

# MUNOX 2024 Position Paper Guidelines

MUNOX 24  
15th Model United Nations of Xiamen

## Position Paper Guidelines

Your position paper should consist of one to two pages, single-spaced, eleven-points Times New Roman font (approximately 500-800 words). It should be aligned and justified. Your committee, topic, school, and country should be in the upper left corner, bold and underlined.

You should outline the paper in three paragraphs. The first two paragraphs should make up about half of the paper; the third and final paragraph should make up the remainder, and bulk, of your paper. These paragraphs are in a logical procession, and each paragraph should build analytically on the last.

The first paragraph should consist of your country's experience or particular connection to the topic. Following with the framing of the issue in terms of global significance and how it impacts the country you represent. For instance, how has your country been affected by the situation or issue addressed by the committee? How has your country been involved? Does your country have any experience with similar issues?

The second paragraph should discuss your nation's policy on the issues, as supported by relevant national documents. Unlike the first paragraph, this paragraph must include a description of agreements, statements, and lessons learned from your country's past history and choices to furnish solid evidence for the ideas claimed. You should also discuss your current diplomatic arrangements with relevant nations in this paragraph. Research for this paragraph could include speeches given by heads of state or ambassadors, or national studies and policy statements.

The third, final, and the most crucial paragraph is about your country's plan going forward. Given your history and policy going forward, what does your country believe is the best course of action to pursue? This paragraph should be a unique mixture of international work and your country's past and experiences. Consider the potential challenges of your country and suggest actionable solutions that are aligned with your country's objectives and goals. For example, given your experience with regional disputes and the steps your country took to address them, what should the international community's comprehensive plan be to that end?

### **Note:**

As academic honesty is of the highest importance to MUNOX, remember to cite all your sources correctly in Modern Language Association of America (MLA) format when referencing. Also, keep in mind that the position paper should not reflect your personal opinions. Instead, you must consider the views of the country that you are representing. In order to draft a resolution on an international level, you are expected to diligently conduct your research. The use of Artificial Intelligence is strictly prohibited during the production process of the Position Paper or any other documents assigned to you by MUNOX 2024. Lastly, never hesitate to contact the Dais or Secretaries-Generals when you have questions and concerns.

### **Common Mistakes to Avoid:**

1. Inconsistency of Font Styles

When conducting your position paper avoid from using multiple font styles including the appearance of size, bold, italics and colors to create an incoherent paper.

2. Inappropriate Margins and Spacing

Inconsistent margins and unnecessary or insufficient spacing will visually confuse and distract the reader from your work.

3. Uncertain bullet points

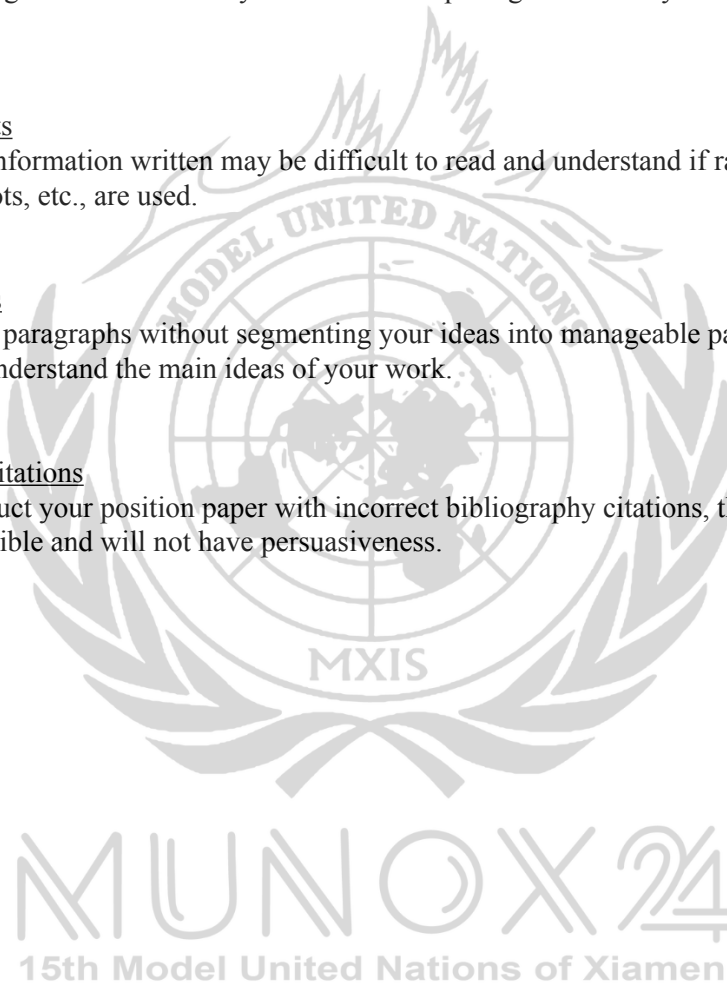
The important information written may be difficult to read and understand if random bullet styles, like dashes, numbers, dots, etc., are used.

