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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development**

# Impact of anti-personnel mines on human rights

## Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*

*Summary*

In the present report, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights details the impact of anti-personnel mines on the enjoyment of all human rights, with particular emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights. In the report, the High Commissioner highlights the different types of negative human rights impacts resulting from anti-personnel mines, and considers measures to address those impacts, including refraining from the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of anti-personnel mines; providing protection against the adverse impacts of anti-personnel mines; and ensuring the rights of survivors and other affected individuals and communities.

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# I. Introduction

1. As noted by the Secretary-General in 2025, at least 58 States and territories are contaminated by anti-personnel mines.[1] In several States, contamination by anti-personnel mines remains heavy, with some also contaminated by other unexploded ordnance. Despite the determination expressed by the international community to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, such mines continue to be used including by non-State actors.[2]

2. The full extent of anti-personnel mine contamination is often unknown. Anti-personnel mines are deliberately hidden, and their concealment makes them difficult and dangerous to detect, even for professional deminers using specialized equipment. Incomplete records, inaccessible terrain and political complexity add to the technical challenge of surveying land safely. The use of improvised explosive devices by armed groups and organized criminal entities has become a major threat to civilians, humanitarian workers and peacekeepers, and has compounded the difficulties in surveying and defining the exact scale of the problem.[3] Furthermore, the location of anti-personnel mines may shift over time due to rainstorms, earthquakes and landmass movement. A few States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) that had been declared free of anti-personnel mines subsequently discovered anti-personnel mine contamination on their territories.[4]

3. In its resolution 58/22, the Human Rights Council requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report, in consultation with States, international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive analysis, on the impact of anti-personnel mines on the enjoyment of all human rights, with particular emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights, and to present the report to the Human Rights Council at its sixty-second session, followed by an interactive dialogue.

4. To prepare the present report, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights sought contributions from States, international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.[5] In addition, the High Commissioner drew from a diverse range of public sources, including international instruments, documents issued by United Nations human rights mechanisms and reports of humanitarian organizations, civil society, scholars and practitioners.

[1] A/80/272, para. 2. In the present report, the term “anti-personnel mines” is used in accordance with the definition set out in article 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) and with the definition set out in International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 04.10, which includes improvised explosive devices.

[2] Human Rights Council resolution 58/22.

[3] See A/79/211.

[4] See, for example, International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025* (Geneva, International Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munition Coalition), pp. 68 and 69.

[5] Contributions were received from Algeria; Argentina; Austria; Azerbaijan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Canada; Croatia; Peru; Saudi Arabia; Switzerland; Uzbekistan; Office for Disarmament Affairs; Mine Action Service; United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit; Dhesarme – Ação Brasileira pelo Desarmamento Humanitário; EUROMIL (European Organisation of Military Associations and Trade Unions); Federation Global Initiative on Psychiatry; Gender Empowerment Movement Tigray; Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining; Campagna Italiana Contro le Mine; Legacies of War; Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association; Mines Advisory Group; Mwatana for Human Rights; Programa de Acción por la Igualdad y la Inclusión Social; and Irvine School of Law International Justice Clinic at the University of California.

5. The High Commissioner first examines the impacts of anti-personnel mines on human rights, in particular impacts resulting from anti-personnel mine contamination; direct harm to persons caused by anti-personnel mines and its impact on the enjoyment of human rights; restricted access to physical spaces owing to anti-personnel mines; and adverse effects of anti-personnel mines on the environment; as well as the adverse impacts of anti-personnel mines on the right to development. Next, the High Commissioner examines how to address the human rights impacts of anti-personnel mines, in particular with regard to refraining from the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of anti-personnel mines; protecting against the adverse impacts of anti-personnel mines; and ensuring the rights of survivors and other affected individuals and communities. Lastly, the High Commissioner presents conclusions and recommendations.

# II. Impacts of anti-personnel mines on human rights

## A. Introduction

6. The effects of anti-personnel mine contamination on the enjoyment on human rights are profound and complex, affecting the enjoyment of the full spectrum of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. These effects are continuous and long-lasting: explosive ordnance contamination, including anti-personnel mines, still persist from the two world wars and armed conflicts that have occurred since, and result in uninterrupted adverse impacts at least until their clearance. For survivors of explosions, the effects can result in life-long adversity. In many affected contexts, areas are contaminated by a mix of anti-personnel mines, improvised explosive devices and other explosive remnants of war. While the technical characteristics differ, the effects of those devices can be similar, compounding the adverse human rights impacts.

