



# **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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**COMMITTEE BULLETIN**

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## **Welcome Letter from the Director of English Committees**

Welcome delegates!

My name is Mayte Cruz and I am the current director of English Committees. My debate journey began in 2021 in OAS Special Mission, continued through to 2022 in the Press Corps committee, directed the same committee in 2023, and now have the honor to serve in the board of directors of the congress.

DALE will be an experience that allows you to immerse yourself in two days of rich conferences, a place for you to voice your ideas, and a platform that will impulse you into your future. Regardless of the committee that you choose, you will leave DALE with a sense of excellence and accomplishment. Delegates that dedicate themselves to their research and the congress as a whole are the ones who most often grow throughout this conference. I encourage you to give this experience all you have and dedicate your time to truly make this an enriching learning experience for you.

On a personal note, DALE has broadened my horizons to so many different opportunities and perspectives that have been platforms for new ideas. I am confident that it can do the same for you, too. I am open to any questions or concerns you may have leading up to the conference, so do not hesitate to contact me! Thank you for joining the DALE XI family, and see you at Camino Real!

Best of luck,

Mayte Cruz ([macruz@ans.edu.ni](mailto:macruz@ans.edu.ni))  
Director of English Committees

## **Welcome letter from co-directors of FAO**

Welcome to DALE Nicaragua! We want to stress our enthusiasm for each of the delegations that chose to participate in this crucial discussion concerning the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and our goal to address issues related to global food security. It is a privilege to take part in a conversation this important, which affects millions of people's lives worldwide. We are passionately committed to the FAO's objectives to end poverty, advance sustainable agriculture, and guarantee food security for everyone.

This opportunity to participate in the discussion not only motivates you as a delegate but also reinforces your will to work for a solution. Delegations will provide thoughts, perceptions, and viewpoints to this discussion. They need to have a strong belief in the ability of honest communication to spur creativity. The difficulties that will be confronted are complicated, and the various viewpoints that will be discussed throughout this debate are crucial to developing workable answers.

As the co-directors, we are eager to collaborate with fellow participants and FAO experts to ensure that our discussions are informed, and productive, and ultimately lead to actionable outcomes. Once again, We want to extend our sincere thanks for this opportunity to be part of the conversation about FAO's crucial work. We are enthusiastic about contributing to the ongoing efforts to make a positive impact on global food and agriculture, and we are dedicated to promoting the organization's mission.

Sincerely,

Jenifer Zou & Livia Ortega

## **Introduction to FAO**

The United Nations has a technical department called the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that works to break global issues about food security, husbandry, and sustainable development.

FAO promotes the responsible use of natural resources to achieve better nutrition and food security. It seeks to reach this goal by offering member nations information, experience, and help, encouraging pastoral and agrarian growth, as well as promoting ethical and sustainable practices in the husbandry and food sectors.

FAO's efforts have contributed to reducing global hunger. For instance, in the period from 1990-1992 to 2018-2020, the global prevalence of undernourishment decreased from 18.7% to 8.9%, this means that there was significant progress in addressing hunger. FAO is essential in solving some of the most urgent problems such as hunger and malnutrition, food production, the effects of climate change on agriculture, and the wise management of natural resources. FAO assists nations in enhancing their capacity to produce and distribute food effectively and sustainably by offering advice, policy support, and technical assistance. The organization also acts as a hub for information sharing and cooperative initiatives aimed at attaining global food security and advancing resilient, sustainable agricultural systems to safeguard the well-being of the present and future generations.

