



SCORP

manual

5th Edition

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The International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFMSA) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization representing associations of medical students worldwide. IFMSA was founded in 1951 and currently maintains 138 National Member Organizations from 129 countries across six continents, representing a network of 1.5 million medical students.

IFMSA envisions a world in which medical students unite for global health and are equipped with the knowledge, skills, and values to take on health leadership roles locally and globally, so to shape a sustainable and healthy future.

IFMSA is recognized as a non-governmental organization within the United Nations' system and the World Health Organization and works in collaboration with the World Medical Association.

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WELCOME NOTE



Welcome to the SCORP Manual! I'm glad you found your way here. What you have in front of you is a compilation of work done by the SCORP international team 2015/2016 in the form of the previous edition of the manuals, and the outstanding members of the SCORP Manuals Update SWG conducted in the term 2023/2024.

We hope that the updated version of this manual satisfies your needs and answers whatever questions you have that the previous version could not answer.

The SCORP Manual aims to give you an overall picture of the standing committee including its history, structure, areas of work, activities, and much more!

We hope that this manual and its content helps and inspires you -our passionate SCORPions- to create more meaningful and impactful activities that promote and protect human rights, achieving SCORPs mission!

This version of the manual will probably be outdated within a few years due to the changing nature of our federation's areas of work according to the continuous changes of the world. Nevertheless, I hope that you find the 5th edition of the SCORP Manual helpful for as long as it stays relevant!

Hoping that we stay passionate, hopeful, and brave as we strive for a better world.
Lots of love <3



On behalf of the SCORP IT 23/24 and the SCORP Manuals Update SWG members,

Asmaa Hifzalla

SCORP General Assistant 23/24

IFMSA 101

What is IFMSA? IFMSA History

The International Federation of Medical Students Associations (IFMSA) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization representing associations of medical students worldwide. It represents, connects and engages every day with an inspiring and engaging network of 1.3 million medical students from 139 National members organizations (NMOs) in 130 countries around the globe.

IFMSA was founded in 1951. It was set up directly after the end of the Second World War. The first meeting that saw the establishment of the Federation was held in Copenhagen, Denmark in May 1951. The growth of IFMSA through the years has been remarkable. Starting from the exclusively European founding organizations the Federation has expanded to include more than 100 members from all over the world in the sixty years of our organization.

It is now 70 years since IFMSA has been created to bring together medical students from all over the world to engage with global health issues.

IFMSA Website [here](#)

IFMSA history and achievements [here](#)



IFMSA 101

IFMSA Vision and Mission

IFMSA has a vision of a world in which all medical students unite for global health and are equipped with the knowledge, skills and values to take on health leadership roles locally and globally.

Our mission is to unite medical students worldwide to lead initiatives that impact positively the communities we serve to shape a sustainable and healthy future.

IFMSA represents the opinions and ideas of future health professionals in the field of global health, and works in collaboration with external partners.



IFMSA Structure

National Member Organizations

IFMSA currently comprises 139 Organizations (NMOs) from 130 countries and areas.

Regions

NMOs are split into five distinct regions:

1. Africa,
2. Americas,
3. Asia-Pacific,
4. Eastern Mediterranean,
5. Europe.

Each region is led by a **Regional Director**, who is elected by the members of the respective region and who works with regional assistants of the different standing committees and a capacity-building assistant.

Standing Committees

IFMSA works on the local and national levels mainly via its six standing committees, each of them focusing on major health topics and medical student-related interests.

- Standing Committee On **Professional Exchange** (SCOPE)
- Standing Committee On **Research Exchange** (SCORE)
- Standing Committee On **Public Health** (SCOPH)
- Standing Committee On **Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights including HIV & AIDS** (SCORA)
- Standing Committee On **Medical Education** (SCOME)
- Standing Committee On **Human Rights & Peace** (SCORP)



IFMSA Structure

IFMSA Programs

IFMSA Programs are centralized streams of activities, which are organized by IFMSA National Member Organizations (NMOs) and IFMSA internationally. IFMSA Programs address problems within a specific field that we as medical students and global health advocates stand up for while connecting local, national and international activities and opportunities that contribute to the final outcome. Later in this manual, we will discuss the IFMSA programs that are related to SCORP in greater detail!



You can find more about IFMSA programs [here](#)

IFMSA Governance

IFMSA Constitution & Bylaws

The IFMSA Constitution is the primary document within IFMSA. It defines IFMSA as a legal entity and regulates its structure and control, as well as its activities within the outside world. The IFMSA Bylaws regulate internal processes that are not regulated by the Constitution. The IFMSA Bylaws provide extensive details on the functioning of the Federation along with regulations on meetings, memberships, decision-making procedures, work of the Team of Officials, reporting schemes, financial management, and much more.

You can check out IFMSA Constitution & Bylaws [here](#)

IFMSA Strategy

In any organization or entity, the strategic plan helps the organization implement structural changes that transcend individual leadership. It is key to ensure that future generations follow up on and conclude the implementation. That being said, the IFMSA strategy has a period of three years and it aims to ensure continuity, transparency and accountability in the work of IFMSA's elected and appointed leaders.

The period of the three-year strategic plan is followed by a term in which the strategic plan is evaluated and the new one is drafted.

The Annual Work Plan of each Team of Officials must reflect the priorities laid out in the strategic plan, to underpin the implementation of the strategic plan, and regions & standing committees shall only adopt internal Strategic Plans following the adoption of the IFMSA Strategic Plan.

You can read IFMSA Strategic Plan 2022-2025 [here](#)

Welcome to SCORP

The Standing Committee on Human Rights and Peace unite students who strive to create an equal and peaceful world and believe in international, intercultural as well as interpersonal solidarity. We believe in everybody's responsibility as well as the ability to contribute to creating this world, as human rights can only exist when it applies to all humans.

SCORP History

In **1983**, the Standing Committee on **Refugees** was formed, aiming to call attention to the problems faced by the displaced population and participate in relief efforts. The committee members soon realized that these efforts were merely palliative, whereas a sustainable solution would have to address the root of the problem – violence, conflicts and human rights violations.

In **1995**, the committee changed its name to the Standing Committee on **Refugees and Peace**, and finally, in **2005** it became the SCORP that we know today, the Standing Committee on **Human Rights and Peace**.

SCORP Vision and Mission

SCORP has a *vision* of a **peaceful world** where all individuals are entitled to full and equal access to their human rights, where no one is left behind, where priority is given to people in greatest need and where the entire society, including medical students and health workers, unite to support vulnerable groups.

The *mission* of SCORP is to **empower** and **motivate** medical students to actively **promote** and **protect** human rights and peace through **advocacy**, **capacity building**, and **awareness raising**, and by supporting the students in carrying out activities and projects that contribute to creating a fair and peaceful world.

