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Agenda item 51

Assistance in mine action

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2021, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-sixth session the item entitled “Assistance in mine action” and to allocate it to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

2. The Fourth Committee considered the item at its 7th meeting, on 15 October 2021, and during its joint general debate on agenda items 50 to 63 at its 8th to 14th meetings, on 19, 20, 22, 25 and 27 October and on 1 and 3 November. The Committee took action on item 51 at its 16th meeting on 11 November. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee’s consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records.¹

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General ([A/76/283](#)).

4. At the 7th meeting, on 15 October, the Acting Director of the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peace Operations introduced the report of the Secretary-General, and an interactive dialogue followed.

II. Consideration of draft resolution [A/C.4/76/L.15/Rev.1](#)

5. At the 16th meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Poland, on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

¹ [A/C.4/76/SR.7](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.8](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.9](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.10](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.11](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.12](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.13](#), [A/C.4/76/SR.14](#) and [A/C.4/76/SR.16](#).



Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Assistance in mine action” ([A/C.4/76/L.15/Rev.1](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Georgia, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Mali, Mexico and Palau joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

7. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.4/76/L.15/Rev.1](#), without a vote (see para. 8).

III. Recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

8. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Assistance in mine action

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 74/80 of 13 December 2019 and all its previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action, all adopted without a vote,

Recalling also all relevant treaties and conventions¹ and their review processes,

Noting with appreciation the extent to which the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action has been commemorated worldwide,

Noting all relevant United Nations resolutions that take into account the humanitarian aspects of assistance in mine action,

Reaffirming its deep concern at the tremendous humanitarian and development impact of mines and explosive remnants of war,² in affected countries, which have serious and lasting social and economic consequences for the civilian populations of such countries, including refugees and other displaced persons returning to their homes, as well as persons residing in conflict and post-conflict areas, and which hinder the access of people in need to humanitarian assistance and the achievement of sustainable development and inhibit peacebuilding and sustaining peace efforts,

Noting with appreciation the resilience shown by the mine action sector in the face of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, whereby using innovative methods, such as virtual training platforms or campaigns merging COVID-19 and risk education messages, has allowed for safety and security training and risk education to continue to be delivered to affected communities and international, national and local personnel operating in high-risk areas,

Deeply concerned that children continue to be disproportionately affected by mines and explosive remnants of war in conflict and post-conflict situations,

Bearing in mind the serious humanitarian risk that mines and explosive remnants of war pose, in affected countries, to the safety, health and lives of populations, including local civilian populations, as well as of personnel participating in humanitarian, peacekeeping, rehabilitation, reconstruction and mine clearance programmes and operations,

¹ These include the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, 1997; the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended in 1996 (Protocol II to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects); the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War, 2003 (Protocol V to the 1980 Convention); the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2008; the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts 1977 (Protocol I); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006.

² As defined by Protocol V to the 1980 Convention.

Deeply concerned by the increasing threat of improvised explosive devices to civilian populations, United Nations personnel, including peacekeepers, and national defence and security forces,

Strongly condemning all acts of violence, including direct attacks, against humanitarian mine action personnel and facilities and their means of transport and equipment,

Emphasizing the increased necessity and urgency of strengthening mine action efforts by the international community with a view to eliminating the risk and the humanitarian impact of mines and explosive remnants of war on civilians as soon as possible and to facilitating the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and the delivery of supplies and equipment, in accordance with the humanitarian principles,

Recognizing the continued progress made through a comprehensive approach to mine action, including assessing, surveying and clearing mines and explosive remnants of war, providing risk education to affected populations and supporting victims,

Noting that, for the purposes of the implementation of the present resolution, improvised explosive devices meeting the definition of mines, booby traps or other devices fall under the scope of mine action when their clearance is undertaken for humanitarian purposes and in areas where major active hostilities have ceased,

Recognizing that, in addition to the primary role of Member States, the United Nations plays a significant role in the field of assistance in mine action, in particular through the implementation of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2019–2023 by members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action,³ chaired by the Mine Action Service at the working level,

Considering mine action to be an important and integrated component of United Nations humanitarian assistance and development activities, and noting the integration of mine action in numerous United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandated by the Security Council,

Recognizing the contribution of mine action to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴

Noting the relevance of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy launched by the Secretary-General in June 2019 to bring about lasting change on disability inclusion, in particular by ensuring, through advocacy and technical assistance, equal access for all persons with disabilities, including victims of mines and explosive ordnance,

Noting with satisfaction that humanitarian appeals increasingly include mine action, where relevant, and underlining the importance of considering mine action

³ Consisting of the Mine Action Service of the Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme and the World Health Organization. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the World Bank are observers.

