
# SJA MUN III

2025. 09.27 - 2025.09.28

## UNEP

Addressing the Global Implications of Amazon Deforestation and Biodiversity Loss

Last updated on September 7, 2025

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# Letter from the Chairs

Greetings, delegates! This is Sena Min, who will be serving as your deputy chair of the UNEP committee for SJAMUN III. I am currently attending St. Johnsbury Academy Jeju as a 10th grader. My MUN and parliamentary debate experience started 4 years ago as a delegate and continued also as a Chair. Over those years, MUN taught me to resolve confrontations and conflict in the most practical way possible. I started to develop both as a delegate and a person by overcoming difficulties and focusing on feasible implementation during multiple conferences. I wish all delegates the best of luck, and please do not fear sharing your ideas or strategies during the sessions. I shall provide absolute impartiality in administering the rules of procedure and unbiased chairing at all times.

Hello delegates, I'm Bella Kim, a Year 11 student at NLCS Jeju, and I'll be your deputy chair for the UNEP committee at SJAMUN III. I've been passionate about global sustainability and environmental affairs since I started MUN in 2022, attending eight conferences so far. This is my fifth time chairing, and I'm eager to help guide you through discussions on pressing environmental issues. Whether you're new to MUN or an experienced delegate, I encourage you to engage deeply in dialogue, collaborate openly, and bring innovative solutions to the table.

Greetings, delegates! My name is Muriel Kang, and I'm an 8th grader at Korea International School Jeju. This is my third year participating in MUN, and although my experience has been relatively brief, I've truly enjoyed every moment of it. MUN has been a space where I've learned, grown, and had fun — and I hope the same can be for every one of you. I'm especially thrilled to be chairing my first offline conference. While this is a new experience for me, I'm committed to doing my best to support each of you throughout the event to the best of my ability. I know how overwhelming an MUN conference can feel, especially if you're new, so please do not hesitate to reach out if you have any questions or need help. Let's make this conference a memorable and enjoyable one together- see you soon!

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# Committee Introduction

The United Nations Environment Programme was founded on June 5, 1972, during the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm to coordinate responses on environmental agendas and global challenges.

UNEP has worked on various sectors such as problems within government, civil society, and humanity. Some examples of previous achievements were ozone layer restoration, addressing biodiversity loss, resolving pollution waste, etc. However, it especially focuses on the climate crisis nowadays. In addition, UNEP also assists its 193 member nations in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Here, the organization is not only about environmental issues, UNEP also focuses on transition of efficient economic usage for addressing these problems.

In 2022, the UNEP celebrated their 50th anniversary marking the organisation as the authoritative advocate for the global environment since 1972. This recently highlighted its achievements and efforts in information sharing and policy-adoption. Furthermore, this event exemplified the UNEP's role in forming 15 international environmental frameworks.

As stated by Inger Anderson, the Executive Director of the UNEP and the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, "We are the first generation to feel the effect of climate change and the last generation who can do something about it."

# Agenda Introduction

The ongoing destruction of the Amazon rainforest is one of the most serious environmental problems the world faces today with consequences that reach far beyond the region itself. From 2000 to 2020, the Amazon lost around 17% of its coverage - an area larger than 750,000 square kilometers. Much of this damage comes from farming activities like cattle ranching and the large-scale planting of crops such as palm oil, which together make up nearly 80% of the cleared areas. Other causes include illegal logging, mining, and the building of roads and other infrastructure. This rapid deforestation not only releases approximately 2.2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide each year - roughly 5% of all human-generated emissions worldwide - but also reduces the Amazon's ability to function as the planet's largest carbon sink.

Biodiversity within the Amazon is unparalleled, with the forest hosting an estimated 10% of all known species globally. Deforestation is a major threat to biodiversity, putting at risk approximately 10,000 of all plant species 1,300 bird species, 2,200 fish species, and 430 mammal species according to WFO findings. The degradation of habitats within the Amazon interrupts ecosystem services such as climate moderation and water discharge regulation which has sizable regional and global implications. Moreover, as approximately 400 indigenous communities depend on the Amazon for their cultural, economic, and physical survival, the impacts of deforestation stretches across environmental, social, and human rights dimensions.