SCORP Structure

The Standing Committee International Team (IT) is the structure within the IFMSA shall work to develop and execute the Annual Working Plan, support the NMOs in their activities related to Human Rights and Peace, develop IFMSA action in the field of human rights and Peace and oversee all the activities of the standing Committee, it consists of :

SCORP Director (SCORP D): is ultimately responsible for the development of the Standing Committee through activities that are in line with the strategic plan, vision and mission of the Standing Committee and IFMSA, alongside the internal work, involving amongst others coordination of the IT, supporting members around the world in creating and improving activities, also collaborating with the relevant Liaison Officer on advocacy, external representation and opportunities, as well as for seeking funds and grants.

Liaison Officer for Human Rights and Peace issues (LRP): Sustains and develops the existing relationships with partner organizations and seeks new strategic collaborations, invites externals to IFMSA meetings, creates opportunities for members to participate in external events, coordinates IFMSA delegations at external meetings and advocates for our beliefs towards other stakeholders.

Regional Assistants (RAs): act as the SCORP representative in their regions. They are a crucial part of both the SCORP IT and Regional Team of the respective regions, often acting as a link between national and international. The RAs are responsible for addressing regional priorities and problems, supporting the establishment and development of SCORP in the region, encouraging cooperation between NMOs, assisting in activities, facilitating collaboration and knowledge exchange and conducting the SCORP Sessions at the Regional Meeting of their region.

SCORP Structure

General Assistant (GA): is the right hand of the SCORP D, who assists in reviewing the Standing Committee regulations and preparations for General Assemblies and follow-up processes, supports and collaborates with IT/PC members to ensure impactful and accurate activity reports for internal and external alignment of work.

Development Assistant (DA): is responsible for monitoring and evaluating the fulfillment of the SCORP Strategic Plan objectives with other SCORP IT members, coordinating the development of assessments and evaluation reports, including NORP reports, NMO reports, GA assessments, and RM assessments. Also support and promote research initiatives in SCORP, including data collection and analysis, moreover to enhance members engagement through the development of strategies for engagement and involvement.

Public Relations and Communications Assistant (PRCA): Act as a liaison to the Public Relations and Communications IT, support the SCORP-D, the LRP, and International Team members in public relations-related issues, publish SCORP Insights, infographics, and other communication materials, and promote international SCORP activities by providing regular updates to increase member participation and interest.

External Affairs Assistant (EAA): Support the LRP in their general work when necessary such as identifying human rights issues pertinent for IFMSA to act on, and developing human rights-related advocacy communications, including but not limited to press releases, statements, and policy briefs, furthermore drafting new human rights policies and ensuring their quality. Also, Collaborate with the CBA to support capacity-building efforts related to External Affairs work and knowledge of the members.

SCORP Structure

Programs Coordinators (PCs): Ensure the program's quality, consistency, and sustainability by supporting activity coordinators from all NMOs, at any level, in creating activities that reinforce their program's advocacy efforts. By offering assistance with activity management and providing resources during the duration of the activities. Furthermore, collaborating with the relevant IT members to develop advocacy initiatives and generate unique modules, OSDs, and sessions to enhance, empower, and expand the members' understanding of the programme topics.

Note:

The SCORP D may create and open a call for further assistance according to the needs of the Standing Committee.

For instance, an additional position, named engagement and innovation assistant, has been added for the 2023–2024 term. This post primarily manages the organization and implementation of GoSCORP and SCORP Camp and is in charge of encouraging inter-NMO and inter-regional collaboration as well as SCORP Sundays and other initiatives related to members' engagement.

SCORP on the National Level

The NMO can develop national structures that are mandated by the Standing Committee's vision and mission. It should also indicate an official Representative for SCORP to engage in its international work and communication; this representative will be referred to as a **National Officer for Human Rights and Peace** (NORP), though they may hold different names or designations in their national context.

Similar to how the SCORP Director is in charge of SCORP internationally, the National Officer on Human Rights and Peace (NORP) is in charge of SCORP within their NMO. The NORP's responsibilities often include organizing capacity-building events, coordinating SCORP activities, and maintaining communication with the SCORP IT. In addition, NORPs frequently represent their nation at international events such as GAs and RMs. Assisting the NORP with their work, depending on the needs and circumstances of the NMO, they may have one or more assistants.

You can learn more about national SC development in the NORPs Manual [here](#).

Local Committees, also called Local Member Organisations, have **Local Officers on Human Rights and Peace** (LORPs) who oversee local initiatives and provide reports to the NORP. Reflecting the motto "Think Global, Act Local" LORPs often find themselves in charge of organizing discussions, meetings, campaigns, sessions and other events in their communities and universities.

Any motivated individual who embraces the mission and vision of SCORP in their actions and words is a SCORPion, and they are the ones who are developing SCORP. Typically, they are people who carry out the responsibilities, participate in campaigns, and effect change locally. In addition to utilizing their creativity, ideas, and interpersonal skills to launch events, initiate new projects, and facilitate training, you can also become SCORPions simply by spreading the message to your friends and family. Everyone who wishes to offer their all is welcome to join SCORP!

Standing Committee Governance

The Standing Committee Governance Documents play a crucial role in ensuring that we, as medical students who volunteer for the IFMSA, are held accountable for our roles and responsibilities, to ensure consistency and transparency in our work and decisions. These are some of the issues that these documents aim to address. It is understood that the internal situation in IFMSA constantly changes and that guidelines will not fully stand the test of time; but the point is that if we do not make an initial attempt to write some guidelines down on paper, then we have no institutional memory. The guidelines can always be modified regularly. All serving the purpose of developing the organization's growth and sustainability.

SCORP Regulations

The Regulations regulate the practical internal management of SCORP. They are divided into Articles, and each Article is divided into paragraphs. They discuss many aspects such as the mandate and responsibilities of the IT, the meetings, voting Procedure during plenaries, media and communication channels, the role of the IFMSA Executive Board and Supervising Council towards SCORP, and violations of the Regulations, penalties and complaints.

You can find the SCORP *regulations* [here!](#)

It's worth noting that there is also another regulation draft for the CB on its own, due to its importance and broad demands in the standing committee, it contains articles and paragraphs that tackle several CB-related aspects, such as SCORP workshops regulations and procedures, the Organizing Committee, trainers and facilitators and much more.

You can find the CB *regulations* [here!](#)

Standing Committee Governance

Strategic Planning

Strategic planning is a systematic process that aims to set, within a set timeframe, **long-term organizational priorities** and determine how best to achieve them. It aligns with the mission, the vision and the values of the Standing Committee. Its purpose is to establish the nature and character of SCORP that it represents and to manage its future development. accordingly, a strategic plan represents an integrated set of strategic goals, operational objectives and activities needed to achieve a desired outcome.