4. Prolonged Paragraphs

Writing lengthy paragraphs without segmenting your ideas into manageable parts will make it difficult for readers to understand the main ideas of your work.

5. Insufficient Format Citations

When you conduct your position paper with incorrect bibliography citations, the material you produce will not be credible and will not have persuasiveness.



## Sample Position Paper

### **Position Paper, MUNOX 2018**

**Committee:** United Nations Security Council

**Topic:** Aiding Civilians in the Yemeni Civil War

**Country:** Republic of Yemen

**School:** Manila Xiamen International School

Deemed the biggest human-made humanitarian crisis, the ongoing Yemeni civil war that was sparked by protests and a rebel group named Houthis seizing control over the capital Sana'a in 2014 after political unrest in 2011 has quickly become a priority target of various UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). The continuous war between the Houthis and the national and international forces supporting President Abd-rabbuh Mansour Hadi has so far killed more than 50,000 people in direct combat only, not including war famine. This involves 9,000 innocent civilians. Due to public facilities, such as schools and hospitals, being destroyed in the conflict, domestic food production, as well as foreign imports, being cut off mostly, and as a consequence to the constant threat of war, terror and trauma, the civilians fell victim to severe malnutrition, the spread of diseases, and a lack of shelter, sanitation, medication, and education. The Secretary-General António Guterres said in Geneva on April 3, 2018: "Yemen is the world's worst humanitarian crisis. As the conflict enters its fourth year, more than 22 million people – three-quarters of the population – need humanitarian aid and protection." This is why the Delegate of the Republic of Yemen urges the Security Council to address this topic and collaboratively develop solutions for the sake of Yemen and its people.

There certainly is no doubt that the war has to be ended immediately. However, considering that neither three diplomatic talks of the UN involving the Hadi government and the Houthis in 2015, 2016, and 2018, nor more than three years of war have brought us closer to ending the crisis, the Delegate of Yemen believes that the Security Council should primarily focus on aiding civilians. A total of 36 international NGOs, 147 national NGOs, as well as 8 UN agencies are active in Yemen supplying food, shelter, and medication and rebuilding infrastructural facilities, and the UN has been releasing highly detailed Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) over the past years that outline the target budget, goals, and strategies for the next year. Keeping this in mind, the Delegate of Yemen recommends the Security Council not to attempt to develop new aid plans but rather build upon the existing NGOs and strategies. Furthermore, the Security Council should discuss how to increase the effectiveness of the HRPs by eradicating its issues, including underfunding, bureaucratic obstacles, security threats, accessibility of people in need, lack of monitoring, and more.

Another response plan that the Security Council should build upon is the UN Refugee Agency's (UNHCR's) Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan. Implementing legislative reforms based on it and utilizing its annually increasing budget, which was \$94 million throughout 2016, countries adjacent to Yemen willing to help could be prepared to host Yemeni refugees. A particular group of people consisting of the 2.9 million severely malnourished children, pregnant/nursing women, the critically old, sick, and injured civilians. For them, Yemen is not a suitable environment for living. Countries offering asylum to Yemeni refugees may be a more considerable place to stay for those incapable of living under Yemen's conditions.