Despite international commitments, including the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)'s schemes and various bilateral agreements targeted at curbing deforestation rates, satellite data indicates a resurgence in forest loss, with 2022 witnessing a 33% increase in deforestation compared to the previous year. This showcases the urgent need for enhanced multilateral cooperation, enforcement of environmental regulations, sustainable land use policies, and support for indigenous land rights to regulate Amazon deforestation to conserve biodiversity and minimize environmental implications.

# Key Terms

**ACTO**
The Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, known as ACTO, is an organization that has been continuously working to protect the Amazon forest. Pushing multiple initiatives, ACTO is one of the main organizations attempting to prevent deforestation and to preserve the Amazon's unique wildlife.

**Endemic**
Something that is natively limited to a particular region or place. For example, a species that is found only in a specific geographic location and nowhere else in the world would be considered endemic.

**Carbon Sink**
Anything that absorbs more carbon from the atmosphere than it releases – for example, plants, the ocean, and soil. In contrast, a carbon source is anything that releases more carbon into the atmosphere than it absorbs – for example, the burning of fossil fuels or volcanic eruptions.

**Habitat Fragmentation**
The process where a large, continuous habitat is broken into smaller, isolated patches, often due to human activities like road construction, agriculture, or urban development

**Transboundary Effects**
The significant consequences that a project or activity in one country can have on the environment or the interests of another country

**Ecocide:** the destruction of the natural environment by deliberate or negligent human action, including illegal activities happening within the forest

**Environmental Justice:** the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

**Greenwashing:** the deceptive practice of promoting misleading or false information about a company's environmental practices or the environmental benefits of its products or services. Oftentimes, this includes false commercials and fallacious advertisements

**Carbon Credits:** A transparent, measurable, and results-based way for companies to support activities

**Sustainable Supply Chain:** something that aims to integrate ethical and environmentally responsible practices throughout the entire process, from sourcing raw materials to product disposal, to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive social and economic benefits

**Illegal Logging:** Logging is the activity or business of felling trees and cutting and preparing the timber. In this case, this is the undocumented and unauthorized process of companies logging in the forest without official permits.
**Emergent layer:** The top layer of the rainforest, with the tallest trees that receive the most sunlight

**Ecosystem:** a community of living organisms (plants, animals, microorganisms) interacting with each other and their physical environment (air, water, soil, sunlight), functioning together as a unit.

**Ozone:** a colorless, unstable, toxic gas with a pungent odor and powerful oxidizing properties, formed from oxygen by electrical discharges or ultraviolet light. It differs from normal oxygen (O2) in having three atoms in its molecule (O3).

**Biodiversity:** the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

**Fauna and Flora**: Both refer to the biological life in the forest: Fauna refers to the organisms, and Flora refers to the plant life.

# Historical Background

The Amazon rainforest, spanning over 6.7 million square kilometers and across 9 different south american countries, is often referred to as the “lungs of earth” due to the magnificent array of species, both flora and fauna, that it hosts. Ever since our entry into the late 20th century, however, the Amazon rainforest has been victim to deforestation conducted at a murderous rate and scale due to policies that involve land clearance for cattle ranching, mining, and logging, all of which entail extensive removal of Amazon’s lush vegetation. The promotion of major infrastructure projects such as the Trans Amazonian highway by the Brazilian government in the 1960s has precipitated forest removal eventually leading to the peak of deforestation rates in 2004 at 27,772 km^2.

Over the years, deforestation has placed more than 1300 species at risk, many of which are endemic according to the IUCN Red List. This is, in part, due to the fact that deforestation of the Amazon led to a significant increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide, precipitating climate change and displacing species from their natural habitats. The Amazon stores around 90-140 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide and also generates moisture via transpiration to create rainfall patterns across the Americas and beyond. Thus, in many ways, it functions as a key stabilizer for the global climate.  However, with the deforestation percentage of the Amazon nearing 20%, the so-called tipping point leading to “savannization”, the Amazon is visibly losing its ability to function as a climate regulator.

