


YORK UNIVERSITY

WHA SIM 2024 *Modules*



www.worldhealthassemblysimulation.com

 gh_whasim@yorku.ca

 [ghwhasim](#)


 [ghwhasim](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

MODULE 1: World Health Assembly Simulation Overview

1.1 What is the World Health Assembly Simulation?	5
1.2 What is a Simulation theme?	5
1.3 What is the theme of the Simulation?	6
1.4 Summary/Quiz	7

MODULE 2: How to Prepare for the World Health Assembly Simulation

2.1 Researching Your Assigned Country	9
2.2 Research, Read, and Reflect	11
2.3 Helpful Links	12
2.4 Position Papers	13
2.5 Summary/Quiz	15

MODULE 3: Day to Day at the World Health Assembly Simulation

3.1 Introduction to Roles and Responsibilities	17
3.2 Sessions Guide	20
3.3 Committee Sessions	22
3.4 Rules of Procedure	24
3.5 Summary/Quiz	25

MODULE 4: Tasks During the World Health Assembly Simulation

4.1 Resolution Writing	28
4.2 Drafting a Resolution	28
4.3 Types of Draft Resolutions	29
4.4 Seven Ways to Amend a WHA Resolution	31
4.5 Terms Used in Resolutions	32
4.6 Roberts Rules of Order	33
4.7 Flow of Motions	34
4.8 Summary/Quiz	35

<u>GLOSSARY:</u>	36
------------------------	----



This document should be used alongside the World Health Assembly Training Module Videos found on our YouTube Channel, which provide more information regarding all aspects of this document.

Introduction

The **World Health Assembly (WHA)** is the World Health Organization (WHO)'s supreme-decision-making body. The assembly is held annually in Geneva, Switzerland where member states make decisions on critical global health issues.

The main goal of a WHA simulation is to create innovative and practical proposals in the form of resolutions, with the intention of submitting them to the WHO.

Participating in a WHA simulation is a great opportunity for delegates to gain knowledge about worldwide health matters and the global governance of health and its determinants, as well as enhance their abilities in various areas such as public speaking, debate, diplomacy and negotiation, policy formulation and writing, critical thinking and many more!

Our utmost effort is dedicated to offering comprehensive preparatory materials to maximize the benefits of the simulation. We aim to ensure that every participant is equally prepared before the simulation begins, regardless of their prior experience with simulations. By carefully reviewing this handbook and the theme guide, you will set yourself up for success while participating in the simulation. We strongly believe that the delegates who enjoy their experience are often the ones who are the most prepared!

You may find yourself coming across terms you are unfamiliar with. However, to better prepare you for understanding WHA-specific terminology, we have coloured those terms where they are first defined. We have also provided detailed definitions in the glossary at the end of this document.



M O D U L E 1

World Health Assembly Simulation Overview



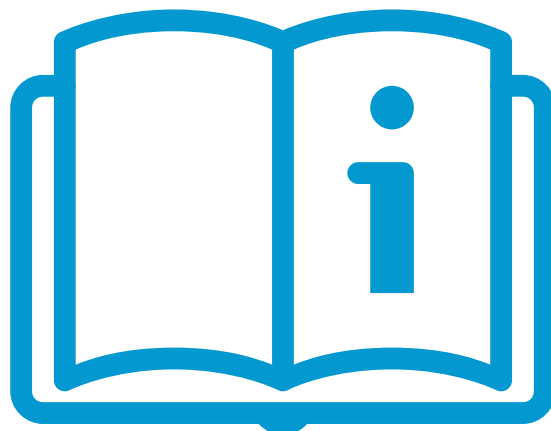
1.1 What is the World Health Assembly Simulation?

The World Health Organization (WHO) holds an annual World Health Assembly (WHA) where the WHO's supreme decision-making body comes together in Geneva, Switzerland to discuss critical global health issues. The WHA SIM aims to provide students with state-of-the-art, simulation-based experiential learning experience in global health. This will allow individuals to enhance and support their knowledge and skills around collaborative governance approaches involving multi-sectoral and multi-jurisdictional global challenges.

Taking place each year, the WHA SIM Conference provides an excellent opportunity for students to learn about global health issues and develop skills in collaboration, public speaking, debate, diplomacy, and policy writing.

1.2 What is a Simulation Theme?

Each WHA simulation revolves around a core theme, enabling participants to engage in detailed conversations and deliberations concerning a subject that is highly pertinent to the present global health politics and policy agendas. It is imperative that all discussions during the conference are directly related to the chosen theme, and that the proposed resolutions presented during the plenary should concentrate on a particular aspect of the theme. A **theme guide** has been developed by the organizing team to assist you in identifying pressing issues surrounding the theme. The theme guide will also support you in conducting research pertaining to the simulation. These can be found on the WHA SIM website under “delegate resources”, and under your respective committee.



1.3 2024 Theme: Toward a One Health Approach for Optimal Health Outcomes Worldwide

One Health is an intersectional approach that recognizes the connection between human, animal, and environmental health. It draws attention to the fact that the well-being of humans, animals, and ecosystems are interconnected, and their health is influenced by common determinants. This makes One Health an important framework to understand and mitigate health risks on an international scale. There is a continued risk, for instance, of zoonotic outbreaks of foodborne illness. Therefore, prevention methods and contingency plans need to be invested in so that countries have the capacity to respond to future and current health emergencies. Through simulating complex scenarios within a global health context, students can explore the complex relationships between disease emergence, environmental, social, and political factors. A simulation enables students to develop a nuanced understanding of the impact of global factors on health outcomes, practice cross-disciplinary collaboration, and develop their problem-solving skills to effectively tackle complex global health issues. The goal of this theme is to promote an integrative and collaborative approach to health as it encourages students to think beyond national borders, recognizing that collective action is necessary to safeguard the health of populations all over the world.



