

SOCHUM kids

Social, Cultural, & Humanitarian Committee

MSMUN 2025

Chair

Jacobo Franco Maran

María Antonia Mendoza

Official Language

English

Topic A

Threat to land, water, and culture as a violation of the human rights of indigenous communities in the Amazon.

Topic B

The Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa Due to Climate Change and Natural Disasters as a Constant Threat to the Security of the Civilian Population.

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1. Welcoming Letter

Dear delegates, It is an honor for us, Jacobo Franco and Maria Antonia Mendoza, to be your presidents of the United Nations Committee of SOCHUM. We are completely excited to have you on the committee. The United Nations models are much more than an extracurricular activity, they are a space where different academic skills such as leadership, commitment, and many more are promoted. In the same way, it prepares us as individuals for the future and teaches us how to solve global problems through analysis and critical thinking. It also allows us to interact with other people from an academic environment.

This is why we hope that you will test your academic knowledge, your ability to solve current problems in our society, teamwork and, most importantly, your abilities to represent the assigned delegation in the best possible way. We hope that respect and empathy always remain during the debate; however, it is also important to us to have the opportunity to find in you human beings who make mistakes and who strive to learn from them, and it would be gratifying for your presidents to follow you in this process.

At the same time, we would like you to enjoy this experience to the fullest and make good use of the resources provided. We would love you to have lots of preparation to obtain alternatives for the topic raised, as well as take advantage of this opportunity to discuss the controversy, the uncertainty, and all the possibilities that come with it. Without further ado, we just have to say that we want the debate to be fruitful and that in this way, you can take charge and actively participate in the commission. This committee is truly special, and we are grateful that you dared to be part of this experience, which is not very easy for many. We will be one hundred percent willing to help or guide you with anything you need; just let us know, and don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely your presidents,

Jacobo Franco +57 (312) 850-1199 and Maria Antonia Mendoza +57 (316) 556-8262

2. General Information of the Committee:

2.1. History/Introduction

SOCHUM, or the Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Committees the Third Committee and one of the most crucial bodies for the functioning of the United Nations. It was founded in 1945 after World War 2 since this conflict demonstrated the importance of discussing human rights and ensuring their protection. The main objective of this committee is to guarantee compliance with the Declaration of Human Rights and identify situations that may create inhumane living conditions.

Originally, SOCHUM's main purpose was to create an international standard for human rights. Thus, on its first meeting held in 1946, SOCHUM began drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. SOCHUM then spent the next eighty-one meetings amending and reviewing the draft. Later, the draft was adopted at the committee's 178th meeting with an overwhelming majority voting yes. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is now one of the most important documents ever drafted and a big step in the fight for freedom and dignified life for all.

Today, this committee deals with a wide range of affairs such as the protection of children, issues regarding Indigenous communities, the treatment of refugees, the right to self-determination (meaning that a nation or a community is allowed to make its own decisions and control them) and the elimination of racism and racial discrimination. The committee also discusses questions regarding social development such as persons with disabilities, crime prevention, etc (United Nations, n.d.).

2.2. Purpose

Its main missions are related to protecting, monitoring and identifying places and nations where human rights are violated to create viable solutions that can end conflicts, also guarantee the eradication of discrimination in any of its forms and finally, continue to be a fundamental pillar for the United Nations because it is a deliberative, normative and representative body. Like all committees of the United Nations, except for the Security Council, SOCHUM is a consultative and deliberative body, which means that it does not have the power to issue resolutions or impose obligations on States. However, members often draft resolutions and then present them to the General Assembly to be debated and voted on by all nations and become a UN resolution.

3. Topic A: Threat to land, water, and culture as a violation of the human rights of indigenous communities in the Amazon.

3.1. Word Bank

Self-Determination: According to the Cambridge Dictionary (n.d.) Self-determination is the ability or power to make decisions for yourself, especially the power of a nation to decide how it will be governed.

Drinking water: According to the Cambridge Dictionary, drinking water is suitable for drinking.

Land Grabbing: According to the Cambridge Dictionary, land grabbing is taking an area of land by force for military or economic reasons.

Subsidies: Subsidies are benefit money given by the government to individuals or communities at a disadvantage so they can have better opportunities.

