DELEGATE GUIDE

2021 AMWHO WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

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DIRECTORS' LETTER

Dear Delegates,

We are honored to host and would like to welcome you to our first virtual American Mock World Health Organization Western Regional Conference. This conference is a collaborative effort by the University of Tulsa (TU), University of Oklahoma (OU), and University of California, San Diego (UCSD) chapters of the American Mock World Health Organization, and our goals for this conference are to enhance our participants' knowledge of and skills for global health policy as well as grow our network of future global health leaders and build connections with other universities across the country. As conference co-directors, we hope for you to leave this conference with an educationally enriching experience and more knowledge on global food security and how this topic connects to the wellbeing of all people around the world.

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented us with many challenges this year, but a silver lining has emerged, allowing us to connect much more easily with students and professionals from across the US and even across continents through the conference's virtual formatting. While engagement through the screen can be difficult, we will certainly try our best to keep our conference fun and active so we can maximize our time together! In return, we hope that you make the most of this opportunity to learn from our esteemed speakers and collaborate with students across the country to develop solutions to global food insecurity.

The planning and execution of this conference is a source of great pride for our chapters, especially in the first official year for the TU and UCSD chapters. We are very eager to build relationships with other chapters, especially as many of our participants are coming from universities without AMWHO chapters, and we send our warmest welcome to our guests as this may be the beginning of the creation of future chapters!

We hope that our conference and your further involvement in AMWHO help to grow not only your passion for public health, but also your desire to create meaningful change toward bettering health outcomes in your community. Thinking global and acting local is now more important than ever before, and here at AMWHO, we look forward to inspiring the future generation of health advocates and giving them the tools to make that vision a reality.
Sincerely,
Saam Ashenayi (TU), Lydia Burger (OU), & Christine Wenzel (UCSD)
Western Regional Conference Co-Directors

CONFERENCE ITINERARY (PST)

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 2021

4:00-4:15PM	Check In/Welcome
4:15-4:30PM	Opening Remarks
4:30-6:00PM	Session 1
6:00-7:00PM	Keynote Speaker
7:00PM	Closing

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 2021

8:00-8:15AM	Check In/Welcome
8:15-9:30AM	Expert Panel
9:30-11:00AM	Session 2
11:00-12:00PM	Lunch
12:00-1:00PM	Session 3
1:00-1:30PM	Press Conference
1:30-2:00PM	Session 4
2:00-3:00PM	Plenary
3:00PM	Ending Remarks

EXECUTIVE TEAM

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KIP TOM
UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE UN

Ambassador Kip Tom is an agribusiness leader who transformed a seventh-generation farm into one of the largest commodity businesses in the midwestern United States while launching international operations and deploying new technologies. As a family farmer, Tom served 20 months as the US Ambassador in Rome, bringing the realities of production agriculture and food systems to the multilateral policy arena. While the slow pace of reaching consensus can be frustrating, the past year has seen the Rome-based UN Agencies effectively act at lightning speed in responding to the global pandemic, reforming themselves to improve governance and resource stewardship, and positioning themselves to be more agile and prepared for future challenges. Tom believes the United States has a unique opportunity at the outset of 2021 to seize this momentum, take advantage of the UN Food Systems Summit later this year, and reassert U.S. leadership to reverse the first negative trends in food insecurity since the 1950s by explicitly linking global food security to our own national security. Ambassador Tom has held board and committee positions with the United Nations Food Systems Summit, the World Food Programme, the presidential Agriculture Advisory Committee,

PANEL SPEAKER

Dr. Garth is a sociocultural and medical anthropologist specializing in the anthropology of food. Her work addresses issues of inequality and structural violence, with regional interests in Latin American, the Caribbean, and the United States. She currently has active research projects in Cuba and Los Angeles. In Cuba, she has conducted research on household food acquisition practices and the changing Cuban food system. In Los Angeles, she has been researching the food justice movement and the organizations that work toward increasing healthy food access in low-income areas. Both projects address issues of race and gender based inequality. Currently she is a faculty member at UC San Diego and will be moving to Princeton in the next academic year .

