to create protected areas such as
- (21) national parks or wildlife reserves, where human activity is limited or
- (22) prohibited,
- (23) 3. Recommends conducting proper research and monitoring to
- (24) understand the impacts of human activities on natural habitats and
- (25) inform decision-making,
- (26) 4. Further demands Greece to support public education and outreach
- (27) programs to increase awareness of the value of natural habitats and
- (28) promote conservation efforts,
- (29) 5. Asks our nation to enforce laws and regulations to prevent activities
- (30) that harm natural habitats, such as deforestation, pollution or



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(31) poaching.

RESOLUTION by Czechia

- (01) Believing that a natural habitat is a particular environment in which an organism
- (02) lives and has the conditions that it needs to survive, the main components of a
- (03) habitat are shelter, water, food and space,

- (04) Taking into consideration that various habitats have been significantly altered by
- (05) human activity as a result of residential, agricultural or horticultural practises,
- (06) construction of buildings, roads, gardens, enclosures or any other structures or
- (07) amenities for human use,

- (08) Keeping in mind that the most important tools for nature and landscape
- (09) conservation are specially protected areas, proclaimed on sites of scientific and
- (10) aesthetic importance or uniqueness, depending on the species, population or
- (11) society as well as sites of unique geological composition and with respect to
- (12) scientific research,

- (13) Noting with approval that in the Czech Republic there are six categories of
- (14) specially protected areas: national parks (NP), protected landscape areas
- (15) (CHKO), national nature reserves (NPR), nature reserves (NR), national natural
- (16) monuments (NPP) and natural monuments (PP),

- (17) Having devoted attention on act no. 114/1992 Coll. on Nature and Landscapes
- (18) Protection, national nature reserves are defined as smaller territories of an
- (19) exceptional natural value where the natural relief, together with a typical
- (20) geological structure, forms ecosystems which are unique and significant on a
- (21) national or international scale,

- (22) Fulfilling the main purpose of the protection is to conserve or improve the
- (23) preserved state of the site, or leave to spontaneous development, habitat
- (24) conservation is also important in maintaining biodiversity,

- (25) Regretfully there are persons who do not desire to protect the natural
- (26) environment, but undermine the efforts of preserving nature as the source of life
- (27) and the future of humankind,

- (28) Recognising the importance of work carried out by the non-governmental
- (29) organizations in the matter of protecting nature, believe in more people to support
- (30) and help and in minimum people causing harm to nature,

- (31) 1. Demands that all nations to engage in programs targeted at protecting nature



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- (32) such as UNEP which supports international environmental cooperation;
(33) 2. Further demands that all nations recognise regulations and take actions to
(34) ensure good treatment for nature;
(35) 3. Suggests that the UN sponsored NGOs train young people and organise
(36) workshops and lectures in schools to acquaint students with the the problem
(37) and seek for solutions;
(38) 4. Transmits into public known governments ordinances on nature conservation,
(39) including posting them on social media;
(40) 5. Emphasizes the threats of continual expansion of built-up to the detriment of
(41) forests and grasslands;
(42) 6. Endorses planting new trees and regeneration of forested areas;
(43) 7. Recommends all nations to take necessary actions in order to prevent the loss
(44) of biodiversity;
(45) 8. Further recommends protecting threatened species and endangered species.

RESOLUTION by Estonia

- (01) *Regretfully* recognizing that the felling volume is at a level that threaten
(02) biodiversity and may threaten other ecological functions of forests in Estonia,
- (03) *Aware of* Estonia's incapability with the current measures to receive a goal that
(04) European Commission's "Fit for 55", the carbon border adjustment mechanism
(05) (CBAM) has set for all EU countries, since Estonia should increase its rate of
(06) CO2 capture four-fold,
- (07) *Fully alarmed* that the State Forest Management Center (RMK) replaces felled
(08) trees with new trees, often leaving freshly cut forests to tend for themselves,
(09) taking a lot of time to regenerate and therefore potentially impacting the local
(10) biodiversity and disrupting the ecological balance of the forest ecosystem,
- (11) *Deeply disturbed* by the 290 tons of waste cleaned up from Estonian state forests
(12) in 2019 and despite an increase of eight tons from the previous year, the continual
(13) littering problem persists and has not shown signs of improvement,
- (14) *Noting with regret* that the collisions between vehicles and wild animals recent
(15) years have had a significant increase, causing harm to both wildlife and humans,
- (16) *Recognizing* with concern that the priority habitat types such as active raised
(17) bogs, bog woodlands, and Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods have
(18) become very rare in the European Union, primarily due to the negative impact of
(19) drainage, and noting that the overall biogeographical assessments of Estonia
(20) indicate that the status of these habitat types is neither favourable nor secure.