SCORP Strategic planning is set for **three years** and then renewed with whole new priorities to be tackled. The most recent strategy includes capacity building, activities implementation, Sustainability, Engagement and Communication and External Affairs. Every pillar has its own goals, objectives and indicators of success

You can find the *SCORP Strategic Plan 2022-2025* [here!](#)



SCORP Core Concepts

Human Rights

As you can tell from the name, these are rights that **every human being** should have simply because they are humans - regardless of ethnicity, religion, age, economic status, sex or any other attribute. Examples of such rights are the right to life, freedom from torture, slavery and other degrading treatment, and the right to education.

Not everyone agrees with what exactly qualifies as a human right, but the most widely recognized document on this topic is the **Universal Declaration on Human Rights** (UDHR), adopted in 1948. As such, SCORP uses the UDHR as a framework and a main reference when addressing human rights, not the least for the purpose of advocacy and raising awareness.

You can read the declaration [here](#).

Peace

Peace means only the absence of war. The absence of war is in general necessary for human rights to be respected (negative peace), however, peace can also refer to peaceful and harmonic relations between individuals or groups and the presence of social justice (positive peace). In such a sense, the promotion of peace contributes to the realization of human rights, whereas human rights are an essential part of reaching positive peace.

You can read more about peace [here](#).

SCORP Core Concepts

What do Human Rights and Peace have to do with Health?

The World Health Organization defines Health as; “A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” From this definition we can deduce that Health encompasses different aspects of an individual life, and we can’t achieve Health without making sure that these aspects are not disturbed. And we can see that the UDHR points out the right to a standard of living adequate for health and Wellbeing.

Health is directly threatened by conflicts and human rights violations like slavery and torture, but vulnerability to illness is reduced, for example, by the human right to information and education. The freedom from discrimination, the right to family, and the right to privacy can all significantly affect our health. It's also important to acknowledge that inequality and prejudice can be exacerbated by the healthcare system, which can worsen the health of those who are impacted. As healthcare professionals, our duties include curing, treating, and comforting patients as well as defending their right to avoid suffering.



Areas of Work

As a Standing Committee, SCORP is dedicated to advocate for human rights worldwide. This section will explore SCORP's areas of work, which mainly are SCORP-related Programs and Focus Areas. Our goal is for all activities to be aligned with our focus areas and programs' objectives, though it's important to note that an activity doesn't have to match a program to be considered a valuable and suitable SCORP activity.

Programs

In 2015, IFMSA began the transition from projects to programs. IFMSA Programs are **centralized streams of enrolled activities, which are organized by IFMSA National Member Organizations (NMOs) and IFMSA internationally.** IFMSA Programs address problems within a specific field that we as medical students and global health advocates stand up for while connecting local, national and international activities and opportunities that contribute to the final outcome. Programs provide a medium for alignment of internal work with external advocacy and efforts. With that being said, through aligning with programs, impact made under activities can be amplified.

Programs are led by **Program Coordinators** and supervised by the Vice-President for Activities serving also as Secretary General and the relevant IFMSA Standing Committee Directors to ensure their quality of implementation, consistency and sustainability of the programs. It is important to note that one of the major aspects of IFMSA Programs is to ensure a way to measure the impact of IFMSA and its' NMOs on the societies we serve. With that being said, Program Coordinators support activity coordinators at all levels, from all NMOs, in establishing activities aligning with the advocacy efforts of their program. Through providing activity management support, enhancing knowledge on program's topics, and providing resources, Program Coordinators provide activity coordinators with support throughout the duration of their activities

All NMOs and members of NMOs locally and nationally are encouraged to join an IFMSA Program by **enrolling their activities.** Any activity can be enrolled, whether projects, campaigns, celebrations, workshops, events, training or even theme based publications. These activities are coordinated by **Activity Coordinators** locally, nationally or internationally with the help and support from Program Coordinator and the relevant Standing Committee Director.

Areas of Work

Programs

Enrolling offers a plethora of benefits to Activity Coordinators and NMOs such as:

- 1 **Support** from the Program Coordinator from idea to impact.
- 2 Eligibility for different **IFMSA opportunities** such as Rex Crossley Awards, Activities Fair and General Assemblies and regional Meetings, scholarships and grants, etc.
- 3 **International recognition** of being an IFMSA affiliated activity - use of IFMSA Brand.
- 4 **Collaboration** with activity coordinators from other NMOs.
- 5 Receiving a **certificate** signed by the VPA.
- 6 And now, **you can use it as one of the criteria to obtain your voting rights in SCORP!**

To read more about IFMSA programs check the [IFMSA Website](#).



Areas of Work

What are SCORP Related Programs?



Ethics and Human Rights in Health.



Emergencies, Disaster Risk and Humanitarian Action.



Gender Based Violence.

You can contact the 3 scorp program coordinators through these emails:

>

Program Coordinator for Ethics and Human Rights in Health: [**ethics@ifmsa.org**](mailto:ethics@ifmsa.org)

>

Program Coordinator for Emergencies, Disaster Risk and Humanitarian Action: [**humanitrianactions@ifmsa.org**](mailto:humanitrianactions@ifmsa.org)

>

Program Coordinator for Gender-Based Violence: [**gbv@ifmsa.org**](mailto:gbv@ifmsa.org)

Areas of Work

What are SCORP Related Programs?

Ethics and Human Rights in Health.

[read more](#)

Medical ethics and human rights serve as guiding values for medical practitioners, ensuring a patient-centered approach where patient needs and rights are paramount. While medical ethics is pluralistic and general, unable to provide concrete solutions to every ethical dilemma, ethical decisions must always respect fundamental human rights, adapting systems to fulfill these rights within legal, cultural, and religious contexts.

The Ethics and Human Rights in Health Program aims to equip medical students with knowledge of ethical frameworks and the ability to apply a human rights-based approach in their decision-making, aligning with the responsibilities of the medical profession. The program's activities empower students to advocate for human rights in medicine and to deliver ethically grounded healthcare. It encompasses a range of efforts, from local activities like Human Rights in Medical Schools to collaborations with UNESCO Chair in Bioethics, and international workshops such as Training New Human Rights Trainers and Human Rights for the Medical Practitioner - An Advanced Training in Human Rights and Ethical Principles in Clinical Settings.

Focus Areas:

1. Human rights for medical professionals in daily clinical settings.
2. Medical Ethics (Patient Centered Care, Good Medical Practice, direct doctor-patient relationship).
3. Ethical research and ethical financing.
4. Organ and human trafficking.
5. Peace, Peacebuilding and Health.
6. Teddy Bear Hospital.

Areas of Work

What are SCORP Related Programs?

Emergencies, Disaster Risk and Humanitarian Action.

[read more](#)

An emergency is a situation or event that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property, or the environment, requiring prompt intervention to mitigate the impact. Emergencies can arise from a variety of causes, including natural disasters (such as earthquakes, floods, or hurricanes), technological hazards (such as chemical spills or nuclear accidents), public health emergencies (such as pandemics), and human-made disasters (such as terrorism or industrial accidents).