HANNA GARTH, PHD

Dr. Randi Johnson spent eighteen years as a forest geneticist before leading national climate change programs in the United States. As a forest geneticist, she spent the first part of her career as a research geneticist supporting and managing tree breeding programs in the United States, Brazil, and New Zealand. In 2007, Johnson became the national program leader for genetics for the US Forest Service Research & Development. In 2009, she stepped into the role of National Program Leader for Climate Change until 2014. In 2014, she became the National Lead for the newly-established USDA Climate Hubs program for a 3-year rotation. After the Hubs, Johnson took a position with USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture as the director of the Global Climate Change division.

RANDI JOHNSON, PHD

Dr. Timothy Ken Mackey is the Director of the Global Health Policy Institute, an Associate Professor of Anesthesiology and Global Public Health at UC San Diego School of Medicine and the Director of Healthcare Research and Policy at UC San Diego Extension. He is also the CEO and co-founder of the healthcare startup company S-3 Research LLC. His work focuses on an array of multidisciplinary topics in domestic and global public health. He also has extensive professional experience including over 10 years experience in the private sector and acting as a consultant for the World Health Organization, the US Department of State and others. Prof. Mackey's work has been featured in high-impact journals such as Science, JAMA, Nature Biotechnology, the Lancet, Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, and BMC Medicine, as well as major news outlets such as CNN, NPR, and the Wall Street Journal.

TIMOTHY MACKEY, PHD

THEME

Overview

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as a lack of access to adequate food that results in a disrupted eating pattern and a reduced quality of diet because of a lack of money or resources which makes it difficult to lead an active and healthy lifestyle. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019 highlights that in 2018, the world still had 820 million people who were hungry, and identifies the highest prevalence of food insecurity in Africa, with hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean and Western Asian slowly rising as well. ("The State Of Food Security And Nutrition In The World 2019") Since 2006, the USDA has introduced a spectrum of food insecurity from "very low food insecurity" to "high food security" to better measure the severity of food insecurity in households. ("USDA ERS - Definitions Of Food Security")

Food insecurity is a significant global issue because according to the World Health Organization (WHO), when people do not have enough to eat, they can suffer from acute malnutrition which weakens one's immune system making the person more susceptible to diseases. ("Famine And Health") There are also other various impacts on an individual's physical and mental health such as lower cognitive function, increased levels of stress, depression, suicide, increased aggression, poorer sleep outcomes, diabetes, obesity, and hypertension. ("How Does Food Insecurity Affect Physical And Mental Health?")

There are three main characteristics of food security as defined by the WHO which are food availability, food access, and food utilization. Food availability refers to having access to enough food on a daily basis where the food can either be locally produced or imported. However, local production and importation of food can be affected by factors such as a deficiency of productive land, a shortage of labor, climate constraints, political unrest, or lack of transportation to transport goods. The second characteristic which is food access pertains to a limited ability to acquire nutritious food because it is always not equally accessible to everyone. Some factors that can affect one's access to food are insufficient income, lack of jobs in one's area, or lack of education on how to successfully make enough income. The last one which is food utilization is about people having the knowledge to prepare and use food to consume a nutritious diet. When individuals are facing food insecurity, they often consume a diet mainly consisting of starchy staple foods like rice and potatoes leading to an unbalanced diet. Hence, it is important to provide nutrition education and increase food availability in food-insecure communities. ("Global Issues: Food Security")

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SUBTHEME: BIODIVERSITY

Overview

The world population is growing rapidly, along with the demand for sustainable increases in agricultural production, improved supply chains, reductions in food waste. Access to nutritious food for all is second of the 17 sustainable development goals established by the United Nations in 2015 ("Biodiversity and Health"). Biodiversity, or the genetic variation of life on Earth, is fundamental to food security.

Food security can be defined by four dimensions: availability, access, utilization, and stability. All four dimensions of food security are dependent on biodiversity. Selective breeding and genetic modification, for example, have simultaneously increased the ability to produce food while decreasing the genetic diversity of plants, which puts crops at risk of extinction events. Overreliance on few crops also contributes to malnutrition by prohibiting a varied diet.

Advancements in global agricultural production are stunted by a lack of biodiversity. Just nine species of plants are responsible for two-thirds of all crop production, while 8 domesticated species of animals are responsible for 95% of meat and dairy-based food supply (Bélanger and Pilling). By decreasing the biodiversity of crops and livestock, the human food supply is at risk.