## B. Direct harm to persons caused by anti-personnel mines and its impact on the enjoyment of human rights

7. As noted by the Human Rights Committee, the deprivation of life within the meaning of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights involves foreseeable and preventable life-terminating harm or injury.[6]

8. Anti-personnel mines adversely affect the right to life and the integrity of persons due to their lethal consequences. The tragic facts in one well-known case are illustrative: an individual who had gone to a meadow to bring in his family's cattle was killed by a mine. When he did not return, a village search party went looking for him, and two additional individuals were injured by mines. One of the two men returned to the village; when a rescue party went to bring back the second man, who in the meantime had succumbed to his injuries, two of that man's cousins were both injured by mines.[7]

9. Obligations to respect the right to life extend to reasonably foreseeable threats and life-threatening situations that can result in loss of life.[8] Thus, exposure to life-threatening situations can adversely impact the right to life even where such exposure does not actually result in the loss of life. This could include the use of anti-personnel mines in places such as homes, gardens and agricultural areas, around churches and schools, on roads used by civilians and in structures used by civilians to seek shelter.[9] Exposing individuals to life-threatening situations, such as by forcing civilians to walk in front of military units in

[6] General comment No. 36 (2018), para. 6.

[7] European Court of Human Rights, *Albekov and others v. Russia*, Application No. 68216/01, Judgment, 9 October 2008, paras. 13–24.

[8] Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 7.

[9] See the conference room paper of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, entitled "The hidden crisis: disability rights in post-coup Myanmar", para. 111. Available at https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/myanmar/A-HRC-61-CRP-1-en.pdf.

areas where anti-personnel mines are suspected to be present,[10] could concurrently infringe other rights, including the right to freedom from torture or from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

10. Studies on patterns of injuries from anti-personnel mines have highlighted three broad types of patterns: traumatic amputation of lower limbs resulting from standing on a buried mine; penetration injuries caused by fragments of a mine; and injuries to upper limbs resulting from the handling of anti-personnel mines.[11] Eye injuries, including blindness, are common among all injury profiles,[12] as is hearing loss.[13] Studies suggest that victims of anti-personnel improvised explosive devices are more likely to have multiple amputations and genital injuries than are victims of factory-produced anti-personnel mines.[14]

11. Writing in 2004, the World Bank estimated that there had been over 1 million victims of anti-personnel mines since 1975.[15] Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor records for 1999–2024 included 165,724 casualties – 47,904 persons killed, 113,595 persons injured and 4,225 unknown survival outcomes – in incidents involving explosive devices and items detonated by the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle. The Monitor records indicated that there had been at least 6,279 casualties from landmines and explosive remnants of war in 2024 alone, with at least 1,945 persons killed and 4,325 injured. The number of casualties from manufactured anti-personnel mines recorded annually effectively tripled between 2020 and 2024, from less than 500 casualties to more than 1,500. In 2024, improvised mines continued to account for the highest number of annual casualties, as they had for nearly a decade. Most improvised mines were believed to serve as anti-personnel mines, due to the nature of their designs, which made it possible for them to be triggered by a person. Among victims where the status as military or civilian was known, civilians made up approximately 90 per cent of all recorded casualties in 2024. By number of casualties, the States with the highest casualty rates in 2024 were Myanmar (2,029), the Syrian Arab Republic (1,015) and Afghanistan (624), with, in descending order of number of casualties, Ukraine, Nigeria, Mali, Yemen and Burkina Faso each recording more than 200 casualties.[16]

12. Children constitute a significant proportion of casualties of anti-personnel mines, and have represented over 40 per cent of all civilian casualties recorded by the Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor between 1999 and 2024.[17] As noted in the contribution from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), being smaller than adults, children suffer more severe physical trauma and higher fatality rates from anti-personnel mine injuries, with the probability of survival decreasing the younger the victim is. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has highlighted that children are at particular risk because their natural curiosity and exploratory play increases the likelihood of exposure,[18] and has expressed concern about anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance.[19] In 2024, children constituted the majority of casualties from explosive remnants of war where the age group of the victim was known.[20]

[10] Ibid.
[11] Robin M. Coupland and Adriaan Korver, "Injuries from antipersonnel mines: the experience of the International Committee of the Red Cross", *BMJ*, vol. 303, No. 6816 (December 1991).
[12] Ibid.
[13] Mwatana for Human Rights, *Fields of Death: Civilian Victims of Landmine Incidents 2016–2024* (2024), p. 29.
[14] Shane Smith and others, "Injury profile suffered by targets of antipersonnel improvised explosive devices: prospective cohort study", *BMJ Open* (August 2017).
[15] "Landmine contamination: a development imperative", Social Development Notes: Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction, No. 20 (October 2004).
[16] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*, pp. 94–98.
[17] Ibid., p. 97.
[18] General comment No. 17 (2013), para. 35.
[19] See, for example, CRC/C/IRQ/CO/5-6, CRC/C/IRN/CO/3-4, CRC/C/MOZ/CO/2, CRC/C/AZE/CO/5-6 and CRC/C/SEN/CO/3-5.
[20] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*, p. 97.

