

**Forum:** General Assembly's First Committee

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

**Submitted by:** Germany, Czech Republic

**Co-submitted by:** Albania, Austria, Belize, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chad, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mali, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Ukraine, Uruguay



1 *The General Assembly's First Committee,*

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3 *Recalling* the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly the  
4 maintenance of international peace and security, the promotion of respect for human rights,  
5 and the advancement of social progress,

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7 *Recognizing* the need for a multi-dimensional approach to address the challenges related to the  
8 remnants of war and post-conflict areas, encompassing political, humanitarian, socioeconomic  
9 and environmental dimensions, the catastrophic effects of war's aftereffects on infrastructure,  
10 civilian life, crisis situations, countries' economies, socio-economic development of countries  
11 and many more,

12

13 *Acknowledging* the strides achieved by international agencies, such as the United Nations  
14 (UN), in addressing the problem of war remnants, particularly the removal of explosive  
15 remnants of war (ERW) and the provision of victim assistance,

16

17 *Noting with deep concern* that many crisis and post-conflict regions still struggle to effectively  
18 keep up with and manage the effects of war, including a lack of labour, resources, capacity,  
19 and coordination among key factors upon a countries sustainability and development ability,

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21 *Expressing its appreciation* for all member nations, international organizations, and civil  
22 society's efforts to address the issue of war's leftovers,

23

24 **1. Calls for** the formation of an interagency task force under the leadership of the UN to  
25 handle war remains in crisis and post-conflict areas, with the following objectives:

26 a. coordinating the efforts of relevant parties to address the issue of the remains of  
27 war, such as the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UN Development  
28 Program (UNDP), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and other

- 29 UN agencies, as well as national authorities, civil society organizations, and  
30 private sector actors,
- 31 b. identify the needs and gaps in the support given to victims and the removal of  
32 ERW in crisis and post-conflict areas by,
- 33 i. analyzing victims who agree to be analyzed and their behavior,  
34 ii. having close contact with the victims and taking information about their  
35 knowledge on ERW, war remnants and effects of war towards them,
- 36 c. mobilize capital and technological know-how to aid national authorities and  
37 other key parties in tackling the issue of war's lingering effects,
- 38 d. encourage best practices, knowledge exchange, and capacity development  
39 among pertinent parties by,
- 40 i. executing simulation exams where the shortcomings of the task forces  
41 are identified by a selected group of analysts,  
42 ii. developing harder entries of selected task forces and giving them special  
43 incentives to make it more desirable to take action;
- 44

45 **2. Invites** all member nations to:

- 46 a. supply national authorities and pertinent stakeholders with enough resources  
47 and help to handle the issue of war's lingering effects by,
- 48 i. the removal of ERW,  
49 ii. giving seminars to those in the possible ERW places,  
50 iii. supplying the provision of victim assistance,
- 51 b. ensure all impacted communities and pertinent civil society groups are included  
52 in the planning and execution of programs and activities relating to the  
53 management of war remnants,
- 54 c. strengthen their efforts in providing psychosocial and mental health services to  
55 individuals, families, and communities affected by the remnants of war and  
56 post-conflict areas, in order to address the traumatic experiences, promote  
57 healing, and foster resilience;
- 58

59 **3. Urges** the Economic and Financial Committee (ECOFIN) to:

- 60 a. create a framework amongst the governments' branches with the aim of  
61 achieving the following:
- 62 i. ensuring special business incentives to the countries who are more  
63 involved in the removal of ERW in the selected area,  
64 ii. establishing a special fund for countries which are more involved in  
65 handling the remains of war in a certain region,
- 66 b. include the issue of ERW removal in the mandates of peacekeeping and  
67 peacebuilding missions, where appropriate as UN, especially General Assembly  
68 sessions;
- 69

70 **4. Calls upon** a consistent execution of the Fourth Geneva Convention resulting in

- 71 a. better protection of civilians being threatened by wars and war remnants,  
72 b. punishments such as sanctions for any nation disregarding the named actions,

