



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Fourth Committee

GA Fourth/I/4

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Assistance in mine action

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Fourth Committee

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1 *Seeing* the inherent risks associated with Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) to civilians, years after the end
2 of conflict,

3 *Realizing* the ever-shifting nature of explosive devices and international conflict, particularly the recent
4 urbanization of conflict,

5 *Noting* the necessity of continuing to work on mine-action through the current Covid-19 threat and to find
6 methods to work around it without compromising a state's ability and call to mine action,

7 *Recognizing* the need for sovereign responsibility of clearing mines within a state's borders,,

8 *Reaffirming* the importance of collaboration of states outside the Ottawa Convention,

9 *Proclaiming* that in order to take action on land mine removal, some nations need more international
10 assistance in funding than others,

11 1. *Calls Upon* the committee to adopt a dynamic and concrete solution under United Nations Mine Action
12 Service (UNMAS) addressing those left behind by past landmine action called Bringing Opportunities and Ousting
13 Mines (BOOM) that provides for the implementation of landmine clearance by:

14 (a) Encouraging the United Nations to look into implementing grant programs under UNMAS and
15 with partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for survivors of landmines, their families, and
16 communities to be able to rebuild;

17 (b) Creating an internationally recognized procedure for fencing off dangerous areas from animals
18 and children;

19 (c) Recommending the United Nations to look into placing fines on parties that place mines to make
20 up costs of grants, clearance, education, etc;

21 (i) Recommending within that process if the party wishes to dispute their involvement, they may fund
22 a United Nations research team to conduct interviews with locals and inspect explosive remnants;

23 (ii) Parties found to be stocking weapons will also be fined, even if there is not evidence that the
24 mines have caused active harm, since the very existence of these dangerous weapons is harmful to
25 society;

26 A. Parties may request additional resource assistance from UNMAS to eliminate existing stockpiles;

27 B. Exceptions can be granted by the United Nations. Any granted exceptions will require strict
28 oversight to prevent misuse and bad-faith deployment of ERWs and Improvised Explosive Devices
29 (IEDs);

30 2. *Urges* this committee to address the shifting norms of landmines by:

31 (a) Funding research on the increased prevalence of IEDs with a focus on addressing how IEDs
32 can be uniquely harmful in ways distinct from traditional landmines due to their unpredictability and targeting of
33 civilians;

34 (b) Monitoring regions affected by improvised devices and extremist groups, to prevent attacks in
35 civilian hubs which have been traditionally the target of improvised devices: airports, markets, nightclubs;

36 (c) Partnering with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and NGOs in funding and
37 facilitating the consideration of the unique position of children who are used in support roles and even suicide
38 bombings;

39 (i) Implement educational programs in primary schools in regions impacted by increased levels of
40 violence from non-state actors in order to halt the spread of radicalization;

41 (ii) Address the imminent threat of physical and psychological harm unidentified IEDs pose to
42 children in conflict zones;

43 (d) Considering the particular danger IEDs pose to United Nations officials and government employ-
44 ees, using data collected in Clause 3 to create warning levels and coordinate security measures to ensure the safety
45 of all officials;

46 3. *Strongly recommends* the creation of an international database to work in conjunction with region-specific
47 databases using information from the annual reports required under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter in
48 addition to reliable local sources to:

49 (a) Track and identify high-risk areas where landmines currently are in high use;

50 (b) Track areas where landmines were formerly in high use;

51 (c) Track areas at risk of IED use;

52 (d) Record the effects of landmine and IED blasts, including casualties, injured persons, environ-
53 mental effects, and physical damage;

54 (e) Use this information to;

55 (i) Create maps displaying identified high-risk areas to place in public centers of activity for maximum
56 awareness;

57 (ii) Apply in conjunction with civilian education to make sure civilians have the resources to avoid
58 landmines and highly active areas;

59 4. *Strongly encourages* action to address the disproportionately high rate of landmine violence affecting
60 women and children and gender disparity in the current mine removal programs by:

61 (a) Exploring partnerships with UN Women and NGOs to contribute to the education of both women
62 in the employ of the United Nations and women indigenous to the region on mine clearance on the topic of landmine
63 identification and removal through various mediums;

64 (b) Considering that the effect of mines on rural women in particular is often overlooked, even
65 though they are often the most affected, and encouraging this body to invest in local partner NGOs and explore
66 partnerships with UN Women;

67 (c) Calling awareness to countries where women are expected to do a majority of the childcare and
68 the fact that education of mothers may lead to the education of children;

69 5. *Calls upon* states to dedicate resources to:

70 (a) Humanitarian clearance as to not to conflict with respective state security interests, since the
71 majority of new explosive ordinances, including IEDs, are found in urban centers;

72 (i) Through clearing communal areas to mitigate these risks;

73 (ii) As well as expand upon work against the non-state actors that deploy these ordinances;

74 (b) Victim assistance by providing housing, employment and protection from discrimination, such
75 as that mentioned in Clause 4;

76 6. *Further recommends* countries to work with the United Nations in developing a task force entitled
77 Agricultural and Rural Engagement Forces (AREF) within BOOM with a focus on creating self-sustaining country
78 or regionally-specific education and training programs, and employment industries for both local and international
79 individuals within said programs:

80 (a) Identifying, bolstering, and increasing resources within countries for identifying, reporting, and
81 using proper conduct to safely interact with mines on a civilian level;

- 82 (i) Particularly focusing on developing methods for civilians to report mines or IEDs and request
83 resources to check land for mines;
- 84 (ii) Developing country and/or regionally-specifics councils in collaboration with ministries of agri-
85 culture and labor specifically on achieving and implementing this education and resources;
- 86 (iii) Considering the use of the region-specific as well as the international databases in the interest
87 of transparency and avoiding civilian casualties;
- 88 (b) Focusing on engaging communities in rural areas that have been historically excluded in the
89 process with education and training, as well as combating systems of oppression, relating to the maintenance of the
90 above points;
- 91 (c) Engaging, educating, and providing opportunities to rebuild and recuperate harmed communities;
- 92 (i) Through educating civilians on how to clear and revitalize their lands as to have the ability to
93 do so without relying on continuous long-term United Nations assistance;
- 94 (ii) Encouraging and helping develop current agricultural and construction infrastructure and in-
95 dustries within countries to be able to address rebuilding;
- 96 A. With a focus on opening up opportunities;
- 97 B. Allowing education in for regional and national areas to give these industries and workers within
98 in them the ability to diversify their current methods in regard to after-explosion or after-removal
99 rebuilding;
- 100 (d) Connecting nongovernmental organizations, such as Doctors Without Borders and the Red Cross,
101 with AREF, in order to train medics and doctors that would provide crucial services to those in the field should any
102 accidents or casualties occur, with an emphasis on the importance of training to specifically deal with mine-related
103 injuries and afflictions and first response actions to mine detonation;
- 104 (e) Addressing the medicine-related aspects of landmine damage such as;
- 105 (i) Disability- inclusive training for all demining personnel that follows the Convention on the Rights
106 of Persons with Disabilities;
- 107 (ii) Partnering with local NGOs (financially or otherwise) that advocate for disability justice who
108 can offer guidance as to how to protect the rights of disabled persons in each country;
- 109 A. Such as frameworks for financial support and welfare;
- 110 B. Legal protections for disabled persons and their families;
- 111 C. Required standards for accessibility in public spaces;
- 112 (f) Advocating for long-term subsidized medical care with the option of providing grants for public
113 or long term medical care in affected countries, since medical facilities are often overwhelmed by landmine-related
114 accidents;
- 115 (g) Engaging with resources and long term mental healthcare access for the intense psychological
116 effect of landmines, with consideration to adding it to a part of the United Nations grant program and a partnership
117 with Doctors Without Borders..

Passed, Yes: 57 / No: 5 / Abstain: 7