13. Survivors of mine explosions often suffer longer-term adverse consequences. The severity of such longer-term impacts on the victims depends also on measures taken by the State to respect, protect and fulfil human rights without discrimination, including the rights to an adequate standard of living, to the highest attainable standard of health, to education and to social security,[21] as well as the right of persons with disabilities to rehabilitation.[22]

14. Survivors require healthcare, including emergency medical care and often multiple surgeries and hospitalizations,[23] as well as rehabilitation. They often require longer-term, sometimes lifelong, care and rehabilitation, and suffer chronic pain.[24] As noted in the contribution from UNICEF, child survivors and those affected by improvised explosive devices can be at greater risk, as they suffer more complex injuries requiring specialized care. Furthermore, a 10-year-old child with a lower limb amputation is likely to need 25 prostheses in the course of his or her life due to growth. Survivors of anti-personnel mine explosions also suffer psychological trauma,[25] with child and adolescent survivors showing elevated rates of post-traumatic stress, anxiety disorders and depression as compared to the general population.[26]

15. While men and boys constitute the majority of landmine victims, women and girl survivors of anti-personnel mines often face distinct adverse impacts, including difficulties accessing healthcare.[27] For example, in Afghanistan, women survivors reportedly were afraid to seek healthcare.[28] Women survivors of anti-personnel mines can also face added stigmatization and prejudice,[29] placing them in a situation of increased vulnerability. In some contexts, due to gendered social norms, women are also more likely to take over caregiving responsibilities for those injured by anti-personnel mines.[30]

16. Sustaining injuries from anti-personnel mines can also create or exacerbate a situation of socioeconomic vulnerability. Survivors often incur increased expenses related to hospitalization and rehabilitation.[31] Survivors with disabilities may also face barriers to gaining access to employment and participating in public life.[32] In Yemen, where victims of anti-personnel mine explosions had been breadwinners for their families, survivors and their dependants have suffered significant adverse psychological, economic and social challenges.[33]

17. Anti-personnel mine injuries can also exacerbate vulnerability in situations of armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies. A study on the situation in Yemen, for example, documented how persons with disabilities, including survivors of anti-personnel mine explosions, faced increased difficulties as compared to others, including in fleeing the

[21] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, arts. 9, 12 and 13; Convention on the Rights of the Child, arts. 24, 26 and 28; and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, arts. 24, 25 and 28.

[22] Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, arts. 26 and 27.

[23] Katherine O. Ryken and others, "Long-term consequences of landmine injury: a survey of civilian survivors in Bosnia-Herzegovina 20 years after the war", *Injury*, vol. 48, No. 12 (December 2017).

[24] Contributions from EUROMIL; and Programa de Acción por la Igualdad y la Inclusión Social.

[25] R. Asadollahi and others, "Anxiety, depression and health-related quality of life in those injured by landmines, Ilam, Islamic Republic of Iran", *Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal*, vol. 16, No. 11 (November 2010); and Ryken and others, "Long-term consequences of landmine injury".

[26] Mohammad Ali Hemmati and others, "Mental health disorders in child and adolescent survivors of post-war landmine explosions", *Military Medical Research* (November 2015).

[27] Anna de Courcy Wheeler and Delphine Valette, *From Casualties to Care: Implementing Age- and Gender-Sensitive Victim Assistance* (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, 2025), p. 15.

[28] Contribution from Irvine School of Law International Justice Clinic.

[29] Contribution from Mine Action Service.

[30] Contribution from Algeria; and de Courcy Wheeler and Valette, *From Casualties to Care*, p. 15.

[31] Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, *The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in Cambodia* (2021), p. 81.

[32] Universal Rights Group, *Harnessing Human Rights towards a Mine-Free World* (2024), p. 24.

[33] Mwatana for Human Rights, *Fields of Death*, p. 28.

fighting, returning after displacement and accessing aid, and how they faced prohibitive economic barriers to accessing essential services, which exacerbated their situation of vulnerability.[34]

## C. Restricted access to physical spaces owing to anti-personnel mines and the resulting adverse impacts on human rights

18. Beyond the impact of explosion-related injuries on the enjoyment of human rights, anti-personnel mines can affect the enjoyment of human rights through their effect of restricting access to physical spaces. Such effects can persist not only with respect to actual anti-personnel mine contamination, but also where such contamination is suspected. They expose individuals to intersecting forms of adverse human rights impacts, as the effective enjoyment of many rights can require spatial movement or access to areas. Because many such adverse impacts can depend on the circumstances, the following examples are non-exhaustive.

19. The use of anti-personnel mines adversely impacts the freedom of movement of persons lawfully within the territory of a State, who are entitled to move from one place to another and to establish themselves in a place of their choice.[35] Restrictions on the enjoyment of the freedom of movement can often result in adverse effects on other rights.[36] Anti-personnel mines along roads and travel routes can make it difficult for individuals to receive or seek humanitarian assistance or health care, affecting their enjoyment of the rights to life and to the highest attainable standard of health. For example, the use of improvised explosive devices has limited the delivery of humanitarian relief to civilians in need in the Sahel region.[37] Anti-personnel mines may have disproportionate impacts on persons with disabilities, who may face additional barriers in navigating contaminated or suspected areas, accessing evacuation routes or reaching essential services.