Between 2000 and 2019, an estimated 4.2 billion people were affected by disasters, causing significant loss of life and livelihoods with enduring effects as communities strive to recover. The increasing global exposure to disasters is attributed to factors such as climate change, rapid urbanization, and inadequate disaster-resilient urban planning, education, community involvement, and healthcare systems. Despite these challenges, many medical professionals lack sufficient education and skills to mitigate disaster risks.

The Emergencies, Disaster Risk and Humanitarian Action Programs aims to educate medical students on emergencies; prevention and preparedness, and humanitarian issues and humanitarian law.

Areas of Work

What are SCORP Related Programs?

Emergencies, Disaster Risk and Humanitarian Action.

[read more](#)

In SCORP, training workshops and ongoing projects about disaster medicine or management are carried out in many member countries, several of these collaborations with relevant institutions and experts in the field. Notably, Training Disaster Medicine Trainers (TDMT) is a two-week workshop conducted every year, International Training for Disaster Medicine (ITDM) workshops have been held in several countries. Another initiative is ACTION, serving as a regional capacity building platform for members in the Asia-Pacific to receive as well as conduct training within the region, with an annual training camp organized. Online, the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction is celebrated via social media campaigns to raise awareness. Similar national and local activities are encouraged!

Focus Areas:

1. Disaster resilience.
2. Improvement of humanitarian initiatives.
3. Access to care in disaster situations.
4. International humanitarian law.
5. Populations in emergencies, disaster and post-disaster settings.

Areas of Work

What are SCORP Related Programs?

Gender Based Violence.

[read more](#)

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) encompasses various forms of violence, including physical, sexual, psychological, and structural violence directed against individuals or groups based on gender, reflecting deep-rooted gender inequalities. Globally, the majority of GBV victims are women and girls. According to the WHO, at least 1 in every 3 girls worldwide will experience physical or sexual violence in her lifetime. The consequences of GBV are severe, with survivors of sexual assault more likely to experience depression and alcohol abuse.

The Gender-Based Violence Program (intersectional between SCORP and SCORA) aims to challenge activities to not only focus on recognizing and responding to GBV but also preventing violence through the promotion of gender equality and women's rights. Aligned with SCORP's vision of a world where all individuals have full and equal access to their human rights, there are significant opportunities to spread knowledge about GBV, advocate for victims' rights in local communities, and work towards reducing its prevalence. Many National Member Organizations (NMOs) integrate gender equality and GBV-related curriculum into their sexual education activities and commemorate important days such as International Women's Day and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. But any activity that advocates for women rights and GBV elimination is encouraged to be enrolled.

Focus Areas:

1. Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting.
2. Women Empowerment.
3. Domestic Violence.
4. Sexual Exploitation and Rape.
5. Early and Forced Marriages.

SCORP Focus Areas

Emergencies, Disaster Management and Humanitarian Aid

Emergencies are defined as serious, unexpected and often dangerous events that require serious attention. While disasters are serious disruptions to the functioning of a community that exceeds its capacity to cope using its own resources. Both can be caused by natural, man-made and technological hazards, as well as various factors that influence the exposure and vulnerability of a community. Each year witnesses its share of natural and man-made humanitarian crises that have economic, social, environmental, and medical repercussions.



Disaster and emergency management is an ever-evolving field that aims to effectively address disasters and emergencies for the sake of a better future. This focus area sheds light on the importance of effective disaster management which is a major human rights-related issue, highlighting our role as medical students in this field.

Medical Peace Work

Medical peace work is an emerging field of expertise in health work, violence prevention and peace building. It involves health professionals using the competencies, tools and opportunities at their disposal for preventing and reducing violence, and for building and promoting peace – with the ultimate goal of improving health.

Health professionals have a specific position and responsibility to foster peace since they are frequently seen by society as a sign of legitimacy and altruism. It includes the field of youth, peace, and security in the progress of healthcare policies and plans. Having this focus area allows us peace advocates and future healthcare providers to connect health and peacebuilding and learn more about the field of medical peace work very early on.

SCORP Focus Areas

Human Rights Education

Human rights education is defined as deliberate, participatory practice aimed at empowering individuals, groups and communities through fostering knowledge, skills and attitudes consistent with internationally recognized human rights principles. The goal of HRE is to help people understand human rights, value human rights, and take responsibility for respecting, defending, and promoting human rights.

Education is a fundamental human right. One of the main components of this right is education to strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, that is through Human Rights Education among other means.

Migration and Human Mobility



"Retirantes", Cândido Portinari. 1944.

Medical peace work is an emerging field of expertise in health work, violence prevention and peace building. It involves health professionals using the competencies, tools and opportunities at their disposal for preventing and reducing violence, and for building and promoting peace – with the ultimate goal of improving health.

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SCORP Focus Areas

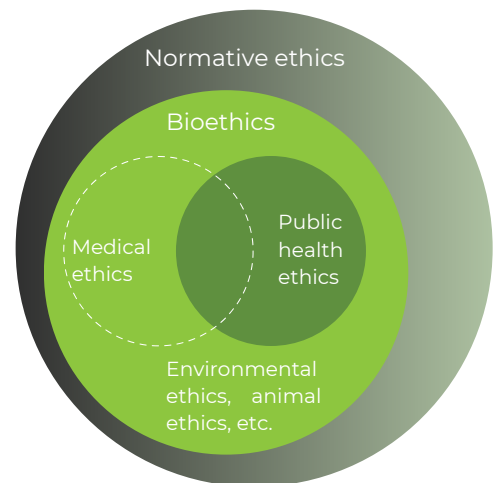
The Right to Health

The UDHR defines the right to health as the right to 'a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and of their families, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or lack of livelihood in the circumstances beyond their control' (Article 25 of the UDHR).

Medical students can effectively advocate for the Right to Health through a multi-faceted approach that encompasses several key objectives. Firstly, students can be capacitated on crucial concepts related to the right to health, including the AAAQ Framework and established standards. This foundational knowledge equips them to critically engage in discussions surrounding healthcare policies and human rights. Additionally, capacity building opportunities, such as workshops like SCORP's Human Rights for Medical Practitioners (HRMP), can enhance students' understanding of the practical aspects of human rights in healthcare.

Bioethics

Bioethics is the study of ethical, social, and legal issues that arise in biomedicine and biomedical research. You might get a little confused between medical ethics and bioethics, but while bioethics is a broad field that encompasses ethical issues related to the life sciences, including medicine, Medical ethics is specifically focused on ethical issues within the practice of medicine and healthcare delivery.



You can read the *objectives of all SCORP Focus areas* [here!](#)

Capacity Building in SCORP

Introduction to CB

Capacity Building is defined as the process of **developing** and **strengthening** the skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and **resources** that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world. It is meant to set various changes not only to individuals but also to organizations and institutions to ensure proper management, improve the effectiveness of an organization and its human resources and ensure **organizational sustainability**.