Past efforts have been made, most notably by the UNEP to support the conservation of the Amazon. Noteworthy initiatives include the UN-REDD Programme (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) organized by the UNEP in collaboration with the FAO and UNDP to assist countries’ transitions to conservative forest management via promoting company targeted financial compensation schemes such as payment-for-ecosystem services (PES) on a national scale in countries like Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. At the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) in 2022, the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity framework focused on protecting at least 30% of global land and water resources by 2030 has also contributed significantly to the preservation of Amazon by penalizing deforestation.

# Current State of Affairs

In the status quo, about 18% of the Amazon Forest has unfortunately been cleared out to deforestation and to be utilized in industries as resources, leading scientists and experts to the conclusion that after few years when deforestation rates increases to 20-25% along with higher global temperatures, the once lavish Amazon Forest will inevitably become desolate and will become a savannah. Countries like Brazil lost 960 $km^2$ of the Amazon Forest this year, with May alone marking a 92% increase year over year. Along with the severe damages, an additional 17% of the Amazon has faced severe degradation, hindering the Amazon from reaching its full potential as an ecosystem sustaining habitat for the myriad of animals inhabiting its trees.

Oftentimes, agricultural and industrial needs are the root causes for such conflicts. Agriculture, particularly cattle ranching and industrial production for crops like soybeans, is often the major inducer for deforestation. Human activities such as logging, mining, and infrastructure developments also contribute to the current situation.

Throughout the past, the Amazon Forest has protected itself and has maintained its resilience against such human factors, thanks to the large biodiversity of the forest. However, deforestation and increased stressors have weakened the forest's ability to recover from such damages, causing an unprecedented "domino effect" that harms not only the currently existing trees but also the ecosystem and the businesses that depend on the forest. Researchers have also determined that such circumstances are likely to incur further cascading effects, such as biodiversity loss and disruptions in the ecosystem. It has also been concluded that biome-wide forest collapse and the increase of regional climate change are also likely outcomes of the current situation.

In response to the dire situation, there have been multiple efforts by the multitude of stakeholders and campaigns that are dedicated to protecting biodiversity and fragile ecosystems all around the world. Campaigns around the world are advocating for sustainable practices in industries, diversifying production methods, and addressing illegal deforestation, all as an attempt to reduce the damage.

# Stances of Parties

**Sweden**

Sweden is a strong advocate for environmental governance and has consistently enacted policies protecting rainforests. One particular effort includes providing funding to amazon preservation efforts led by the Green Climate Fund. Notably in 2023, Sweden has supported the European Union's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) which prohibits import of commodities like soy, beef and palm oil unless they were proven to be obtained from legal deforested areas. Sweden has also promoted the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI) which holds companies accountable for producing forest linked emissions.

**Brazil**

Brazil is in control of around 60% of the amazon rainforest expanse and plays a central role in both destruction and preservation of the Amazon. Under the administration of President Luiz Inacio Lula, Brazil has rejoined the commitment to ending illegal deforestation by 2030 and restoring any deforested areas under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. Brazil has also reactivated the Amazon fund and received support from Germany, United States and Norway. The Federal government has also renewed commitment by increasing the budget for IBAMA (Brazilian institute of environment and renewable natural resources) to more strictly monitor illegal mining and regulate logging operations.

**Germany**

Germany has invested over €100 million into Amazon rainforest protection via the Amazon Fund and bilateral partnerships with Peru and Brazil. Due to rising deforestation under Bolsonaro, Germany temporarily suspended disbursements but resumed them again in 2023 with the promise of Lula's renewed environmental commitments. Germany is in support of the EU Mercosur trade agreement, yet only upon the condition that it includes binding deforestation regulation clauses. The BMZ (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) prioritises Amazon rainforest preservation in its climate and environment portfolio. As such, Germany remains deeply committed to curbing deforestation rates in the Amazon.

**Canada**

Canada is firm about curbing deforestation rates in the Amazon and thus fully supports its protection via climate finance and partnerships. Most notably, through the International Climate Finance Programme, Canada has promised CAD 60 million USD in 2024 to finance conservation projects in the Amazon. Canada is pushing for a stronger enforcement of the Global Biodiversity Framework agreed upon at COP15 at Montreal.