20. Freedom of movement includes the liberty to leave any country, including one's own.[38] Anti-personnel mine contamination in border areas between States have adverse impacts on the rights of individuals in these regions and of persons crossing borders. For example, concerns have been raised with respect to the use of anti-personnel mines by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enforce restrictions on movement, reportedly to prevent individuals from leaving the State.[39]

21. The use of anti-personnel mines can affect the enjoyment of the right to adequate housing,[40] for example where the use of such mines in residential areas drives forced displacement. The use of anti-personnel mines can prevent the return of displaced persons, prolonging their situation of vulnerability in displacement.[41] Displaced persons can also be exposed to anti-personnel mines while in displacement, such as while traversing contaminated territory and moving to new areas.[42]

22. Anti-personnel mine contamination can negatively impact the enjoyment of the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food[43] and water, as well as associated rights. A study on the situation in Angola found that anti-personnel mine contamination was

[34] Amnesty International, *Excluded: Living with Disabilities in Yemen's Armed Conflict* (London, 2019).
[35] Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 27 (1999), para. 5.
[36] Ibid., para. 1.
[37] A/78/259, para. 4; A/79/211, para. 7; and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Sahel crisis: humanitarian needs and requirements overview 2022", p. 37.
[38] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 12 (2).
[39] Mine Action Review, *Clearing the Mines 2025*, pp. 594 and 595.
[40] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 11.
[41] Universal Rights Group, *Harnessing Human Rights*, p. 26.
[42] See, for example, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023*, p. 93; Universal Rights Group, *Harnessing Human Rights*, p. 26; and International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*, p. 27.
[43] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 11.

correlated with child malnutrition.[44] As noted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, land is crucial to guarantee the enjoyment of the right to adequate food, as land is used in rural areas for the purpose of food production. Consequently, if land users are deprived of the land they use for productive purposes, their right to adequate food might be endangered.[45]

23. Anti-personnel mines, as well as other explosive remnants of war, are often located on land used for agriculture, grazing, gathering firewood and other activities, affecting communities in rural areas, including peasants, herders and rural workers, who may be already disproportionately affected by poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Anti-personnel mine contamination, like contamination by other explosive ordnance, can adversely affect food security, among other things, through denial of access to land, loss of livestock, land degradation and a reduction in the workforce engaged in food production.[46]

24. To meet their subsistence needs, rural workers may be effectively compelled to work in areas of known contamination, at risk to their own health and even life. Such workers include smallholders in rural Cambodia who clear forest for cultivating land,[47] rural workers in the Islamic Republic of Iran[48] and rural workers in Yemen taking their animals out to graze.[49] Of the 1,113 explosive ordnance accidents recorded in the Syrian Arab Republic between 8 December 2024 and 27 March 2026, 701 occurred on agricultural or grazing land.

25. Contamination can also prevent land utilization, even where subsistence needs are going unmet. As noted in the contribution from the Mine Action Service, in Midigo village, in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, fear of explosive ordnance kept agricultural fields abandoned for nearly three decades. In Ukraine, destruction in the course of hostilities and explosive ordnance contamination has affected large areas of agricultural land, particularly near the front lines of fighting.[50] As noted by the Secretary-General, contamination in Ukraine renders approximately 10 per cent of the world's most fertile agricultural land unusable, threatening both civilian lives and global food security.[51]

26. Anti-personnel mines have distinct impacts on the rights of children, including on their enjoyment of the right to rest, leisure, play and recreational activities and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts,[52] and limit their access to education.[53] Adverse impacts on education can result from actions such as cutting off the paths to educational facilities or, as is the case in some areas in Colombia and Yemen, from the presence of anti-personnel mines in or near school buildings.[54] This is borne out by findings suggesting that the demining of some areas of Colombia has resulted in increased academic achievement among children in those areas.[55]

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[44] Jean-Louis Arcand, Aude-Sophie Rodella-Boitreaud and Matthias Rieger, "The impact of land mines on child health: evidence from Angola", *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, vol. 63, No. 2 (2014).

[45] General comment No. 26 (2022), para. 6.

[46] Henrique Garbino, "The impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war on food security: the Lebanese case", *The Journal of Conventional Weapons Destruction*, vol. 23, No. 2 (2019).

[47] Merete Taksdal, "'My story started from food shortage and hunger': living with landmines in Cambodia", in *Disability and Poverty: A Global Challenge*, Arne H. Eide and Benedicte Ingstad, eds. (Bristol University Press, 2011).

[48] Mine Action Review, *Clearing the Mines 2025*, pp. 540 and 541.

[49] Human Rights Watch, "Yemen: Houthi landmines claim lives, livelihoods" (23 May 2024).

[50] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Ukraine: impact of the war on agricultural enterprises" (Rome, 2023).

[51] A/80/272, para. 2. See also Walter Leal Filho and others, "How the war in Ukraine affects food security", *Foods*, vol. 12, No. 21 (October 2023).

[52] Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 31.