SCORP CB

Capacity building in SCORP aims to promote learning that develops the knowledge, skills and values of human rights with the overall aim of building a **universal culture** of **human rights** through **peer education** and human rights education. It also aims to promote and support learning about medical students on human rights and peace issues, enabling them to be advocates for humanitarian action in health care and in the wider community. SCORP capacity building is delivered through various means, but mainly through the SCORP workshops which we will discuss in detail.



Capacity Building in SCORP

Training New Human Rights Trainers (TNHRT)

TNHRT is a training of trainers workshop on human rights education, it is a comprehensive program aimed at equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary for effective human rights education. Divided into three blocks, it enhances understanding of human rights principles, fosters strategies to address social injustices, and empowers participants to advocate for change. By applying their knowledge through interactive sessions and activities, participants emerge as empowered advocates committed to promoting human rights and peace in their communities.

International Training of Human Rights Education (ITHRE)

The ITHRE Workshop is a peer to peer workshop on human rights education, it serves as a basic workshop for those interested in learning about human rights, providing an introduction to key issues and the principles of human rights education. Its aim is to encourage participants to assert their own rights while respecting and protecting the rights of others, regardless of their professional environment.

Health Care in Danger (HCiD)

The HCiD workshop is part of IFMSA's contribution to the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition, and is part of the project with the same name initiated by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The HCiD workshop was designed to provide medical students with an essential understanding of violence against health services, focusing on its profound impact on the resilience of health systems. It also aims to mobilize and inspire students to disseminate their new-found knowledge to their peers and communities, thereby fostering greater commitment to addressing the critical issue of attacks on health services.

Capacity Building in SCORP

International Training on Disaster Medicine (ITDM)

The ITDM is a peer to peer workshop on disaster medicine, it aims to provide medical students with fundamental insights into disaster medicine and humanitarian health care, emphasizing the sanctity of health facilities. With a broad humanitarian perspective, it situated health within the broader framework of disaster management, providing theoretical foundations and practical skills essential for global health preparedness.

Human Rights for Medical Practitioners (HRMP)

The HRMP workshop delves into targeted human rights concerns pertinent to clinical environments or with significant implications for participants' prospective medical careers, aiming to equip them with a comprehensive understanding of human rights and peace.

The HRMP workshop is designed to inspire a passion for human rights in future doctors, to help them see how closely it is linked to medical ethics, and to give them the tools to integrate human rights into their medical work with ease.



You can read more about SCORP Workshops in the *SCORP CB Regulations* [here](#)

SCORP CB Opportunities

We discussed the method in which SCORP CB is typically delivered, but you might be wondering how and where can I attend these workshops? Well this section of the manual will answer this question, as we discuss the various opportunities in which SCORP CB is offered.

SCORP sessions in IFMSA GAs & RMs

During General Assemblies (GAs), SCORP Sessions provide opportunities for members to engage in discussions and activities related to human rights and peace. The SCORP International Team (IT) and the Sessions Team (ST) are responsible for planning and facilitating these sessions. Members are invited to provide input for the sessions and a detailed agenda will be circulated prior to the General Assembly. In addition, a pre-plenary discussion is held to answer questions, present the conclusions of Small Working Groups (SWGs) and facilitate open-space discussions on motions.



At Regional Meetings (RMs), SCORP sessions are organized by the SCORP Regional Assistant (RA) in coordination with the SCORP Director (D). The RA may issue a call for a session team as needed, and relevant external parties may be invited to participate. A survival kit containing detailed information about the sessions is provided to members prior to the RM. After the RM, a preliminary report of the meetings is shared with the SCORP-D and the Regional Director (RD).

Overall, SCORP sessions in GAs and RMs provide valuable opportunities for members to engage in discussions, learn about human rights and peace issues, and contribute to SCORP's mission of promoting these important values within IFMSA.

SCORP CB Opportunities

Pre GAs & RMs

The Pre GAs and RMs, participants have the opportunity to enhance their skills and knowledge through engaging workshops. These events offer a diverse range of workshops, including several essential sessions for the SCORP CB, such as TNHRT, ITDM and all the other workshops that were discussed previously.

These workshops provide a platform for participants to develop critical skills and deepen their understanding of various topics. Whether it's learning how to become effective trainers in human rights advocacy or gaining insights into disaster medicine, participants can tailor their learning experience to suit their interests and needs.

The Pre GAs & RMs workshops serve as valuable capacity-building and professional development opportunities, equipping participants with the tools and knowledge necessary to make meaningful contributions in their respective fields.

SRTs

SRT (Sub-Regional Trainings) are defined as official IFMSA meetings with a capacity building approach aimed to deliver several training sessions and workshops within the region.

Such events are coordinated by IFMSA VPCB, and hosted by at least one National Member Organisation (NMO) within the region, with the minimum of 24 working hours. SRTs include different IFMSA workshops delivered parallel to each other.



CB Opportunities specific to SCORP

The CB opportunities that are **specific to SCORP** include:

SCORP Camp

SCORP Camp is an annual international summer school dedicated to human rights and peace issues, established in 2013 by IFMSA's Standing Committee on Human Rights and Peace (SCORP). Organized by an organizing committee of an IFMSA National Member Organisation (NMO), SCORP Camp serves as a Sub-Regional Training (SRT) to strengthen IFMSA's work in different regions, following IFMSA's guidelines for SRTs.

The mission of the SCORP Camp is to strengthen the capacity of medical students in the field of human rights and peace issues and to foster an international community of knowledgeable individuals. It provides a platform for medical students to exchange ideas, experiences, knowledge and skills.

The objectives of the SCORP Camp are to bring together passionate medical students from all IFMSA regions, to equip participants with relevant knowledge and skills through interactive workshops, to enhance capacity building within IFMSA regions, to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices, and to create a motivated international community united by a vision of health, health care, human rights and peace.

The SCORP Camp usually takes place in mid to late August and consists of at least four concurrent workshops, all focused on human rights and peace. Overall, the SCORP Camp serves as a catalyst for empowering medical students to become global advocates for human rights and peace.

GoSCORP

GoSCORP is a unilateral exchange for IFMSA members focused on capacity building, volunteer work and discussions on given themes connected to human rights and peace.

It aims to provide participants with an experience focused on a human rights-based approach to volunteering and social work and to enhance their intercultural skills and understanding of specific issues related to human rights and peace.

GoSCORP also aims to develop communication and group dynamics skills, enhance intercultural competence and cooperation among members, and provide meaningful service based on a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA).

Several GoSCORPs can be held annually, hosted by any IFMSA National Member Organisation, and should offer a variety of sessions on topics such as advocacy, intercultural learning, basic human rights, challenges in the host country and ethics of volunteering.

Don't miss the chance of participating in those opportunities!
Follow the **IFMSA platforms** linked at the end of the manual.

