

FAO

*Novice
ECOSOC*



TOPIC: Soil Degradation Undermining Food Security

CHAIRS: Lauren Dover, Henry Michael

LAIMUN XXIX

December 2-3

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LAIMUN XXIX

December 2-3

Letter from the Secretaries-General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of our entire staff, it is our pleasure to welcome you to Session XXIX of the Los Angeles Invitational Model United Nations (LAIMUN) conference. LAIMUN XXIX will take place on Saturday, December 2 and Sunday, December 3 of 2023 at the Mira Costa High School (MCHS) campus.

Our staff, composed of over 120 MCHS students, has been working tirelessly to make your debate experience the best it can be. You will find your dais members to be knowledgeable about the issues being debated and MUN procedure. We pride ourselves in hosting a conference that is educational and engaging, and we hope you take advantage of that as you prepare and debate.

At LAIMUN, we value thorough research and preparation. We ask that delegates write position papers following [these directions](#). The deadline to submit position papers to be considered for Committee and Research Awards is Friday, November 24 at 11:59 PM PT. The deadline to submit to be considered for Committee Awards is Thursday, November 30 at 11:59 PM PT.

We also encourage all delegates to read the [LAIMUN Rules of Procedure](#) for conference-specific information and as a reminder of points and motions that can be made during committee.

Feel free to reach out to our staff with any questions or concerns you may have. Delegates can find their chairs' contact information next to their committee profile and the Secretariat's email addresses on the staff page. Any member of the LAIMUN staff will be happy to assist you.

We look forward to seeing you in December!

Sincerely,

Akash Mishra and Lily Stern
Secretaries-General, LAIMUN XXIX
secretarygeneral@mchsmun.org



Introduction to the USG

Hi delegates!

My name is Claire Koerber and I am the Under-Secretary General of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for Mira Costa Model UN; I am excited to welcome you all to LAIMUN XXIX.

The advanced and novice ECOSOC committees cover a variety of prevalent international issues that require multifaceted approaches and solutions. Each delegate brings a unique perspective into debate and it is important to use creativity in developing solutions while also paying attention to country policy. Your chairs will hold you to high standards in regards to solutions, speeches, caucusing, and diplomacy, so please be sure to keep this in mind.

To ensure you are adequately prepared for debate, please submit your position papers promptly to your chairs. All work should be your own. This goes for all preparation, speeches, solutions, and resolutions as well. LAIMUN has a strict no pre-written resolution policy, and resolutions should only be worked on at the chair's discretion. Be sure to act respectfully in committee towards fellow delegates and chairs.

I hope LAIMUN XXIX provides you with lasting memories and educational experiences. Our LAIMUN staff do their utmost to give all delegates the best experience possible. We want all delegates to gain knowledge, confidence, speaking skills, and most importantly, a new understanding of international relations and the current events around us that affect the way we live today. Throughout the weekend, make sure to participate and stay engaged during debate. Who knows...if nothing else, you may actually learn a thing or two.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out to ecosoc@mchsmun.org or any other secretariat member. Looking forward to seeing you in December and best of luck in your preparation towards success!

All the best,

Lily Stern and Akash Mishra
Secretaries-General

Claire Koerber
Under-Secretary General ECOSOC

Introduction to the Dias

Hi Delegates!

My name is Lauren Dover and I am a senior at Mira Costa High school. I have been in the Model UN program since I was a freshman and I have enjoyed learning about the different perspectives of each country, each culture that countries follow, and how politics affect the end goals of each country. I have traveled to Berkeley, Washington D.C, and Brown for conferences and I have been to several local conferences each year. This is my second year chairing at LAIMUN and my third year being part of the event.

Outside of school, I play beach volleyball and I am committed to UC Davis to play my sport at a Division 1 level. In my free time, I love going out with friends, going to the beach, trying new foods, going to sports games, and spending time with my family. My favorite movie series is the Hunger Games and the Maze Runner series so I will be going to watch the release of the new Hunger Games movie in November and I can't wait to see how the movie portrays President Snow as a young child. My favorite artist is Taylor Swift but I hate Taylor Swift hooks in MUN so please do not use any. I went to see her in concert this August and it was an experience of a lifetime. I also participated in a triathlon in the beginning of October to raise funds for cancer research as this is a cause that is close to my heart. A fun fact about me is that I can speak Hungarian and by the age of 3 I knew over 200 signs in sign language.