⁴ Resolution 70/1.

during the earliest stages of planning and programming, where appropriate, in humanitarian emergency responses,⁵ in accordance with the humanitarian principles,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action in cooperating and coordinating with non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders through meetings of, inter alia, the Committee on Mine Action,⁶ and the strengthening of United Nations coordination at the global level through the mine action area of responsibility within the Global Protection Cluster, and encouraging further enhancement of that cooperation,

Recognizing the importance of the full involvement and equal opportunities for participation of both women and men in mine action programmes and of gender-, age- and disability-appropriate perspective in mine action programmes,

Recognizing also the valuable mine action efforts of national, regional and international mine action practitioners, including United Nations personnel and peacekeepers, and also experts from relevant non-governmental organizations involved in mine action, enabling local communities and mine survivors to resume normal lives and reclaim their livelihoods by regaining access to previously contaminated lands,

Noting with appreciation national, regional and subregional efforts, including the ongoing development by the African Union of a new strategic framework on mine action, as well as other relevant regional mine action strategies,

Taking note of the United Nations Policy on Victim Assistance in Mine Action, which highlights the significance of integrating victim assistance efforts into broader national and international frameworks, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ as well as the importance of sustained services and support to victims of mines and explosive remnants of war,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing implementation of the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2019–2023, including its reinforced monitoring and evaluation mechanism, emphasizing the importance of using evaluation to inform the future direction of mine action within the United Nations, including the role and function of the Mine Action Service, and encouraging the members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action to continue their work to improve the impact of the United Nations in the field of mine action,

Noting the coordination efforts under the informal donor information-sharing forum known as the Mine Action Support Group, which endeavours to coordinate the humanitarian mine action programmes of donor States, harmonizing the prioritization of their respective mine action programmes and increasing donor support for mine action where it is most needed,

Noting with appreciation the role of the recently established Explosive Ordnance Risk Education Advisory Group, which is co-chaired by the United Nations Children's Fund and a rotating non-governmental organization and comprises

⁵ Reaffirming its resolution [46/182](#) of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Council, reaffirming also the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance and reaffirming further the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect these principles.

⁶ The Committee on Mine Action is an informal information-sharing forum. The members are the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action, non-governmental organizations involved in mine action, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and academic institutions.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

15 leading organizations in the mine action sector and which was formed to steer risk education efforts and to promote the use of robust behaviour change strategies to systematically protect affected populations from the threat of mines and explosive remnants of war,

Noting the discussions on the issue of improvised explosive devices of the informal group of experts under the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996 (Amended Protocol II),⁸ and on the technical annex to the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V)⁹ to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,¹⁰

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹¹ including the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to comply with their respective international obligations related to mine action;

3. *Calls*, in particular, for the continuation of the efforts of Member States, including through South-South, regional and subregional cooperation, bearing in mind the need to ensure national ownership, with the assistance of the United Nations and relevant organizations involved in mine action, upon request and as appropriate and in coordination with the affected country, to foster the establishment and development of national mine action capacities in countries in which mines and explosive remnants of war constitute a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local civilian population or an impediment to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and social and economic development efforts at the national and local levels;

4. *Urges* all Member States, in particular those that have the capacity to do so, as well as the United Nations system and other relevant organizations and institutions involved in mine action, to support mine-affected States, upon request and as appropriate, by providing:

(a) Assistance to countries affected by mines and explosive remnants of war for the establishment and development of national mine action capacities, including in the fulfilment of the relevant international obligations of those countries and the implementation of national mine action strategies and plans;

(b) Support for national and, where and as appropriate, local programmes, in cooperation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and relevant regional, governmental and non-governmental organizations, to reduce the risks posed by mines and explosive remnants of war, taking into consideration the different needs of women, girls, boys and men;

(c) Reliable, predictable, timely and, where possible, multi-annual contributions for mine action activities, including through national mine action efforts and mine action programmes of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, including those relating to rapid response in humanitarian emergencies, victim assistance and mine risk education, especially at the local level, as well as through relevant national, regional and global trust funds, including the voluntary trust fund for assistance in mine action;

⁸ Ibid., vol. 2048, No. 22495.

⁹ Ibid., vol. 2399, No. 22495.

¹⁰ Ibid., vol. 1342, No. 22495.

¹¹ [A/76/283](#).

