

Committee Guide

GA 1st 2023

Our World at a Turning Point

2 0  2 3

BREAKING OLD PATTERNS

***Handling of
Remnants of War
in Crisis and Post-
Conflict Areas***



Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Personal Introduction | 3 |
| 1.1. Olileanya Amuche Ezugwu | 3 |
| 1.2. Annabelle Starken | 3 |
| 1.3. Tom Siebels | 3 |
| 2. About the GA 1st | 4 |
| 3. Handling of Remnants of War in Crisis and Post-Conflict Areas | 5 |
| 4. How and why Does the Problem Exist? | 6 |
| 5. Effects of Remnants of War on Mankind | 8 |
| 6. Current State of the Issue | 10 |
| 7. Past International Actions / Measures | 11 |
| 8. Helpful Resources for Delegates Research | 12 |
| 9. How to Prepare for This Year's Conference | 13 |
| 10. Final Words | 14 |
| 11. References | 15 |

1. Personal Introduction

Honorable Delegates,

It is with great enthusiasm that we welcome you to OLMUN 2023. We are looking forward to chairing the GA 1st with you as our amazing delegates in this year's OLMUN conference. To prepare for the conference, this Committee Guide will give a quick first overview of our topic and give you some ideas for furthering your research.

But before we get into all that, we want to start by briefly introducing ourselves:

1.1. Olileanya Amuche Ezugwu

My name is Olileanya Amuche Ezugwu, I'm 26 years old. I'm a postgraduate student of International Relations at Covenant University, Nigeria. I'm a strong advocate for the UN SDGs, one of the co-founders of IFEMUN, in Nigeria, and have chaired over 10 MUN conferences in Africa and beyond. It is an honor and delight to serve as one of the Chairperson at this year's United Nations General Assembly First committee; Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), and I look forward to working alongside Annabelle and Tom during the committee sessions. For those presently developing their MUN résumé, always remember to take something positive away from conferences, such as new friendships, self-awareness, insightful feedback, enjoyable memories, etc. Make an effort to become someone upon whom you will one day look back with gratitude. Good luck! Don't be afraid to speak up and don't hesitate to get in touch with us if you have any questions or issues.

1.2. Annabelle Starken

Hi, my name is Annabelle and I am 19 years old. I am from Oldenburg and a student at the Cäcilien-schule Oldenburg. Currently I am finishing up my final exams and plan to start studying at university afterwards. At last year's conference I took part as a delegate and now I am excited to experience OLMUN from a different perspective. I really enjoy participating in political discussions and due to that and my previous MUN experiences I think chairing the GA 1st with Tom and Olileanya will be a lot of fun. For me, gaining new experiences and meeting new people from all around the world is one of the main aspects of OLMUN. I am looking forward to many interesting debates and resolutions. For your preparation for the conference, I wish you all the best and I am excited to see you all in June.

1.3. Tom Siebels

Moin! My name is Tom and I am 25 years old. As a delegate, my first OLMUN is actually now

2 About the GA 1st

10 years in the past, since I was a delegate in 2012, 2013 and 2014. After already getting to chair the HRC for OLMUN 2021 and 2022, this will now be my third time chairing at the conference. This year, I am now excited that I will get to meet you guys in such a big committee and feel some OLMUN-Nostalgia. Since I graduated from school, I was lucky to have the opportunity to study and work in the US and Uganda for a year each and am now working for a progressive Think Tank in Berlin after studying at the Leuphana University in Lüneburg. Besides studying, I was always involved in a bunch of academic events at Leuphana, research projects on Open Social Innovation and various forms of student representation or initiatives, like the Student Parliament. To me, above anything else, getting to know all of you guys with your diverse motivations, backgrounds and opinions will be the most exciting part of this year's conference. Especially after the pandemic, in which meeting strangers unfortunately had become such a rare joy for all of us!

