**American Mock World Health Organization 2017 International Conference**

**Regional Block: Eastern Mediterranean Region**

**Topic:** “Building Preventative Capacity for Climate Change Response”

**Sponsors:** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Tunisia, Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Iran, United Arab Emirates, Sultanate of Oman, Kingdom of Bahrain

**Signatories:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Yemen, Republic of Iraq, Lebanese Republic, State of Qatar

**Humanitarian Index Score:** 7/8 = 87.5% (Oxfam, Action Aid, Rockefeller, Greenpeace, UNICEF, Mercy Corps, Practical Action)

*Concerned* at the increased prevalence of drought as a result of climate change and the resulting reduction in arable land and agricultural productivity,

*Alarmed* by the threats to food security posed by reductions in agricultural productivity due to climate changes,

*Noting* the economic and political upheavals that may result from the expansion of food insecurity,

*Noting also* the potential damage to water infrastructure and water availability caused by the effects of climate change,

*Guided by* a desire to eliminate food insecurity as a vital component of the global health response to climate change,

*Seeking* to promote the participation of civil society and NGO’s within member-states in formulating responses to food and water insecurity as a result of climate change,

*The General Assembly,*

1. *Encourages* member-states to combat the effects of climate change on agricultural productivity and regional food access by,
	1. Focusing on infrastructural improvements within each region,
	2. Evaluating the effects resource draining crops and livestock have on agricultural efficiency through both surveillance and action,
	3. Partnering with civil society and non-governmental organisations to increase, education among farmers, with special emphasis on the conservation of water,
	4. Investing in agricultural infrastructure to increase irrigation capacity and equitable distribution of scarce water resources,
	5. Providing technical and financial aid to small farmers,
	6. Streamlining delays in transportation of food to nations in need; Change to increasing the efficiency of food distributions to communities in need,
	7. monitoring agricultural productivity with the Food and Agricultural Organization to recognize possible risk of scarcity,
	8. partnering with local universities to increases research and surveillance on the subject of water sustainability and other pertinent agricultural research needs that address climate change.
2. *Supports* the involvement of marginalised groups, such as women and ethnic minorities, in developing and applying policies in combatting the effects of climate change;
	1. By developing higher education programs that encourage women and ethnic minorities to enter into STEM and agriculture fields. b) by promoting studies of political science and leadership development for women and minorities to enter higher leadership roles within the communities,
	2. Urges member-states to allocate funding to help women, children, and minorities find affordable care and have health care professionals educate susceptible population of risks from climate change.
3. *Endorses* cooperation and collaboration between neighbouring member-states regarding common policies for the conservation of shared water resources, especially
	1. By supporting developing countries in their efforts to access tools or funding to participate in the conservation of shared water resources,
	2. By promoting the regional deployment of new technologies and innovation in solving these issues,
	3. By discouraging activities by armed non-state actors which interfere with the implementation of climate and public health friendly policies.
4. *Draws* the attention to the importance of the education of marginalized groups regarding environmentally sustainable practices, specifically by:”
	1. Partnering with primary educational systems to create a brief, but applicable, curriculum centering around water conservation and personal water recycling methods,
	2. Investing in improved waste disposal techniques and water-management education for all families at or below the poverty threshold established by the World Bank,
	3. Encouraging the proper and most hygienic usage of shared water resources within all communities,
	4. Recognizing the disproportionate effects of climate change on women, children, and ethnic minorities and thus working to involve them in climate-related decisions.
5. Expresses the need of the EMRO region to improve the health status of the region by
	1. Improving access to primary care,
	2. Reducing incidence of vector-borne diseases, particularly neglected tropical diseases,
	3. Fortifying maternal access to care to reduce maternal mortality rates.