[53] Contributions from Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining; Mwatana for Human Rights; and Programa de Acción por la Igualdad y la Inclusión Social.

[54] See, for example, contribution from Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining. See also Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, *The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in Colombia*, p. 99.

[55] Monou Prem, Miguel E. Purroy and Juan F. Vargas, "Landmines: the local effects of demining", *Journal of Public Economics*, vol. 247 (July 2025).

27. The use of anti-personnel mines can also restrict access to or cause the destruction of places of worship, negatively affecting the enjoyment of the right to take part in cultural life and to manifest freedom of religion. For example, in Yemen, organized non-State armed groups have reportedly placed anti-personnel mines in or near places of worship.[56] The right to take part in cultural life includes the right to access and enjoy cultural heritage.[57] There are notable examples of the placement of mines on or around cultural property, such as the Baptism Site in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,[58] which was rendered inaccessible for decades due to heavy contamination of anti-personnel mines.

28. Anti-personnel mine contamination can also adversely affect access by Indigenous Peoples to their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands and territories, indispensable to their cultural life,[59] as well as the rights of members of ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities.[60] In Colombia, Indigenous Peoples and Afrodescendant communities are disproportionally represented among anti-personnel mine casualties,[61] and anti-personnel mine contamination has affected access by Indigenous Peoples to their ancestral lands and their enjoyment of those lands.[62] Nomadic and pastoralist communities, dependent on spatial mobility to find water and pasture, can also be particularly affected. The presence of explosive ordnance, including anti-personnel mines, can impede their mobility and access to such pastures, as is the case with respect to pastoralist communities in Somalia in the border region with Ethiopia.[63]

## D. Adverse effects of anti-personnel mines on the environment and related impacts on human rights

29. In recent years, increased attention has been paid to the environmental impacts of anti-personnel mines. They may affect the environment in ways that adversely impact the enjoyment of human rights, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.[64] Anti-personnel mine explosions can cause degradation of productive soil, adversely impacting the use of land for productive purposes. They can also result in the release of toxic pollutants that contaminate soil and groundwater.[65] It has been noted that such explosions can kill wild animals, including protected or endangered species, adversely affecting biodiversity,[66] and can also cause wildfires.[67] Lastly, displacement resulting from anti-personnel mines or restricted access to certain areas owing to anti-personnel mines can result in the overutilization of fragile ecosystems.[68]

[56] Contribution from Mwatana for Human Rights.
[57] General Assembly resolution 49/7, preamble; and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 21 (2009), para. 15.
[58] Mine Action Review, *Clearing the Mines 2020*, p. 182.
[59] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 15; and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 21 (2009), para. 49.
[60] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 27; and Convention on the Rights of the Child, art. 30.
[61] Mine Action Service, Boletin de Noticias: Colombia (February 2022), available at https://www.unmas.org/sites/default/files/unmas_boletin_febrero_2022.pdf; and Mecanismo Intersectorial de Respuesta en Emergencias and ACAPS, "Colombia: antipersonnel mines and explosive remnants of war" (2 June 2022).
[62] Contribution from Programa de Acción por la Igualdad y la Inclusión Social.
[63] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, *Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023*, p. 93.
[64] General Assembly resolution 48/13. See also contribution from Austria.
[65] Mine Action Review, "Mitigating the Environmental Impacts of Explosive Ordnance and Land Release", Policy Brief No. 1 2021.
[66] Ibid.; and contribution from Croatia.
[67] Mine Action Review, "Mitigating the Environmental Impacts".
[68] Ibid.

### E. Adverse impacts of anti-personnel mines on the right to development

30. Contamination by anti-personnel mines and unexploded ordnance negatively affects the right to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.[69] It can delay or undercut post-conflict reconstruction efforts, economic recovery and development, including by leading to the depopulation of contaminated regions. A study on the Lao People's Democratic Republic found a correlation between delayed economic development and areas where hostilities had taken place, attributable to the continued presence of unexploded ordnance after hostilities had ended.[70]

31. Conversely, a study on Mozambique, a State that went from being heavily contaminated by explosive ordnance to being cleared of nearly all anti-personnel mines, found a positive association between clearance and economic activity in cleared areas, and considerable positive economy-wide benefits resulting from improved market access. This was possible in particular due to the unblocking of transportation networks.[71] An evaluation carried out by the Mine Action Service similarly found a positive association between mine clearance and land utilization in Afghanistan.[72] Such clearance comes at a financial cost, however. While the cost of laying anti-personnel mines is cheap, the cost of clearance is not – it may entail considerable public expenditures.[73] For example, in 2023, the World Bank estimated the cost of clearance of explosive ordnance across Ukraine at $37.6 billion.[74]

## III. Addressing the human rights impacts of anti-personnel mines

### A. Refraining from the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of anti-personnel mines

32. The Ottawa Convention is reflective of the will of the international community as a whole to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines.[75] There has been notable progress towards its universalization, and reaffirmed political commitment was expressed in the Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration.[76] However, there have been notable and concerning developments related to both the deployment of anti-personnel mines and adherence to the Convention.