2. About the GA 1st

The First Committee of the General Assembly (GA 1st) is one of the main committees of the General Assembly. It was created along with five other subcommittees at the first session of the General Assembly in 1946. The committee deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community. Therefore, it is also known as the “Disarmament and Security Committee” or DISEC. Its decisions are not legally binding but represent a strong self- commitment of the international community. Resolutions passed by the First Committee are forwarded to the plenary sessions of the General Assembly, where they are discussed further and adopted. All 193 member countries of the United Nations are represented in the GA 1st. The history of the General assembly and its main committees goes back to the founding days of the United Nations. Disarmament, conflict prevention and stability are as relevant today as they were when the UN was founded.



3. Handling of Remnants of War in Crisis and Post-Conflict Areas

Explosives left over from a conflict are known as explosive remnants of war (ERW). They consist of cluster munitions, air-dropped bombs, mortars, rockets, grenades, unexploded artillery shells, and mortars. Unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO), with the exclusion of mines, makes up the international legal definition of ERW. History has shown that parties involved in conflicts tend to leave their remnants behind without providing help to remove them. Each year, large numbers of civilians are killed and injured by explosive and toxic remnants of war. While some of these are left from conflicts which happened decades ago, such as the two world wars, many still get left behind during the increasing amount of recent and current conflicts. Today, more than 80 countries see themselves affected by the issue at hand. For example, the remnants hinder reconstruction and threaten economic livelihood because local communities usually do not have technical capacity or necessary resources to clear them safely. Additionally, these remnants are a major source of pollution and present an ongoing threat to civilians. Hence, for the UN the handling of remnants of war has been an important issue for decades already. Between 2002 and 2003 the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Group of Governmental Experts negotiated the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V), which was approved by the CCW Meeting of the States Parties on November 28, 2003. The Protocol addresses generic post-conflict remedial measures to reduce the likelihood that explosive remnants of war will occur, have an impact, or pose a risk. It also acknowledges the serious post-conflict humanitarian issues that these remnants of war cause. In this year's GA 1st, we want to build on the measures already in place to reduce the occurrence of remnants of war and improve their handling in Crisis and Post-Conflict Areas

4. How and why Does the Problem Exist?

The use of so-called “cluster bombs” in the Kosovo Conflict in 1999 sparked a lot of debate over the issues surrounding the removal of unexploded munitions (UXO).¹ The ICRC then called attention to the issue created by ERW during a meeting that was held in Nyon (Switzerland) on 18-19 September, 2000, which marked the start of the ERW negotiations under the CCW 2003 framework. The committee of government experts to study the issue of ERW was constituted by the second review conference of parties to the CCW 2003 in December 2001.² It was clear that the only problem for them would be the long-term impacts of war weaponry rather than the individual armaments that caused it. In the same meeting, an ERW mandate was approved, and between 10-12 March, 2003, the first official round of negotiations for an ERW instrument took place.³ On 28 November 2003, Protocol V of CCW 2003 was finally adopted. The diverse humanitarian issues brought on by a variety of unexploded and abandoned ordnance in a post-conflict setting are the first to be addressed by a multilateral accord.⁴

A legal definition for explosive remnants of war (ERW) is provided in Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) from 2003. It specifies ERW as unexploded ordnance (UXO) and abandoned explosive ordnance (AXO).⁵ In order to understand what ordnance might actually be included in ERW risk, the Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) categorized the ERW threat into four categories that serve as a useful framework: ground contamination from Mine and unexploded ordnance; unmanned armored combat vehicles; non-state actors and civilians who are in possession of small arms and light weapons (SALW), limited ammunition, and explosives; stockpiles of explosives and munitions that have been abandoned, damaged, or contaminated.⁶

In post-conflict settings, explosive remnants of war (ERW) pose serious humanitarian crises for both the civilian population and the governments.⁷ In reality, the ERW issue has caused the international community to turn its attention away from the immediate effects of the weapons and onto their long-term consequences. To address the threat posed by ERW, Protocol V of the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons strives to provide an

1 BBC News (2000). Kosovo Mine Expert Criticises NATO <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/761092.stm>. Retrieved on 28 March, 2023

2 Second Review Conference of the State Parties on Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Group of Governmental Experts on Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, (21 December 2001) UN Doc CCW/CONF.II/2.