Activity Management in SCORP

Introduction to Activity Management

First off we should define the “ IFMSA Activity”, which indicates a unique set of planned interventions designed and implemented to achieve certain specific objectives – within a given budget and a specified period of time. This definition corresponds to the definition of a project.

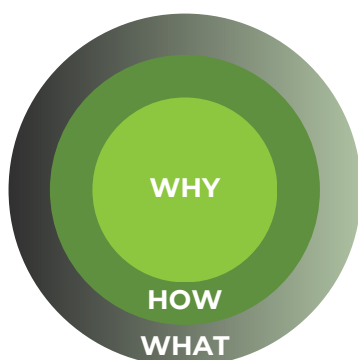
You should definitely Start by educating yourself, your team, others, and important stakeholders about the issues at hand. Long-term benefits might come from raising awareness of community issues and ensuring team members understand their cause

The Activity Cycle

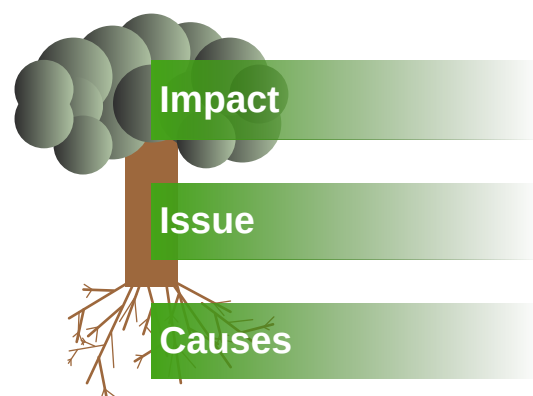
This model illustrates the different phases in a project or an activity and how they are interlinked. The life cycle of an activity consists of the following phases: (We will be taking an example metaphorically, related to our real lifestyle in each and every step).

Initiation

In this phase it is necessary to recognise the problem to be tackled, the actors involved and who need to be addressed in the following phases. We also have to start outlining the goals to be attained and the activities necessary to achieve the expected results, here are some of the most efficient tools to identify the problem:



1) Golden Circle



2) Problem Tree

Let's take the metaphor of the journey, this phase corresponds to when I realize that I am tired (identification of the problem) and that I need a break (activity to be undertaken) to regain energy (expected result)!

Activity Management in SCORP

Planning

As the name itself indicates, in this phase we have to set out in a descriptive and detailed way all the actions we want to undertake to achieve the expected results, in addition to the part included in the identification, must reflect at least the indicators to measure the achievement of the objective (SMART) and results, the methodologies of verification of these indicators, the timetable and the budget.

Setting SMART goals



Specific

The goal is concrete and tangible - everyone knows what it looks like.



Measurable

The goal has an objective measure of success that everyone can understand.



Attainable

The goal is challenging, but should be achievable with the resources available.



Relevant

The goal meaningfully contributes to larger objectives like the overall mission.



Timely

This goal has a deadline or, better yet, a timeline of progress milestones.

In our hypothetical trip, this is when I start to look for destinations, book accommodation, and find out about the activities I could do to recover lost energy.

Execution

To attain the goals outlined in the formulation and planning phase, thus, the intended outcome, the project must be executed to be practically realized. Simultaneously with the process of execution, monitoring is carried out to assess completed work against the expected work. Should noticeable gaps be found, corrective actions will be taken.

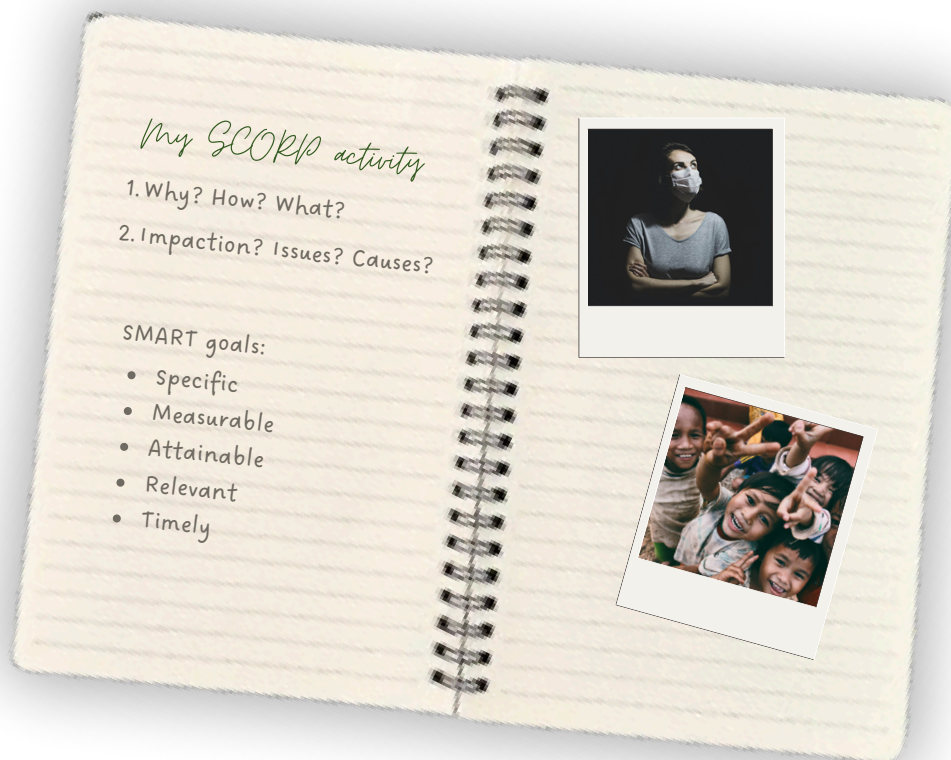
Everything is ready, the plane ticket is bought, the hotel is booked, and the taxi is waiting for me downstairs to take me to the airport: my journey begins!



Activity Management in SCORP

Closing

Once the execution of the activity is finished, we come to the last phase, which is also indicated as the evaluation phase. It is about determining the relevance of the objectives and their degree of achievement, the efficiency in terms of development, effectiveness, impact and feasibility. An evaluation should provide credible and useful information that will allow for a progressive improvement in activity management.



It is time to look at the photos, put the memories in the memory box and ask myself if I have been able to rest and recharge my batteries. If yes, then I have planned and managed my trip well. If not, it is necessary to understand what didn't work in order to improve for the next time.