33. The use of anti-personnel mines by the Russian Federation in Ukraine has been described as the most widespread use of anti-personnel mines in decades.[77] Anti-personnel mine and explosive ordnance contamination has resulted in many casualties, particularly in certain regions after Russian armed forces withdrew from previously occupied territory, allowing civilians to move back into areas that had previously demarcated the front line. In Myanmar, the Myanmar military uses anti-personnel mines extensively; they are also used by organized non-State armed groups and other armed actors.[78] Organized non-State armed groups and organized criminal entities continue to use improvised explosive devices, including anti-personnel mines, in Colombia, Yemen and the Sahel and Lake Chad basin

[69] Declaration on the Right to Development, art. 1 (1).
[70] Juan Felipe Riaño and Felipe Valencia Caicedo, "Collateral damage: the legacy of the secret war in Laos", *The Economic Journal*, vol. 134, No. 661 (July 2024).
[71] Giorgio Chiovelli, Stelios Michalopoulos and Elias Papaioannou, "Landmines and spatial development", *Econometrica*, vol. 93, No. 5 (September 2025).
[72] *30 Years of Impact: An Evaluation of the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan* (2021).
[73] Contribution from Croatia.
[74] World Bank, *Ukraine: Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment, February 2022–February 2023* (2023), p. 122.
[75] General Assembly resolution 79/34.
[76] APLC/CONF/2024/15/Add.1.
[77] See https://the-monitor.org/country-profile/ukraine/mine-ban-policy.
[78] See, for example, https://the-monitor.org/country-profile/myanmar-burma/mine-ban-policy.

regions.[79] While Myanmar and the Russian Federation are not Parties to the Ottawa Convention, the use of anti-personnel mines is subject to restrictions in international law other than the absolute ban contained in the Ottawa Convention itself,[80] notably the prohibition in international humanitarian law against indiscriminate attacks.[81] Restrictions on the use of anti-personnel mines may also derive from international human rights law, including the obligation of States to respect the right to life.[82] The use of anti-personnel mines may also amount to crimes under international law.

34. Simultaneously, there is considerable concern relating to the withdrawal from the Convention by a number of States (Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland). One Party to the Convention, Ukraine, has notified the Secretary-General that it would not implement the provisions of the Convention, citing the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties[83] and a fundamental change of circumstances.[84] It should be noted that treaties intended to govern the conduct and the consequences of armed conflicts apply in the event of such conflicts.[85] The Ottawa Convention does not contain provisions on suspension, and article 20 thereof provides that withdrawals from the Convention do not take effect in situations of armed conflict, during which the obligations under the Convention remain applicable.

35. The use of anti-personnel mines has also been alleged by States Parties to the Ottawa Convention. In 2025, in the context of hostilities that erupted between two States Parties to the Convention, Cambodia and Thailand, Thai soldiers were injured by anti-personnel mines in the border area between the two States. This led Thailand to submit a request for clarification of compliance, as provided for in article 8 of the Ottawa Convention, in which Thailand alleged that the anti-personnel mines had been placed recently; Cambodia denied the allegation.[86]

36. Some States are alleged to be actively producing anti-personnel mines.[87] Some States have adopted provisions prohibiting investments in cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines, and several investors have adopted product-based exclusions for investments in companies involved in the manufacture of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions.[88] The United States of America, which is not a Party to the Ottawa Convention, but which has had a policy commitment not to manufacture, use or transfer anti-personnel mines other than to the Republic of Korea,[89] in 2024 transferred anti-personnel mines to Ukraine.[90] As highlighted in reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the transfer of arms is subject to restrictions under international law beyond those set out in arms control and disarmament treaties alone.[91]

37. With respect to existing stockpiles, it has been estimated that millions of anti-personnel mines remain within the stockpiles of States, most of which are not party to

[79] Mine Action Review, *Clearing the Mines*, pp. 123; Mwatana for Human Rights, *Fields of Death*, pp. 38 ff; and A/79/211, para. 8.

[80] Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-traps and Other Devices as Amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996).

[81] See, for example, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), study on customary international humanitarian law, rules 11 and 71. Available at https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/home.

[82] Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 64.

[83] See https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2025/CN.385.2025-Eng.pdf.

[84] See https://mfa.gov.ua/en/news/zayava-mzs-shchodo-rishennya-pro-vihid-ukrayini-z-ottavskoyi-konvenciyi.

[85] A/66/10, p. 199 (paragraph 5 of the commentary to the annex of the articles on the effects of armed conflicts on treaties).

[86] See A/79/976 and A/80/532.

[87] These include India, Myanmar, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation (see International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*, pp. 2 and 37 ff).

[88] See, for example, PAX, *Worldwide Investments in Cluster Munitions* (Utrecht, 2018).

[89] White House Fact Sheet: Changes to U.S. Anti-Personnel Landmine Policy (22 June 2022).