3.2. Historical context

Historically, Indigenous communities have been known for their beneficial practices in terms of sustainable management of ecosystems (especially aquatic ecosystems) and sanitation. These communities have preserved the availability and quality of their water and territories thanks to these habits. However, the constant need for new sources of energy, the extraction of natural resources such as minerals and oil, and the impact of climate change have meant that many Indigenous communities no longer have access to safe drinking water under human rights standards, are forced to abandon their lands, and no longer poses a dignified life (United Nations Human Rights, 2022)

In the next paragraphs, some of the contributing factors to this problem will be reviewed:

Quality of drinking water:

The Quality of drinking water is affected by external interventions such as hydroelectric dams, mining, and other projects that involve deforestation or that disrupt the surrounding ecosystems. The main issue with these projects is that they do not take the necessary precautions to protect the environment and water quality. These external interventions also involve pollution and water contamination, leaving the Indigenous communities around them without a proper source of water.

On the other hand, even though organic and biological contamination can be treated, contamination produced by toxic discharges (which are common in this sort of work) can't be purified by the usual methods or cleaned with chlorine, making it even harder to provide quality water for Indigenous communities where these projects take place (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

Mining destroys vast territories, many of them being sources of drinkable water. It also creates risks of toxic contamination, and in some cases not only for the affected community's drinkable water supply. For example, when contamination occurs in river headwaters, the polluted water contaminates the rest of the river, affecting the downstream population and amplifying the damage.

Oil and gas exploitation not only results in the occupation of Indigenous peoples' territory and land grabbing (check the word bank for the definition) but also creates risks of water pollution due to leaks or the production processes themselves (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

The construction of large dams often floods populated areas, which in this case are inhabited by indigenous communities, resulting in a forced displacement from their territories in conditions that disrupt their ways of life and often even their human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

For example, in Brazil, illegal mining activities and the associated mercury pollution and deforestation have threatened the access to safe drinking water for the indigenous Mundurucu people in the Tapajós river basin. In the Philippines, the Didipio River, contaminated by heavy metals, has affected Indigenous people's access to safe drinking water and water for irrigation (water used for crops). In the United States, a Lakota reservation in South Dakota has reported mercury levels in the public water supply eight times above the accepted limit due to mining activities (United Nations Human Rights, 2022)

Accessibility:

Indigenous peoples' territories are usually located in disadvantageous areas and of difficult access, as the government and megaprojects often marginalize them. This makes it harder to construct proper infrastructure that provides them with drinking water and sanitation. Thanks to this lack of infrastructure, most of these communities' water comes directly from rivers, ponds, streams, wells, or springs, most of which are usually polluted, requiring them to seek another distant source or use the ones near them and risk getting sick. In terms of access to sanitation, many Indigenous peoples still defecate in the open or use pit latrines, notwithstanding the human right to sanitation (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

Affordability:

According to the United Nations (2022), Available data estimates that a high percentage of Indigenous peoples are extremely poor, particularly the ones living in extreme poverty in rural areas. They often struggle to pay for services such as water and sanitation and provide the necessary investments to ensure such services. Due to the lack of infrastructure, scarcity of

water, and water contamination, Indigenous peoples face many struggles when it comes to drinkable water. Although in some cases the governments provide state programs and subsidies, most of them are temporary, too hard to access, or are not known by the communities, resulting in the issue being solved partially and not in the long term.

Nonetheless, even when the Indigenous communities have access to water and sanitation infrastructures, many have reported that they usually fail thanks to the lack of funding, monitoring, and maintenance. These projects might also fail thanks to the lack of an intercultural approach and respect for Indigenous people's worldviews, practices, knowledge, and traditional water management systems (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

Lack of recognition and prior consultation:

One of the biggest problems is that most decisions concerning them are made without their consent or opinion, not allowing them to make their own decisions and exercise self-determination (check the word bank for the definition). Another barrier present for Indigenous communities is that many countries “deny the very existence of their Indigenous peoples”, turning a blind eye to international agreements. This is possible since there is no global definition for Indigenous peoples. The absence of legal recognition allows the states to take actions that disregard the practices and knowledge of Indigenous peoples, including water management (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

On the other hand, laws, regulations, and programs for drinking water and sanitation rarely adopt an approach that takes into consideration the indigenous people's already existing traditions and practices, especially about sustainability and drinking water. In this context, Indigenous peoples aren't allowed to challenge the laws, policies, and projects that seriously affect the quality of their drinking water.

