Code: GA/1/2/Rubio

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Disarmament of Mines in Past and Current Conflict Zones

*The United Nations General Assembly 4th Committee,*

*Having adopted* the term “Contracting States” as referring to all nations party to the United Nations General Assembly 4th Committee for the purpose of this resolution,

*Recognizing* that the 110 billion land mines in non-military zones threaten the lives and general health of countless people worldwide,

*Aware of* the intense social and economic challenges faced by those injured and/or disabled by such mines,

*Taking into account* that some countries have placed land mines purposefully on their own soil with the intent of defending their land due to some lack of inability, as defined by individual nations, to find alternatives, and that

1. these land mines can be instrumental to the security of these nations
2. these countries will not remove these land mines regardless of resolutions passed,

*Affirming* the terminology of “military” land mines or mine zones as referring to

1. land mines placed by governments on their own soil as explained in perambulatory clause 3
2. areas in which aforementioned mines have been placed,

*Noting* that a number of countries have not signed, nor intend to sign, the Ottawa Convention,

*Further recognizing* the necessity of informing citizens of the places where land mines exist in the interim of demining areas so that injury and casualty can be avoided, and of protecting citizens from land mines if the aforementioned education is not plausible,

*Understanding* the economic and human strain involved in financing demining in countries with non-military land mines, and the difficulty of creating an infrastructure capable of demining areas within a relatively short time frame,

*Realizing* the success and efficacy of the Jordan National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation (NCDR) in demining the entirety of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan over the course of only six years as well as

1. its continual work to demine other countries including Iraq, Libya, and Mauritania, and
2. its efforts to aid the recovery, rehabilitation, and continued socioeconomic security of land mine victims in demined and mine-affected areas
3. its strategy of employing and training citizens living in mine-affected areas to do demining work, and
4. the efficacy of this strategy
5. its positive effect on the economies of these areas
6. the positive challenge it poses to gender roles in many of these areas through employing local female demining teams,

*Knowing* that the NCDR is primarily funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the donations of other countries,

*Bearing in mind* the fact that some countries are more in need of demining aid and work than others, and that not all countries can be afforded full aid at the same time,

1. *Implores* that all countries in the United Nations work together in disabling and removing land mines from non-military zones;
2. *Suggests* that aid be given to those negatively affected by land mines in non-military zones through designated international NGOs and UNDP efforts in order to ensure the socioeconomic security of individuals disabled by land mine accidents;
3. *Emphasizes* that those Contracting States who do not ratify the Ottawa Convention should not be forced to demine necessary military zones, and that nations with military land mine zones should
   1. continue to ensure that citizens are aware of military land mine zones
   2. implement further nation-specific strategies to protect civilians from land mines, including but not limited to
      1. Discontinuing the use of anti-personnel land mines, and
      2. Using instead anti-vehicle land mines in military land mine zones;
4. *Cordially requests* that those Contracting States who have not yet signed the Ottawa Convention do so;
5. *Recommends* that efforts be made by the international community to protect citizens from and inform citizens of land mines, including
   1. Dedicating resources towards and endorsing the research and development by NGOs of widely and easily accessible software or resources, such as a smartphone app accessible to civilians, that would inform citizens of the locations of non-military land mines
   2. Working alongside and supporting various UN bodies and NGOs such as the Mines Advisory Group in efforts, such as MAG’s Risk Education programmes and response to emergency and conflict situations, to educate and protect citizens, including children in public schools, who are still unable to access aforementioned resources and/or who are endangered by land mines in military zones;
6. *Requests* that the Contracting States allocate support in the form of philanthropic donations and funding towards demining efforts in countries affected by unnecessary landmines, and work towards creating an international infrastructure for demining;
7. *Calls upon* the UNDP to form a branch based upon and partially advised by the Jordanian NCDR that may organize and further demining efforts worldwide, and for the United Nations to welcome further expertise of other countries;
8. *Transmits* the gathering of funds for such efforts onto the UNDP, and
   1. deplores that those Contracting States who are able to do so will extend further funding to the UNDP and the NCDR to aid in these efforts, and
   2. encourages the incorporation of microloans and NGOs in the financial and labor strategy of the UNDP and the NCDR, and
   3. suggests that local farming enterprises and cooperatives make use of land cleared of landmines to produce revenues with which the microloans can be repaid;
9. *Authorizes* the aforementioned UNDP branch organization and international NGOs such as the Mines Advisory Group to prioritize nations based on number of mine-related casualties and injuries per capita per year, and then to focus more of their energy and resources on those countries that are more in need of aid.