See you all in debate,

Lauren Dover

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Hello Delegates!

My name is Henry Michael and I am currently a Junior here at Mira Costa! Along with Lauren, I will be one of your co-chairs for FAO Novice. I have been involved in MUN since Freshman year, and this will be my second year on the Dais at LAIMUN. Since then, I have attended many conferences including NHSMUN and other local conferences. I am excited to see what you guys have prepared, so I hope you're looking forward to debate as well!

Outside of MUN, I am involved in the Student Government at Mira Costa. When I joined my Sophomore year, I built many new friends and skills that I value a ton. I am also a founder of the Manhattan Beach chapter of Sending Sunshine, which has been running for about two years. I have joined some other clubs and organizations at costa, including World Changers Club and Link Crew, but I also have many interests outside of school. Since I was in third grade, I have been in on and off piano lessons, where I have learned many new songs. I may also be at track after school, where I have been a high jumper and long jumper since my freshman year. Some other interests of mine include, watching TV, swimming, playing games, and hanging out with friends.

In FAO, I hope to see meaningful rhetoric and diversified solutions in your speeches. Collaboration is also very important and essential to creating impactful resolutions, which alleviate risks in a varied range of socio-economic communities. Please do not hesitate to email us @fao.nov.laimun.xxix@gmail.com if you have any questions or concerns before debate. See you at LAIMUN!

–Henry Michael

Committee Description

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations actively works to help eliminate food insecurity and hunger, make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable, as well as reduce rural poverty. FAO also works to enable inclusive and efficient agricultural food systems and increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises. After World War I, the League of Nations (the predecessor to the United Nations) contained a small health sector to control typhus in Eastern Europe. However, in 1930, as more emphasis was placed on nutrition for public health, it was decided that the section should include nutrition as well. The first nutrition officer appointed was Dr. W. R. Aykroyd who, 15 years later, became the first Director of FAO's Nutrition Division when FAO was established on October 16, 1945. FAO is an international organization with 194 member nations, two associate members, and one member organization, the European Union. The organization is headquartered in Rome, Italy and present in 130 nations worldwide. The efforts of the committee are tailored towards serving as a knowledge network and providing valuable information, sharing policy expertise, bolstering public-private cooperation, and helping countries prevent and avoid risks of food insecurity and other food and agricultural scares. FAO has played a prevalent role in various crises around the world, including stopping avian influenza in Togo, securing land tenure rights for farmers in Sierra Leone, and initiating programs such as the Warning-Early Action Programme to prevent food crises in places such as Sudan and Madagascar. Recently, climate change has played a larger role in the work of FAO as it “has both direct and indirect impacts on agrifood systems

due to shifting and unpredictable rainfall patterns and temperatures, a higher incidence of extreme weather events and disasters such as drought, floods, outbreaks of pests and disease and ocean acidification” (FAO). The FAO’s main objective and mandate is to support nations in their efforts to ensure that people have regular access to high-quality and nutritious food. It is important that solutions are relevant and aimed at the goal of eliminating food insecurity and all the nuances that come with it.

Topic: Soil Degradation Undermining Food Security

I. Background

Soil degradation is the loss of nutrients in the soil that prevents it from being used for crops, plants, nutrients, and cannot provide a home for smaller organisms. It dramatically increased following the introduction of new farming practices and technologies during the Industrial Revolution.¹ Nowadays, it is still the result of anthropogenic practices including clear cutting, deforestation, overgrazing, intense cultivation, forest fires, and suburbanization.² If the soil reaches its lowest quality, then the soil will be considered dead and cannot be regenerated for use. Third world countries such as Papua New Guinea, The Central African Republic, and South Sudan are known to have the worst soil quality because they constantly overproduce crops in order to feed their populations. Their poor soil quality, large populations, and harmful farming practices has caused them to suffer from food insecurity.³ For example, in The Democratic Republic of the Congo (the most food insecure country in the world with one of the lowest soil qualities), 72% of their population lives under the poverty line.⁴ In addition, global warming has

¹“Soil Degradation: The Problems and How to Fix Them.” *Natural History Museum*, www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/soil-degradation.html#:~:text=In%20the%20last%20few%20decades,damages%20the%20complex%20systems%20underneath. Accessed 15 June 2023.