[90] See https://media.defense.gov/2024/Nov/01/2003576673/-1/-1/1/UKRAINE-FACT-SHEET-1-NOVEMBER.PDF.

[91] See, for example, A/HRC/58/41, paras. 4–6.

the Ottawa Convention.[92] Among States Parties, 94 States have destroyed their stockpiles, collectively destroying an estimated 55 million anti-personnel mines.[93] Some States have retained a portion of their stockpiles pursuant to article 3 of the Ottawa Convention. However, some concerns have been raised as to whether those portions in some cases exceed the absolute minimum necessary for development and training in mine detection, clearance or destruction techniques.[94]

## B. Protecting against the adverse impacts of anti-personnel mines

38. States have responsibilities to take measures to protect individuals against the dangers posed by anti-personnel mines. International humanitarian law compels parties to armed conflicts to protect civilians from the effects of hostilities,[95] and contains specific rules applicable with respect to anti-personnel mines.[96] Under international human rights law, a duty to protect follows from the obligation to ensure the rights of individuals within the jurisdiction of States. It entails undertaking reasonable, positive measures in response to reasonably foreseeable threats to life, and should also involve taking appropriate measures to address the general conditions in society that may give rise to direct threats to life or prevent individuals from enjoying their right to life with dignity.[97]

39. The obligation to protect is applicable to all individuals within the jurisdiction of the State, including humanitarian workers carrying out demining, often in difficult conditions, and who in some contexts have been subject to other threats, including targeted attacks.[98] In this regard, protection can entail ensuring safety standards and protective equipment for deminers,[99] as well as taking special measures of protection for deminers whose lives have been placed at particular risk because of specific threats or pre-existing patterns of violence.[100]

40. As noted by the Secretary-General, mine action is a vital life-saving activity and a crucial enabler of development, ensuring safe environments for communities to rebuild and thrive.[101] Mine action includes measures such as risk education, preventing the entry of individuals into areas of known or suspected contamination, and clearance. Mine action is carried out by States, the United Nations and humanitarian and civil society organizations.

41. Explosive ordnance risk education is essential to mitigate the immediate risks posed by anti-personnel mines to the right to life and other rights. To be effective, risk-awareness efforts should be clear and accessible to those individuals and communities who are or may be at risk. Measures such as marking minefields and taking measures to physically prevent individuals from entering hazardous areas can also mitigate threats to life posed by anti-personnel mines. While necessary, such measures alone may not, however, be sufficient to protect life. This may be the case where individuals are compelled to access areas of suspected contamination due to lack of perceived alternatives to meet their subsistence needs,[102] or where threats to life or the integrity of persons would not be sufficiently reduced. They also may not be suitable to effectively address the broad range of adverse impacts on

[92] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*, pp. 43 and 44.
[93] Ibid., p. 44.
[94] Ibid., pp. 45–47; and https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/_APMBC-DOCUMENTS/Meetings/2025/22MSP-9e-Stockpile-Destruction-zz-org-ICBL.pdf.
[95] See, for example, ICRC, study on customary international humanitarian law, rule 22.
[96] Ibid., rules 82 and 83.
[97] Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), paras. 21 and 26.
[98] Action on Armed Violence, "Study shows 43% of 112 deminer deaths since 2005 not recorded in organisations' annual reports" (19 October 2021).
[99] International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 10.10–10.50.
[100] Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 23.
[101] A/80/272, para. 73.
[102] Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, *The Sustainable Development Outcomes of Mine Action in Bosnia and Herzegovina*, pp. 88 and 89.

the enjoyment of rights posed by anti-personnel mines, or circumstances in which the enjoyment of rights is closely tied with the utilization of contaminated land, such as the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

42. Measures short of clearance may therefore not be sufficient to discharge the duty to protect life under international human rights law nor to address the other human rights impacts resulting from anti-personnel mine contamination. This obligation is both incumbent on States Parties to the Ottawa Convention and part of customary international humanitarian law.[103] In this regard, reportedly 33 States completed clearance between 1997 and 2005, nearly all of which are Parties to the Ottawa Convention.[104] Nearly all land release recorded in 2024 was among States Parties to the Convention.[105]

43. Protection from harm should also apply to the clearance process. Where possible, the process should prioritize producing the greatest benefit for the enjoyment of rights, and be carried out in a manner that produces the least harm possible to the enjoyment of rights. Among others, consideration should be given to local contexts where clearance takes place, including with regard to land ownership and disputes, so as to mitigate any potential harmful social consequences that could result from clearance operations.[106] It should also take into account potential adverse effects on the environment, including potential adverse impacts on land utilization after clearance,[107] and consider best practice standards for environmental management and climate change in mine action.[108]

44. The obligation to destroy or ensure the destruction of anti-personnel mines in mined areas is incumbent on the State exercising jurisdiction.[109] This does not mean that States who have placed mines, but no longer exercise jurisdiction over the area in question, are devoid of responsibilities. They may, for example, be responsible under international law to provide reparations for violations of international law.[110] In practice, the international community, including third States, the United Nations, humanitarian and civil society organizations, plays a central role in mine action, as envisioned in robust international cooperation provisions in the Ottawa Convention (art. 6).