Another issue, as previously mentioned, is that Indigenous peoples' lands are often exposed to land grabbing for large-scale farming, including the expropriation of water rights. This happens without the prior, free, and well-informed consent of the Indigenous peoples concerned, under the pretext that their territories are not legally registered, once again violating their right to self-determination (United Nations Human Rights, 2022)

On the other hand, lands and territory are very important for Indigenous people's cultural identity. However, when this project takes place, Indigenous peoples are forced to abandon lands that have significant ties with their culture. The result has been that Indigenous cultures today are threatened with extinction (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, n.d.)

According to a report made by Arrojo (with the United Nations), “During the consultations for the present report, Indigenous peoples argued that they are barely consulted on policies and projects affecting their rights to safe drinking water and sanitation” (2022).

According to this same report Indigenous peoples often don't trust governments and others when participating in consultations because of the lack of transparency, the reluctance of Governments, companies, and organizations to share reliable and complete information, the lack of translations to Indigenous people's languages, and the neglect of the right to free, prior and informed consent (2022).

Challenges faced by Indigenous women:

As mentioned before, due to the lack of drinkable water and water scarcity, Indigenous peoples have to walk long distances to have access to suitable water. This lack of accessibility especially affects Indigenous women, as they are the ones tasked with obtaining drinkable water (United Nations Human Rights, 2022)

According to a report published by Arrojo (with the United Nations), “It is estimated that they (Indigenous women) dedicate 200 million hours annually, carrying an estimated 100 liters of water every day, taking time away from school, work or leisure and risking their wellbeing” (2022). For instance, Maasai women who walk 5 kilometers a day to fetch water are also at risk of being attacked by wild animals.

Challenges created by the global water crisis:

According to the United Nations (2022), The Human Rights Council has stated that the effects of climate change have an immense impact on populations in situations of vulnerability such as Indigenous peoples, thanks to their dependence on aquatic ecosystems, the lack of protection for their self-determination rights, and the lack of adequate infrastructure.

Indigenous peoples are even more susceptible to the dangers of climate change since they are usually located in areas that are particularly prone to its effects. They are also especially vulnerable to droughts, flooding, and other risks, mainly when megaprojects or aggressive developments damage aquatic ecosystems (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

According to a report made by Arrojo (with the United Nations), “It is estimated that the crops of the total land grabbing globally imply a yearly consumption of about 450,000 cubic hectometers of water” (2022).

Criminalization and attacks on Indigenous peoples:

The opposition of Indigenous peoples to projects that might affect their quality of life and drinking water often leads to criminalization (or making them look like criminals) and repression of their protest, leading to threats, violence, and even assassination attempts on Indigenous leaders (United Nations Human Rights, 2022)