The Food and Agriculture Organization recommends five paths to restoring biodiversity and protecting food security for countries worldwide: increasing awareness, conserving ecosystems, improving producers' access to resources, including biodiversity in policy, and sharing knowledge (Bélanger and Pilling). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) may partner with nations to develop policies that align with these standards. However, many of these standards are opposed by small and large food producers due to the financial impact.

Case Study

Wheat yellow rust (Puccinia striiformis f.sp. tritici) is a fungal disease with the capability to wipe out entire crops of wheat. Pesticides have limited functionality, making burning of the entire crop the most effective treatment of wheat rust, resulting in the loss of an entire agricultural season's worth of labor. Wheat rust causes immense economic damage internationally in addition to decreasing net food production, leading to food insecurity. Genetic modification allows for the breeding of new varieties of wheat that are more resistant to wheat rust. Many countries rely on these new varieties of wheat for the entirety of their wheat production. However, new varieties of wheat rust also evolve to overcome resistant strains of wheat. Outbreaks of novel strains of wheat rust have appeared in every region in the past four years ("Wheat Rust Toolbox"). As food producers rely heavily on single strains of wheat, new strains of rust are allowed to spread uncontrollably and cause widespread damage.

NGOs like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation have funded projects such as the Global Rust Reference Center that combats dangerous new varieties of wheat rust by sharing knowledge of outbreaks and the appearance of new strains. Laboratories across the world are able to collaborate and develop solutions to the fungus.

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SUBTHEME: CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCY

Overview

A large component of planning for future resources availability in the future will be how we as humanity manage and adapt to the present and future challenges of human-caused climate change. Defined by the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, climate change resiliency is "the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate" . In order to improve climate resilience, it's necessary to assess how climate change will create new, or alter current, climate-related risks, and take better steps to cope with these risks (Center for Climate and Energy Solutions [C2ES]).

Food production depends on factors including water supply, soil content, and weather. Extreme weather events wrought by climate change disrupt natural food growth cycles. Too much rainfall can cause landslides and flood crops, while too little rainfall can constrain crop growth. The conversation on climate change shifted from "global warming" to "climate change" to better represent that the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is not only causing a rise in the global average temperature, but is rapidly increasing the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events. Organic agricultural practices largely rely on predictability of the seasonal weather, which will be largely disrupted if we don't bend the curve of climate change, and so balancing interests in keeping food minimally processed and resilient to climate change will be a major challenge in coming decades.

It is also essential to add in the discussion of climate change resiliency how current agricultural and food production practices largely depend on fossil fuels and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Food production most often uses fossil-fuel based fertilizers, machinery which run on gas, large amounts of freshwater, and other practices. Therefore, it must be recognized how contemporary agricultural practices contribute to climate change and we must look forward to innovative production methods which focus on organic growth, biodiversity (see subtheme), reforestation practices, and innovative technologies.

Case Study

California has a $50 billion agricultural industry with over 60,000 farms within its borders and slightly less than 25% of its land dedicated to agricultural usage. Furthermore, the state   accounts for 40 percent of all organic production in the U.S and about 26% of its products (organic and non-organic) are exported outside of the U.S., illustrating how the agrobusiness of activities of the state are not only influential in the food consumption of Californias, but for people worldwide (CSDA-statistics).

With climate change persisting, it is causing more wildfires and altering traditional growth seasons (Simmons). The higher frequency of wildfires is increasing the risk of crop destruction and negatively affecting air quality. In California, wildfires have been a longstanding threat to the environment and are expected to increase in intensity and frequency due to climate change. California adopted a 2009 Climate Adaptation Strategy that seeks to reduce and adapt to wildfires' future threat on air quality. Measures that have been taken to mitigate wildfire threats include protecting forests, increasing public awareness of proper land management strategies, and promoting efforts to better maintain air quality ("California Prepares...",).

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SUBTHEME: CONFLICT

Overview

"Conflict" can refer to antagonistic or violent activity from one actor (e.g. government, terrorist group, political challengers, etc) to another. Conflict and food security are connected, as "food security is a pre-condition for political stability and political stability is a precondition for food security" (Notaras). Additionally, this disturbing relationship can be illustrated in the findings that "in 2016 the majority of undernourished populations lived in countries affected by armed conflict" (Zhou et al. 8-9). Food insecurity can trigger conflict as competition for resources stresses populations, but conflict also impacts production and logistics for food security as it can make the labor necessary for food production unsafe or threaten the location of production. Another possibility in a region affected by conflict is that food and other resources may be taken by the opposition or destroyed. Additionally, the systems of distribution and exchange are disrupted as the routes for transportation and the sites of distribution (e.g. market places) are, again, unsafe. In discussion of food insecurity in relation to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, Simmons et al. remind, "Simply growing more food globally will not lead to increased food security in many conflict-affected countries as sustainable access, through either own-production or markets, will not be possible".