²Wee, Rolando Y. “15 Countries with the Worst Environmental Sustainability CPIA Ratings.” *WorldAtlas*, 25 Apr. 2017, www.worldatlas.com/articles/15-countries-with-the-worst-environmental-sustainability-cpia-ratings.html.

³“The World’s Hungriest Countries in 2022.” *These Are the World’s Ten Hungriest Countries in 2022*, concernusa.org/news/worlds-hungriest-countries#:~:text=The%20DRC%20continues%20to%20be,living%20below%20the%20poverty%20line. Accessed 15 June 2023.

⁴“Soil, Land and Climate Change.” *European Environment Agency*, 21 Mar. 2023, www.eea.europa.eu/signals/signals-2019-content-list/articles/soil-land-and-climate-change#:~:text=Climate%20cha

reduced the amount of moisture in the soil and replenishing it is an expensive task. Developing nations cannot afford to rehydrate their soils on the commercial level so they have lost arable land to feed their growing populations. In order to combat the declining quality of soil, new farming methods must be used. For instance, to water the soil, drip irrigation can be used as it only loses 5% of water to evaporation. This is the most effective form of irrigation, yet is the most expensive method and will only function in pristine conditions. In contrast, flood irrigation and furrow irrigation are the cheapest forms of irrigation but lose up to half of the amount of water to evaporation. In other words, developing countries will continue to struggle with food insecurity because they do not have the financial resources to maintain the quality of the soil for the highest crop yield.

The state of our soils continues to worsen because of rapid increase in climate change. Many anthropogenic practices listed above are what allow climate change to continue its negative impacts on the globe.⁵ For example, clear cutting, the process of completely clearing an entire specified area, and deforestation are mainly practiced in the Amazon Rainforest which holds 25% of modern day medicinal ingredients, and only 5% of the rainforest has been studied. This means that the rainforest can hold the cure to an infinite amount of diseases and conditions but it just has not been discovered. In addition, the Amazon Rainforest has the highest amount of

ng%20affects%20soil&text=Continuing%20declines%20in%20soil%20moisture,dramatic%20impacts%20on%20f
ood%20production.

⁵Greenaway, Krista. "7 Plants from the Amazon Rainforest That Have Medicinal Properties." *One Tribe*, 27 Oct. 2022, onetribeglobal.com/blog/7-plants-from-the-amazon-rainforest-that-have-medicinal-properties/#:~:text=25%25%20o
f%20modern%20drugs%20are,their%20medicinal%20benefits%20for%20centuries.

nutrient cycles in the world. Deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest contributes both to climate change and loss of soil nutrients. However, due to malpractice in the lumber industry, much of the forest has been targeted and burned down in order for companies to make a profit.

Furthermore, poor farming practices such as overgrazing and the use of CAFOs (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations) creates an even larger problem. Overgrazing is when a field grows extremely damaged as a result of excessive grazing. However, too much grazing can cause soil erosion, as it weakens the connection between the soil particles.⁶ This increases the risk of losing topsoil and nutrients for crops. The final result of this is greater food insecurity because fewer crops can be produced due to the health of the soil declining. In addition, CAFOs carry harmful hormones from the cattle which infects the soil and causes it to produce bacteria.⁷ This bacteria is transferred into the crops that are grown which means that when the contaminated crops are eaten, the population is exposed to toxic food and can cause an epidemic. To avoid these negative effects, soils need to be tended to more frequently and more intensively if they choose to still use CAFOs. However, this solution will still pose the issue that it reduces the amount of land that is available for crops because farmers cannot manually work on such vast areas of land at the same time.

⁶ What Is Erosion? Effects of Soil Erosion and Land Degradation.” *WWF*, www.worldwildlife.org/threats/soil-erosion-and-degradation#:~:text=Overgrazing%20can%20reduce%20ground%20cover,serious%20erosion%20of%20the%20land. Accessed 15 June 2023.

⁷ *Understanding Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Their Impact ...*, www.cdc.gov/nceh/ehs/docs/understanding_cafos_nalboh.pdf. Accessed 16 June 2023.