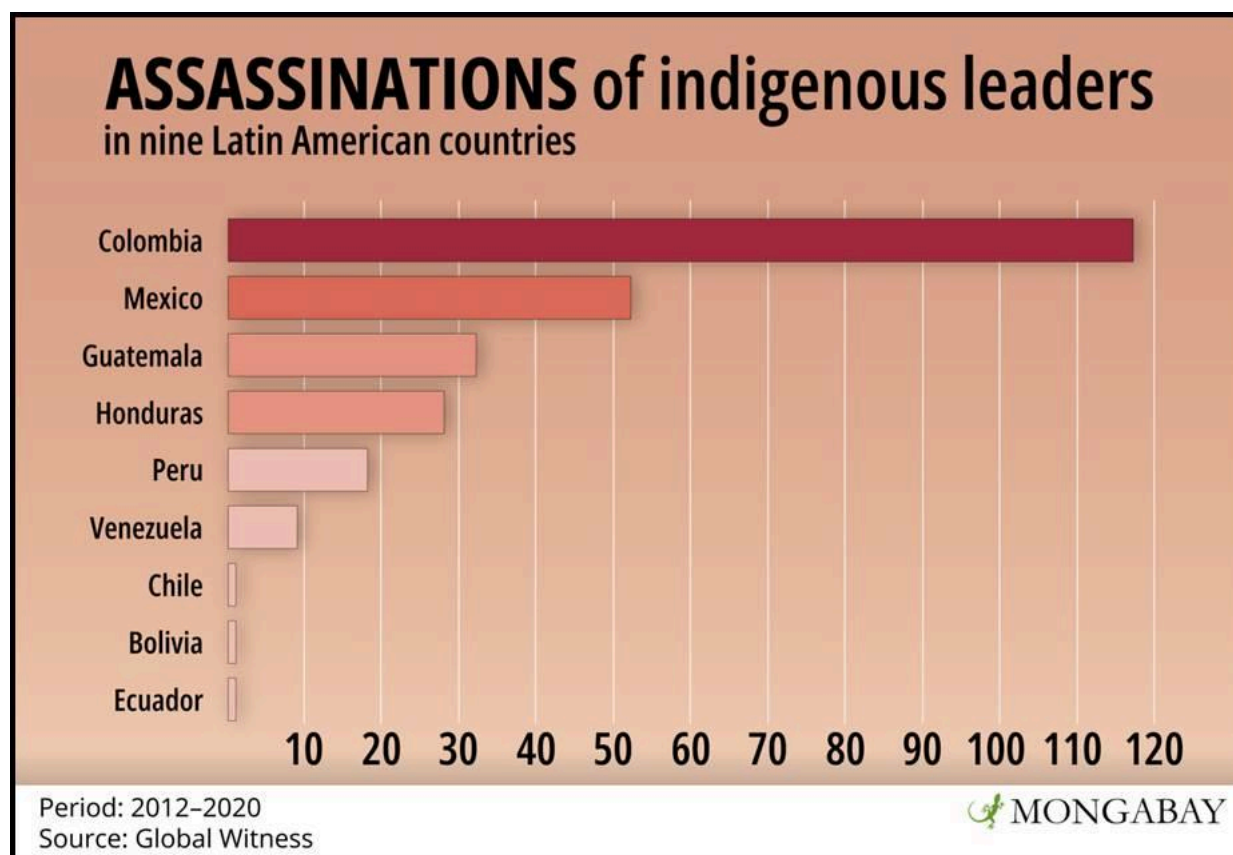
3.3. Current situation

The current situation is similar to the one discussed in the historical context. Indigenous communities persist in their struggle to defend their fundamental rights, despite persistent threats to their lands, resources, and cultural survival.

Currently, there are many cases of excessive use of force and murder of indigenous leaders. For example, in Honduras, Berta Cáceres, an indigenous woman who stood up for water and streams, was murdered for opposing the Agua Zarca dam. In Colombia, many indigenous leaders have been murdered, including Kimy Pernía of the Embera Indigenous peoples, and threats against environmental human rights defenders are on the rise. The excessive use of force against indigenous individuals in the provinces of Papua, Indonesia, has resulted in the displacement of over 5,000 indigenous Papuans, who are currently unable to obtain food, water, or sanitation (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

Figure 1 describes the number of assassinations of indigenous leaders in nine countries in Latin America between the years 2010 and 2020.

Figure 1:



Source: Mongbay, 2022

In Brazil, measures adopted to address the COVID-19 pandemic promote racial inequality and degrade indigenous rights. This has motivated the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to call for protection measures for the Yanomami people (United Nations Human Rights, 2022)

The lack of proper sanitation infrastructures is also a prominent issue. For example, for the Inuit people (located in Canada), a higher prevalence of infectious diseases and illnesses has been caused by limited access to drinking water and rudimentary sanitation systems. In Brazil, a quarter of Indigenous children are at risk of being affected by diarrhea due to the unavailability of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation infrastructures (United Nations Human Rights, 2022).

Another current problem, as mentioned above, is the criminalization of indigenous communities. This is particularly concerning since usually those who speak up against injustices end up facing charges for criminalization, slowing down any change or progress towards respected rights and self-determination. An example of this happened in Tanzania, where the government was systematically attacking the Maasai community (an Indigenous community), imprisoning Maasai leaders and defenders on falsely accused charges and confiscating their livestock. This resulted in around 70,000 indigenous Maasai being expelled from their lands in Tanzania. Something similar happens in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where Baka Indigenous peoples have been beaten, imprisoned, and evicted from their homes on carbon offset schemes. (Amnesty International, 2023)

3.4. Previous Resolutions

One of the main resolutions on Indigenous people's rights is the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). This proclamation details the personal and shared rights of Indigenous communities, highlighting their rights to participate in decisions that involve them and involve cultural conservation and territory. It establishes basic criteria for the survival, dignity, and well-being of Indigenous populations worldwide. Important articles cover the rights to ancestral lands, resources, and cultural heritage, as well as the right to be involved in making decisions that impact them (United Nations, 2007)

For example:

Article 25 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states:

“Indigenous peoples have the right to own, occupy, and use lands, resources, and waters in their territories, with legal recognition and due respect for their customs, traditions, and land tenure systems.” (United Nations, 2007)

