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“The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who just stare” -Albert Einstein

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, as well as the Organizing Committee, we welcome you to the XXXVII edition of our Model of United Nations of Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2019.

Personally, we are proud to be part of the Secretary General in this edition of TOLMUN. During the months preceding this model we have worked hard to ensure that this experience doesn't become another one, another debate or another Model of United Nations, we want it to become the step that triggers actions with a greater impact.

For us this model represents the opportunity to solve global problems from our surroundings, learn about the different perspectives on the issues that will be discussed during these days and, of course, have the opportunity to generate viable solutions to urgent situations that affect today's society.

We deeply believe that as citizens of the world it is our responsibility to manage to solve the different challenges that today's society faces and that widen the gap between the different strata of the population worldwide day by day. It is also important to talk about those challenges that doesn't let each one of the inhabitants of this planet enjoy the same opportunities and rights. Regardless of their origin, sex, religious beliefs or any other difference, which through history have separated us, it is time for those differences to being recognized as something that makes us unique.

We know that it may be a great challenge being here today, participating; but we are convinced that this will be an experience that will bring out the best of you and leave enormous teachings. We are sure that you are capable to adapt and to develop the ability to take a different position from yours or one that you may not agree with; however, this is an exercise of empathy. It is of enormous importance because it brings us closer and encourages us to understand the situation in the different countries and cultures that live on the planet, for us to be able to understand that we live in the same world and have a shared responsibility.

We are aware that in this event, the leaders of tomorrow are being formed. We hope that the model will impulse you, because we are convinced you are the ones that will become true agents of change that nowadays the world and Mexico desperately need. Finally, we greatly appreciate your participation, you are the main actors of the event, enjoy it and take advantage of it to the fullest.


Antonio Emiliano del Moral Sánchez
Secretary-General TOLMUN 2019


Natalia María Ovando Flores
Under-Secretary- General TOLMUN 2019



“Change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time.
We are the ones we´ve been waiting for. We are the change that we seek.”
-Barack Obama

We send you our greetings and we welcome you on behalf of the Organizing Committee and Tec de Monterrey, to our Model United Nations, TOLMUN 2019.

It is an honor that for three days we´ll be sharing this forum to work as a team, debate and take part of the change that our world needs.

We are the future that we seek, this means that is in our hands to make the difference that we want to see. We are the future of the world; it is our decision what we want for the next generations. Participating here shows that you belong to the youth in action, that you want to solve problems and face them through education and preparation to achieve peaceful solutions. We can assure that the skills you will develop in TOLMUN will be part of your daily life; the ideals that you will defend will impact your way of seeing and doing things. You will stop being a spectator and you will become a responsible citizen of the world, protagonist of change.

We appreciate your participation, enthusiasm and commitment to this model. Hoping that during these three days you open your eyes to the change we can achieve together. Do not forget that the goal of our committees is not winning, but negotiating, listening, supporting each other and proposing solutions. Diplomacy is only achieved once we dialogue to achieve a common good, as individuals or as a society.

Finally, we want you to enjoy this model as much as we enjoy organizing it. Remember that we are here for you.

Sincerely,
President: Ana Estephania Morales
Moderator: Frida Garcia
Conference officer: Ana Georgina Muciño



ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The Food and Agriculture Organization is an agency from the United Nations that leads efforts to defeat the hunger in the world. One of the goals of this organization is to make sure that every person gets regular access to the security and high quality of food in order to get a healthy life.

FAO works with governments and other development actors at global, regional and national levels to develop supportive policy and institutional environments. They also help countries strength their capacities to defeat hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition worldwide.

Today, countries face an increase of demands and challenges in agricultural development. FAO has identified five key priorities in which the Organization can best apply and leverage its knowledge, expertise and experience. These priorities, or Strategic Objectives, represent the main areas of our work to achieve a world without hunger, malnutrition and poverty and doing so in a sustainable manner – contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

FAO has 194 Member Nations, two associate members and one-member organization, the European Union. Its employees come from different cultural backgrounds and are experts in the multiple fields of activity FAO engages in. FAO's staff capacity allows it to support improved governance, adapt existing tools and guidelines as well as provide targeted governance support as a resource to country and regional level FAO offices. Headquartered in Rome, Italy, FAO is present in over 130 countries.

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TOPIC A:

Adaptation to climate change by the use of climatically intelligent agriculture in order to contribute to a sustainable development and ensure food security

Climate change is the most significant environmental problem of our time and has an important impact in ecosystems, water resources, food and health. There is a direct link between climatic changes and global food insecurity more so in developing countries where climate change mixed with poverty have exacerbated the impacts.