More in-depth theme guides for each committee can be found on the WHA SIM website under 2024 Simulation.



1.4 Module 1 Summary



In this module you learned:

- The World Health Assembly (WHA) is held annually in Geneva, Switzerland where supreme decision-making bodies makes decisions on critical global health issues.
- The WHA SIM is a mock WHA which aims to provide students with a state-of-the-art simulation-based experience.
- Each WHA SIM revolves around a core theme.
- The proposed resolutions presented should concentrate on a particular aspect of the theme, such as one of its sub-themes.
- The 2024 WHA SIM theme is One Health, an intersectional approach which recognizes the connection between human, animal, and environmental health.

Module 1 Quiz



To reinforce your learning, please answer the questions below by picking the best answer: ***The answer key can be found at the bottom of the page***

1. The World Health Assembly is held:
 - a. Every 2 years.
 - b. Every 5 years.
 - c. Annually.
 - d. Every 3 years.
2. Draft resolutions should focus on investigating multiple issue within the theme of the simulation?
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
3. The theme “One Health” aim’s to:
 - a. Achieve health for all by 2030.
 - b. Investigate health issues through a holistic approach that considers many factors.
 - c. Investigate the single main factor that impacts human health.
 - d. Provide the same quality of healthcare for all global citizens.

MODULE 2

How to Prepare for the World Health Assembly Simulation



Preparation Before the Conference

Researching a Country

Prior to the WHA SIM, it is **necessary** that delegates research the country they are representing in order to provide up-to-date information and evidence for their country's stance on an issue. Below are some factors to consider and questions you can answer to get more familiar with the country you are representing. It is recommended you research the information below and note it down on a separate piece of paper. ***You only need to have detailed research on your sub-theme and assigned committee.***

Country's Background

- Capital city
- Population
- Type of government
- What year did the country become a WHO Member State ?



History

- What challenges has the country faced in the past?
 - Military control/war
 - Natural disasters
 - Disease epidemics/pandemics
 - Political uprising
 - Economic collapse



Economy

- How is the country's economy?
- What are the main imports and exports?
- What is the country's GDP?



Geography

- Where is the country located?
- Which countries does it share borders with?
- Is it located in the northern or southern hemisphere?
- General climate (How does it impact disease prevalence)?



Natural Resources

- What natural resources are present in the country?
- Do other countries want these natural resources?
- How does the distribution of resources impact human health?



Military Strength

- What type of military does the country have?
- Is the military currently active?
- Is the military interfering with civilian life?
 - i.e. constricting imports/exports, medical supplies?



Allies and Friends

- Which countries are your allies/friends?
 - Strong trade relations
 - Same stance on issues.
- Which countries does your country **not** have good relations with?
 - Current conflicts?
 - Different stances on an issue



View on World Problems

- What is your country's stance on each **sub-theme**?
- In the past, what issues have you voted **in favour** of?
- In the past, what issues have you voted **against**?



Country's Policy

- What policies in my country are impacting the **sub-themes** that will be spoken about?
- Which stakeholders contribute to making the policies?
 - Government officials?
 - Healthcare professionals?
 - The effected community?



Social Determinants of Health

- Education
- Living conditions
- Cultural Norms
- Gender norms/ inequities
- Religious Norms
- Access to healthcare
- Economic stability

It is encouraged that ample research is done in this area.



Research, Read, and Reflect



In order to prepare for the WHA SIM, it is crucial that delegates research the country they are representing. By searching up relevant information delegates will **develop a holistic and in-depth understanding** of the various factors that impact their country's decisions on various health issues.

It is also important that delegates research about not only their own country's stance on an issue but also **be aware of the stance of neighboring states, allies, and opposition**. This will allow delegates to form alliances and strengthen their arguments against countries that put forward a different viewpoint on an issue.

Below are some questions that delegates are encouraged to answer while preparing for the WHA SIM.

1. How long has the country been a WHO Member State and has the current government made any positive progress in addressing the health issue?
2. Is the country dealing with possible challenges or setbacks that have prevented them from progressing and achieving the desired health outcome?
3. Does the country have a record of infringing on the human rights of its citizens? The human rights of other global citizens?
4. Has there been a sudden outbreak of disease or illnesses that have led to re-allocation of resources?
5. Are the living conditions of the population impacted by poor sanitation, lack of access to resources, and/or other barriers?
6. Can the living conditions of the population give rise to zoonotic diseases?
7. Is the country experiencing any climate change issues that are directly/indirectly impacting the health of the population?
8. How is the country's food system organized and does all of the population have access to high-quality food and clean water?
9. Does the country have any outstanding loans from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, or any other country or institutions?
 - a. If yes, how much money is being allocated to healthcare? Treating specific diseases?
10. What natural resources does your country have? Are they distributed locally? Internationally? Does the extraction process of these natural resources contribute to any health issues? Are the natural resources used in medical equipment/resources?
11. Does the country import or export medical resources?
12. Is the military interfering with civilian life (i.e., constricting imports and exports of medical supplies, food, access to water)?

Helpful Links

Below you can find some links that will help you start researching for the topics discussed in this module.

Information on your assigned country can be found:

1. Via the World Health Organization Countries portal.
2. Your country's government website(s)
 - <https://www.who.int/countries/>
 - <https://data.imf.org/?sk=85b51b5a-b74f-473a-be16-49f1786949b3>

This Country Profile Activity has 20 short questions to help guide your research and prepare you for the simulation.