Another important resolution is the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples established in 2000. The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues is one of three UN organizations that deal with Indigenous Peoples' concerns, with a focus on economic and social development, culture, education, environment, health, and human rights. Today, it also functions to guarantee the

international implementation and respect for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (United Nations, 2024)

3.5. Useful sources

United Nations Human Rights, (October 7, 2022) *Human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation of Indigenous peoples: state of affairs and lessons from ancestral cultures.*

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/water/2022-11-04/A-HRC-51-24-Friendly-version-EN.pdf>

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Mongabay, (April 18, 2024) *UN puts spotlight on attacks against Indigenous land defenders*

<https://news.mongabay.com/2024/04/un-puts-spotlight-on-attacks-against-indigenous-land-defenders/>

3.6. Expectations for debate

In this debate, we as your presidents expect that you'll delve into the different issues that indigenous communities face concerning their human rights and that you'll debate about possible ways to solve these problems. We hope that in the debate you cover the different ways in which the rights of indigenous communities may be challenged, that you speak about the impact that megaprojects have on drinkable water, that you discuss how the rights of women can be affected by the scarcity of water, that you consider how these communities are forced to abandon their lands and mention how the opinions of these communities are constantly ignored. It is also very important to discuss that these communities have the right to self-determination, are allowed to make their own decisions, and that these decisions should be respected. Another point worth

mentioning is the importance of establishing an international definition for Indigenous peoples during the debate to ensure that all governments protect their rights and won't ignore them.

It's important to note that the main purpose of this debate is to discuss the issues and **find different ways to solve them**. We encourage you to explore your creativity, think outside the box, and explore various ways you think these problems can be solved. Don't be afraid to tell the committee about your ideas, we assure you all ideas are welcome!

4. Topic B: The Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa Due to Climate Change and Natural Disasters as a Constant Threat to the Security of the Civilian Population.

4.1. Historical context

The worsening climate crisis is forcing the displacement of millions worldwide, creating significant humanitarian challenges. Natural disasters, drought, sea-level rise, and environmental degradation are forcing people to abandon their homes in search of safety and survival.

According to estimates, 22.5 million people were displaced by natural disasters in 2020, while 143 million individuals may be displaced by 2050 due to climate change. This represents an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, disproportionately impacting developing countries, where 90% of refugees and displaced persons currently reside.

In response, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is working to address this critical issue. The agency aims to protect those displaced by climate change, support countries in developing policies and laws to address climate displacement, and promote resilience and adaptation in vulnerable communities.

To achieve this, developing national and local strategies to address climate displacement is crucial. Enhancing protection and assistance for displaced individuals is also vital, ensuring access to basic services like healthcare, education, and housing.

International cooperation and solidarity are essential in addressing this global crisis. Countries must work together to share knowledge, resources, and expertise and support the most vulnerable.

The UNHCR emphasizes the need for urgent and collective action to address climate displacement and safeguard human rights. This requires a comprehensive approach involving governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector.

Only through collaboration and determination can we mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure a safer, more sustainable future for all. The UNHCR urges governments, international organizations, and civil society to prioritize climate action and protect the rights of those affected.

4.2. Current situation

The Horn of Africa is facing an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, with over 43 million people affected by drought and food insecurity in Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti. The drought, exacerbated by climate change, has devastated pastoral and agricultural communities, leaving millions without access to food, water, and medical care. It is estimated that 20 million people require urgent humanitarian assistance.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is working to address the critical needs of affected communities, focusing on protecting women and girls from gender-based violence and child marriage, providing access to reproductive and maternal healthcare, and strengthening community resilience through education and empowerment programs.

The crisis in the Horn of Africa will have long-lasting consequences, impacting health, education, and the economy for years to come. The UNFPA emphasizes the need for urgent and coordinated action to address this humanitarian emergency. Governments, international organizations, and civil society must work together to provide immediate assistance, support long-term recovery and resilience, and address the root causes of climate change.

Through collaboration and determination, we can mitigate the suffering in the Horn of Africa and ensure a safer, more sustainable future for all. The UNFPA urges governments, international organizations, and civil society to prioritize climate action and protect the rights of those affected.

4.3. Previous Resolutions

The Nature Conservancy is tackling climate change in Africa through sustainable land use and forestry practices. Climate change affects millions, particularly in vulnerable communities.

In Africa, the conservancy focuses on reduced-impact forestry, reforestation, and sustainable agriculture. These efforts help mitigate climate change, protect biodiversity, and support local livelihoods.