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- (21) 1. Encourages private forest owners to adopt more efficient regeneration
(22) practices due to it being a key component of the forestry development plan (MAK),
(23) which includes incentives, support programs, and collaboration with local
(24) communities and government agencies;
- (25) 2. Suggests that in order to increase the carbon sequestration capacity of forests,
(26) it is necessary to accelerate forest regeneration and the removal of aging wood
(27) from existing forests;
- (28) 3. Believes that by limiting the yearly logging volume to between 7.3 and 8 million
(29) cubic meters, the capacity to capture CO₂ can be enhanced;
- (30) 4. Calls on Estonia and other European countries to implement public awareness
(31) campaigns, increase waste management infrastructure, enforce anti-littering
(32) Laws, encourage responsible behaviour, and conduct regular monitoring and
(33) clean-up efforts in vulnerable areas;
- (34) 5. Recommends the Estonian government to explore and implement sustainable
(35) measures to create forest-related jobs by promoting activities such as forest
(36) recreation, tourism, nature education, innovative solutions for utilizing Estonian
(37) woods, and offering opportunities for carbon credit investments to recognize the
(38) importance of keeping forests growing;
- (39) 6. Urges the government of Estonia to reduce collisions between vehicles and
(40) wild animals by implementing measures such as constructing wildlife passages,
(41) warning signs and speed limits;
- (42) 7. Invites the Estonian government to support the implementation of the LIFE
(43) Mires Estonia project to restore wetlands and protect priority habitats, including
(44) active raised bogs, bog woodlands, and Fennoscandian deciduous swamp

RESOLUTION by Lithuania

(01) Believing that, natural heritage refers to the diverse range of natural resources and ecosystems that exist in our country, Lithuania, from forests and meadows to the Baltic sea and wetlands.

(02) Taking into consideration that, these habitats are home to countless plant and animal species, many of which are endangered or threatened due to human activities.



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(03) Reminding of the fact that, the protection of natural heritage is crucial for a number of reasons. First and foremost, it ensures the preservation of biodiversity.

(04) Further reminding that, the loss of even a single species can have far-reaching consequences on the entire ecosystem.

(05) Recognizing that, when species disappear, it can have cascading effects and ultimately lead to the collapse of the entire ecosystem.

(06) In addition, natural habitats provide a range of vital ecosystem services.

(07) For instance, forests play a crucial role in controlling climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

(08) Furthermore, wetlands help to filter and purify water, reducing the risk of floods.

(08) Moreover, bodies of water, such as rivers, lakes, and the Baltic sea itself, provide food and livelihoods for hundreds of thousands of people.

(08) Unfortunately, in many countries, including Lithuania, natural habitats are facing a range of threats from human activities.

(09) For example, deforestation. This includes agricultural expansion into forested areas, clearcutting, illegal logging and infrastructure development.

(10) In addition, industrial, waste and transport pollution also have strong affects and do damage to the natural habitats.

(11) Climate change also causes a range of negative impacts on natural heritage sites, including rising sea levels, increased temperatures, and changes in precipitation patterns.

(12) To protect these habitats, we need to take action at both individual and policy levels.

(10) At the individual level, we can all take steps to reduce our impact on the environment and natural heritage.

(11) For instance, this may include reducing our energy consumption, recycling, and supporting environmentally-friendly products and businesses.

(12) Furthermore, we can also support organizations, that work to protect natural habitats through donations or volunteer work.

(13) What is more, at the policy level, Lithuanian government and international organizations have a key role to play in protecting our natural heritage.



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(14) Lithuania has established a network of protected areas, including five national parks and over 300 nature reserves. These protected areas cover around 13% of the country's land area.

(15) Recognizing that, Lithuania is home to a diverse range of natural heritage sites that are of significant cultural, ecological, and scientific value, we must ensure their preservation.

(16) This includes the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Lithuania, like the Curonian spit, the national parks and reserves.

(17) With the help of the European Union, several actions have been taken to ensure the preservation of natural heritage sites in Lithuania.

(18) For example, Lithuania has developed legal frameworks that provide protection for natural heritage sites.

(19) The Law on Protected Areas, for instance, provides the legal basis for the establishment and management of protected areas, while the Environmental Protection Law establishes the regulatory framework for the protection of the environment.

(20) Additionally, Lithuania has taken steps to promote sustainable tourism development in protected areas. This includes the development of visitor management plans, the establishment of visitor centers, and the promotion of eco-tourism activities that do not have a negative impact on the environment.

(21) Likewise, Lithuania regularly monitors the condition of protected areas and conducts research to better understand the ecological processes and the impacts of human activities.

(22) On top of that, Lithuania has undertaken various activities to raise public awareness about the importance of natural heritage and the need to protect it. This includes educational campaigns, public events, and engagement with local communities.

(23) Overall, Lithuania has made significant progress on protecting its natural heritage and natural habitats.

(24) For example, renewable energy sources accounted for 27.2% of Lithuania's gross inland energy consumption, up from 16.7% in 2010, air pollution in Lithuania decreased by 35% between 2005 and 2018, and deforestation has been reversed.