3 Murphy, S. (2004). Adoption of Fifth CCW Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, 98(2) AJIL 357(2004).

4 Singh, A. P. and Mishra, S. (2013). Explosive Remnants of War: A War after the War? Christ University Law Journal, 2, 2 (2013), 1-26 <https://journals.christuniversity.in/index.php/culj/article/download/377/284>

5 Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War, (Nov. 12, 2006) (2006) 45 I.L.M. 1348, art. 2(4).

6 Wilkinson, A. and Scott, B. (2002). Explosive Remnants of War: Undesired Explosive Events in Ammunition Storage Areas, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

7 Ibid

4 How and why Does the Problem Exist?

appropriate method. The debate over ERW has since been refocused on cluster munitions, which are one of the most dangerous categories of weapons. This is because of the advent of more advanced weapons at the turn of the century. The 2003 Convention on Cluster Munitions, which forbids the use and development of these lethal weapons, was also a response to the issue by the state parties. Notwithstanding these restrictions, they continue to be the final option for both the governments and the general public in war-torn areas when it comes to coping with the disastrous impacts of ERW.⁸

With the spread of more advanced weaponry over the past few decades, the problem of ERW has gradually increased and is currently being recorded in almost 90 countries and disputed areas.⁹ The survival and growth of civilian populations are seriously threatened by explosive leftovers of war, which include unexploded and abandoned explosive ordnance from armed wars.

Military engineers cleared 3,428,290 explosive devices, of which only 12,620 were mines, in Poland, which was severely impacted by ERW following the Second World War (1939–1945).¹⁰ States continue to utilize weapons that are malfunctioning, produce ERW, and thus cause casualties among people despite an increasing knowledge of the disastrous impacts of these. Managing ERW is also essential to creating and maintaining peace in post-conflict settings, which is necessary for sustainable economic growth.¹¹

The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (APMBT) also known as the Ottawa Convention was ratified and signed by 162 states as of January 2015; which covered assistance for landmine victims. As a result, the state parties have consented to the elimination of anti-personnel (AP) mines and have agreed to stop using, stockpiling, creating, and transporting AP mines. The use of anti-personnel mines has declined since the Agreement entered into force in 1999. Nonetheless, a few states that have not ratified the convention still use and stockpile AP landmines, and 59 states as well as 4 additional regions have been significantly contaminated by landmines as a result of previous and ongoing hostilities. Even decades after a battle, AP mines continue to pose some of the greatest risks to people operating in post-conflict zones.¹²

8 Wilkinson, A. and Scott, B. (2002). Explosive Remnants of War: Undesired Explosive Events in Ammunition Storage Areas, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

9 Moyes, R. (2005). Explosive Remnants of War and Mines Other than Anti-personnel Mines: Global Survey 2003–2004, Landmine Action.

10 Ellis, P. (2003). Explosive Remnants of War: The Impact of Current Negotiations, 7(1) J ERW & Mine Action. <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/7.1/focus/ellis/ellis.htm>

11 Jennings, M. K. and Ruge, H. C. (2004). Killing Many Birds with Few Stones: Integrating ERW and SALW Actions with Peace-Building Efforts, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. http://www.unidir.org/pdf/EU_background_papers/EU_BGP_19.pdf

12 United Nations. United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) (2015). Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War and Improvised Explosive Devices: Safety Handbook. United Nations. https://www.unmas.org/sites/default/files/handbook_english.pdf