**India**

India is in support of Brazil's stance that policies related to the Amazon falls under national jurisdiction but is also invested into sustainable Amazon forest management. Via afforestation programmes such as CAMPA and green credit initiatives India has made it firm that although it is in political opposition to deforestation related trade sanctions, it believes in the significance of sustainable forest management. Previously, India has called for expanded South-South cooperation including countries such as Indonesia, Brazil and the BRC focusing specifically on technology transfer for satellite forest monitoring and Agroforestry.

**Indonesia**

Indonesia, along with Brazil, is of the opinion that forest conservation must be balanced with economic development. Indonesia as the co-founder of the FCLP (Forest and Climate Leader's partnership) has promised to attain net zero deforestation by 2030. Involved in the South-South Knowledge Exchange Facility with Amazon basin nations, Indonesia has implemented a palm oil moratorium and proposed a One Map Policy to strengthen land use transparency.

**South Africa**

South Africa is firm that curbing Amazon deforestation rates is climate justice and is thus channeling finance into forest protection in the Global South. Prominently, South Africa has supported international efforts to criminalise ecocide and is currently looking into including ecosystem destruction as a prosecutable offense under the African Court of Justice. South Africa has also previously emphasised the significance of regional economic communities in South America and Africa such as the ACTO in leading transboundary forest governance and protection

**Norway**

Having financed over 1.2 billion USD since 2008, Norway is the largest donor to the Amazon Fund. During Bolsonaro's presidency when Amazon deforestation rates rose, Norway temporarily suspended their fundings but soon resumed in 2023 under Lula's revived commitment to forest preservation. Norway is in complete support of the REDD+ and is a signatory of the bilateral deforestation reduction agreements with Colombia, Brazil and Guyana. Norway is also known for its utilization of real time satellite tracking technology designed to monitor deforestation rates prior to issuing payments.

**Costa Rica**

Costa Rica is a global pacesetter in ecological restoration and it has increased its national forest cover from 21% (1980s) to 50% today. In curbing deforestation rates in the Amazon and preserving the forest altogether, it promotes Payment for Ecosystem services (PES) and ecotourism and realistic economic alternatives. Previously, Costa Rica has collaborated with ACTO and the UNREDD Programme to share its national biodiversity framework with other nations in the Amazon. Costa Rica has also famously classified the Amazon as a global commons, advocating for its international protection.

**Peru**

Peru holds the second largest land amazon land mass and is a founding member of the ACTO also known as the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization. In 2019 it signed the Leticia Pact and it supports satellite monitoring as means of keeping in check deforestation rates. Previously Peru has ratified legislations to discourage illegal gold mining and is currently working to implement a forest inventory in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Up to this day, Peru has formalized 600+ indigenous territories.

**United States of America**

The United States of America has financed over 500 million USD for Amazon conservation efforts via organizations such as the USAID, the Amazon Fund and the Inflation Reduction Act's international climate finance. Under the Biden administration, the United States has also rejoined the LEAF Coalition, mobilizing private investment into Amazon conservation. Notably, in 2024 the US funded judicial capacity building for ecocide prosecution in the Brazilian Amazon. The American congress is currently deciding upon imposing a ban on deforestation related imports, modelled after the EU's EUDR.

**France**

France is adamant with its stance against deforestation, even stating that it will not ratify the EU Mercosur trade deal (An agreement proposing free trade between the EU and the Mercosur countries) if deforestation safeguards are not met. French president Macron has previously called for the recognition of "ecocide" as a crime under the International Criminal Court. In 2023 France passed a legislation requiring corporate adherence to deforestation ethics in imports, particularly of beef and soy.

**United Kingdom**

The United Kingdom has notably pledged 300 million pounds through the Biodiverse Landscapes Fund including Amazon countries such as Colombia and Peru. The 2021 UK environmental Act prohibits importing any forest risk commodities from illegally deforested or protected zones. Through their 2021 COP presidency, the UK has launched the Forests and Climate Leader's Partnership.