(25) While progress has been made, there are still challenges and more work to be done to ensure the long-term conservation of these important areas.

(26) In conclusion, it is important to remember that protecting natural habitats is crucial for preserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services and ensuring human well-being.



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(27) The threats facing our natural heritage are real and pressing, but we must all play a role in protecting these precious ecosystems.

(28) By taking action at both individual and policy levels, we can work towards a more sustainable future and protect the natural heritage that is so vital to our country, planet and future generations.

RESOLUTION by Portugal

(01) *Recalling* the importance of the natural heritage of Portugal as an asset for the country's

(02) economy, tourism, and biodiversity,

(03) *Noting with deep concern* the negative impacts of climate change, environmental

(04) degradation, and human activities on Portugal's natural heritage, including its coastal areas, (05) forests, and wildlife,

(06) *Alarmed by* the placement of Portugal on the European countries with the most species at

(07) risk of extinction and the future impacts of this problem,

(08) *Recognizing* the need for urgent action by the international community to preserve and

(09) protect Portugal's natural heritage for present and future generations,

(10) *Seeking* the creation and application of stricter laws and punishments on the destruction,

(11) vandalism and hunting of protected areas and protected species, made by the Portuguese

(12) government and court of justice,

(13) *Emphasizing* the importance of promoting sustainable development, conservation, and

(14) restoration of natural ecosystems, while respecting the rights and needs of local

(15) communities,

(16) 1. Encourages the government of Portugal to strengthen its legal and institutional

(17) frameworks for the protection and management of the country's natural heritage;

(18) 2. Endorse Portugal for new ways of sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and

(19) energy practices that minimize the impact on the environment and contribute to the

(20) conservation of biodiversity;

(21) 3. Draw the attention of all nations to engage in national and international

(22) collaborations to promote research and conservation of natural resources, and to share

(23) best practices and experiences on environmental protection and management;

(24) 4. Supports local communities in the development of sustainable livelihoods and

(25) conservation practices while recognizing their traditions;



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- (26) 5. Deplores the exploration of lithium made in Portugal due to how degrading this activity is
(27) to the environment and well-being of local communities;
- (28) 6. Encourages the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to
(29) Portugal to support its efforts in preserving and protecting its natural heritage;
- (30) 7. Reminds all nations of the importance of public awareness and education on the global
(31) environmental challenges, including climate change, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem
(32) degradation and encouraging responsible tourism;
- (33) 8. Requests the UNESCO to consider the nomination of more significant natural sites in
(34) Portugal for inscription on the World Heritage List and to provide technical assistance and
(35) capacity building to Portugal in the management and conservation of its natural heritage;

RESOLUTION by Thessaloniki

*(01) Bearing in mind that Natural heritage refers to natural features, geological and
(02) physiographical formations and delineated areas that constitute the habitat of threatened
(03) species of animals and plants and natural sites of value from the point of view of
(04) science, conservation of natural beauty,*

*(05) Taking into consideration that Greece owns a unique and diverse ecosystem that is
(06) home to various endangered species, and is responsible to protect their natural habitats
(07) to ensure their survival.
(08) The destruction of natural habitats in Greece not only poses a threat to the country's
(09) biodiversity but also has negative impacts on the economy and tourism industry, which
(10) heavily relies on the country's natural beauty,*

*(11) Aware of the unique natural landscapes and ecosystems found in Greece, it is significant
(12) to implement effective conservation strategies that are tailored to the specific needs of
(13) each habitat. This may include the establishment of protected area and habitat
(14) restoration programs,*

*(15) We should expect that climate change will continue to be a problem for natural habitats
(16) in Greece. So, we need to take steps to help them cope with climate change. This may
(17) involve protecting important areas with many different kinds of plants and animals,
(18) making farms more climate-friendly, and making sure we think about the climate when
(19) we decide how to use land,*



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(20) *Keeping in mind* that different natural habitats in Greece are all connected and affect
(21) each other, it's important to approach conservation efforts with a holistic view. This
(22) means understanding the relationships between different species, landscapes, and
(23) ecosystems and working to promote their sustainable coexistence,

(24) 1. Demands all individuals to prioritize purchases from environmentally friendly

(25) businesses;

(26) 2. Further demands areas rich in animals and plants to be strictly protected and create (27)
more climate friendly farms;

(28) 3. Calls upon planting companies in order to plant more trees and increase the number (29)
of green life

(30) 4. Recommends people and especially locals get taught to appreciate their natural areas
(31) and protect them;

(32) 5. Further recommends partnerships between government to support fundings referring
(33) to parks and protection methods.

(34) 6. Develops ecotourism initiatives that showcase the beauty of Greece's natural habitats,
(35) while also generating income for conservation efforts;

COMMON RESOLUTION

Committee: U4 NATURAL HERITAGE

Issue concerning: Question on Protecting natural habitats

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