

FORMAT OF A POSITION PAPER (NAMUN'18)

How to Write a Position Paper and a Sample Position Paper

Committee:

Country:

Agenda Item(s)

Flag of the country

Paragraph 1: Introduction and background information about the country. Where is it located, what are the sources of livelihood, how are the education and health services, how diverse is the population, etc...Add any information that could help you link this part to the agenda item(s).

Paragraph 2: Get into further detail regarding the agenda items. Briefly talk about the historical background of them, countries that play a key role, and your country's relevance. Mention past UN resolutions or international acts taken against the problems.

Paragraph 3: Explain your country's policy against the agenda items in detail. Talk about your solution ideas to the problem and how you think the UN should act upon it. Optionally, you can briefly explain what your expectations from the committee are.

KEEP IN MIND THAT

You should not imply that this is an MUN conference. This is the real UN. Refrain from the usages of phrases such as "In NAMUN/in this Model UN Conference" or "My name is and I represent"

You do not have to write your name or your institution's name on the position paper. Your committee and country is enough for us to identify who this position paper belongs to.

You should study the study guide and check additional sources before you start writing your position paper.

You must e-mail your position paper to your Under Secretary General and Committee Board Members. Their contact information is available on our website www.namun18.com

You must send your position paper before the first day of the conference.

Position papers will be taken into consideration for the allocation of awards.


SAMPLE POSTION PAPER FROM NAMUN'18

Country: Canada

Committee: ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council)

Agenda Item: Improving Global Access to

Drinking and Sanitation



Flag of the Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world and a nation of great ethnic and cultural diversity. Initially populated by various First Nation tribes and then colonized by the French and the British, Canada is today a cultural mosaic made up of people who have come from all around the world. Canada is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy, with Queen Elizabeth II being the head of state. The country is officially bilingual at the federal level. It is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, the product of large-scale immigration from many other countries. Its advanced economy is the eleventh largest in the world, relying chiefly upon its abundant natural resources and well-developed international trade networks. Canada's long and complex relationship with the United States has had a significant impact on its economy and culture. Canada has been active at the United Nations since its foundation in 1945 and played a key role in drafting the UN Charter - an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations.

Every 20 seconds a child dies from a water-related disease because approximately 40% of the world's inhabitants live without access to proper waste-disposal facilities. Regions of the globe that are experiencing the most persistent sanitary crises include sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, yet not for exactly the same reasons. Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from a more serious lack of improved facilities but has been successful in reducing the practice of open defecation. Southern Asia on the other hands has a higher yet not satisfactory rate of access to basic sanitary resources but has not been able to sufficiently diminish the practice of open defecation. Open defecation is the practice of people defecating outside and not into a designated toilet. The roots of these problems still extend to today from overpopulation to a lack of technical and education infrastructure. It is important to acknowledge that often these states and many are not equipped with enough funding to install facilities or is not advised to use their existing resources.

The Better Life Association for Comprehensive Development (BLACD) has worked closely with communities such as the Egyptian village of Nazlet Fargallah to improve the issue of sanitation due to the village suffering from an extreme lack of potable water and waste disposal systems. The organization installed a neighbourhood plumbing system, built household-level latrines, and educated the village on not only proper sanitary techniques. Grand Challenges Canada (which is funded by the Government of Canada) funds water filter and water treatment infrastructure innovations because they solve a grand challenge in global health. To date, through the Stars in Global Health program, Grand Challenges Canada has funded 58 projects in water hygiene and sanitation (WASH) which encompasses 30 water innovations including filters. Grand Challenges Canada uses a systems approach to fund innovations in this space, where consideration of the entire value chain and process regarding water purification takes place. This involves factors such as the manufacturing process, distribution, after-sales service, user feedback, product design, etc. Grand Challenges Canada has supported innovators that are identifying solutions to solve this problem at various levels, such as the community, family, and individual level. Below are two of the innovations that were supported through the Stars in Global Health program.