5. Effects of Remnants of War on Mankind

In war-torn nations, the presence of ERW has devastating humanitarian consequences, as acknowledged in the Preamble of Protocol V of CCW, 2003. On average, ERW causes more deaths or injuries than landmines and heavily affects the healthcare systems of countries.¹³ Because of a range of stimuli, they are unpredictable and prone to explosions at any time. Areas polluted with explosive remnants of war are notorious for being unbiased when taking victims, the majority of whom are children. In Cambodia, these areas are known as killing fields and devil's gardens.¹⁴ Between 1973 and 2006, it is thought that ERW in Laos caused 13,000 fatalities.¹⁵ Every year, some 20,000 individuals are killed or maimed due to landmines and unexploded ordnance, with children making up about one-third of those fatalities. The abdomen, torso, and heads of victims' bodies are frequently hit by the explosive power of these missiles and their fragments.¹⁶ Large concentrations of ERW have the potential to produce severe trauma, result in fatalities, or hurt a huge area of people.¹⁷ ERW often have a metal casing, and the fast-moving metal particles cause serious wounds when they hit the ground. Burns, shrapnel wounds, punctured eardrums, repeated traumatic amputations of limbs, and blindness are among the wounds endured.¹⁸ ERW which are made up of UXO and other explosive objects like abandoned munitions are still abundant in post-conflict states, which is usually more devastating than mines in some countries such as Laos and Vietnam.¹⁹

During the most recent security council meeting on Yemen, which was held on Tuesday, November 22, the UN Security Council (UNSC) expressed concern about the ongoing killing and injury of civilians in Yemen due to landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).²⁰

The Director of Operations and Advocacy Division of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Ms. Reena Ghelani, issued a warning during the meeting that because of the reduced fighting since the UN-mediated cease-fire in April, civilians were now more likely to come into contact with landmines and unexploded ordnance. Between July and September, Ms. Ghelani claimed that ERW and landmine events were to blame for more than 164 civilian injuries and fatalities. 74 people, or more than one-third of the victims,

13 Desvignes, L., Maslen, S. and Sohlberg, J. (2004). Protecting Civilians from Explosive Remnants of War: A Guide to Provide Warnings under CCW Protocol V, Landmine Action (2004).

14 Williamson, B. (2011). The Impact of ERW on Children, 15(3) J ERW & Mine Action (2011), <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/15.3/notes/williamson/williamson.htm>

15 Ibid

16 Ibid

17 Borrie, J. (2003). Explosive Remnants of War: A Global Survey, Landmine Action (2003).

18 Henry Dowlen, H. and Munitions, C. (2008). Should They be Banned?, 12(1) J ERW & Mine Action, <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/12.1/sp/dowlen/dowlen.htm>

19 Ibid

20 UNMHA (3 November, 2022). United Nations Security Council Calls for Urgent Action to Address Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War in Yemen. <https://unmha.unmissions.org/united-nations-security-council-calls-urgent-action-address-landmines-and-explosive-remnants-war>

5 Effects of Remnants of War on Mankind

were children. During the same time period, Hudaydah alone saw 82 documented civilian injuries and deaths, with 38 of them being children.²¹ In order to safeguard the civilian population from military operations, OCHA urged the parties to the conflict to take all reasonable precautions, including locating, identifying, and clearing risky locations.²²

In Lebanon; throughout the course of four decades of internal and external fighting, there has been an increase in the problem of mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW), resulting in the pollution of large tracts of land. Towards the end of 2020, there will reportedly still be roughly 31 million square meters of polluted land that needs to be removed, of which 75% can be used for agriculture.²³

Both from a socioeconomic and a humanitarian point of view, contamination is disastrous. According to a 2019 UNDP report by the year 2027, lost economic potential from ERW pollution will cost 600 million dollars. Communities are unable to utilize their lands for agricultural purposes or other forms of subsistence due to this impact. The victims' lost productivity is also included in this expense.²⁴