- <https://bestdelegate.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Best-Delegate-Country-Profile.pdf>

Alternatively, you can use MEDLINE, CINHALL, Factiva, PubMed, or the OMNI Catalogue through the York Library website to research specific topics about your country.

- A complete list of databases accessible to York University students can be found here:
- <https://researchguides.library.yorku.ca/az.php>



Position Paper

- A position paper is a publication that expresses an arguable viewpoint on a topic, usually that of the author or another entity. Position papers are written and published in academics, politics, law, and other fields.
- Position papers in academia allow for debate on developing topics without the experimentation and creative research that is typically seen in academic articles. Typically, such a publication will use evidence from an extended objective discussion of the topic to substantiate the viewpoints or positions advanced.

What is the Purpose of a Position Paper?

1. To help you prepare and organize your points.
2. To deepen your knowledge of the topics in the agenda ahead of the conference.
3. To aid you in making valid, evidence-based country-specific arguments.
4. To use it as a guide throughout the conference during your speeches, moderated caucuses, and resolution writing.
5. To present your position in a clear and concise manner.

Guidelines

- One page per topic.
- Times New Roman, 12 pt. font.
- Clear and formal language.
- Always use the third person when representing your country.
- Be timely as you want to convince others to take a decision in your favour.
- Any preferred citation style (APA citation recommended).
- The reference page is not included in the page count.
- Do not include diagrams, tables, decorations, symbols, or any design.
- Include the following in the header:
 - Topic:
 - Country:
 - Committee:



How to Write a Position Paper

Your position paper will be written on a topic taken from the theme guide of your assigned committee from your assigned country's perspective.

Part 1: Introducing the Topic

- Provide a general overview of the topic and offer an understanding of the root cause of the issue/topic.
- Discuss the topic's historical significance, and any debates or controversies surrounding it.

Part 2: Introducing Your Country/Character

- Offer background information on your assigned position and explain the connection between your country/character and the issue at hand.
- Describe your country/character's interest in the topic and how they have been impacted by it specifically.

Part 3: Your Country's Policies and Proposed Solutions

- Explain your country's policies and the factors that led to their establishment, including historical events, internal issues, and other considerations.
- Discuss why your country has acted in a particular way in the past.
- Identify any relevant resolutions, conventions, and/or treaties that your country has already signed onto.
- Describe how the positions of other countries impact your country's stance on an issue/topic.
- Propose a feasible solution to the current or future issue/topic under investigation.
- Ensure that your proposed solution aligns with your country's foreign policy.
- Include any implementation considerations for your proposed solution.

Part 4: Conclusion

- Summarize your country's position and goals for the conference.
- Recap your country's position on the topic being discussed at the conference.
- Explain what outcomes you would like to see, whether they involve reaching a consensus with other countries, achieving specific policy goals, or something else entirely.

Please email the paper to gh_whasim@yorku.ca by April 17th, 2024.

Include your Committee name in the Subject Line and note the name of your Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretariat in the body of the email.

Module 2 Summary.

- Before the WHA SIM takes place, delegates must research the country they are representing.
- Individuals only need to have **detailed** research on their sub-theme and assigned committee.
- It is encouraged to also research about other country's stances on the issue.
- By searching up relevant information delegates will develop a holistic and in-depth understanding of the various factors that impact their country's decisions on various health issues.
- Delegates must also be aware of the stance of neighboring states, allies, and opposition in order to form strong alliances and reduce incidence of violence.
- A position paper is a publication that expresses an arguable viewpoint on a topic, usually that of the author or another entity.
- Position papers allow individuals to deepen their knowledge of the topics in the agenda ahead of the conference and aid them in making valid, evidence-based country-specific arguments.
- An individual's position paper will be written on a topic taken from the theme guide of their assigned committee from their assigned country's perspective.

Module 2 Quiz

1. As stated in the module, in which area is ample research encouraged?
 - a. Economy.
 - b. Military Strength.
 - c. Social Determinants of Health.
 - d. History.
2. A position paper presents:
 - a. A solution to the issue being discussed.
 - b. An arguable viewpoint on a topic.
 - c. Non-debatable topics.
 - d. A stance on an issue without supporting evidence.
3. Which citation style is recommended for the position paper?
 - a. MLA.
 - b. Chicago.
 - c. AMA.
 - d. APA.

M O D U L E 3

Day-to-Day at the World Health Assembly Simulation





Introduction to Roles and Responsibilities

Most of our WHA SIM representatives have little to no prior experience in the role they will be fulfilling. Therefore, there is no need for you to be concerned about this. However, it is a necessity to familiarize yourself with the varying roles:

- 1. Member State Delegates.**
- 2. Non-State Actors (NGO Representatives and Industry Delegates).**
- 3. Dias Members.**

The following will introduce you to these various roles.

Member State Delegates

As a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN), the World Health Organization (WHO) extends its membership to all member states of the UN.

Member State Delegates are ambassadors of WHO Member States to the WHO. Their duties include representing their country at the yearly World Health Assembly (WHA). During WHA simulations, individuals holding the Member State Delegate role are tasked with representing the Member State they have been assigned.

Each Member State Delegate will:

- Share their country's position on the current global health issues discussed through the statements and during debates.
 - Engage in debates in a professional and respectful manner.
- Make decisions, act on behalf, and in the best interest of the country they are representing.
- **Form alliances** and work with other Member State Delegates that have similar interests in order to draft resolutions.
- It is also essential for Member State Delegates to work with and get the support of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Industry Representatives to get their seals of approval, which are **essential to present resolutions in the Plenary**.
- Vote in favor of or against proposed resolution papers and amendments.