**China**

China has made a significant contribution towards the amazon deforestation and biodiversity loss by importing a major amount of soys and beefs from brazil. In 2024, China purchased approximately 47% of Brazil's total beef export. China also accounts for more than 70% of Brazil's soybean export. Regardless of the public commitment to reduce deforestation by the Chinese government, more efforts should be made to go beyond the limits.

**Italy**

Italy strongly supports combat deforestation and loss of biodiversity in the Amazon forest through several ways such as funding and cooperating. Italy donated 5 million euros to the IDB's Amazon fund on December 3, 2023, and partnered with WWF for further protections in the Amazon forest. Moreover, Italy promotes the sustainable supply chains and legal frameworks for the ecosystem through the EU deforestation Regulation.

**Japan**

Japan tries to address the Amazon deforestation and biodiversity loss problem in such ways through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), helping Amazon nations to monitor the forest. Not only this, Japan also has a law called the Clean Wood Act, which requires companies to use wood from a legal source. Moreover, Japan empowers the protection of the Amazon rainforest by pressuring companies, implementing new technologies, and supporting environmental education and awareness.

**Poland**

Poland nationally had deforestation issues of their own, mainly with the Białowieża Forest. In 2016, Poland approached this problem by logging only necessary trees in order to combat beetle outbreaks. This was a case of addressing the Old-Growth forest ecosystem which provided the system of logging activities coinciding with biodiversity preservation. Furthermore, UNESCO designated the Białowieża Forest as a World Heritage site increasing international regulation. A similar strategy can be adopted for the Amazon situation.

**UAE**

The UAE has been vigorously combating deforestation of the Amazon rainforest by providing aid and assistance programs in the local region. The government has also supported specific Brazilian funds such as the Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF). More recently, this year, the UAE launched an anti-illegal logging operation 'Green Shield', by collaborating with involved hotspot countries such as Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

**Singapore**

With limited land mass, Singapore focuses on balancing urban development and biodiversity conservation. Accordingly, the government targeted reforestation projects such as the 'Forest of Giants'. In addition, the nation has recently introduced controlled logging primarily for sustainability, Singapore views this situation as a threat that goes beyond South America.

**Mexico**

Mexico, the home for 10% of the world's biodiversity, views this ongoing deforestation issue as a risk for both regional and ecological stability. Having reduced deforestation by over 50% between 2010 and 2020 through programs like REDD+ and the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR), Mexico promotes regional cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management.

**Netherlands**

The Netherlands is the world's second largest agricultural exporter, within its role of causing Amazon deforestation with imports of soys and beans. To address this, it has backed the EU's anti-deforestation law (2023), supporting sustainable supply chains and pledging immense amounts of money to the Amazon Fund and international climate finance.

**Poland**

Poland supports the 2023 EU Deforestation Regulation, which requires proof that imported commodities like soy, beef, and palm oil are deforestation-free. Domestically, Poland handles nearly 30% of its land as forest which demonstrates strong national forest maintenance. By combining support for EU-wide trade rules with its own sustainable forestry practices, Poland frames Amazon protection as part of broader efforts to combat climate change and uphold global biodiversity.

**Russia**

Russia recognizes the Amazon's vital role in global biodiversity and climate stability while emphasizing the principle of national sovereignty in resource management. As a nation with vast forest reserves itself, Russia advocates for balanced approaches that respect Amazonian states' rights while promoting international cooperation through platforms such as the UNFCCC and BRICS. Russia supports technological exchange, sustainable development financing, and scientific collaboration to address the global implications of Amazon deforestation without undermining national autonomy.

**Argentina**

Argentina has played a dual role in the Amazon forest throughout history. On one hand, Argentina has continuously managed to hold the title of being the world's largest exporter of soy and beef- commodities closely tied to Amazon's deforestation, especially through trades with China and the EU. On the other hand, Argentina has also been a long-time supporter of environmental protection. Participating in ACTO (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization) meetings, passing protection laws, and supporting various initiatives, Argentina has been advocating for aligning Amazon protection with sustainable agricultural development- showing a complex yet its goal to balance Amazon production along with deforestation prevention.

