

# Test #2

Topic :-

Reforestation as a Global Urgency

Submitted To :-

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Submitted By :-

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Subject :-

English Essay

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# "Reforestation as a Global Urgency"

## Outline

### 1. Introduction:

1.1. Attention Grabber

1.2. Background

1.3. Thesis statement: Reforestation is a critical global urgency due to its vital role in climate change, conservation of biodiversity, ecological stability, community resilience, sustainable livelihoods and economic stability.

### 2. Causes of Deforestation:

2.1. Agriculture Expansion

2.2. Logging and wood Extraction

2.3. Urbanization and Infrastructure development.

2.4. Poor forest management system.

### 3. Why Reforestation is a Global Urgency:

3.1. Climate change

3.1.1. Forests act as carbon sinks

3.1.2. Effect of Greenhouse gases.

3.1.3. Forests helps in balancing out emissions from human activities.

### 3.2. Biodiversity conservation.

3.2.1. Forests provide <sup>new</sup> habitats and corridors for animals and plants.

3.2.2. Forests enhances healthy ecosystem.

### 3.3. Ecological stability.

3.3.1. Reforestation helps in maintaining ecological stability.

3.3.2. Trees reduces the risk of landslides.

3.3.3. Regulation of local and regional climates.

### 3.4. Community Resilience.

3.4.1. Forests ensure global food security.

3.4.2. Forests helps in combating land degradation.

3.4.3. Provides natural barriers against extreme weathers.

### 3.5. Sustainable livelihoods.

3.5.1. Foresting cohesion.

3.5.2. Education and skills.

3.5.3. Forests improves air quality and public health.

### 3.6. Economic stability.

3.6.1. Forests creates economic opportunities and supports industries.

3.6.2. Forests promotes Ecotourism and Recreation.

## 4- Steps Taken for Reforestation:

4.1. Global Reforestation Initiatives-

4.1.1. The trillion tree campaign.

4.1.2. The Bonn challenge.

4.1.3. The Great Green wall.

4.2. Innovations and Use of Technology.

4.2.1. Use of drones to keep an eye on forests.

~~Technology~~.

4.3. Role of Government.

4.3.1. Policy incentives and carbon credits.

4.4. Role of Individuals and Communities

4.4.1. Participation of local people in Reforestation.

4.4.2. Promoting Awareness through Educational Programmes.

4.4.3. Urban Reforestation.

## 5. Conclusion:

5.1. Thesis Restated

5.2. Conclusion.

Improve your argument

Convey your ideas in a proper manner

Avoid grammatical mistakes  
mainly focus on subject verb  
agreement mistakes

## Structure of body paragraph is fine

### "Reforestation as a Global Urgency"

Reforestation is the process of restoring forests in areas where they have been cleared by logging, agriculture or natural disasters. Forests of the world, often known as the lungs of Earth, are disappearing at an alarming rate, threatening the very balance of our planet's ecosystem. Globally, around 10 million hectares of forest are being lost annually. In 2024, the loss of tropical primary forests nearly doubled compared to 2023, reaching a rate of approximately 12.74 million forest tree loss annually. As deforestation continues, the consequences extends beyond the loss of trees to severe impacts. In this regard, reforestation emerges as a critical global urgency due to its vital role in climate change, conservation of biodiversity, ecological stability, sustainable livelihoods and economic stability. Therefore, governments, individuals and organizations must act decisively to promote reforestation before severe damage is done.

Deforestation is mainly caused by human activities which are driven from economic and developmental needs. Forests are globally used converted into ~~as~~ agriculture land, including both large-scale commercial agriculture such as soy and oil palm plantations or cattle ranching and also for local subsistence farming. Agriculture accounts for at

least 50% of global deforestation. Forests are also cleared for raising livestock and for illegal and unsustainable logging of timber, fuel and charcoal extraction. It also paves the way for road building. Similarly, ~~urbanization~~ the expansion of urban areas and infrastructure leads to clearing of forests.

Deforestation has caused a severe damage to mother Earth for which reforestation has become a global urgency. Forests play a vital role in mitigating the effects of climate change as they act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and releasing oxygen. This helps to reduce the effects of global warming by covering approximately 31% of the planet's land area. This reduces the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. According to World Resource Institute, deforestation contributes nearly 15 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions making it a significant factor in climate change. The continued loss of forests exacerbates the climate instability, making reforestation an urgent necessity in the fight against environmental degradation. However, plantation of trees should be combined with other strategies such as reducing fossil fuel emission to effectively combat climate change.

Another critical factor that highlights the urgency is the alarming collapse of late galaxy

biodiversity and species extinction. Forests provides new habitants for nearly 80 percent of species, provides shelter, food and breeding grounds that are essential for survival. Previous researches and surveys have shown that nearly one million species have gone extinct due to deforestation. This rapid loss destabilizes ecosystem, reducing the ability to recover from weak global environment change. Reforestation enhances biodiversity and supports ecological functions such as pollination and seed dispersal which are vital for ecosystem sustainability.

Additionally, deforestation has also disrupted soil stability, leading to erosion, reduced soil fertility, and increased risks of landslides. Trees helps bind the soil together, reducing erosion and preserving the lands productivity, especially in vulnerable regions that are prone to climate change. Reforestation restores this protection, preserves fertile land for agriculture and helps maintain water supplies by reducing sediment runoff into rivers and lakes. Without tree cover, watersheds deteriorate, affecting agriculture output and water availability. Healthy, stable ecosystems resulting from reforestation are more resilient to natural disasters and can better sustain human and wildlife populations.