- 73 c. taking responsibility from countries to fulfill their promised actions against war  
74 remnants as stated in the resolution,  
75 d. a possible prevention of any more wars;  
76
- 77 5. **Proposes** establishing a yearly global fund which:  
78 a. helps every country in need to remove ERW from their contaminated areas,  
79 b. will be financed with 0.001% of the GDP of all countries with a GDP higher  
80 than 10.000\$ per capita,  
81 c. will be used as a compensation to victims of explosive remnants of war, in the  
82 following means:  
83 i. physical rehabilitation,  
84 ii. psychological and psycho-social support,  
85 iii. employment to help the victim towards economic empowerment,  
86 d. alternatively, to financial funding, can also be voluntarily contributed to in the  
87 means of material or human resources assistance or providing instruction to  
88 personnel;  
89
- 90 6. **Confirms** the psychological and physical impact of armed conflicts on affected  
91 populations, including high rates of mental health and physical disorders, with the goal  
92 of:  
93 a. establishing an online and in-person network of trained psychologists to provide  
94 accessible support to individuals impacted by armed conflicts,  
95 b. providing legal aid to assist in the recovery of lost possessions, homes, and  
96 lands, with criteria for evidence of ownership determined by individual nations,  
97 c. the establishment of medical stations, such as mobile health stations to be able  
98 to take care for the victims in the immediate vicinity of the affected areas, with  
99 trained personnel to relieve hospitals and provide professional care for victims  
100 in the event of an explosion;  
101
- 102 7. **Encourages** the private sector and non-government organizations (NGOs) to:  
103 a. participate in national efforts to address the issue of war remains, including the  
104 removal of ERW and provision of victim aid, through partnerships, donations,  
105 and technical knowledge,  
106 b. implement strategies and procedures to prevent the use of explosive weapons in  
107 inhabited areas and reduce the danger of ERW in their operations,  
108 c. encourage NGOs to raise awareness about the possible dangers and effects of  
109 war remains by giving seminars in zones where there are more war remnants  
110 than others;  
111
- 112 8. **Requests** the UN member states to:  
113 a. report to the United Nations Mine Action Service on the developments in  
114 dealing with the issue of war remnants, including the implementation of this  
115 resolution, and highlight areas that still require improvement,

- 116                   b. offer direction and assistance to the interagency task team created by this  
117                   resolution related to:
- 118                   i. teaching what to do when in the presence of an ERW,
  - 119                   ii. pinpointing the possible locations of ERW,
  - 120                   iii. ways to deactivate ERW's,
- 121                   c. encourage the inclusion of the issue of post-conflict debris in pertinent UN  
122                   projects and programs, such as the SDGs;
- 123
- 124           **9. Encourages** member states to support and participate in peacekeeping missions,  
125           conflict prevention initiatives, and post-conflict peacebuilding processes, in close  
126           collaboration with the United Nations and relevant regional organizations, to ensure the  
127           protection of civilians, facilitate political dialogue, and promote social reconciliation;
- 128
- 129           **10. Urges** all member states to commit to past UN resolutions and treaties such as but not  
130           limited to Geneva conventions and all of their sub conventions and treaties and the  
131           chemical weapons convention on mitigating conflicts and eradicating remnants of wars;
- 132
- 133           **11. Recommends** all nations, especially Western countries to help the affected countries  
134           with systems like:
- 135                   a. mechanical systems equipped with power supply, navigation and positioning  
136                   systems to detonate and destroy mines,
  - 137                   b. remote-controlled mechanical systems and any other helpful technology;
- 138
- 139           **12. Strongly urges** educating children, on the harm of explosives, such as mines, butterfly  
140           mines, unexploded bombs, and ammunition, to further ensure their protection by  
141           implementing the following:
- 142                   a. educational programs on the proper authorities to call,
  - 143                   b. behave around explosives or other dangers;
- 144
- 145           **13. Calling upon** the sixth committee to create the necessary frameworks for a public  
146           digital and physical database in which civilians anonymously report information  
147           regarding armed rebels, remnants of war and all necessary means that help combat  
148           existing issues, funded and formed using the tools of the previously stated fund.
- 149
- 150           **14. Emphasizes** the need for further economic and infrastructural development to achieve  
151           national self-sufficiency of regional programs that combat the issue of remnants of war  
152           by:
- 153                   a. providing economic aid and debt relief by the creditor countries in addition to  
154                   restructuring debt frameworks to better fit countries,
  - 155                   b. ensuring modern equipment and training,
  - 156                   c. constructing the needed equipment for factories and facilities;
- 157

158       **15. Combating** the existence of explosives and dangerous devices such as the  
159           aforementioned butterfly mine (PFM-1), disguised as toys and stuffed animals often  
160           being strategically distributed at locations with children in areas of war;

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162       **16. Decides** to remain actively seized on the matter.

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165       **Voting Results**

166       In favour: 80

167       Against: 32

168       Abstentions: 27