The organization works with local communities, governments, and partners to develop and implement long-term solutions. This includes promoting climate-resilient agriculture, protecting natural habitats, and supporting sustainable development.

4.4 International response

A severe drought in the Horn of Africa has triggered a humanitarian crisis, affecting 15 million people across Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti. The drought has devastated crops, livestock, and livelihoods, leaving millions struggling to access food, water, and healthcare.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) warns that the crisis will worsen without urgent action. Malnutrition rates are alarming, with over 5 million people requiring immediate nutrition support. Displacement and migration are increasing as communities search for scarce resources.

IOM is responding with emergency assistance, providing water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as cash support and livelihood restoration. The organization is also working to strengthen disaster preparedness and resilience in affected communities.

The humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa demands immediate attention and collective action. IOM calls on governments, international organizations, and donors to prioritize emergency response and long-term solutions to address the root causes of this devastating drought.

Climate change is projected to displace millions of people globally, with Africa being particularly vulnerable. A study published in the *Journal of Environmental Psychology* explores the psychological impact of climate change on migration decisions.

Researchers analyzed data from 1,200 households in rural Tanzania and found that climate-related stress, perceived risk, and emotional responses significantly influenced migration intentions. Results show that climate change adaptation strategies and social support networks are critical in mitigating migration pressures.

The study highlights the importance of addressing the psychological and social aspects of climate change to manage migration flows effectively. Policymakers should prioritize climate-resilient agriculture, water management, and community-based adaptation initiatives to reduce climate-related stress and promote sustainable livelihoods.

Effective climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies require a comprehensive understanding of the complex relationships between environmental, social, and psychological factors. This research contributes to developing evidence-based policies supporting climate-resilient communities and reducing forced migration.

4.5. Useful sources

· <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378021001722>

· <https://www.unhcr.org/what-we-do/build-better-futures/climate-change-and-displacement>

<https://www.unfpa.org/horn-africa#:~:text=More%20than%2043%20million%20people,will%20be%20felt%20for%20years.>