Non-State Actor Delegates



In view of their significant role in the advancement and promotion of public and global health, the WHO regularly engages with Non-State Actors (NSAs) and encourages them to use their own activities to protect and promote population-level health.

In the WHA SIM conference, there are **two types** of NSAs:

1. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): non-profit organizations that operate independently of any government, typically with the purpose of addressing a social or political issue.

2. Private Sector Organizations: operated and owned by private individuals or companies. Private sector businesses are generally run on a for-profit basis.

Examples of Non-State Actors: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Doctors Without Borders, and Canadian Red Cross, and Canadian Red Cross

Each NSA will:

- Have an observer status, which means that they do not have voting rights. However, they are able to lobby and speak their mind (using the appropriate parliamentary procedures).
- Act on behalf and in the best interest of the organization they represent.
- Engage in discussions with Member State Delegates to help further global health discourse and their organization's particular goals and ideals on the theme.
- Lobby with Member State Delegates so they include some of their priorities in their draft resolutions in exchange for their seal of approval.

Seals of Approval

- NGO and Industry Delegates hold a special negotiating power, which is their ability to place seals of approval on resolutions.
- They can only grant a limited number of these seals of approval and are not required to give any to a draft resolution if they feel their objectives are not met.
- A draft resolution with more seals of approval indicate support from international organizations and therefore, provides a higher likelihood of the resolutions passing in the Plenary.
- NSAs can also request edits to the text in order to give a seal.



DIAS

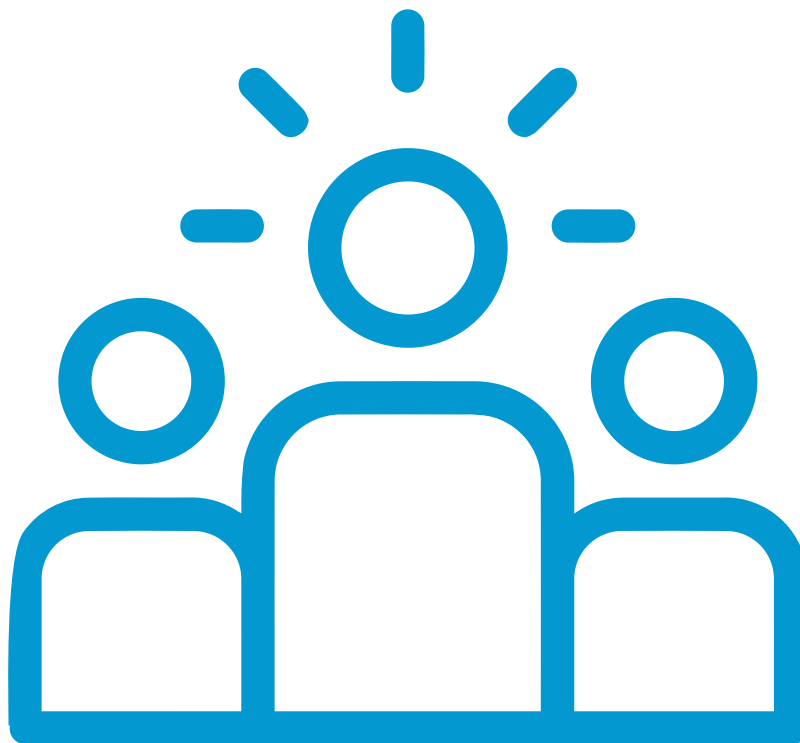
The **Dias** is composed of the Committee Chairs, Vice-Chairs, and Secretary who oversee the debate and ensure that the rules of procedure are respected.

The **Chair** declares the opening and closing of each session and has control of proceedings during the simulation. They will act as a moderator of the discussion and enforce the rules of procedure.

The **Vice-Chair** assists the Chair with procedural matters. They may also assist delegates directly with drafting a resolution during committee sessions.

The **Secretary** keeps track of what is being said during debates by taking notes of delegates' interventions and supports the Chair by following the agenda.

The DIAS approves all draft resolutions before they can be presented in the Plenary (draft resolution approval process) and voted upon by eligible delegates. They may suggest that delegates alter or combine certain draft resolutions for greater impact or relevance before they are voted upon or move into Plenary.



Sessions Guide



At the WHA Simulation, you will experience various different types of sessions, each with a different purpose. They are detailed below.

Delegate Training & Role Briefing

- Goes through the main rules of the procedure.
- Great occasion to ask questions about aspects of the procedure you are unsure about.

The Social

- Opportunity to socialize with other delegates without the need to stay in character.
- Connecting with like-minded students and young professionals.

Speaker Sessions

- Introduces the event and gives you a chance to listen to knowledgeable individuals in the field of the chosen topic.
- Excellent opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the theme.

Unmoderated Caucus

- Delegates can move around the room to discuss resolutions with other delegates without the DIAS moderating the session. Great opportunity to create alliances.

Opening Plenary

- Become familiar with the protocols and your fellow Committee members.
- Pay attention to the Chair, who will guide you throughout the assembly and provide examples of appropriate motions and points to raise.
- During the assembly, delegates should refer to the Chair as "**Honorable Chair**" or "**Mister/Madam Chair**".
- The Chair will conduct a **roll call**. Member State Delegates should reply with "**Present and voting**," while observers only need to say "**Present**."

Speakers List

- Features Member State Delegates who want to deliver an **opening statement**.
- Delegates to raise their placard if they want to be included.
- DIAS to create the list.

Opening Statement

- One minute to introduce yourself or your country's stance on the theme.
- If you finish speaking before your allocated time has ended, you should **yield your time**.