Food affordability is similarly bidirectional. Expensive food prices can stir conflict and demand for lower prices. During conflict, food affordability becomes more difficult because food availability is reduced and prices increase (Notoras). As one might be able to predict, conflict also can lead to increase rates of unemployment and those who seek to fulfill their basic needs but cannot afford the increase prices of nutritional and/or culturally essential foods would need to find alternative methods of access. The relationship between food security and conflict an be described as a positive feedback loop: as one increase as does the other and so breaking this loop will require multi-sectoral, multi-level solutions which can broker peace and feed the people.

Case Study

A study conducted by Alinovi et al. published in 2007 for the UN FAO focused on the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, and Sudan and examined the factors behind and possible solutions for food insecurity in what are described as "fragile states". They highlighted that 64% of serious food emergencies were due to conflict, the aftermath , or a combination of conflict and natural disasters. In their review of several other studies that conflicts are often the ultimate manifestation of long-term institutional dtysfunctioning such as lack of adequate public services and adequate basic regulatory functions, and that the process of erosion of livelihoods commenced well before the outbreak of the conflict". The study highlighted how consideration of citizens' lifestyles are essential as they described: "herding and agro-pastoral groups relied on the market for about 40 percent of their food needs during the year as a whole, and up to 70 percent during the long dry season", meaning that these groups are vulnerable to food security in a way unique to other populations.

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SUBTHEME: FOOD WASTE

Overview
The United Nations has defined 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) which address the world's most pressing issues. SDG 12 addresses sustainability, or the way to safely maintain an ever-growing population. The goal of SDG 12 is to cut food waste in half by 2030. Currently, one third of all food produced worldwide is discarded ("Food Loss and Food Waste"). There are fewer than ten years remaining for countries, corporations, and individuals to cut their total food waste in half.Food waste and food loss are similar terms that describe two distinct concepts.

Food waste refers to any food that is lost from harvest until it enters the retail environment. Food loss, on the other hand, refers to the destruction of foods at the retail or individual level due to expiration dates, "ugly" foods, and overconsumption of foods. Generally, developed countries face more food loss while developing countries are more affected by food waste (Lipinski).

The massive amount of food waste produced internationally has significant economic and health consequences. 1.4 billion tons of food, worth one trillion dollars, end up wasted every year for multiple reasons ("Sustainable Consumption and Production"). In addition, the resources such as water, labor, and energy expended to produce the food go to waste. Food waste is responsible for a significant amount of freshwater consumption loss due to the large amounts of freshwater required in food production as a whole. The decomposition of waste also releases methane, a greenhouse gas significantly more potent than carbon dioxide. The greenhouse effect caused by food waste further contributes to global food insecurity as climate change worsens. Countries around the world are taking a number of steps to reduce food waste and achieve SDG 12. In 2019, the United Nations recognized the first annual Day of Awareness on Food Loss and Waste Reduction 29 September. The intention of the Day of Awareness is to "educate the public on issues of concern, to mobilize political will and resources to address global problems, and to celebrate and reinforce achievements of humanity" ("Food Loss and Waste Reduction"). By encouraging international cooperation and innovation, achieving SDG 12 in the next decade may be possible.

Case Study

In the United Kingdom, food waste is estimated to produce as much impact on the atmosphere as a fifth of all the cars in the country ("Food Waste is a Massive Problem"). In 2018, the UK had around 16 million tons of food wasted with 53% of that waste coming from households alone. However, food waste has been on the decline in the UK due to a number of targeted public campaigns towards household food waste. An example of this is the "Make Toast Not Waste" campaign that was aimed to convince people to freeze their bread and then make toast out of it to prevent throwing out stale slices of bread ("UK Winning Food Waste"). Another way the United Kingdom is attempting to address food waste is through improving labeling on foods. Around 20 percent of avoidable household food waste was the result of confusing labels, and so the UK plans to issue guidelines on proper food labelling.