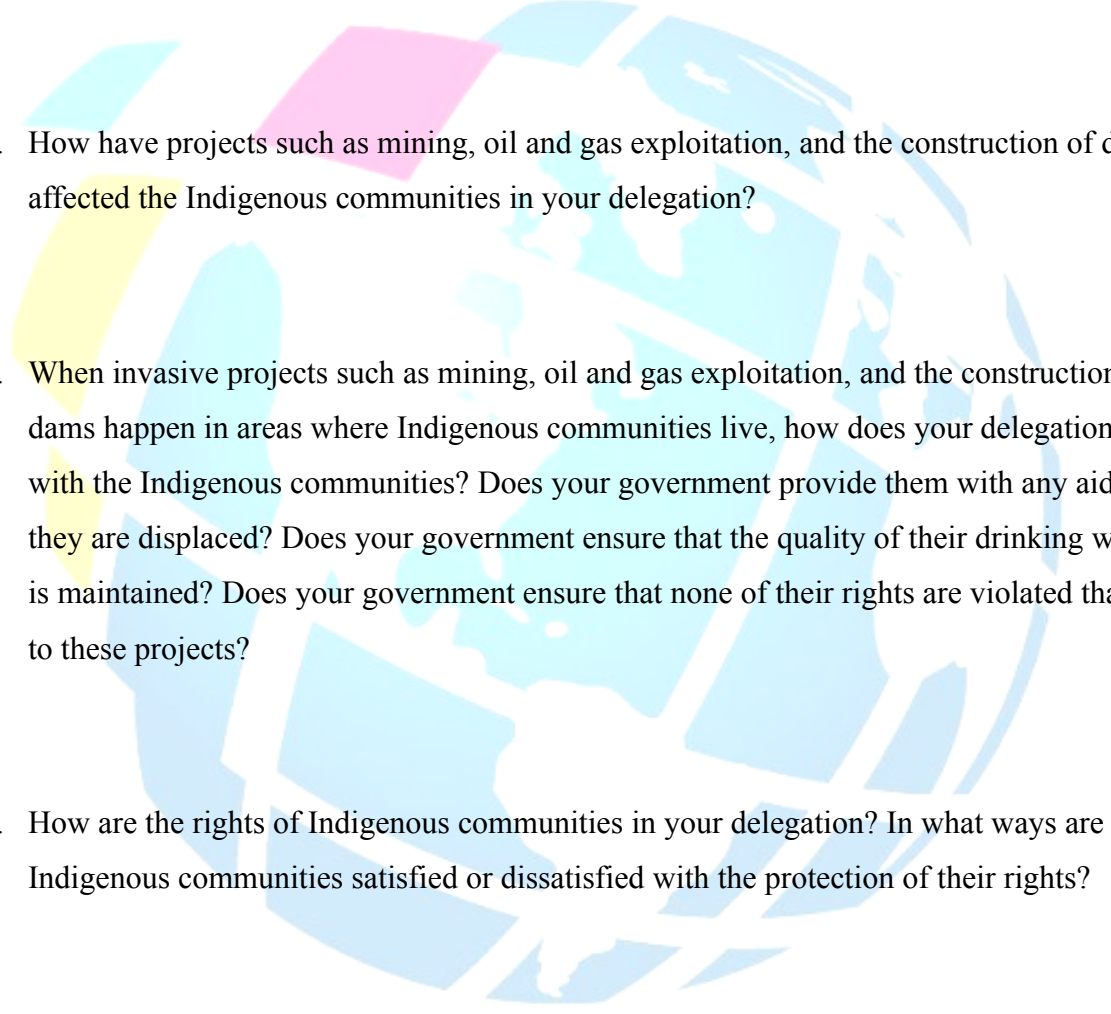
4.6. Expectations for debate

During the debate on the Horn of Africa humanitarian crisis, delegates are expected to demonstrate their ability to evaluate diverse solutions and methodologies aimed at strengthening civilian protection and alleviating the climate-related disaster crisis. It is crucial to consider the significance and impact of these issues on contemporary society and how they may worsen if left unaddressed. Delegates must come to the debate well-prepared, having thoroughly researched and understood the topic, and be ready to propose and discuss various strategies leading to effective solutions, including climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods, and enhanced humanitarian response, ultimately mitigating the devastating effects of climate change and natural disasters on vulnerable populations.

5. QARMAS

5.1. Topic A

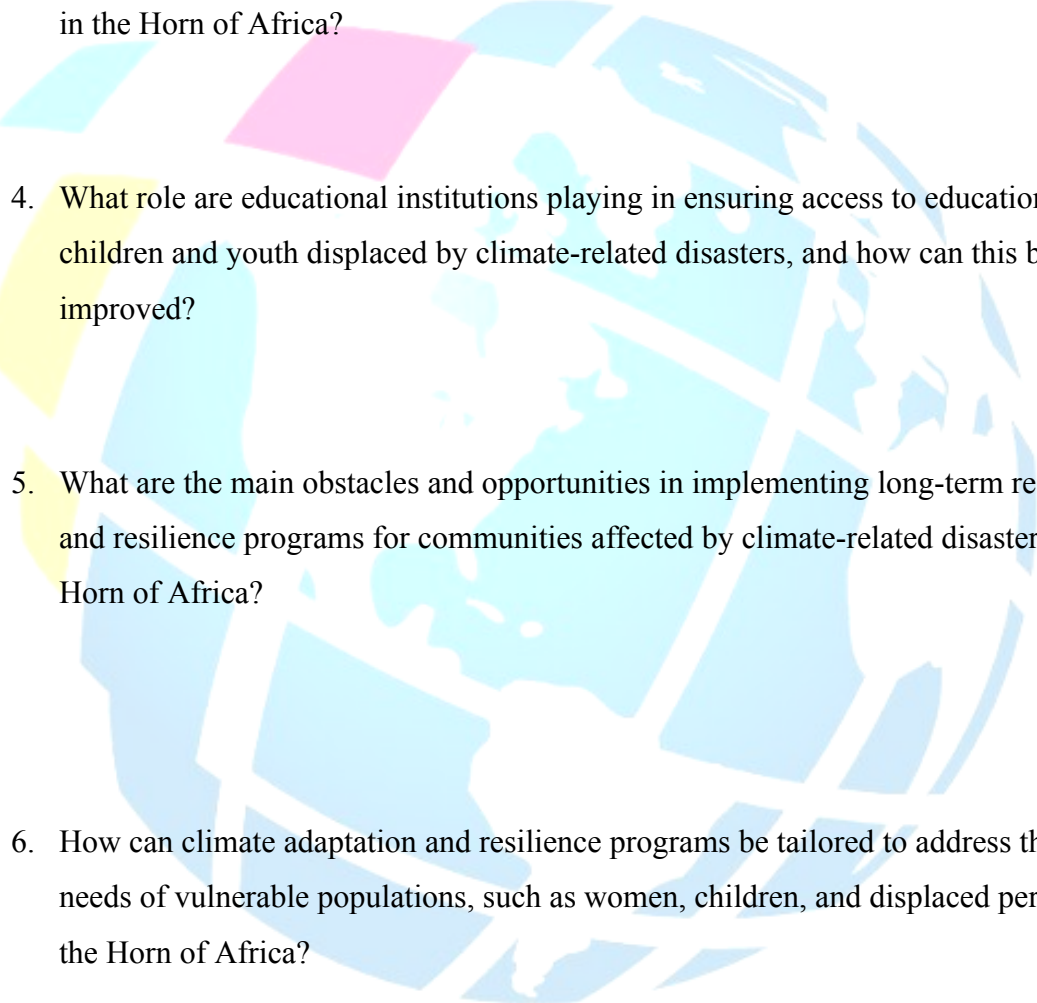
1. What are the most prevalent issues that undermine Indigenous rights? (Things like megaprojects, dams, criminalization, not allowing them to make their own decisions, etc.)