Resolutions/ Amendments

- During each session delegates will come up with and vote on proposed resolutions to each sub-theme.
- Amendments will be made to each resolution as necessary and voted on accordingly.

Side Events

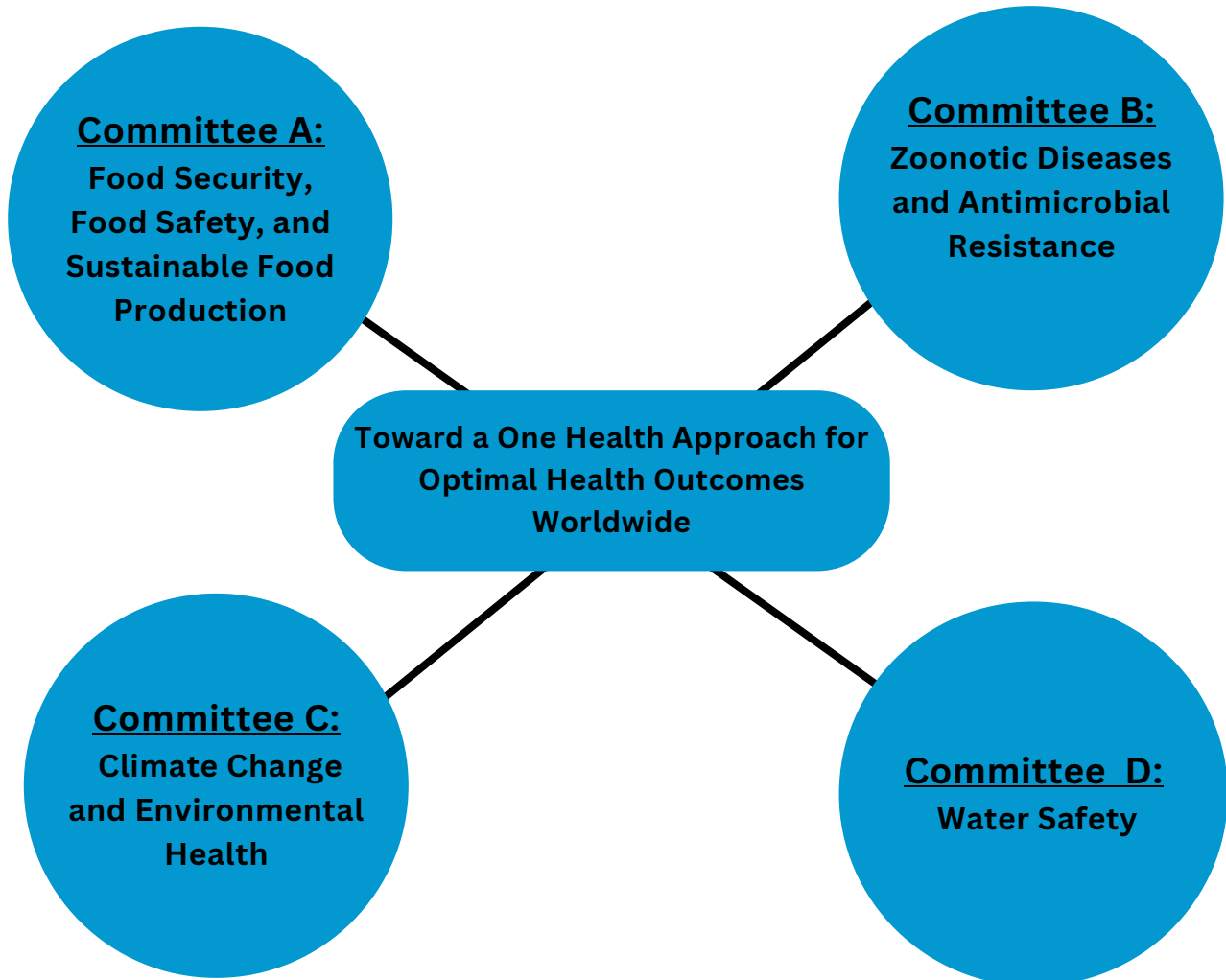
- Exciting events where participants have the opportunity to engage with delegates outside their committee and learn more about the overarching theme.

Committee Sessions

- In the first **Committee session**, you will primarily have the opportunity to listen to other Member States' viewpoints on the topics being discussed through moderated caucuses.
- Participate in respective debate with other delegates on each sub-theme (sent out prior to the simulation).
- Draft resolutions.
- Voting (Member State Delegates can vote in favour or against each proposed resolution and amendments).



Committee Sessions



The main purpose of Committee Sessions is to debate technical and health matters centered around the theme. In WHA simulations, committees discuss the health issues rather than finance and management.

Please refer to the **theme guide** for your assigned committee for an in-depth review of the sub-themes that will be discussed at your Committee Sessions.

Objective of Committee Sessions



Objective of Committee Sessions: to draft resolutions that will be presented to the Plenary (see the section on "Plenary" below).

Every Committee Session is chaired by a Chair and a Vice-Chair who facilitate debate and ensure the proper rules of procedure are followed.

There will be several Committee Sessions – **please refer to the Agenda for details about where and when these sessions will be taking place.**

What takes place during these Committee Sessions?

1

Opening Statements are prepared by each **Member State**.

- Delegates share their country's stance on the issue discussed.
- This aids other delegates in seeing points of agreement & overlap and points of opposition to consider in the draft resolutions.

2

Formally debate on the issue under the form of **moderated caucuses**.

- Delegates move through debate by following the rules of procedure and remaining in assigned seating (see the section on "rules of procedure").