References

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Overview

One in three people worldwide suffer from some form of malnutrition ("Nutrition"). Malnutrition includes nutrient deficiencies such as scurvy and anemia, low height or body weight, undernutrition, or a harmful excess of certain nutrients. As of 2018, every country in the world is impacted by malnutrition ("2018 Global Nutrition Report").

Many developing countries face a "double burden" of malnutrition, in which starvation and obesity co-exist in the same regions. Like undernutrition, obesity may be a result of poor access to food rich in vitamins, minerals and other healthy micronutrients. Ensuring access to proper nutrition can solve both ends of the double burden of malnutrition.

Access to proper nutrition is especially important from conception to the first two years of a child's life ("Zero Hunger"). For this reason, the United Nations' World Food Program recommends prioritizing maternal and child nutrition ("Children's Diet"). Malnutrition during gestation and early childhood can lead to lifelong health problems that not only post a threat to health, but also educational and economic success.

Malnutrition also creates vicious cycles that put a strain on society. Ensuring quality nutrition for all could lead to a reduction of up to 97% of societal healthcare costs and as much as 74% of the cost of greenhouse gas emissions ("Latest Issue: SOFI 2020"). In order to help reduce these costs, the WHO recommends the mobilization of governments, international organizations, civil society, NGOs and the private sector to achieve widespread social, political, and economic change leading to proper nutrition for all.

Case Study: Tanzania

Tanzania, like many countries across the world, is afflicted by the double burden of malnutrition. To mitigate this double burden, Tanzania has adopted seven of the nine nutritional goals recommended by the WHO. While malnutrition remains an issue, chronic undernourishment reduced drastically from 1992-2015 ("Nutrition"). However, the national nutrition program's success is limited due to funding. The government only provides 40% of nutrition funding in Tanzania under the assumption that the remaining 60% would be covered by NGOs ("2018 Global Nutrition Report"). The uncertainty of program funding leaves millions of infants, children, and adults at risk of malnutrition.

References

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PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

The following tables contain the terms and phrases used in facilitating the proceedings during committee sessions in AMWHO conferences. You may be familiar with them if you have prior conference experience, but if not, this table is meant to help guide you during committee sessions. As intimidating as the table may seem, this language is very easy to pick up and get used to.

Point of Order
Correct an error in procedure.
Vote: None | Debate: None

Point of Personal Privilege
For personal reason.
Vote: None | Debate: None

Right of Reply
Speaking time if one is attacked by a delegate.
Vote: None | Debate: None

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry
To ask questions of the chair regarding a topic.
Vote: None | Debate: None

Suspension of the Rules
Suspends the typical procedure to allow informal discussion.
Vote: Majority | Debate: None

Motion to Adjourn
End committee at the end of each session.
Vote: Majority | Debate: None

Motion to Enter Caucus
Must set length, purpose, and type.
Vote: Majority | Debate: None

Motion to Extend Caucus
Extend current type of caucus for specified length.
Vote: Majority | Debate: None

Amendments and Division of Question
Vote on sections of working paper or draft resolution separately.
Vote: 2/3 Majority | Debate: 2+/2-

Roll Call Vote
Vote by roll call, as opposed to a show of placards.
Vote: Majority | Debate: None

Motion to Introduce a Resolution
Begin debate on a resolution.
Vote: None | Debate: None

Motion to Amend a Resolution
Must be unfriendly. If friendly, automatically added.
Vote: Majority | Debate: Any

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

Addressing the Dias

When speaking to the Chair, use titles of either "Chair" or "Honorable Chair." Similarly, call the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur by their title.

For and Against Speeches

During debate, this may be used to have speakers represent affirmative and opposing opinions. This typically provides a speaking time of 30 seconds.

Yielding Time

Delegates may allot the remainder of their speaking time to 1) the Chair, discarding the time, 2) other delegates, or 3) for questions. e.g. "Fiji yields their time to the Chair.")

Note Passing

Note passing is encouraged as a method of communication between individual delegates, or with the Dais, without using speaking time during committee sessions and plenary.

Warnings

If necessary, the Chair will provide a warning to delegates who speak out of line continuously. After two warnings, the delegate will have no speaking or voting rights for the rest of committee. After three warnings, the delegate will see the AMWHO OU Co-Directors.