Some consequences of food insecurity are the risks of poor mental, social, and psycho-emotional development of individuals across the life course through different pathways. Talking about a biological pathway, poor dietary intakes, nutritional status, and overall well-being are involved. The dietary pattern has been strongly linked to an increasing risk of obesity, metabolic syndrome, chronic disease such as diabetes and premature death.

The Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) has the objective of enhancing the capacity of each country's agricultural system to support food security, seeking the need of adaptation and the potential for mitigation into sustainable agriculture development strategies.

CSA proposes more integrated challenges of food security, development and climate change adaptation/mitigation, to give more information to every country so that they can identify options with maximum benefit and those where trade-offs need management. This way to ensure the security of agriculture recognizes that the implementation of options will be shaped depending on each country's context and capacities, as well as the access to better information, aligned policies, coordinated institutional arrangements and flexible incentives and financing mechanisms.

The food has to be affordable, healthy, culturally acceptable, meet specific dietary needs and obtained in a dignified manner, produced in ways that are environmentally safe and socially just.

The food and agricultural sectors are crucial for human development; they need to be at the center of the global response to climate change. These sectors are vulnerable to a most worrying degree and face great challenges in adapting to climate change.

At the same time, the food and agricultural sectors represent enormous potential and opportunities to create synergies between both the climate and development agenda. FAO can support this development with a wealth of knowledge and suitable tools and advocates for large-scale climate finance to be funneled into the sectors where investment can lay the groundwork for the paradigm shift needed to achieve the future we want.

“Three outcomes frame FAO’s Climate Change Strategy and Plan of Action:

1. Enhanced capacities of Member Nations on climate change through FAO leadership as a provider of technical knowledge and expertise.

2. Improved integration of food security, agriculture, forestry and fisheries within the international agenda on climate change through reinforced FAO engagement.
3. Strengthened coordination and delivery of FAO work on climate change. “

The Strategy sets FAO on a path to deliver on the SDGs, in particular SDGs 1, 2 and 13, and with relevance to several other SDGs, such as 14 and 15.



Key questions

- Is your delegation actively participating in the CSA?
- What is your delegation doing in order to ensure food security?
- What is your delegation doing to adapt its crops to climate change?
- What type of technologies does your delegation have in order to combat or eradicate this problem?
- Is your delegation conscious of the climate change and is it working on the security of the consumers of the country?
- What benefits is your delegation achieving by supporting the CSA?
- Which is the position of my delegation talking about climate change?



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TOPIC B: Use of biotechnology for the genetical improvement (transgenics) and the conservation of genetic resources for the alimentation.

