

**KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY  
OFFICIAL PROPOSAL**

Proposal #: **49**

Assignment: **G**

Country: **Vietnam**

School: Presentation Academy City: **Louisville**

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Title: **An act to train, equip and then monitor and advise the development of skilled technicians to find, mark and destroy cluster munitions.**

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Justification Clause: Imagine yourself in the countryside of Vietnam. While you are walking on a pathway on the outskirts of the woods, you see two boys playing not too far away. Then suddenly you hear a loud explosion coming from where they are. When you come to them, you find out that the smaller boy is dead, and the older one has his legs blown off. You ask the older boy what has happened, and he says that his brother steps on something and it explodes; the next thing he knows is that he cannot feel his legs anymore. What would you do at that moment? What if you stepped on those explosives? You have just witnessed an explosion of a cluster bomb, one of many that are scattered throughout Vietnam, Lao, Cambodia, and parts of Thailand. Since the 1960s and 1970s, over eighty million unexploded munitions still remains after being dropped by U.S. aircrafts, or fired by artillery from the conflicts in the 1960s until recently. Much of this ordinance was cluster munitions which did not detonate upon impact, but is still activated and it can explode any minute with its deadly impact. In many other areas throughout the world, these aftermaths are also prevalent where military conflicts have taken place.

Section I: Since the mid 60's cluster munitions have been used by modern military forces to kill, maim, and create damage to the enemy. Even after fifty years, these are still armed and dangerous, and are still killing and maiming, but now it is not the enemy soldiers that it was meant for, but farmers, children, and persons living in rural areas.

Section II: Request for 50 million dollars over a 10 year period to train, equip and then monitor and advise the development of skilled technicians to find, mark and destroy these munitions in Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Iraq, Bosnia, and Serbia.

Section III: If approved, the U.N. will send training teams to these countries beginning in 2015 and train and supervise locals over a five year period. Once trained, these teams can train their own countrymen, and can also assist in training others in countries impacted by these weapons, creating a sustainable and necessary mission of humanitarian assistance. This program should more than pay for itself, reducing medical and rehabilitation costs in these countries, opening more land to agriculture, and creating jobs and skills.