Activity Management in SCORP

HRBA to Activity Management

A Human Rights-based approach to activity or project management involves integrating human rights principles into all stages of activity management and can be done as follows:

- 1. Inclusion and Participation:** Ensure the active participation of all stakeholders, especially marginalized and vulnerable groups, in decision-making processes related to the activity, so as to ensure that the project reflects the needs and priorities of the communities it serves.
- 2. Non-Discrimination:** Ensure that the activity does not discriminate against any individual or group based on race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, disability, or any other characteristic.
- 3. Accountability:** Establish mechanisms to hold all actors involved in the activity accountable for their actions and decisions.
- 4. Transparency:** in decision-making processes and resource allocation helps to build trust and legitimacy among stakeholders.
- 5. Empowerment:** Empower individuals and communities to claim their rights and participate actively. This may involve providing capacity-building opportunities, access to information, and creating an enabling environment.
- 6. Impact Assessment:** Conduct thorough human rights impact assessments throughout the activity lifecycle to identify, prevent, and mitigate any potential negative impacts on human rights.
- 7. Sustainability:** Ensure that the activity promotes long-term sustainable development that respects and protects human rights.

By integrating these principles into activity or project management, you can contribute to the realization of human rights and create more inclusive and sustainable outcomes for all stakeholders involved!

SCORP Activities

Styles of Activities

There are numerous sorts and styles of activities, you should wisely and carefully choose the one that suits the occasion and event, here are some unique types of activities:

- 1. Capacity Building (Training or Workshop):** Teaching and developing knowledge, skills, and techniques in a particular field. While training can have any form, workshops are more formal and also include the exchange of information between participants.
- 2. Education:** Education on health issues for specific societal groups, either in the form of projects (set of tasks for a certain group over a fixed period of time), events (something notable that happens) or conferences (form meetings about ideas related to a particular topic, usually over several days).
- 3. Advocacy:** A series of efforts with the goal of influencing policies or decision-makers on a certain topic.
- 4. Publication:** Any Activity whose final output is a toolkit, manual or another type of written document with a wider outreach.
- 5. Research:** Collection of data to estimate the scope of a problem but also to evaluate the impact of other Activities.
- 6. Third-party Activity:** Supporting an individual or a group to tackle an issue, either in the form of fundraising (collecting money) or operative work (helping with administrative tasks of other organizations or communities).
- 7. Campaign:** Combination of education and advocacy. Campaigns create awareness in society about a certain topic (education aspect) and try to funnel this awareness into pressure on the decision-makers to adopt policies accordingly (advocacy aspect).

SCORP Activities

*Let's dive more into the **SCORP** campaigns!*

A successful campaign should have a clear message that appeals to people's emotions and is supported, of course, by data from reliable sources. Additionally, the promotional materials must be engaging in order to attract students to join SCORP activities. Our ultimate goal should be clear to everyone, and it can help to have specific calls to action to encourage public participation. Through SCORP campaigns, we can influence, involve, and motivate medical students to become involved in the IFMSA. If they aren't already, it can also encourage and inspire NMOs to start SCORP locally or nationally.

Important SCORP International Days

Every year, the world community sets aside numerous days to devote to different global challenges. International Days dedicated to human rights and peace issues make up a significant share. Due to the complicated and hectic planning and coordination required for these worldwide campaigns, we only conduct them for just a couple of international days. However, you are more than welcome to plan regional, national, and local campaigns and events in support of any human rights and peace-related issues! Members of SCORP IT are always accessible to assist and encourage you in your endeavors.

You can find the list of *international days related to SCORP* [here!](#)



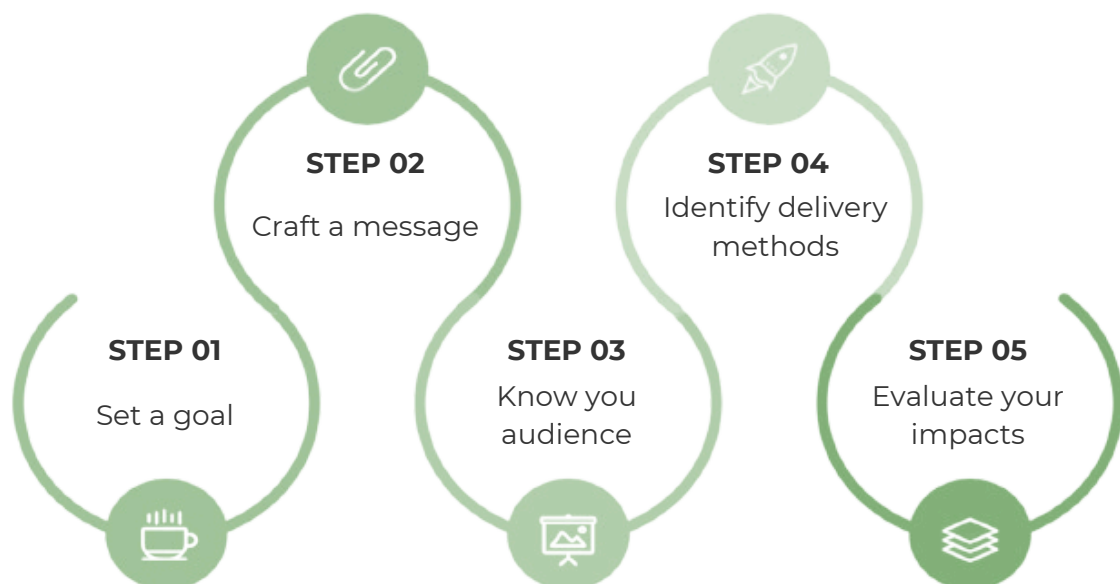
Advocating for SCORP

Human Rights advocacy

Advocacy is a strategic process to influence the policies and practices that affect people's lives. It can take the form of self advocacy (advocating for oneself), individual advocacy (advocating for another person) or systemic advocacy (a group of people advocating for another group of people).

Advocacy seeks to ensure that all people in the society are able to have their voice heard on issues that are important to them, promote their rights, and have their views and wishes considered when decisions are made about their lives.

How to advocate for human rights issues?



Introduction to Policy Making

IFMSA policy documents reflect the perspectives of medical students worldwide. To ensure that these policies authentically represent the voices of 1.5 million students from different regions, it's vital that IFMSA members from different regions actively contribute to their development. These policies will shape IFMSA's direction both internally and externally over the next three years, representing the interests of all IFMSA National Member Organisations (NMOs).

Advocating for SCORP

Importance of Policy Making

Policy-making in IFMSA strengthens the voice of medical students worldwide. By involving students in policy development, IFMSA ensures that different and diverse perspectives are represented. These policies guide IFMSA's efforts for the next three years, shaping its initiatives and representing all member organizations. In essence, policy-making empowers students to drive positive change in global health, making their input essential.

You can read *IFMSA SCORP Policy Documents* [here!](#)

External Participation in SCORP

Main Partners and Stakeholders

1) The International Committee of The Red Cross (ICRC)

The collaboration between SCORP and ICRC is clearly demonstrated through their joint initiative, the Health Care in Danger (HCiD) Workshop. This workshop is based on the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Violence Against Healthcare, created by the University of Geneva. SCORP, with the support of ICRC's Healthcare in Danger project, confidently leads the development and implementation of this peer-to-peer training model.