2. Does your government acknowledge the existence of Indigenous peoples within its borders?
 3. Have there been any recent assassinations or assassination attempts of Indigenous leaders in your delegation?
 4. How have projects such as mining, oil and gas exploitation, and the construction of dams affected the Indigenous communities in your delegation?
 5. When invasive projects such as mining, oil and gas exploitation, and the construction of dams happen in areas where Indigenous communities live, how does your delegation deal with the Indigenous communities? Does your government provide them with any aid if they are displaced? Does your government ensure that the quality of their drinking water is maintained? Does your government ensure that none of their rights are violated thanks to these projects?
 6. How are the rights of Indigenous communities in your delegation? In what ways are the Indigenous communities satisfied or dissatisfied with the protection of their rights?
 7. Is your government providing Indigenous communities with proper infrastructures for water and sanitation? What do the Indigenous peoples think of these infrastructures? (Do they think they are invasive, do they agree with them, do they think they are well maintained.)
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8. Does your government respect the right of Indigenous peoples to self-determination?
9. Which decisions or opinions from Indigenous communities are respected? Which aren't?
10. What percentage of the Indigenous peoples in your delegation live in extreme poverty?
11. Does your government provide subsidies or state programs for Indigenous peoples? How accessible are they? (Are the communities aware of them, are they in languages they can understand, are they temporary?)
12. How are the women of the Indigenous communities in your delegation affected by the lack of drinkable water? Does this affect their access to education?

5.2. Topic B

1. What are the primary challenges faced by communities displaced by climate-related disasters in the Horn of Africa, and what efforts are being made to address these challenges?

2. What initiatives have been implemented to provide shelter and medical assistance to civilians affected by droughts, floods, and other natural disasters in the region?
 3. How are local and international authorities collaborating to strengthen humanitarian response and protection of human rights in areas affected by climate-related disasters in the Horn of Africa?
 4. What role are educational institutions playing in ensuring access to education for children and youth displaced by climate-related disasters, and how can this be improved?
 5. What are the main obstacles and opportunities in implementing long-term recovery and resilience programs for communities affected by climate-related disasters in the Horn of Africa?
 6. How can climate adaptation and resilience programs be tailored to address the unique needs of vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and displaced persons, in the Horn of Africa?
 7. What innovative technologies and strategies can be leveraged to enhance early warning systems and disaster preparedness in the Horn of Africa?
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8. How can humanitarian responses to climate-related disasters in the Horn of Africa prioritize sustainable livelihoods, economic recovery, and long-term development?

6. Delegation list

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1. United States of America
 2. People's Republic of China
 3. Russian Federation
 4. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 5. French Republic
 6. Canada
 7. Federative Republic of Brazil
 8. Federal Republic of Germany
 9. Republic of Peru
 10. Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
 11. Republic of Kenya
 12. Republic of Somalia
 13. Republic of Colombia

14. United Mexican States

15. Republic of South Africa

16. Republic of India

17. Arab Republic of Egypt

18. Kingdom of Indonesia

19. Plurinational State of Bolivia

20. Republic of South Sudán

21. United Republic of Tanzania

22. Federal Republic of Nigeria.

23. Democratic Republic of the Congo

24. Republic of Argentina

25. Kingdom of Morocco

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