In addition, farmers have attempted to use pesticides in the hopes of preventing certain animals from harming the crops.⁸ While these pesticides might be cost effective and efficient in protecting the plants from specific animals, they contribute to a greater issue of soil moisture, as the chemicals within them have the ability to dry out the soil. For example, pesticides such as atrazine, paraquat, and methyl bromide are all strong enough to harm the quality of the soil because they contaminate it with chemicals. In addition, the costs of pesticides are a greater deciding factor than effectiveness of the product, as less than 0.1% of the chosen pesticide will actually reach the intended crop.⁹ The expansion of urbanized areas has not helped the quality of the soil because it prevents the water recharging areas, which include any land where water is able to seep down into aquifers. This is because the creation of buildings required the paving of roads that does not allow the soil to seep the water in. Therefore, the soil will dry and the quality of it will continue to worsen. Cities are the biggest culprit for this problem. Tokyo and Los Angeles are the largest cities that take up a lot of ground that dehydrates the soil under it. Therefore, because of all of these anthropogenic practices, food insecurity rises because of the lack of nutrients in the world's soil while on the other hand, Sweden and Switzerland are able to find a balance between cityscapes and natural environments.

II. United Nations Involvement

⁸ Food Safety." *National Pesticide Information Center*, npic.orst.edu/health/food.html#:~:text=Pesticides%20allow%20growers%20to%20increase,shelf%2Dlife%20of%20certain%20foods. Accessed 15 June 2023.

⁹ Pesticides and Soil Health." *Pesticides and Soil Health*, www.biologicaldiversity.org/campaigns/pesticides-and-soil-health/. Accessed 15 June 2023.

As the issue of soil degradation is a pressing issue, it has gained attention from entities beyond just the agricultural sector, including the United Nations. SDG 15 describes the United Nations' condemnation of the decreasing levels of biodiversity as a result of land degradation, unsustainable forestry ecosystems, and desertification. Under the outline of this goal, the UN has been able to work towards creating healthy ecosystems which foster the interaction of different species to allow for cleaner air and natural spaces, as opposed to having industrialized agriculture in these areas. However, it has been unable to achieve the level of nutritional value, and crop yield that was once upheld in the industry, as shown in the 10 million hectares of forest being destroyed every year, leaving arable land destroyed and desertified.¹⁰

Resolution A/70/287, passed on August 5, 2015, showcases the UN's consideration of the issue at hand, as they recognized the detrimental effects of climate change on food security. Around the same time, the FAO released that around 795 million people were food insecure.¹¹ Since then, the numbers have increased exponentially as greater problems with the climate have been introduced. This resolution sparked consideration of sustainability within the agricultural industry with a deteriorating climate, further recognizing the food disparity and insecurity induced by the lack of arable land. Today, the number of people going hungry has grown to around 830 million people, which necessitates a much more profound level of action and conversation about food insecurity due to land degradation.

¹⁰ "Forests, Desertification and Biodiversity - United Nations Sustainable Development." *United Nations*, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/. Accessed 14 June 2023.

¹¹ *A General Assembly - UN Human Rights Office*, www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Food/A-70-287.pdf. Accessed 14 June 2023.

Another resolution, A/HRC/16/49, recognizes the fact that soil degradation often comes consequent to the unsustainable practices developed in the agriculture industry. Stating that agricultural productivity needs to reach a 70% increase by 2050, this resolution speaks to the inevitability of food insecurity as a result of companies' aspiration for economic growth without consideration of long-term environmental sustainability.¹² By shifting the focus onto increasing resource accessibility for smallholder farms, this resolution has laid out plans in order to regulate the environmental damage that commercial farms carry out. Despite tremendous efforts from the UN, the United States, a top three producer in agriculture activity globally, has favored extensive profits over environmentally friendly activity. Evidence of this is shown by the number of farms having dropped by 5 million, with the average farm size increasing by over 200 acres in the past decade. The large scale commercial farms are counteractive to the efforts put forth by the UN to improve farming practices.¹³

III. Topics to Consider

A. Sustainable Agriculture

Many of the agricultural practices that have been widely adopted in the industry have also proven to erode the soil, as well as surrounding ecosystems. It is important to consider ways to develop and disseminate farming techniques that will assist farmers in creating healthy farming

¹² "UN Official Documents." *United Nations*, www.un.org/en/delegate/page/un-official-documents. Accessed 14 June 2023.

