



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Plenary

GA/4th/I/5

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Assistance in mine action

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

The General Assembly Plenary,

1 *Deeply alarmed* by the dangers presented by the persistence of indiscriminate landmine usage during inter-
2 state and intrastate conflict and the compounded hazard that they present in the post-conflict development period,

3 *Noting* that previous mine-removal activities by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) have
4 been effective at clearing undetonated minefields,

5 *Recognizing* the progress achieved in the removal of landmines in actively mined areas as a result of the
6 direct support from 18 current UNMAS programs,

7 *Guided* by the infallible value of state sovereignty as the final determinant in all matters pertaining to aid
8 programming and the inclusion of protections for the health and safety of the citizenry as subject to the protections
9 afforded thereto,

10 *Understanding* the necessity of education to increase awareness about landmines and preventing civilian
11 death,

12 *Having examined* The Convention on the Prohibition of The Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of
13 Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, also known as the Ottawa Treaty,

14 *Maintaining* a commitment to victims of the tragic casualties caused by landmines,

15 *Declaring* that landmines are an outdated, impersonal, uncontrollable technology that must be eradicated,

16 1. *Urges* the development of educational material to increase public awareness amongst the population of
17 states and non-state actors concerning the consequences of using landmines, in order to:

18 (a) Ensure that Member States who decide to use landmines during military operations are held
19 accountable to their people, and that said people are fully aware of the long term consequences of their government's
20 actions, including;

21 (i) Limiting the possible uses of land that is marred by mines;

22 (ii) Injuring and killing civilians long after conflicts end;

23 (b) Reduce the number of state and non-state actors willing to place and use landmines during
24 conflict;

25 (c) Improve the quality of life of the population that currently inhabits landmine-stricken territories,
26 in particular by;

27 (i) Creating regional workshops in partnership with UNMAS to focus on communities that suffer
28 from loss of land to active minefields;

29 (ii) Providing best practices to ensure that landmines are not accidentally triggered;

30 (iii) Instructing land workers on techniques to ensure the safety and long term sustainability of
31 cultivation on formerly landmine-stricken fields;

32 (iv) Supporting landowners in seeking reparations for the decrease in value of the arable land that
33 they formerly possessed;

34 (d) Understand the potential shifts in landmine locations over time and the dangers posed as such;

35 2. *Recommends* the expansion of currently implemented mine assistance locations beyond the current 18
36 under the purview of the United Nations Office of the Coordinator for Mine Action, in order to:

37 (a) Support the development of infrastructure that will allow for civilian victims of mine detonation
38 to access health care facilities in areas not currently serviced;

39 (b) Collect a comprehensive data set documenting the number, needs, situations, and location of
40 mine victims;

41 3. *Proposes* the creation of a central repository for all mine-related treaties, conventions, and resolutions,
42 in order to create a more effective political tool by organising Member States' positions on landmines as reflected in
43 the treaties, conventions, and resolutions that they have ratified;

44 4. *Encourages* the development of stronger relationships between the United Nations Development Program
45 Partnership for the Future and Non Government Organizations in order to facilitate landmine-removal and land-
46 reclamation projects funded by the two organisations;

47 5. *Suggests* the precedent of 'mine for mine' disarmament, between states that have historically been in
48 conflict, and in particular, states with direct border conflicts;

49 6. *Calls for* the creation of a new subcommittee within UNMAS in collaboration with the United Nations
50 Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) for the purpose of developing international relations pertaining to the
51 sharing of technology as it relates to disarmament, in particular by modeling from partnerships between states that
52 provide different parts of the same solution to disarmament.

Passed, Yes: 66 / No: 27 / Abstain: 9