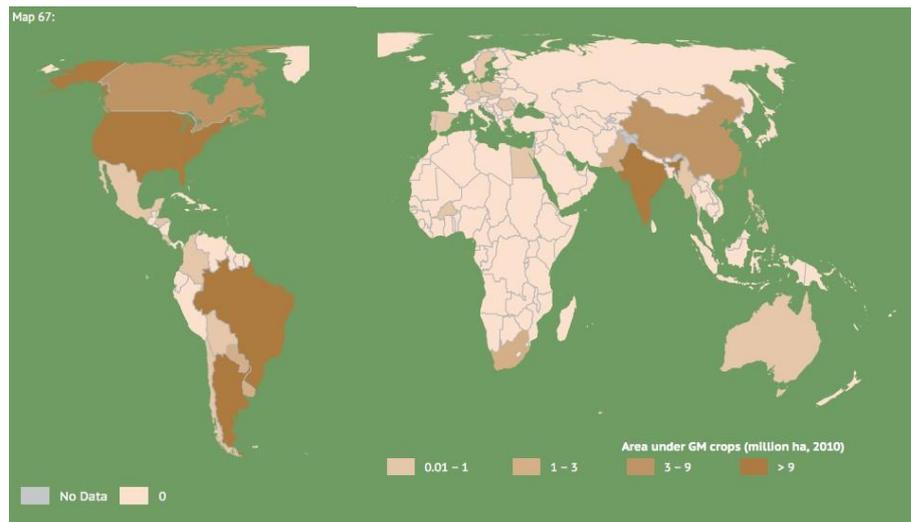
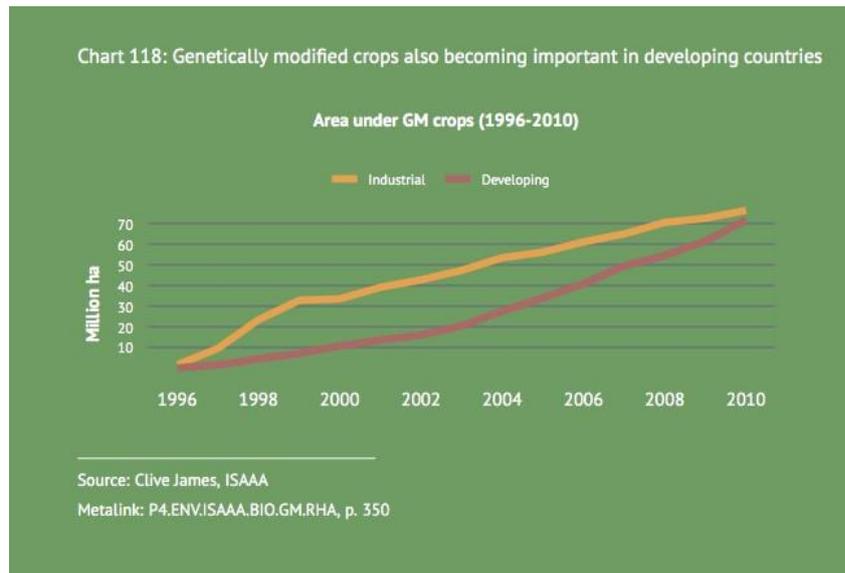
Barack Obama in 2016 for the first time passed a law for manufacturers and effectively mentioned that must be marked on their products when food contains transgenic ingredients. The packages included, must keep the phrase “Produced with genetic engineering “by context labels, symbols or with readable code, just as if the food contains genetically modified organisms, cell phone should be added. This law was confirmed by the congress oratory initiative in the mean of the objections from Vermont Legislative Bench (Bernie Sanders, Patrick Leahy and Peter Welch).

Biotechnologies provide powerful advances for the sustainable development of agriculture, as well as for food industry. It will assist in meeting the needs of an expanding and increasingly urbanized population in the next millennium. According to The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the definition of biotechnology is *"any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use"*, this means that covers most of the tools and techniques that are related in agriculture and food production. Molecular biology and reproductive technological applications cover a range of different technologies such as gene manipulation and gene transfer, DNA typing and the cloning of plants and animals.

However, FAO is aware of the concern about the risks possessed by the potential use of biotechnology. These risks fall into two basic categories: the effects on human and animal health and the environmental consequences. Risks to the environment include the possibility of outcrossing, which could conduct to the development of more aggressive or wild relatives with increased resistance to diseases or environmental stresses, upsetting the ecosystem balance.

Together with the World Health Organization, FAO provides the secretariat to the Codex Alimentarius Commission which has established an ad hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnologies, in which government-designated experts will develop standards, guidelines or recommendations, as appropriate, for foods derived from biotechnologies or traits introduced into foods by biotechnological methods.

Genetically Modified Organisms, are those organisms that have been modified by the application of DNA technology or genetic engineering, a useful technique for alternating the physic and genetic material of a living organism. Commercial cultivation of transgenic crops started in the 1990. Almost 150 million of hectares of the world crop acreage planted with genetically modified crops.



Some pros of GM food are the resistance to insects, tolerance to herbicides, tolerance for heat, cold and drought, crop yield, etc. They also try to engineer seeds to give GM foods stronger colors, to increase their shelf life or eliminate seeds. Genetic engineering could help to find sustainable ways to feed people ensuring their safety. There are also some potential cons about the GMOs such as allergies that had been increasing from 3.4% between 1997 and 1999 to 5.1% between 2009 and 2011, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In the mid-1990s, researchers examined a strain of GM soybean that was engineered to contain Brazil Nuts. According to New England Journal of Medicine, the soybeans produced an allergic reaction in the people allergic to Brazil Nut, the soybeans never entered to the market.



The FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) have since established protocols for GM foods. They require GM food to be tested for their ability to cause an allergy. According to Mayo Clinic, none of the GM foods that are currently on the market have caused any type of allergic reactions.

Key questions

- Is your delegation aware of the risks of using biotechnology in agriculture? If it is, what solutions is it implementing?
- Does your delegation have any law that limits the use of transgenics?
- Does my delegation count with a considerable number of GM crops hectares?
- Has transgenic food caused problems on my country? What kind of measures have been taken in order to avoid or reduce this situation?
- What kind of biotechnology has been implemented in your country and what are the security measures of each of them?

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