**TOPIC A**  
**The Future of the Amazon Rainforest**



## **Introduction:**

The Amazon Rainforest plays a crucial role in preserving the ecological balance of the globe, and it is a natural wonder of unmatched significance. This region's impact goes well beyond its unique and natural beauty. It's one of the most ecologically varied places on Earth, home to millions of organisms. It serves as an important genetic diversity reservoir since it is home to numerous unique plants and animal species. However, the Amazon Rainforest faces several significant challenges and threats, which have led to concerns about its well-being. Some of these threats include deforestation, agriculture expansion, infrastructure development, climate change, etc. Even though it does not directly contribute a huge amount of the world's food, the Amazon Rainforest has a crucial impact on the world supply. Conserving biodiversity, guaranteeing access to genetic resources, controlling climate, and promoting sustainable agriculture are all essential to feed the world's expanding population



## **Historical Context**

The Amazon Rainforest has existed for millions of years. It's home to countless lives, including indigenous peoples that have inhabited the region, creating different societies and ecological customs. The Amazon was “discovered” through European discovery and colonialism, paving the way for resource exploitation.

As the region confronts persistent dangers such as deforestation and climate change, conservation initiatives have aimed to preserve the Amazon's biodiversity and indigenous rights. International collaboration and awareness of its worldwide importance highlight the importance of sustainable development and conservation. The Amazon's historical backdrop is distinguished by intricate relationships between cultures, the economy, and the environment, making it a focal point for concerns concerning its preservation and indigenous tribes' protection.

The destruction of the Amazon Rainforest began some decades ago and is still occurring. The amount and rate of deforestation in the Amazon have fluctuated over time, with some periods suffering greater deforestation than others. Beginning in the mid-20th century, large development initiatives, such as road construction began in the Amazon, opening up previously inaccessible places. These initiatives frequently result in deforestation and resource exploitation. During the 1960s to 1970s, the late twentieth century saw a boom in deforestation caused by agricultural growth, notably cow grazing. During this time, deforestation increased significantly in Brazil in particular. Additionally, agriculture, logging, and infrastructural development all contributed to large rates of deforestation. The effects of the rubber boom, as well as economic constraints, contributed to forest loss. Nowadays, in the twenty-first century, deforestation rates have varied. While there have been periods of reduced deforestation, the Amazon is still under threat from activities like agricultural development, logging, and mining, as well as climate change-induced droughts and fires.



## **Essence of Debate**

The heart of the Amazon Rainforest food security argument is focused on striking a balance between the urgent need to maintain this critical ecosystem and the need to address the region's role in food production and agriculture. Delegations must come up with a solution for this global issue. To do this, they need to come prepared with strong background knowledge and information, including statistics and data specifically related to their country's position.

### **Topic to be discussed:**

a. Sustainable Land use:

The discussion emphasizes the importance of sustainable land use strategies such as agroforestry, crop rotation, and conservation agriculture. These measures help strike a balance between food production and forest conservation.

b. Long-Term Perspective:

The debate emphasizes the importance of adopting a long-term perspective that prioritizes sustainable practices and takes into account the well-being of future generations, recognizing that protecting the Amazon is about more than just short-term economic gain, but also about securing the world's food and environmental future.

c. Global responsibility and international cooperation:

These are critical parts of arguments over the Amazon Rainforest's conservation and its influence on food security. This topic focuses on the international community's joint duty to protect the Amazon and its significant contributions to the globe. Through this, delegations will work together to benefit the shared interest of all nations in conserving this critical ecosystem. International agreements, financial support, respect for indigenous rights, and responsible consumer behavior are key components of these efforts. The Amazon's conservation is a collective responsibility that demands coordinated action and collaboration at the international level to secure the well-being of the planet and its food resources.

### **Questions to answer:**

1. What is the Amazon Rainforest's significance in terms of biodiversity and ecological services, and how does it relate to global food security?
2. What are the key causes of Amazon deforestation, and how do they impact food security and agricultural practices in the region?
3. What is the global responsibility for maintaining the Amazon, and how can international collaboration and agreements aid in conservation and long-term development in the region?
4. What is the trade-off between economic interests and forest preservation, and how can sustainable practices be encouraged to maintain food security while also protecting the environment?
5. How can consumers and companies throughout the world help Amazon's conservation and ethical procurement of items connected to deforestation?