¹³ "Farming and Farm Income." *USDA ERS - Farming and Farm Income*, www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/ag-and-food-statistics-charting-the-essentials/farming-and-farm-income/. Accessed 14 June 2023.

environments. In order to meet a sustainable level of food production, we must ensure profitability, environmental health, and continuous educational expansion and improvement.¹⁴

Sustainable agriculture means to farm in such a matter that considers both environmental strength and profitable food production equally important. Thus, farmers will be able to procure long periods of successful yields that will also be beneficial to the climate. Common sustainable practices, such as intercropping, agroforestry, biodiversity, and the use of natural fertilizers, have been scientifically proven to be as effective and profitable as traditional practices.¹⁵ Adopting these principles will not only prevent future erosion of the soil, but also regenerate the level of healthiness. It is important to come at this topic from many different perspectives, and to look at opportunities ranging from educational programs, to resource allocation, to legislative action, in order to achieve a sustainable future.

B. Climate Change

Climate change has been a major contributor to soil degradation over the years, which continues to impact societies globally. This can be seen with the capacity of strong and healthy soil contributing to all livestock and crop production, 95% of the entire world's food source, which shows the impact that declining climates would have on societies. Current climate stressors, such as the influx of greenhouse gasses, the lack of proper waste disposal, and extreme power and gasoline consumption, have impacted the health and arability of our soil. This creates

¹⁴ "Sustainable Food and Agriculture." *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*, www.fao.org/sustainability/en/ Accessed 14 June 2023.

¹⁵ "What Is Sustainable Agriculture?" *Union of Concerned Scientists*, www.ucsusa.org/resources/what-sustainable-agriculture#:~:text=Rotating%20crops%20and%20embracing%20diversity,and%20complex%20multiyear%20crop%20rotations. Accessed 14 June 2023.

a cyclical movement in which these practices result in a destruction of our soil, which then can lead to further harm to the environment.

Once topsoil becomes loose due to unhealthy pesticides and overgrazing, it becomes easier for chemicals to collect in the run-off from the rain cycle. Ultimately, these extremely harmful chemicals reach water systems and disturb ocean ecosystems. This can result in harmful algal blooms and bleaching of coral reefs., Scientists already estimate that 70-90% of coral reefs will be dead within the next 20 years, and ocean life will suffer.¹⁶ A decrease in the accessibility of fish would cause another major strain on food security s.

C. Deforestation Causing Further Harm to the Soil

Oftentimes the roots of trees spread farther than the eye expects, averaging at about two to three times the radius of the canopy, and hold a vital role in keeping each ecosystem intact, literally. Roots keep the soil in place and allow for plants to grow without the destruction of topsoil, and therefore important nutrients. Without trees, the soil and landmass gets swept away into the waterways. Places like Costa Rica, who loses around 860 million tons of nutrient rich topsoil annually, and Madagascar, who loses so much top soil as a result of deforestation that the rivers run red with dirt and other land particles, are proof that deforestation is destroying topsoil.

¹⁷ Soil nutrients are crucial to agricultural productivity, and a greater depletion causes greater food insecurity, meaning that deforestation is directly impacting food accessibility and needs to be hindered.

¹⁶ “Why Are Coral Reefs Dying-and What Can You Do to Help Save Them?” *Brightly*, brightly.eco/blog/why-are-coral-reefs-dying. Accessed 15 June 2023.

¹⁷ “Soil Erosion.” *Mongabay.Com*, 22 Mar. 2020, rainforests.mongabay.com/0903.htm.

D. Food Insecurity Hurting the Economy

As food insecurity spreads across many countries for a plethora of reasons, it continues to inhibit the growth of their personal wealth, and subsequently the agricultural marketplaces and economies. This means that in order to approach food security, we must establish profound structural bases for these markets to grow upon. Without the proper capital, some farmers would have trouble making their farming sustainable. Unfortunately, recent prices for agricultural resources have surged to all time highs.¹⁸

When resources reach high prices, farmers are also required to raise their prices, and then grocery stores, and all the way back to the everyday citizen. Possible economic cultivation strategies could be inputted to take relief from farmers' costs, in order to create a sustainable agriculture sector economically. Other investment outreach plans and seed banks would deeply assist farmers who are struggling economically. Food prices have risen 5.6% since last year in grocery stores and marketplaces as a result of this inaccessibility as well.¹⁹ Overall, a growing issue of soil degradation is leading to economic disparity of the agriculture sector, making produce and livestock much more scarce.

IV. Case Study: Liberia's Food Insecurity

¹⁸ Arteta, Carlos, and Sergiy Kasyanenko. "Food Insecurity and Economic Misery in Low-Income Countries." *Brookings*, 1 July 2022, www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2022/07/01/food-insecurity-and-economic-misery-in-low-income-countries/.

