



Inspiring youth
to
create a better world

ONLINE CONFERENCE DECEMBER 2020

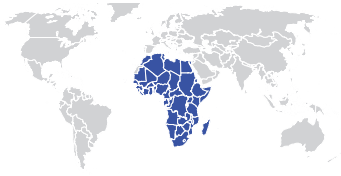
MIDDLE SCHOOL



MATRIX, COMMITTEES AND TOPICS

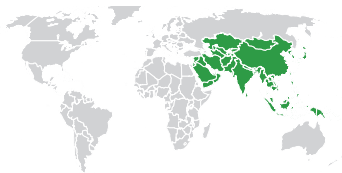
MATRIX

AFRICAN GROUP



UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)	COMMITTEES			
	Number of Delegates per Committee			
	MS ECOSOC	MS SOCHUM	MS FAO	Max MS Delegates
Côte d'Ivoire		2		2
Ethiopia		2	2	4
Kenya		2		2
Libya			2	2
Madagascar	2	2	2	6
Mali	2			2
Morocco			2	2
Mozambique	2			2
Niger	2			2
Nigeria		2		2
Rwanda			2	2
Senegal	2	2	2	6
South Africa		2		2
Sudan	2		2	4
Zimbabwe	2			2

ASIA-PACIFIC GROUP



UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)	COMMITTEES			
	Number of Delegates per Committee			
	MS ECOSOC	MS SOCHUM	MS FAO	Max MS Delegates
China		2		2
India	2	2	2	6
Iraq	2	2	2	6
Japan		2		2
Jordan		2		2
Kazakhstan			2	2
Kyrgyzstan	2			2
Lebanon	2	2		4
Mongolia	2			2
Myanmar		2	2	4
Philippines	2			2
Saudi Arabia		2	2	4

* Online committee sizes are limited to 40 UE and 50 MS. Please note that UE & MS delegates may sometimes be placed together, depending on number of participants.

EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP



	COMMITTEES			
	Number of Delegates per Committee			
UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)	MS ECOSOC	MS SOCHUM	MS FAO	Max MS Delegates
Azerbaijan	2	2	2	6
Czech Republic	2	2	2	6
Georgia			2	2
Romania			2	2
Russia		2	2	4
Ukraine	2			2

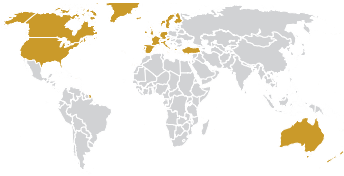
LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GROUP (GRULAC)



	COMMITTEES			
	Number of Delegates per Committee			
UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)	MS ECOSOC	MS SOCHUM	MS FAO	Max MS Delegates
Argentina		2	2	4
Chile		2	2	4
Cuba	2		2	4
Guatemala	2			2
Honduras	2			2
Nicaragua	2		2	4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		2	2	4

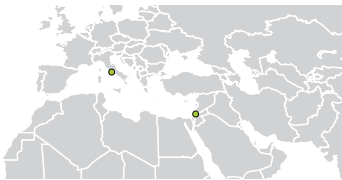
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WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG)



COMMITTEES				
Number of Delegates per Committee				
MS ECOSOC	MS SOCHUM	MS FAO	Max MS Delegates	
UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)				
Austria	2	2		4
France			2	2
Spain	2	2		4
Turkey		2		2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2		2	4
United States of America	2			2

OBSERVER STATES



COMMITTEES				
Number of Delegates per Committee				
UE ECOSOC	UE SOCHUM	UE FAO	Max UE Delegates	
UN MEMBER STATE (SHORT NAME)				
Holy See	2	2	2	6

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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?



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?



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?