**TOPIC B:**  
**Pests and Pesticides Management**





## **Introduction**

Pest and Pesticides play crucial roles in agriculture, public health, and environmental conservation. Pests are organisms that negatively impact human interests. On the other hand, pesticides are substances designed to control or eliminate pests. The management of pests and the use of pesticides are essential for various sectors of society.

Pesticides have improved food production and public health but it is important to address its drawbacks and explore other alternatives. Pesticides' side effects are that they contaminate soil, water, and air and for long-term exposure, humans can have health problems like cancer, neurological issues, and respiratory illnesses.

An important factor of pests is that over time they become resistant to pesticides, making them less effective. All of this leads to the cycle of escalated use of pesticides. Many times the solution is to reduce the reliance on pesticides and minimize their negative impact but this is not as simple for each country. The debate delves into the evolving world of pests and pesticide management.

## **Historical Context**

Pesticides have been used for centuries but until the mid-20th century, there was a widespread adoption of synthetic chemicals, revolutionizing agriculture. Pest control was revolutionized by the Second World War. The main problem we can see that is consistent throughout history is the evolution of pests and their resistance. The evolution of pesticides is occurring more rapidly than usual. Now, countries are looking for a plan called 'resistance management'. This would be to reduce the frequency the pesticide is used, so the pests cannot develop resistance. Another factor would be ensuring the pesticides applied are at a high concentration. However, this plan is not sufficient to control the ongoing problem caused by pests and pesticides. We have seen this same struggle since humans started the food production cycle and it continues to be one today.

The historical progression shapes our current approach to pest control. Pest and pesticide management reflects the dynamic evolution of human efforts to control pests while adapting to the changing landscape of environmental and health concerns. The lessons of history underscore the necessity of finding an equilibrium between effective pest control and the preservation of ecosystems and human health.

## **Essence of the Debate**

This debate aims to foster a comprehensive discussion on the multifaceted issues surrounding pest and pesticide management, highlighting the need for responsible, sustainable, and balanced approaches in this critical field. Balancing the benefits and risks of pesticides remains a critical challenge in today's world. Finding the right balance between managing pests effectively to ensure food security, public health, and economic stability, while minimizing negative impacts of pesticide use on the environment and human health. Delegates will explore trade-offs, ethical concerns, economic issues, alternatives associated with pest management, and benefits alongside drawbacks.

## **Topics to be Discussed**

1. *Effectiveness vs Environmental Impact*
  - a. The use of highly synthetic pesticides is essential for modern agriculture or should we prioritize alternatives to reduce environmental harm? What are these alternatives?
2. *Health and Safety*

- a. Ensuring the safe use of pesticides in agriculture and public health while minimizing human health risks, especially for farm workers and consumers.
3. *Regulation and Policy*
    - a. What role should government regulations and international agreements play in managing pesticide use and protecting ecosystems?
4. *Resistant pests*
    - a. Discuss the challenges placed by pesticide-resistant pests and how they impact the sustainability of current pest control methods.
5. *Economic Implications*
    - a. Consider the economic aspect of pest management, cost of pesticide use, crop losses, and the potential for sustainable alternatives to be economically viable.
6. *Public Perception and Education*
    - a. Examine the role the public perception takes in influencing pest management practices. How do education and awareness campaigns change consumer choices?

## Questions to Answer

- How do we find a balance between controlling pests to ensure food security and minimizing the environmental and health risks associated with pesticides?
- What measures can be taken to promote the responsible and safe use of pesticides in agriculture and public health?
- How can international cooperation and regulations help address global challenges related to pesticide use?
- What innovative solutions and technologies can be used and created to manage pests sustainably?
- How to finance all solutions presented? How will farm workers, consumers, governments, and countries be able to assume the cost of the alternatives proposed?

Overall comments: Good job! I enjoyed reading through your bulletin. I left few suggestions as I think your bulletin is well-developed. The only thing I would suggest is maybe focusing, for example in your second topic, more on the impacts in Latin America specifically.

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