¹⁹ Farm Aid. "Understanding the Economic Crisis Family Farms Are Facing." *Farm Aid*, 22 Feb. 2022, www.farmaid.org/blog/fact-sheet/understanding-economic-crisis-family-farms-are-facing/.

Liberia's Environmental Performance Index (EPI) score is 22.6 which is the lowest out of the 180 countries surveyed.²⁰ The main reasoning for this is the overfishing, mining, illegal logging, shifting settlement, and building along coastlines within the region that overuses the soil and the result is the decrease in arable land for farming. In addition, Liberia has a long history of being food insecure.²¹ It is a developing country that does not have the resources to combat the environmental problems that have come about because of human actions. Furthermore, because Liberia is a developing country, the government does not have the resources to trade with other countries, give financial aid to the working farmers, or provide a solution to the problem. This is most clearly demonstrated by the statistic that 83% of families in Liberia live off of \$1.25 per day showing how Liberia cannot improve the quality of their soils due to their economic status.²² This in turn, leads to more food insecurity throughout the country. In addition, because Liberia's EPI score is so low, it means that the effects of climate change are more strongly felt in its country than in more developed locations such as the United States with an EPI score that surpasses the 80s.²³

²⁰ queries, ENVPKFor feedback or. "Top 15 Countries with Worst Environmental Degradation." *Envpk.Com - Best Environmental Website Of Pakistan*, 25 Mar. 2023, www.envpk.com/top-15-countries-with-worst-environmental-degradation/.

²¹ "Food Security: Liberia: Fact Sheet." *U.S. Agency for International Development*, 8 Dec. 2022, www.usaid.gov/liberia/fact-sheet/food-security#:~:text=Despite%20a%20conducive%20climate%20and,country's%20food%20and%20agricultural%20systems.

²² "Liberia: World Food Programme." *UN World Food Programme*, www.wfp.org/countries/liberia. Accessed 15 June 2023.

²³ "United States of America." *EPI*, epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2020/country/usa. Accessed 15 June 2023.

The development of coastal housing has been an attraction in Liberia due to its close proximity to the local international airport. The most targeted region is Guanacaste that is building homes at one of the fastest rates that the country has ever seen. The short term effect of this development is poor soil quality and lack of land. This then leads to an extreme loss of arable land for farming and mass production of crops. The long term effects of the new housing is the increasing rate of food insecurity because farmers and agricultural workers cannot produce enough food for the continuously growing population. Even though the Coastal Resilience project has been launched in Sino, its goal of protecting coastal communities does not prevent the problem from expanding.²⁴ This organization aims to enhance the income streams of residents but has not been successful as backup initiatives had to be added to the program in order for the organization to reach its goals. Therefore, Liberia struggles with food insecurity due to the lack of quality land that is available to use and this is most strongly due to the expansion of buildings and the poverty of the country. Even though government funded programs have been initiated in Liberia to help with soil degradation, they rely on the involvement of the community which is why they have not been successful.

V. Guiding Questions

1. How has the war in Ukraine amplified the inaccessibility of resources and the economic strain on farmers?

²⁴ “Government of Liberia and Partners Launch Implementation of Coastal Resilience Project in Sinoe.” *PreventionWeb*, 29 Nov. 2022, www.preventionweb.net/news/government-liberia-and-partners-launch-implementation-coastal-resilience-project-sinoe

2. Why have sustenance farmers adopted practices such as slash and burn, and how has this affected the push for sustainable agriculture?
3. How have man-made industries/infrastructures affected the natural environment for food growth and soil regeneration?
4. What is the correlation between a high poverty rate and low soil quality in a country?
5. How has climate change impacted food insecurity?

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npic.orst.edu/health/food.html#:~:text=Pesticides%20allow%20growers%20to%20

[increase,shelf%2Dlife%20of%20certain%20foods](http://npic.orst.edu/health/food.html#:~:text=Pesticides%20allow%20growers%20to%20). Accessed 15 June 2023.

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www.wfp.org/countries/liberia. Accessed 15 June 2023.

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www.envpk.com/top-15-countries-with-worst-environmental-degradation/.

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www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/soil-degradation.html#:~:text=In%20the%20last%20few%20decades,damages%20the%20complex%20systems%20underneath. Accessed 15 June 2023.

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