**Belgium**

Belgium has backed efforts to fight Amazon deforestation and biodiversity loss, including the European Union's 2021 move to reduce imports associated with deforestation. Besides, Belgium had invested in projects to conserve the Amazon. But, with its massive consumption of goods from the Amazon rainforest such as soy, Belgium continues to struggle to confront its environmental footprint.

# Possible Solutions

1. Strengthening Environmental Governance, Global Impact, and Public Awareness
    a. Enforcing existing laws like the Environmental Crimes Law and the Indigenous Land Rights that collectively aim to strengthen the enforcement of environmental laws and add stronger penalties to illegal activities within the forest can not only help sustain the different ecosystems in the forest, but can also change the social perspective on illegally using the natural resources in the Amazon forest.
    b. Encouraging transnational efforts through treaties and coalitions (e.g., Leticia Pact, Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization) can also aid in the attempts to encourage more sustainable practices for industries around the world, especially those that rely heavily on natural resources.
    c. The incorporation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) can help integrate relevant education materials into the public school curriculum and spread further awareness to students on a global scale, starting from students at a young age.
    d. Encouraging campaigns and initiatives can allow citizens to become aware of the many illegal activities going on in the Amazon forest and encourage them to take action through donations, funding, or merely spreading the word.

2. Promoting Sustainable Economic Alternatives, Scientific Research, and Production Solutions
    a. Initiatives like the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) can help develop markets for sustainable products like Brazil nuts, açaí, and rubber, which provide income without deforestation, both protecting the indigenous tribes and the habitats inside the Amazon forests.
    b. Further encouraging Green Infrastructure Projects can also increase investment in renewable energy and eco-friendly transportation rather than highways or dams that fragment habitats.
    c. Conducting comprehensive biodiversity assessments and Biodiversity Mapping to identify critical conservation areas can allow for extra support from environmental organizations and can help sustain large ecosystems and help the biodiversity threatened by constant illegal activities and damage to the forest.
    d. Climate and Ecological Research based long-term studies, funded by different UN bodies or environmental organizations to understand deforestation's impacts on global climate, water cycles, and species, can also help support the many bodies of biodiversity located throughout the forest.

3. Corporate Responsibility, Supply Chain Reform, and Market-Based Solutions

a. Holding companies accountable for eliminating deforestation from supply chains (e.g., beef, soy, palm oil) can develop accountability and strengthen the penalty system that is in place for illegal activities, and can minimize such activities taking place.
b. Enforcing traceability systems by using satellite monitoring and blockchain tech to verify the sourcing of products can ensure both accountability and strengthen enforcement on laws and regulations for industries that utilize such resources.
c. Promoting credible certification schemes (e.g., Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).) and rewarding ethical sourcing can increase more active sustainable practices in the industry.
d. Scale-up payments for ecosystem services, such as the Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and carbon credits for forest preservation under international frameworks using Carbon Pricing and REDD+ Programs, can encourage initiatives to be taken and for more systems to be supported
e. Green Investment and Divestment can aid in redirecting the public and private investments from deforestation-driving industries to sustainable alternatives and can prevent increasing illegal activities for these industries.

# Questions to Consider

- Why is the Amazon forest so impactful, not only environmentally but also economically?
- What are the long-term implications of biodiversity loss in the Amazon for global ecosystems and food security?
- Should the Amazon forest be considered a “global commons,” or does national sovereignty take precedence?
- What is the responsibility of the international community in protecting the Amazon?
- How can international treaties (e.g., the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity) be enforced or strengthened to address deforestation?
- Is foreign intervention in Amazon policy justified or a violation of sovereignty?
- What are the current laws and enforcement mechanisms in Amazon countries regarding deforestation?
- How can illegal logging, land grabbing, and corruption be addressed effectively on the international stage?
- How can indigenous communities be empowered and included in decision-making about the Amazon?
- What ethical responsibility do consumers in developed nations have regarding products linked to Amazon deforestation (e.g., soy, beef, palm oil)?
- What are examples of successful Amazon preservation initiatives that could be scaled up?
- Should there be international sanctions or trade penalties for countries contributing heavily to Amazon deforestation?
- How can we balance out industries that depend on the Amazon forest while also supporting the biodiversity and ecosystems that inhabit it?

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