(d) Necessary information and technical, financial and material assistance to locate, remove, destroy and otherwise render ineffective minefields, mines and explosive remnants of war, in accordance with international law, as soon as possible;

(e) Technological assistance (i) to countries affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, and (ii) to promote user-oriented scientific research on and development of mine action techniques and technologies that are effective, sustainable, appropriate and environmentally sound;

5. *Encourages* efforts to conduct all mine action activities in accordance with the International Mine Action Standards or national standards compliant with those Standards, and emphasizes the importance of ensuring the accuracy and objectivity of reporting information as well as of using state-of-the-art technologies and an information management system, such as the Information Management System for Mine Action, to help to facilitate mine action activities;

6. *Notes* the update of the International Mine Action Standards, and encourages the Mine Action Service to continue its efforts in this regard;

7. *Urges* all mine-affected States, pursuant to applicable international law, to identify all areas, as appropriate, under their jurisdiction or control containing mines and explosive remnants of war in the most efficient manner possible and to employ land release techniques, including non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance when appropriate;

8. *Encourages* mine-affected States, with support from relevant United Nations agencies and development partners as appropriate, to proactively mainstream mine action, including victim assistance requirements and their linkage with health care and disabilities agendas, into development plans and processes to ensure that development priorities include mine action and that mine action, including victim assistance requirements, is funded in a predictable and sustainable manner;

9. *Encourages* all relevant multilateral, regional and national programmes and bodies to include activities related to mine action, including clearance, in their peacebuilding, humanitarian, stabilization, rehabilitation, reconstruction, peace sustainment and development assistance activities, where appropriate, bearing in mind the need to ensure national and local ownership, sustainability and capacity-building, as well as to include a gender- and age-appropriate perspective in all aspects of such activities and to take into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities;

10. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, and relevant organizations involved in mine action to continue efforts to ensure that mine action programmes take into account risk education, the specific needs and requirements of victims and persons with disabilities, are gender- and age-sensitive, so that women, girls, boys and men can benefit equally from them, and also take into account the specific needs of refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as persons residing in conflict and post-conflict areas, and encourages the participation of all stakeholders, including women, in the programming of mine action;

11. *Encourages* the inclusion of refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as persons residing in conflict and post-conflict areas, in mine action national plans and strategies in the spirit of “leaving no one behind” and in order to mobilize solutions and reach social cohesion among the populations of countries affected by conflict;

12. *Urges* States to provide humanitarian assistance for victims of mines and explosive remnants of war, as well as support to families and communities, taking into account the specific needs of victims of mines and explosive remnants of war,

including persons with disabilities, and to take measures to protect civilians in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law;

13. *Encourages* States to support victims' access to appropriate medical care, including mental health and psychosocial support, physical and sensory rehabilitation, education and skills training and income-earning opportunities, and to provide those services to all, while integrating a gender perspective, with respect for international law, including international humanitarian law;

14. *Encourages* a focus on the localization of mine action, including through local capacity development, bearing in mind relevant international and national frameworks, in order to ensure that sustainable and tailored mine action benefits for affected communities continue, even in the face of the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic;

15. *Encourages* the provision of capacity-building assistance to affected countries in order to integrate assistance for victims into their national policy frameworks on health care, social services and disability-inclusive development by relevant United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other entities with expertise in those matters;

16. *Stresses* the importance of cooperation and coordination in mine action and of devoting existing resources, as appropriate, to that end, emphasizes the primary responsibility of national authorities in that regard, and also stresses the supporting role of the United Nations, with the Mine Action Service as the coordinator for mine action within the United Nations system, the mine action area of responsibility and other relevant organizations in that regard;

17. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to take measures to improve coordination, efficiency, transparency and accountability, in particular by implementing the Strategy of the United Nations on Mine Action 2019–2023;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the continued partnership and cooperation of the United Nations with regional and subregional organizations, especially the African Union, to mitigate the risk to civilians from mines and explosive remnants of war, including through the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security and other joint initiatives, and encourages in this regard the establishment of partnerships with regional, national and local organizations, as appropriate;

19. *Recognizes* the importance of explicitly incorporating references to mine action, when appropriate, in ceasefire and peace agreements, as well as in the mandates of peacekeeping operations and special political missions, as appropriate, in the light of the potential that mine action can have as a peace- and confidence-building measure in post-conflict situations among the parties concerned and in view of the ongoing dangers faced by peacekeeping personnel and host populations;

20. *Encourages* those Member States and organizations in a position to do so to support measures by all relevant actors aimed at improving rapid response capacity in humanitarian emergencies, as well as transparency and accountability;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on follow-up to previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled "Assistance in mine action".