Code: GA/1/1/Trump

Committee: United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Disarmament of Mines in Past and Current Conflict Zones

*The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

*Reminding* all nations of the dangers of landmines left over from wars and conflicts,

*Recognizing* that up to 20,000 civilians fall victim to landmines every year,

*Reaffirming* the principles set forth in the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use,

Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) in 1997,

*Acknowledging* the economic limitations of countries affected by landmines,

*Aware* of the inefficiencies and often mortal dangers in current demining technologies,

*Encouraged*by the success of the Ottawa Convention in destroying mines and preventing their use in future conflicts,

*Reaffirms* Articles 1 and 19 of the Ottawa Convention, which state that signatories must in all circumstances completely remove all of their mines, in the understanding that anti-personnel mines are incompatible with the values of global peace and cooperation,

*Recognizing* that, after the clearing of mines, land becomes suitable for industrial and agricultural purposes once more, generating economic growth in the communities helped by the clearing of landmines, in turn causing the growth of income and productivity,

*Distressed* by the failure of many states to meet their commitments as parties of the Ottawa Convention,

*Noting* that anti-vehicle mines are not banned under the Ottawa Convention,

1. *Suggests* that the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization oversee a new program to educate the public regarding the dangers of antipersonnel mines, improvised explosive devices, and unexploded ordnance by:
   1. Developing curriculum about safety with unexploded ordnance and landmines for schools in areas near antipersonnel minefields or profusions of unexploded ordnance (UXOs):
   2. To be distributed through government programs and NGOs working in areas with high landmine concentration
   3. Focusing on warning frequent victim groups, such as women, children the elderly, and individuals with disabilities by partnering with, integrating the resources of, and incorporating the advice from:
      1. The UN Commission on the Status of Women,
      2. The UN Children’s Fund,
      3. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,
      4. Any other UN body, NGO, or group such as the NATO Partnership for Peace which has the expertise necessary to provide additionally helpful information,
   4. Alerting civilians to the danger, general appearance, and proper response to finding an explosive by the means identified by the groups listed in sub clause b as most effective,
   5. Creating a mobile application to access UN databases of past and current mine fields to alert users in those areas and share the information discussed in sub-clause c,
   6. Implementing and improving programs for public awareness of mine-related deaths and disabilities, bringing more social understanding, attention, and funding to the issue;
2. *Encourages* member states to cooperate with NGOs such as HALO and the NATO Ad Hoc Working Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Mine Action (AHWG SALW/MA) to provide finances for the educational programs created in clause one;
3. *Recommends* the establishment of an international non-governmental organization overseen by the UNMAS for transparency and efficacious dissemination of resources to purchase existing advanced mine removal technology and oversee lending and distribution of these technologies, for the purpose of equipping existing efforts rather than providing personnel, to de-mining efforts across the globe:
   1. With technology purchases based on the recommendations of a panel of relevant experts selected by the UN Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, including:
      1. Members of mine action NGOs,
      2. Engineers and scientists working in the development of demining technology,
      3. Professionals currently leading demining efforts;
   2. With funds drawn from a UNMAS special fund:
      1. Created to cover the expenses of this program (including maintenance),
      2. Funded by States committed to demining efforts as they are able,
      3. To be distributed to NGOs such as the International Campaign to Ban Landmines or the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and government programs for demining programs in specific areas:
      4. Based on an application filed and reviewed by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS),
      5. Under the supervision of UN peacekeepers specifically trained to operate the technology,
      6. As funded by the applicant through appropriate usage of personal financing through the donations of civilians, International Monetary Fund or World Bank loans, federal or local government funds, or the voluntary donations of other States,
      7. Employing local civilians to fill additional personnel needs, and thus providing jobs in damaged economies,
      8. The results of which must be added to a UN database of past and present minefields,
   3. d. Housed at multiple locations:
      1. In the most heavily mined regions as reported under the Ottawa convention of 1997,
      2. As nominated and verified by UNMAS;
   4. e. Possible technologies that could be used include:
      1. Satellite imaging,
      2. Drones,
      3. Seismic technology,
      4. Metal detectors,
      5. Trained animals
      6. Mine flails;
4. *Calls upon* the UN Security Council to place economic sanctions on States party to the Ottawa convention that have:
   * 1. not met the stockpile destruction deadline as defined in the convention
     2. not properly marked areas with active mines, where states are capable of doing so, or have neglected to call a convention as per the Ottawa Convention to request an extension,
5. *Strongly encourages* member states to ratify the Ottawa Convention;
6. *Emphasizes* the need for nations to implement relief programs for victims of landmines funded by the donations mentioned in clause two including:
   1. Providing vocational and other education classes for the victims of landmines,
   2. Training rehabilitation centers already set up in countries affected to support the unique conditions of mine victims,
   3. Providing affordable temporary housing for those affected or displaced by mines,
   4. Creating programs that help victims acquire jobs that to help the victims generate enough money to support their families;
7. *Requests* the progress of nations to be measured through an annual report on demining, education, and financial state that will be used to prioritize the distribution of aid, including:
   1. Number of active mines still in the country,
   2. Number of mines demilitarized in the year,
   3. Percentage of people killed by mines in comparison to previous year,
   4. Total finances used on demilitarizing mines that year,
   5. Number of people educated against mines that year;
8. *Endorses* the creation of medical centers in major cities to improve care for landmines victims to:
   1. Use facilities to care for landmine victims and as a learning center to educate citizens on how to care for injuries,
   2. Train local residents to become doctors, which would increase job opportunities and professionals in the medical field,
   3. Reduce the amount of international doctors traveling, which is expensive and as to time-effective as having local professional doctors,
   4. Emphasizes the goal of rehabilitation of victims back into society;
9. *Trusts* that the WB and/or IMF will make low or zero-interest loans to countries that need funding in order to reduce the amount of mines in that country;
10. *Expresses its hope* that the financial resources of member states devoted to demining activities will be pooled, so as to assure the efficient use;
11. *Endorses* the removal of all antipersonnel landmines as defined in the Ottawa Convention as well as all unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war globally.