



Inspiring youth
to
create a better world

CHICAGO CONFERENCE 2020

MIDDLE SCHOOL

MATRIX

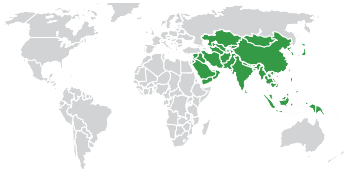
AFRICAN GROUP



COUNTRIES	COMMITTEES				Max
	Number of Delegates per Committee				
	MS SOCHUM	MS ECOSOC	MS FAO	MS UNSC	
Central African Republic	2		2		4
Chad	2		2		4
Comoros	2				2
Congo	2				2
Côte d'Ivoire	2	2			4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	2			4
Djibouti	2	2			4
Egypt	2	2			4
Equatorial Guinea	2	2			4
Eritrea	2	2			4
Ethiopia	2	2			4
Gabon		2			2
Gambia		2			2
Ghana		2			2
Guinea		2			2
Niger			2	2	4
South Africa	2	2	2	2	8
Tunisia		2	2	2	6

* Please note that the matrix is only indicative and may change based upon registration status.

ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP



COUNTRIES

	COMMITTEES				Max
	Number of Delegates per Committee				
	MS SOCHUM	MS ECOSOC	MS FAO	MS UNSC	
Afghanistan			2		2
Bahrain			2		2
Bangladesh			2		2
Bhutan			2		2
Brunei Darussalam			2		2
China				2	2
Indonesia	2	2		2	6
Lebanon	2				2
Malaysia	2				2
Maldives	2				2
Marshall Islands	2	2			4
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2	2			4
Mongolia	2	2			4
Myanmar	2	2			4
Nauru	2	2			4
Nepal	2	2			4
North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	2	2			4
Viet Nam		2		2	4

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EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP



COUNTRIES

	COMMITTEES				
	Number of Delegates per Committee				Max
	MS SOCHUM	MS ECOSOC	MS FAO	MS UNSC	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2	2		4
Bulgaria			2		2
Estonia	2			2	4
Georgia	2				2
Hungary	2	2			4
Latvia	2	2			4
Lithuania	2	2			4
Russia	2	2	2	2	8

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)

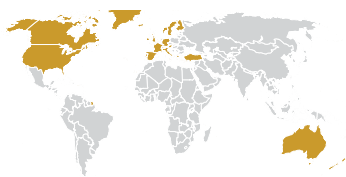


COUNTRIES

	COMMITTEES				
	Number of Delegates per Committee				Max
	MS SOCHUM	MS ECOSOC	MS FAO	MS UNSC	
Chile	2				2
Colombia			2		2
Cuba	2				2
Dominican Republic				2	2
Ecuador	2				2
El Salvador	2	2			4
Grenada		2	2		4
Guatemala	2	2			4
Guyana	2	2			4
Haiti		2			2
Honduras		2			2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	2	2	2	8

* Please note that the matrix is only indicative and may change based upon registration status.

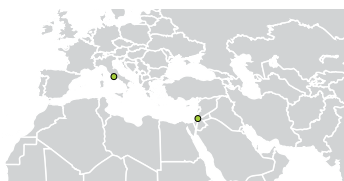
WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)



COUNTRIES

	COMMITTEES				Max
	Number of Delegates per Committee				
	MS SOCHUM	MS ECOSOC	MS FAO	MS UNSC	
Belgium	2	2	2	2	8
Finland		2	2		4
France		2		2	4
Germany				2	2
Ireland	2				2
Israel	2				2
Italy	2				2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2	2		2	6
United States of America		2	2	2	6

OBSERVER STATES



COUNTRIES

	COMMITTEES				Max
	Number of Delegates per Committee				
	MS SOCHUM	MS ECOSOC	MS FAO	MS UNSC	
Holy See		2			2
Palestine		2			2

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**MMUN 2020
COMMITTEES AND TOPICS**

ECOSOC
Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. It is the central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking, forging consensus on ways forward, and coordinating efforts to achieve internationally agreed goals. It is also responsible for the follow-up to major UN conferences and summits. The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations.

Topic 1 – Advancement of Women

Women and girls make up half the world, however, they are not always treated as equals to men. Society needs to improve the situation for women and girls who do not have their rights respected. How can we protect the rights of women around the world?



Topic 2 – UN Forum on Forest

Forests are important to our environment, the economy and for fighting climate change. Unfortunately, deforestation and other problems threaten the world’s forests. How can we make forest protection a priority?



FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO – The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

Their main goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active healthy lives. The organization is focused on helping countries develop strong policies to support stable, sustainable agriculture.

The most important functions of the FAO are to:

- Promote the common welfare and raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the people around the world
- Improving the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products
- Improving the condition of rural populations
- Contributing to an expanding world economy
- Ensuring humanity’s freedom from hunger

Topic 1 – Combatting Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing

Fish provide food for many of the world’s poor and are a healthy source of protein. However, a lot of fishing is illegal and does damage to fish stocks. How can the world protect this precious resource?



Topic 2 – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

Human need access to safe, healthy and quality food each and every day. However, for the last 3 years, the number of hungry people in the world has been increasing. How can we build a world where no one is hungry?



Third Committee

SOCHUM

Social, Humanitarian & Cultural

This Committee relates to a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect people all over the world. An important part of the work of the Committee will focus on the examination of human rights questions. The Committee will hear and interact with special rapporteurs, independent experts, and chairs of working groups as mandated by the Human Rights Council.

The Committee discusses questions relating to the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, aging, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control.

Topic 1 – Improving the Coordination of Efforts Against Trafficking in Persons

Human trafficking is when people use force to make others do something against their will and treat them like property. Nobody has the right to own another person. How can countries stop people from exploiting and taking advantage of other human beings?



Topic 2 – Elimination of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance

Every human being is equal to any other and there are no real differences between humans. However, racism still exists in our world and many people fear people they view as outside their culture. How can the world become a more accepting place?



Security Council

This is a special part of the United Nations. The UN created this group to try to protect the peace. They decide what is a danger to peace. There are 15 members of the Security Council: 5 are permanent and 10 change every two years. The permanent members are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the US. The other members are Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, and Sweden.

This group helps peace in several ways. They ask states to solve problems peacefully. They also advise states to do something different or offer ways to resolve the situation. If a problem becomes bad the Security Council recommends sanctions. This means other states will punish the country in a non-violent way. An example might be not buying the country's products or not allowing a country's sports teams to compete internationally. If things get really bad the Security Council recommends the use of force to bring back international peace and security. All the states of the UN must follow what the Security Council decides. All the permanent members of the Security Council get a veto. This means no resolutions can pass unless all the permanent members agree. All the other members get one vote. They have passed resolutions on peacebuilding, the situation in Western Sahara, and starting peacekeeping operations.

Topic I – Situation in Lybia

Libya is a country that has been in the middle of a civil war for years. Thousands of people have died and the conflict does not look like it will end anytime soon. How can the world help Libya take steps to resolve its problems?



Topic I – Situation in Cyprus

More than 40 years ago Cyprus was a united country – until a conflict divided the island into a Turkish part and a Greek part. This division has never been resolved and still, the people of Cyprus live apart. How can the international community help Cyprus to become one country again?