Comments

The use of "I" is not permitted; rather, delegates should state, "the country of X..."

Primary Speakers List

A procedural step; a list of delegates wishing to speak at the start of committee hearing will be noted down in
alphabetical order by the Chair and Vice-Chair.

General Moderated Caucus

Delegates must motion to set the time, length, and purpose of this caucus, moderated by the Chair. (e.g. "Fiji motions to enter into a 10 minute long general moderated caucus with 1 minute speaking time for the purpose of discussing X.")

Unmoderated Caucus

Delegates must motion to set the time length, unmoderated by the Chair. (i.e. "Fiji motions to enter into a 30 minute long unmoderated caucus.")

POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

GENERAL GUIDELINES

For your assignment, each delegate (WHO, Media, NGO, Industry) will submit one position paper. Position papers serve as a reminder for individual delegates of their views regarding the topics of discussion throughout the course of the conference, as well as a source of information for each delegation.

WHO AMBASSADORS

Position papers should provide a concise overview of the viewpoints of each delegation regarding the theme, and should establish recommendations for sub-themes and points of discussion before the committee begins. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, past and present programs of action which are relevant to the policy of your State should be addressed in the position paper. Moreover, delegates should consider the powers, viewpoints, and policies of other nations in its region– as well as the relationship between those nations – in choosing sub-themes to discuss. While not mandatory, position papers are highly encouraged for the understanding and knowledge of participants. On the final day of the conference, awards of "Best Position Paper" will be determined by the Conference Executive Team.

NGO, INDUSTRY, AND MEDIA

Position papers should outline your organization's viewpoint of the topic at hand and approaches they have taken in the past to address or participate in global health innovation and the sub-themes. Consider the influence of your organization's viewpoints and actions in shaping global decisions and the impact that you hope to bring to the conference.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee: General Assembly 3rd: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)
Topic: Self-Sovereignty and Human Rights in Occupied Palestine
Country: The Portuguese Republic
School: UNC Charlotte
Delegates: Josephine Justin and Kristen Robinson

The Portuguese Republic acknowledges the long and controversial Israeli-Palestinian conflict which is older than the United Nations itself. In order to address self-sovereignty and human rights in occupied Palestine, the problem is rooted in three key issues: border disputes, right of return, and security. Even though there are some theological and religious differences, the conflict is not completely intractable as many believe it to be. Rather, competing nationalisms is a more accurate term for the origin of the dispute between the Palestinians and Israelis.

The international community since the 20th century has become better at managing these conflicts rather than resolving them. In 1948 the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 194 which defined the principles and rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and receive compensation. However, many of the articles are left unfulfilled and is opposed by Israel and rejected by the Arab states. Palestinian refugees claim they have a right of return guaranteed by the "Geneva Conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights"[1]. Then in 1967 the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1242 was unanimously approved after the Six-Day War. The resolution called for "the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict"[2]. Although it was not fully implemented, the resolution represents diplomatic efforts between Member States to end the conflict.
In 2014, the Portuguese parliament passed a resolution which recognizes a Palestinian state. This resolution calls for the government of Portugal to "recognize, in coordination with the European Union, the State of Palestine as an independent state, in accordance with the principles of international law" [3]. Foreign Minister Rui Machete advocates for establishing long-term peace between the Israelis and Palestinians and other Portuguese lawmakers believe talks will ensure security in the region. Such a resolution along with others in Europe pressures and calls for relaunching the peace process as tens of thousands of lives have been lost in this century alone due to the conflict[4].

The Portuguese Republic calls upon Member States to advocate for Palestine to become the 194th member state of the United Nations in order to increase their credibility and legitimacy and which could eventually lead to self-sovereignty. However, this cannot be the main focus of debate since our committee does not have the power to grant Palestine membership. When the local authorities cannot be trusted, the international community needs to have a role in protecting human rights. This is why the Portuguese Republic proposes the L.A.N.D plan. Local organizations (such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights), accessibility to help for victims of human rights violations, national interests (shifting them to focus on human rights), and deterrence
can lead to moving forward with the peace process. Both Israel and Palestine must be held accountable for committing potential war crimes and must be responsible for upholding the human rights of people in the region. Peace cannot exist without justice.