During 2014, UNMAS responded to 876 EOD requests, directly removed, and destroyed 150 large aerial bombs containing 29,500 kg of explosive material and aided the clearance of 7,340 ERW objects. UNMAS completed 209 ERW risk evaluations in 2019 alone.²⁵ One of them targeted an area of around 170,000 square meters of land intended for the development of a sizable desalination plant and a connected solar power facility. Two million Palestinians will receive 55 million cubic meters of high-quality drinking water thanks to the new plant. A large Deep Buried Bomb (DBB) that was in the center of Gaza was also excavated and cleared by UNMAS in November 2019. This DBB put the lives of an estimated 3,000 people who were living within a 1,000-metre radius of the site in danger.²⁶

21 UNMHA (3 November, 2022). United Nations Security Council Calls for Urgent Action to Address Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War in Yemen. <https://unmha.unmissions.org/united-nations-security-council-calls-urgent-action-address-landmines-and-explosive-remnants-war>

22 Ibid

23 UNDP Lebanon. Addressing the humanitarian and development impact posed by mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war. <https://www.undp.org/lebanon/projects/addressing-humanitarian-and-development-impact-posed-mines-cluster-munitions-and-explosive-remnants-war>

24 Ibid

25 OCHA (2020). Explosive Remnants of War risk civilian lives in Gaza amid funding crisis. Published as part of The Humanitarian Bulletin | August - September 2020. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/explosive-remnants-war-risk-civilian-lives-gaza-amid-funding-crisis>

26 Ibid

6. Current State of the Issue

Although the topic of remnants of war is increasing in the international spotlight, few countries have yet developed formal national policies. A detailed policy that exists is the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V), which was approved by the CCW Meeting of the State Parties on November 28, 2003. It addresses generic post-conflict remedial measures in order to reduce the proposed risk and acknowledges the serious post-conflict humanitarian issues. Today, more than 80 countries are still affected by explosive remnants of war. Especially Poland, with more than 100 million items left from the world wars, Indochina, with tens of millions remnants and Afghanistan, Iraq and Sudan are afflicted. Even though many states have now spoken out publicly on the issue: the declarations have not been incorporated into national basic statutes.

In post-conflict settings, explosive remnants of war (ERW) pose serious humanitarian crises for both the civilian population and the governments. Because ERW are still present, people are still at danger long after the war. In reality, the ERW issue has caused the international community to turn its attention away from the immediate effects of the weapons and onto their long-term consequences. As you can see, the topic of remnants of war in post-conflict areas is still a very relevant and current problem that needs to be discussed further. Because of that, this year's GA 1st Committee will deal with this topic and try to find possible solutions and resolutions.

7. Past International Actions / Measures

For decades, the UN and its organizations have been working on measures to reduce the occurrence of remnants of war and improve their handling in Crisis and Post-Conflict Areas. To gain a first look at some of these, we have created a short list of some UN resolutions, delegations standpoints and UN organizations analyses of the issue. However, keep in mind that they are just meant as a friendly tip. Your research can and should go beyond these and does not necessarily have to include all of these:

Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War:

- <https://www.un.org/disarmament/ccw-protocol-v-on-explosive-remnants-of-war/>
- <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G03/653/61/PDF/G0365361.pdf?OpenElement>
- https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XX-VI-2-d&chapter=26&clang=_en

UN Convention on Cluster Munitions:

- <https://www.un.org/disarmament/convention-on-cluster-munitions/>

UNHRC Action Sheet on Mines and Explosive Remnants of war:

- <https://www.unhcr.org/4794b3da2.pdf>

UN Security Council:

- Call for urgent action to address landmines and ERW in Yemen: <https://unmha.unmissions.org/united-nations-security-council-calls-urgent-action-address-landmines-and-explosive-remnants-war>
- Resolution on Mine Action: <https://press.un.org/en/2017/sc12897.doc.htm>

UNDP on the Humanitarian and Development Impact Posed by ERW, Mines and Cluster Munitions:

- <https://www.undp.org/lebanon/projects/addressing-humanitarian-and-development-impact-posed-mines-cluster-munitions-and-explosive-remnants-war>

International Committee of the Red cross resource center (possible to be sorted by area):

- <https://www.icrc.org/en/resource-centre/result?r%5B0%5D=topics%3A%22International+humanitarian+law%2FWeapons%2FExplosive+remnants+of+war%22&sort=date+desc>

8. Helpful Resources for Delegates Research

During this year's GA 1st you will represent your assigned country's point of view on the matter and try to form a resolution with other delegations wishing to accomplish the same goals. We have collected a few questions that can help you to start off your research. There is no right or wrong way to do this: For some of you, research will be almost more fun than the conference itself, for some it at first might feel like the most boring thing you have done in a long time. Try to get a feeling for the topic and find out why it matters to the government and people of the country you represent in our committee. During this process, we also encourage you to critically reflect on the topic yourself, even if the opinions you form are not supposed to find their way into your delegations policy statements or resolutions. While we encourage you to scan the internet for written sources, sometimes it can also be a good introduction to just watch YouTube Videos or TED talks on the issue at hand. It is on you to find your way of doing research that yields the results you are looking for and, just as important, lets you enjoy this process and allows you to follow your curiosity and interests.

Research questions:

1. How and to what extent is the delegation I am representing affected by (explosive) remnants of war?
2. In what ways is my delegation able (e.g. financial or organizational resources) to work towards battling the causes and effects of explosive remnants of war?
3. In what ways can the UN battle the issue at hand and to what extent and with what kind of resources is my delegation willing to battle the causes and effects of the issue at hand and/or has done so in the past?
4. Does the intervention of external forces in conflicts resolve or escalate the degree of remnants of wars?
5. To what degree does remnants of wars affect the political and economic development of countries (and my delegation in particular)?

9. How to Prepare for This Year's Conference

In preparation for this year's conference, you should prepare both a draft resolution and a policy statement which summarize your delegation's opinion on the topic. Each draft resolution should be at least one page long and concentrate on the Operative Clauses. Policy statements should be more concise and generally should not exceed 250 words.

You will find more information on how such documents are written and structured in the OLMUN Handbook²⁷ which is available for free download in the download sections of OLMUN's official website (olmun.org).

To be able to support you in your preparations for this year's conference, we encourage you to **send us your policy statement by the 22nd of May**. We will then look through all of your ideas and give you feedback and ideas that you can incorporate in your final stages of conference preparation.

Also, we would love to get to know you a little better in order to plan our committee sessions: Please let us know about your prior MUN-experiences, some of the things that you are looking forward to the most for this year's conference as well as things that might still worry you. You can just include those things in your mail when sending in your policy statements. While the deadline is not mandatory, we will definitely keep an eye on which delegates decide to hand in their documents either too late or not at all.

²⁷ <https://www.olmun.org/uploads/2023/Documents/HandbookOLMUN2023.pdf>



10. Final Words

First, we want to put things into perspective. After a break of two years, we all will be in charge of bringing OLMUN back to Oldenburg in the best way possible. After living more in a global pandemic for more than two years, which came and still comes with severe consequences for many of us, we feel extremely fortunate to now be planning a committee, in which we can meet all of you face to face this coming June. We are looking forward to meeting more people in 4 days than it sometimes seems we have met in the last 12 months combined. To hear your first speeches, to learn about new points of view, to see the fear in your eyes light up once you discover how creative we actually got with punishment ideas. Honestly, even to watching the first ones of you fall asleep during committee sessions.

This year's OLMUN will depend on what we make of it. But, just as much as this includes putting effort into your research or in creating the best resolutions and policy statements possible, we also want to remind you that OLMUN is about having fun together. It might seem a little hard or scary at first to deliver the opening remarks or debates, but we will make sure that our committee is a place where we can learn together rather than being afraid of the next steps. So yes, be well prepared (and take our deadlines seriously), but also just look forward to the conference with a smile. During the 4 days we have together, we will make sure that all of us feel comfortable and can enjoy the conference at our own pace. For some of you, becoming main submitters might seem like the biggest goal this year. For others, even attending the conference at all already is a big step out of the comfort zone. To us as chairs, both and everything in between are amazing.