Lastly, while attempting to fight off opposing forces, airstrikes carried out by Saudi Arabia with support from the United States have killed and injured an estimate of a couple of thousands of civilians. Marketplaces, known hospitals, and even a densely populated funeral were struck by air raids of the Saudi-led coalition, for which they have been accused of war crimes multiple times. However, considering the coalition's commitment and generous funding to aiding Yemen, the Delegate of Yemen believes that the

## MUNOX 2024 Position Paper Guidelines

---

coalition is open to solving this issue per negotiation and finding further ways to protect non-military targets from being involved in the war.

In conclusion, the situation in Yemen is critical. Twenty-two million people lack the basic needs of living while the war continues. Yemen is hoping for an end of the conflict, but most importantly, help for its civilians. The country is grateful for the hundreds of national and international NGOs and countries that have been committed to helping the people, providing food and medication, and rebuilding Yemen's infrastructure. The Delegate of Yemen is looking forward to a brighter future for the country. In collaboration with the members of the Security Council, it seeks to increase the effectiveness of aid programs, develop plans for creating environments suitable for hosting more Yemeni refugees and negotiate policies protecting further civilians from being affected by direct combat in the war.



## Bibliography

1. About OCHA Yemen. 2018. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Website. 28 October 2018. <<http://www.unocha.org/yemen/aboutocha-yemen>>.
2. Al-Dawsari, Nadwa. How diplomacy failed in Yemen and why it will again. 11 May 2017. The Washington Post. Article. 26 October 2018. <[https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/05/11/how-diplomacy-failed-in-yemen-and-why-it-will-again/?noredirect=on&utm\\_term=.663ab19b2313](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2017/05/11/how-diplomacy-failed-in-yemen-and-why-it-will-again/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.663ab19b2313)>.
3. Djibouti. March 2018. UNHCR. Website. 26 October 2018. <<http://www.unhcr.org/djibouti.html>>.
4. Editors, Arab News. Saudi Arabia hosts 895,175 Yemeni, Syrian refugees as guests: KSRelief chief. 7 May 2017. Arab News. Article. 25 October 2018. <<http://www.arabnews.com/node/1095621/saudi-arabia>>.
5. El-Haj, Ahmed and Samy Magdy. Saudi-led coalition airstrike in Yemen kills at least 21 civilians, U.N. reports. 25 October 2018. Chicago Tribune. Article. 27 October 2018. <<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-saudi-airstrike-yemen-20181025-story.html>>.
6. "Humanitarian Response Plan January-December 2018." January 2018. UNOCHA. United Nations. Document. 27 October 2018. <<http://ye.one.un.org/content/dam/unct/yemen/docs/unct-ye-YHRPdoc-2018-en.pdf>>.
7. "INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN YEMEN." 10 April 2018. The Center for Applied Research in Partnership with the Orient. The Sana'a Center for Strategic Studies, DeepRoot Consulting, The Center for Applied Research in Partnership with the Orient. Document. 27 October 2018. <<https://carpo-bonn.org/wpcontent/uploads/2018/04/Rethinking-Yemen's-Economy-policy-brief-4.pdf>>.
8. Press, Associated. 50,000 children in Yemen have died of starvation and disease so far this year, monitoring group says. 16 November 2017. Chicago Tribune. Article. 25 October 2018. <<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/ct-save-the-children-yemen-20171116-story.html>>.
9. Revord, Andrew. Yemeni Refugees in Oman: Finding a Welcome Home. 4 October 2017. The Borgen Project. Article. 25 October 2018. <<https://borgenproject.org/yemeni-refugees-in-oman/>>.
10. Situation Yemen Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan. 31 August 2018. UNHCR. Website. 25 October 2018. <<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/yemen>>.
11. Wenner, Manfred W., and Robert Burrows. Yemen - Mounting challenge to the Ṣāliḥ regime. 11 October 2018. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc. Article. 24 October 2018. <<https://www.britannica.com/place/Yemen/Mounting-challenge-to-the-Salih-regime>>.
12. Yemen. n.d. International Rescue Committee. Website. 24 October 2018. <<https://www.rescue.org/country/yemen>>.
13. Yemen | UN News. n.d. United Nations. Website. 26 October 2018. <<https://news.un.org/en/focus/yemen>>.