3

During **unmoderated caucuses** form alliances and draft resolutions on the issue discussed.

- Allows delegates to break apart into smaller working groups and discuss freely (see the section on "rules of procedure").

During the WHA SIM, resolutions will be drafted during the simulation with the help of technical experts. ONLY NSAs are free to move between Committees as this ensures they can observe the resolution writing process and negotiate how to allocate their seals of approval. Non-State Actors may also present their views and opinions within Committee Sessions with the approval of the DIAS.

Rules of Procedure

The Rules of Procedure help to maintain order and enable the debate to flow efficiently. We understand that delegates have varying levels of experience within the fields of debating, health policy, and diplomacy. Some of you will have competed in Model WHO, Model UN, or Model Parliament-style debating competitions, but we ask you all to **review these Rules of Procedure** as they can vary.

We will be reinforcing these rules during training, as well as Committee and Plenary sessions, to ensure delegates understand how they apply in practice. Please do not hesitate to ask your Chair for clarification if required. Please note that **English** is the official working language of this WHA simulation and will be used during all Committee sessions.

Please refer to our YouTube training video where you will learn how to navigate a WHA simulation by correctly abiding by conference rules and procedures.

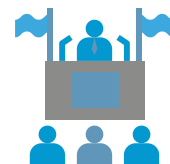


Module 3 Summary



In this module you learned:

- Member State Delegates are ambassadors of WHO Member States who make decisions and act on behalf of their country at the yearly WHA.
- Member State Delegates share their country's positions on global health issues during debates, form alliances and with other Member States that have similar interest and work with NGOs to get their seals of approval.
- Once resolutions have been drafted, they are brought forward at the Plenary where all Member State Delegates come together to debate and vote on each draft resolution presented.
- In WHA SIM conferences, there are two types of Non-State Actors (NSAs):
 - Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
 - Private Sector Organizations.
- NSAs have an “observer” status meaning they cannot vote.
- NGO and Industry Representatives can decide whether a resolution should be granted a seal of approval. A draft resolution with more seals of approval indicates support from international organizations and therefore provides a higher likelihood of the resolutions being passed in the Plenary.
- The DIAS is composed of the Committee Chairs, Vice-Chairs, and Secretaries who provide suggestions and approve all draft resolutions before they can be presented in the plenary.
- The main purpose of Committee sessions is to debate technical and health matters centered around the theme.
- Objective of Committee Sessions is to draft resolutions that will be presented to the Plenary.
- During a Committee Session:
 - Opening Statements are prepared by each Member State.
 - Formal debate on the issue occurs under the form of moderated caucuses.
 - Delegates go around the room to form alliances and draft resolutions on the issue discussed during unmoderated caucuses.



Module 3 Quiz



To reinforce your learning, please answer the questions below by picking the best answer:

1. How are draft resolutions formed?
 - a. Member State Delegates (MSDs) debate on their country's stance on the global health issue and form alliances with like-minded ambassadors.
 - b. MSDs divide into different committee's to address different aspect of the global health issue.
 - c. MSDs work with non-state actors to gain their support for their draft resolution.
 - d. All of the above.
2. What is the MOST critical aspect required for approval of draft resolution?
 - a. A seal of acceptance that provides a higher likelihood of the resolutions being passed in the Plenary.
 - b. A strong resolution that examines the global health issue through a holistic approach.
 - c. A seal of approval that provides a higher likelihood of the resolutions being passed in the Plenary.
 - d. A strong resolution that examines the global health issue through a specific lens.
3. Who is the MOST critical body that approves the draft solution?
 - a. The WHO Director General.
 - b. Non- State Actors (Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Private Sector Organizations).
 - c. The Member State Delegates.
 - d. The Executive Board of the World Health Assembly.
4. The DIAS is:
 - a. In charge of approving all draft resolutions before they can be presented in the plenary.
 - b. Made up of the Committee Chairs, Vice-Chairs, and Secretaries.
 - c. All the options are correct.
 - d. May suggest that delegates alter or combine certain draft resolutions for greater impact or relevance.

MODULE 4

Tasks During the World Health Assembly Simulation



Resolution Writing



One of the main aims of the simulation is to put together all your thoughts about a certain topic/discussion into a resolution. The following pages give you more details about the resolution-writing process.

For a draft resolution to be submitted to the DIAS and be accepted for plenary, it must have:

- *A minimum of 2 sponsors:* These are the Member States who are the main contributors to the creation of the resolution and will present it in the Plenary. Sponsors must vote in favor of their resolution.
- *A minimum one signatory:* Signatories may or may not be involved in writing the resolution, but they may still wish to see it be debated in Plenary. They should try to submit amendments during the Plenary.
- *Seals of Approval:* Sponsors should seek to get stamps of approval from NSAs to demonstrate the feasibility and confirm the support of their Draft Resolution.

Drafting Resolutions



Overall, each resolution should contain the following elements:

Headers, which should contain:

1. **Committee (A, B,C, or D).**
2. **List of Signatories.**
 - a. Member State Delegates.
3. **List of Sponsors.**
 - a. Non-State Actors.

Resolution body, which should contain:

1. **Perambulatory Clauses:**
 - a. Typically consists of past resolutions, precedents and statements to justify historic actions.
2. **Operative Clauses:**
 - a. Typically consists of findings, policies and draft solutions for the issue under investigation.

There are two types of draft resolutions



Preambulatory Clauses



First half of each resolution

- Gives context to and provides information on what the resolution is about.
- Details the extent of the issue, previous measures taken, or important historical contexts for a given topic.
- Should start off with an adjective, participle, or gerund (e.g., alarmed, informed about, identifying, recognizing, etc.).