So until June, get familiar with the rules and your country, get your outfits ready and look forward to the conference. Please, feel free to reach out to us if you feel overwhelmed with your preparations or need anything from us. We will answer all of your questions, no matter how "stupid" they might seem to you. Reach us via email at: ga1@olmun.org.

We're excited to get to know all of you and can't wait for this year's GA 1st Committee Sessions!

See you soon and all the best
Lily, Annabelle & Tom



11. References

- BBC News (2000). Kosovo Mine Expert Criticises NATO <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/761092.stm>. Retrieved on 28 March, 2023.
- Second Review Conference of the State Parties on Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Group of Governmental Experts on Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, (21 December 2001) UN Doc CCW/CONF.II/2.
- Murphy, S. (2004). Adoption of Fifth CCW Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, 98(2) AJIL 357(2004).
- Singh, A. P. and Mishra, S. (2013). Explosive Remnants of War: A War after the War? Christ University Law Journal, 2, 2 (2013), 1-26 <https://journals.christuniversity.in/index.php/culj/article/download/377/284>
- Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War, (Nov. 12, 2006) (2006) 45 I.L.M. 1348, art. 2(4).
- Wilkinson, A. and Scott, B. (2002). Explosive Remnants of War: Undesired Explosive Events in Ammunition Storage Areas, Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.
- Moyes, R. (2005). Explosive Remnants of War and Mines Other than Anti-personnel Mines: Global Survey 2003–2004, Landmine Action.
- Ellis, P. (2003). Explosive Remnants of War: The Impact of Current Negotiations, 7(1) J ERW & Mine Action. <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/7.1/focus/ellis/ellis.htm>
- Jennings, M. K. and Ruge, H. C. (2004). Killing Many Birds with Few Stones: Integrating ERW and SALW Actions with Peace-Building Efforts, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. http://www.unidir.org/pdf/EU_background_papers/EU_BGP_19.pdf
- United Nations. United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) (2015). Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War and Improvised Explosive Devices: Safety Handbook. United Nations. https://www.unmas.org/sites/default/files/handbook_english.pdf
- Desvignes, L., Maslen, S. and Sohlberg, J. (2004). Protecting Civilians from Explosive Remnants of War: A Guide to Provide Warnings under CCW Protocol V, Landmine Action

11 References

(2004).

Williamson, B. (2011). The Impact of ERW on Children, 15(3) J ERW & Mine Action (2011), <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/15.3/notes/williamson/williamson.htm>

Borrie, J. (2003). Explosive Remnants of War: A Global Survey, Landmine Action (2003).
Henry Dowlen, H. and Munitions, C. (2008). Should They be Banned?, 12(1) J ERW & Mine Action, <http://maic.jmu.edu/journal/12.1/sp/dowlen/dowlen.htm>

United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) (3 November, 2022). United Nations Security Council Calls for Urgent Action to Address Landmines and Explosive Remnants of War in Yemen. <https://unmha.unmissions.org/united-nations-security-council-calls-urgent-action-address-landmines-and-explosive-remnants-war>

UNDP Lebanon. Addressing the humanitarian and development impact posed by mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war. <https://www.undp.org/lebanon/projects/addressing-humanitarian-and-development-impact-posed-mines-cluster-munitions-and-explosive-remnants-war>

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2020). Explosive Remnants of War risk civilian lives in Gaza amid funding crisis. Published as part of The Humanitarian Bulletin | August - September 2020. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/explosive-remnants-war-risk-civilian-lives-gaza-amid-funding-crisis>



OLMUN 2023

**22nd International
Session**