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[1] "Refugee Right of Return." Global Policy Forum , Global Policy Forum , www.globalpolicy.org/security-council/index-of-countries-on-the-security-council-agenda/israel-palestine-and-the-occupied-territories/48028.html.
[2] Bennis, Phyllis. "What Has Been the Role of the UN in the Israel-Palestine Struggle." Trans Arab Research Institute (TARI), Jan. 2001, tari.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=14&Itemid=15.
[3] "Portugal's Parliament Calls for Recognition of Palestinian State." Haaretz, Haaretz, 13 Dec. 2014, www.haaretz.com/portuguese-lawmakers-recognize-palestine-1.5345473.
[4] "Portugal's Parliament Calls to Recognize 'Palestine'." Arutz, Sheva , 12 Dec. 2014, www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/188592.

RESOLUTION WRITING

Perambulatory clauses of a working paper state the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic, and highlights past international action on the issue. These may reference past UN documents or resolutions, or the overall sentiment for the paper. These are italicized.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with satisfaction
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting further
Approving	Expecting	Observing
Bearing in mind	Expecting appreciation	Reaffirming
Believing	Expressing its appreciation	Realizing
Confident	Fulfilling	Recalling
Contemplating	Fully aware	Recognizing
Convinced	Further deploring	Referring
Declaring	Further recalling	Seeking
Deeply concerned	Guided by	Taking note
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Welcoming

Operative clauses of a working paper offer solutions to issues addressed in the preambulatory section. These clauses are action-oriented and should include a verb at the beginning of a sentence, followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should be numbered and punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of the last operative clause, which should end with a period.

Accepts	Draws the attention	Notes
Affirms	Emphasizes	Proclaims
Approves	Encourages	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Endorses	Recommends
Calls upon	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Condemns	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Confirms	Further invites	Requests
Congratulates	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Considers	Further reminds	Strongly condemns
Declares accordingly	Further recommends	Supports
Deplores	Further requests	Takes note of
Designates	Has resolved	Trusts

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

American Mock World Health Organization 2020 Regional Conference
Regional Block: Western Pacific and Southeast Asian Region
Topic: "Sustained Human Resource Strengthening Focuses on Disaster Management"
Sponsors: Fiji, People's Republic of China, Philippines

Concerned about global shortages of healthcare workers, nurses, and midwives,
Recognizing the need for health workforce and their impact on improving health outcomes in vulnerable populations, especially in children and women by increasing immunization, reducing maternal mortality,
Acknowledging the need to focus on disaster preparedness before and after conflict,
Observing that in times of conflict, human resources are often not able to achieve full capacity,
Mindful of the continuing need to work with the full range of partners - governments, NGOs, donors, and international multilateral organizations - whose work impacts health promotion, healthcare, and public health,

The General Assembly,

Urges member states to focus on human resource strengthening and capacity building as a sustainable means of disaster management and improving health outcomes in times of
conflict;
Calls on governments to allocate a minimum of 2% of their nation's GDP to human resource strengthening as means to reach the WHO goals of at least 23 healthcare workers per 10,000 population (as per WHO 2006 guideline for health workforce density);
Allows member nation access to additional monetary support in times of conflict contingent upon their compliance with allocation of at least 2% of their nation's GDP as a percentage to human resource in health (HRH) strengthening or meeting HRH indicators as evaluated by measurable indicators;
Informs the member states that an emergency contingency plan in times of conflict would be available to member nations meeting the WHO HRH indicator criteria or compliance with allocation of 2% of GDP as a percentage towards HRH strengthening;
Urges governments to review, develop, and implement national strategic action plans for training, recruitment, and retention of a motivated healthcare workforce in disaster relief as per conventional Western medicine and WHO guidelines.

CONFERENCE DEMOGRAPHICS

Highlights

- **20** delegates representing schools without AMWHO chapters
- **54** delegates for whom this is their first conference
- **13** universities from **7** different states

University of Texas Health Science Center
5.3%

Texas A&M University
5.3%

University of California, Berkeley
10.5%

UCLA
1.8%

University of Oklahoma
26.3%

University of North Carolina at Charlotte
3.5%

University of California, San Diego
31.6%

Graduate or Above
23.3%

First year
23.3%

Fourth Year
16.7%

Second Year
21.7%

Third Year
15%