Preambulatory Clauses Examples



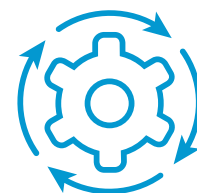
"Affirming the importance of strengthening the health system by investing in research and development to prevent, detect, and respond to pandemics..."

"Acknowledging the role of communities, civil societies, private, and government sectors engagements in achieving optimal health for all..."

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

Acknowledging	Deeply conscious	Further noting	Pointing out
Affirming	Deeply convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Alarmed by	Deeply disturbed	Guided by	Realizing
Approving	Deeply regretting	Having adopted	Recalling
Aware of	Deploring	Having considered	Recognizing
Believing	Desiring	Having examined	Referring
Bearing in mind	Emphasizing	Having studied	Reminding
Confident	Expecting	Noting with appreciation	Seeking
Congratulating	Fulfilling	Noting with approval	Taking into account
Contemplating	Fully alarmed	Noting with deep concern	Taking into consideration

Operative Clauses



Second half of each resolution:

Based on the context of each problem (as provided for in the preambulatory clauses), operative clauses can be thought of as recommended next steps that should be carried out to solve a problem. Each operative clause should start off with a verb (e.g., invites, requests, etc.) and address SMART-C goals (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound) as they can help determine whether resolutions are feasible (and therefore effective!).

Operative clauses could specify any or all of the following:

- Concrete measures
- Initiative
- Financial / resource requirements
- An expected timeline to carry out the objectives.

Note: Though detailed information on timelines and financial resources is not needed, this information could help convince other delegates to support your resolution.



Operative Clause Examples

"Encourages member states to share data, best practices, and development of new data/resource tools and innovative technology to measure and monitor the impact of climate change on human health."

"Urges all countries to promote the development and implementation of sustainable food production to meet growing population needs."

OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Accepts	Declares accordingly	Further requests	Seeks
Affirms	Deplores	Further resolves	Strongly affirms
Approves	Designates	Hopes	Strongly condemns
Asks	Encourages	Invites	Strongly recommends
Authorizes	Endorses	Proposes	Strongly urges
Calls for	Expresses its appreciation	Proclaims	Suggests
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Recommends	Supports
Condemns	Further invites	Regrets	Trusts
Congratulates	Further proclaims	Requests	Transmits

7 Ways to Amend a Draft WHA Resolution

1

Delete a word, phrase, section in a paragraph

2

Add a new word, phrase, or section in a paragraph

3

Replace a word, phrase, or section in a paragraph with new text

4

Add a new paragraph between two existing paragraphs

5

Move a paragraph to another place in the resolution

6

Merge two or more paragraphs into one

7

Add an alternate version of a paragraph or replace a paragraph with an entirely new paragraph



Terms Used In Resolutions

- Acknowledging
- Adhering
- Acting
- Affirming
- Agreeing with the observation
- Alarmed by
- Appreciating
- Aware of
- Aware that
- Bearing in mind the principle
- Bearing in mind the results
- Believing that
- Cognizant of the fact that
- Concerned about
- Concurring with the proposals
- Condemning
- Conscious of
- Conscious that
- Considering that
- Convinced that
- Deploring
- Desirous of
- Emphasizing
- Encouraged
- Expressing Concern
- Expressing its appreciation
- Faithful to
- Fearing
- Fully aware
- Guided by
- Having considered the report
- Hopeful that
- Indignant at
- Inspired by
- Keeping in mind
- Mindful of
- Noting that
- Noting with appreciation
- Noting with regret
- Persuaded
- Reaffirming
- Recalling
- Recognizing
- Regretting
- Reiterating
- Sharing the concern
- Stressing
- Striving to
- Taking into account the
- Taking into considerations
- Taking note of the observation
- Taking note of the report
- Underlining
- Viewing with concern



Robert's Rules of Order: Simplified Beginner's Guide

What is Robert's Rules?

- A system for managing meetings based on British parliamentary procedure.
- Intended to protect the speaking rights of participants.
 - Ensure efficient and smooth running of the meeting.
- Can also be inaccessible and cumbersome.

The Basics

1. Speak when you are called.
2. Speak for no more than two minutes.
3. Keep things respectful (i.e., listen attentively, do not interrupt or talk while others are speaking).

What makes a good motion?

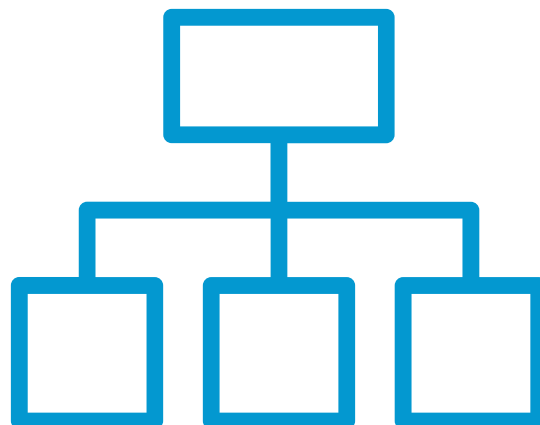
- Concise and clear.
- Within the purview of Council/AGM.
- Information properly organized:
 - WHEREAS: Why?
 - Be it resolved that (BIRT): What? How?
- Define your terms, e.g. "Be it resolved, that the United States shall ensure improved inspection of poultry with the support of the Food and Drug Administration".

Watch an overview of Robert's Rules and Flow of Motion on our Youtube Channel!