2) International Physicians for The Prevention of Nuclear War Students (IPPNEW Students)

The IPPNW Students is an amazing worldwide network of medical students with a mission to prevent nuclear war and advocate for peace! They are dedicated to raising awareness about the catastrophic health consequences of nuclear weapons and promoting disarmament efforts to safeguard the health and well-being of future generations. Through education, activism, and collaboration with medical professionals and organizations globally, they are making a real difference in the world!

3) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is a humanitarian agency that was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1949. Its mission is to provide assistance and protection to Palestine refugees and their families. UNRWA provides education, healthcare, relief, and social services to over 5 million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

Advocating for SCORP

4) Centre for Research and Training in Disaster Medicine, Humanitarian Aid, and Global Health (CRIMEDIM)

For the development and implementation of the International Training on Disaster Medicine Workshop (ITDM), the partnership between SCORP and CRIMEDIM is crucial. SCORP, a committee within IFMSA, collaborates closely with CRIMEDIM to create this peer-to-peer workshop. Its aim is to provide medical students with essential knowledge and skills in disaster medicine and humanitarian health.

CRIMEDIM, as a partner organization, brings extensive expertise in disaster medicine training and certification to the table. CRIMEDIM certifies Disaster Medicine Trainers (DMTs) who have completed the Training Disaster Medicine Trainers (TdmT) course. These certified trainers can then facilitate the ITDM workshop, delivering high-quality training to medical students.

Main Opportunities Offered by Externals

IFMSA is actively involved in global processes related to youth and health, advocating on key areas such as public health, medical education and human rights. We express our views on global issues through our policy documents, which are voted on by members at General Assemblies. Our Liaison Officers and Regional Directors represent IFMSA's policies to relevant partners and institutions. We collaborate with various external partners to strengthen our advocacy on health issues and participate in the development of policies and programmes. IFMSA is an officially registered NGO with the UN ECOSOC, which allows us to participate in UN processes and collaborate with agencies such as WHO and UNESCO. We're recognised as the international voice of medical students and actively participate in events such as the World Health Assembly to promote our policies and ensure youth participation in global health governance.



Annexes

Abbreviations

- SCORP:** Standing Committee on Human Rights and Peace.
- SWG:** Small Working Group.
- IT:** International Team.
- IFMSA:** International Federation of Medical Students Associations.
- NMO:** National Members Organization.
- NORP:** National Officer on Human Rights and Peace.
- GA:** General Assembly.
- RM:** Regional Meeting.
- LORP:** Local Officer on Human Rights and Peace.
- CB:** Capacity Building.
- UDHR:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- SRT:** Sub-Regional Training.
- HRBA:** Human Rights Based Approach.
- HRs:** Human Rights.
- HRE:** Human Rights Education.
- VPCB:** Vice President for Capacity Building.

Stay Connected!

Don't miss all the opportunities SCORP has to offer! Follow IFMSA social media platforms:

- [Facebook](#)
- [Instagram](#)
- [X](#)
- [E-mail server](#)
- [IFMSA SCORP Facebook Group](#)

IFMSA SCORP Regional Facebook Groups:

- [Africa](#)
- [Asia-Pacific](#)
- [Americas](#)
- [EMR](#)
- [Europe](#)

[IFMSA SCORP E-mail server](#)

[IFMSA SCORP WhatsApp Community](#)



IFMSA
International Federation of
Medical Students' Associations

ACMS Albania	IMCC Denmark	IFMSA-Japan	ASRM Moldova
IFMSA-Algeria	ODEM Dominican Republic	IFMSA-Jo	MMSA The Republic of North Macedonia
IFMSA-Argentina	AEMPPI-Ecuador	KazMSA Kazakhstan	FASMR Romania
BIL Armenia	IFMSA-Egypt	MSAKE Kenya	HCCM Russia
AMSA Australia	IFMSA-El Salvador	KuMSA Kuwait	TaMSA-Tatarstan Russia
AMSA Austria	EstMSA Estonia	AMSA-Kyrgyzstan	MEDSAR Rwanda
AzerMDS Azerbaijan	EMSA Ethiopia	LaMSA Latvia	IFMSA-Serbia
IFMSA-BH Bahrain	FiMSIC Finland	LeMSIC Lebanon	KOMS-Kosovo
BMSS Bangladesh	ANEMF France	LMSA Liberia	SLEMSA Sierra Leone
IFMSA-Barbados	AEMG-Gabon	LMSA Libya	AMSA-Singapore
BeMSA Belgium	GaMSA Gambia	LiMSA Lithuania	SloMSA Slovakia
IFMSA-Bolivia	GMSA Georgia	ALEM Luxembourg	SloMSIC Slovenia
BoHeMSA Bosnia and Herzegovina	bvmd Germany	MSA Malawi	NAHSAS, Somalia
SaMSIC Bosnia and Herzegovina (Rep. of Srpska)	FGMSA Ghana	SMMAMS Malaysia	IFMSA-SA
IFMSA-Brazil	HelMSIC Greece	APS Mali	IFMSA-Spain
DENEM Brazil	IFMSA-Grenada	MMSA Malta	A ECS Spain, Catalonia
AMSB Bulgaria	IFMSA-Guatemala	AMMEF Mexico	MedSIN Sudan
AEM Burkina Faso	AEM Guinea	MoMSIC Montenegro	IFMSA-Sweden
ABEM Burundi	AHEM Haiti	IFMSA-Morocco	swimsa Switzerland
CAMSA Cameroon	IFMSA-Honduras	NMSS Nepal	FMS-Taiwan
CFMS Canada	AMSAHK China, Hong Kong	IFMSA-The Netherlands	IFMSA-Thailand
IFMSA-Quebec, Canada	HuMSIRC Hungary	NiMSA Nigeria	AEMP-Togo
NEMUNICV-Cape Verde	IMSA Iceland	NMSA Norway	Associa-Med Tunisia
IFMSA-Chile	MSAI India	MedSCO-Oman	TurkMSIC Türkiye
CFMSA China	CIMSA-Indonesia	IFMSA-Pakistan	FUMSA Uganda
ASCEM COL Colombia	IMSA-Iran	PMSA-Palestine	UMSA Ukraine
ACEM Costa Rica	IFMSA-Iraq	IFMSA-Panama	IFMSA-UAE
CroMSIC Croatia	IFMSA-Kurdistan (Iraq)	IFMSA-Paraguay	SfGH UK
CyMSA Cyprus	AMSI Ireland	IFMSA-Peru	TAMSA Tanzania
MSANC, Northern Cyprus	FIMS Israel	AMSA-Philippines	AMSA US
IFMSA-CZ Czech Republic	SISM Italy	IFMSA-Poland	FEVESOCEM Venezuela
	NOHSS Ivory Coast	ANEM Portugal	NOHS Vietnam
	JAMSA Jamaica	QMSA Qatar	NAMS Yemen
		KMSA Korea	ZIMSA Zimbabwe