Flow of Motion- Detailed

1. **Motion is moved and seconded.**
2. **Motion is read aloud by the Speaker.**
 - a. “Dispense” - stops Speaker from reading it aloud.
 - b. Should be used sparingly.
3. **Motivation by mover or seconder - 2 minutes.**
 - a. Why should the motion pass?
4. **Questions - 2 minutes per speaker.**
 - a. These are short, clarifying questions for the mover (e.g. “Would iPads fall under a cellphone ban?”, “What would the money be used for?”)
 - b. These are questions, not statements.
5. **Debate - 2 minutes per speech...**
 - a. Councilors raise their hand to be added to the Speaker’s list. The speaker goes down the list in that order.
 - b. They may speak in favor or against.
 - c. They may bring up motions to amend or divide the question.
 - d. Comments must be relevant. For example, you cannot bring up a point on a motion that was already passed, or one that is later in the meeting.
6. **Summation**
 - a. A two minute response by the mover to the debate. They may respond to points against, summarize it for their side.
7. **Vote**
 - a. Councilors can vote in favor, against, or abstain.
 - b. Abstentions mean that you have a conflict of interest, or you cannot make up your mind. They are counted for the purposes of quorum, but not the outcome of the vote. For example, 15 for, 15 against, 1 abstention is still a tie.



Module 4 Summary

- Draft Resolution contain:
 - Committee names.
 - List of Signatories.
 - List of Sponsors.
 - Sponsors.
 - Signatory.
 - Seals of Approval.
- Preambulatory Clauses provides historical context and up-to-date information about what the resolution is about and starts off with an adjective, participle, or gerund.
- Operative Clauses provides recommended next steps to solve an issue and should start off with a verb.
- Robert's Rules is a framework that is comprised of a set of codes and rules of procedures that helps groups to hold orderly meetings that allow the majority to rule while allowing minority voices to be heard.

Module 4 Quiz

1. In order to be accepted, a draft resolution must have :
 - a. A strong argument.
 - b. A Seal of Approval from the leader of the country.
 - c. No signatories.
 - d. A minimum of 2 sponsors.
2. Draft resolutions can be amended by:
 - a. Adding, deleting, or replacing words.
 - b. Adding, moving, or merging paragraphs.
 - c. Completely replacing a paragraph.
 - d. All of the above
3. What is Robert's Rule?
 - a. A rule used to write a draft resolution.
 - b. The rules that need to be followed during debates.
 - c. A system used to manage meetings to ensure all participants have the opportunity to speak.
 - d. None of the above.

Glossary

Amendments: The process of altering or amending a law or document (such as a constitution) by parliamentary or constitutional procedure.

BIRT: Be it Resolved That.

Chair: An official seat or a seat of authority, state, or dignity.

DIAS: Composed of the Committee Chairs, Vice-Chairs, and Secretariats who oversee the debate and ensure that the rules of procedure are respected.

Debates: A regulated discussion of a proposition between two matched sides.

Delegates: A representative to a convention or conference.

Forms alliances: An association to further the common interests of the members
Friendly Amendments.

Gerund: In Latin, a word that expresses generalized or uncompleted action.

Lobby: To conduct activities aimed at influencing public officials and especially members of a legislative body on legislation.

Member-State Delegates: The persons elected or appointed from time to time by a Member State to act for and on behalf of that Member State and represent the Member State.

Motion for a moderated caucus: Allows delegates to narrow the scope of debate for a short period of time.

Motion for an unmoderated caucus: Everyone in the room is able to get out of their seats, walk around, or leave the committee room. Everyone is free to approach their fellow delegates and discussion is not structured.

Motion to adjourn: A motion to adjourn is a formal procedure that ends a meeting.

Motion to recess: Refers only to taking a break in the middle of a meeting.

Most to least disruptive: When multiple motions are put forward, the DIAS will choose the order of discussion.

Multi-sectoral: An integrated, collaborative process whereby different actors from different sectors come together to address complex challenges and interrelated goals.

Multi-jurisdictional: Two or more defined major cases, or issues, occurring in two or more jurisdictions.

Nuanced: Having or characterized by subtle and often appealingly complex qualities, aspects, or distinctions (as in character or tone).

Observer status: A privilege granted by some organizations to non-members to give them an ability to participate in the organization's activities.

Operative clauses: Are policies that the resolution is designed to create. Use them to explain what the committee will do to address the issue.

Participle: A word having the characteristics of both verb and adjective.

Glossary Continued

Placards: A small card or metal plaque.

Pertinent: Having a clear decisive relevance to the matter in hand.

Preambulatory clauses: Are historic justifications for action. Use them to cite past resolutions, precedents, and/or statements about the purpose of action.

Prerogative: An exclusive or special right, power, or privilege: such as

- One belonging to an office or an official body.
- One belonging to a person, group, or class of individuals.
- One possessed by a nation as an attribute of sovereignty.

Plenary: A meeting to be attended by all participants at a conference or assembly, who otherwise meet in smaller groups.

Private sector organization: The part of a country's economic system that is run by individuals and companies, rather than a government entity.

Quorum: The minimum number of voting members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meetings to make the proceedings of that meeting valid.

Seals of approval: An official statement or indication that something is accepted or regarded favourably.

Secretary: An officer of an organization or society responsible for its records and correspondence.

Technical briefing: A speech that conveys technical information to a critical audience.

Unfriendly amendments: Is any addition or change to the body of a resolution that is opposed by at least 1 sponsor to the resolution.

Unmoderated caucuses: Is a suspension of the rules allowing Delegates to converse freely.

Vice-Chair: A member of a committee, board, group, etc., designated as immediately subordinate to a Chairman and serving as such in the latter's absence or incapacity.