45. While mine action is essential, concerns have been raised that funding for most mine action programmes is decreasing.[111] Funding has become unpredictable, overreliant on a few donors and overreactive to emerging contexts at the expense of enduring needs. In 2025, the Secretary-General noted that contributions to the voluntary trust fund for assistance in mine action had decreased from $125 million to $46 million over the previous seven years.[112]

46. Beyond mine action, the duty to protect can entail a range of other measures of protection. In accordance with article 9 of the Ottawa Convention, States Parties must take all appropriate measures to prevent and suppress activities prohibited to a State Party under the Convention. Under international human rights law, the duty to protect can entail obligations to conduct effective investigations, and to prosecute, and punish perpetrators, as appropriate,[113] including with regard to the use of anti-personnel mines. Such obligations are applicable also where the use of anti-personnel mines amounts to war crimes.[114] The duty to prevent abuses of human rights can also entail taking steps to combat the use of improvised

[103] ICRC, study on customary international humanitarian law, rule 83.
[104] Mine Action Review, *Clearing the Mines 2025*, p. 7.
[105] Ibid., p. 1.
[106] See, for example, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, *Participatory Monitoring of Humanitarian Mine Action: Giving Voice to Citizens of Nicaragua, Mozambique and Cambodia* (Geneva, 2003), pp. 49–53.
[107] Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, "Do no harm in mine action: why the environment matters" (2015).
[108] International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) 07.13.
[109] Ottawa Convention, art. 5.
[110] Articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, arts. 35 and 36.
[111] Contributions from Austria; Bosnia and Herzegovina; and Dhesarme– Ação Brasileira pelo Desarmamento Humanitário.
[112] A/80/272, para. 6.
[113] Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 27.
[114] ICRC, study on customary international humanitarian law, rule 158.

anti-personnel mines, including through such measures as diversion prevention, as well as taking measures to prevent the illicit manufacture of improvised explosive devices.[115]

## C. Ensuring the rights of survivors and other affected individuals and communities

47. Both the Ottawa Convention (art. 6) and the Convention on Cluster Munitions (art. 5) contain provisions relating to the care, rehabilitation and social and economic reintegration of mine victims. Under international human rights law, rights are guaranteed to everyone without discrimination. The obligations of States under international human rights law therefore cover all individuals whose rights are adversely affected by anti-personnel mines. In addition, victims of violations – including when perpetrated through anti-personnel mines – have the right to effective remedies, including restitution, compensation and just satisfaction.[116]

48. States Parties to the Ottawa Convention have politically committed to a human rights-based approach to victim assistance.[117] A human rights-based approach places rights holders at the centre, and is tailored to address their distinct needs, taking into account, among other things, intersectional and multiple forms of discrimination, including on the basis of gender, ethnic or racial background and disability. Concerns remain with respect to ensuring the rights of survivors and affected communities.[118] Strengthening international cooperation and assistance efforts, as envisioned in the Ottawa Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and human rights treaties,[119] should be a priority in efforts to address the human rights situation of those affected by anti-personnel mines.

49. States must ensure the right to the highest attainable standard of health for those whose health is adversely affected by anti-personnel mines, and must ensure the right of persons with disabilities to rehabilitation. The protection of persons with disabilities must be centred on reducing barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.[120] Rehabilitation should aim to optimize functioning and support persons with disabilities in achieving the highest possible level of independence, in line with their individual goals and preferences. Broader objectives, such as full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life, should be pursued through comprehensive policies, including accessibility, community-based support and inclusive services. States have made efforts to ensure rehabilitation, often with considerable and indispensable assistance from the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian and civil society organizations.[121] However, it has been reported that in several States, the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of healthcare, including emergency healthcare and rehabilitation,[122] has been limited or disrupted by armed conflict and insecurity, underfunding or unstable funding, and limited infrastructure, medicine, human resource capacity and

[115] A/79/211, para. 92.

[116] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 2 (3); and Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 31 (2004), para. 16.

[117] Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration.

[118] De Courcy Wheeler and Valette, *From Casualties to Care*, pp. 29 and 30. Contributions from Dhesarme–Ação Brasileira pelo Desarmamento Humanitário; and Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support Unit.

[119] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 2; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, art. 32; and Convention on the Rights of the Child, arts. 23 (4) and 28 (3).

[120] Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, art. 26.

[121] See, for example, ICRC, "Physical Rehabilitation Programme: 2024 annual report"; and Mine Action Review, *Clearing the Mines 2025*.

[122] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, art. 12; and Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, general comment No. 14 (2000), para. 12. See also Human Rights Committee, general comment No. 36 (2018), para. 26.

personnel.[123] Specifically with respect to rehabilitation, concerns have been raised about resource constraints, uneven coverage and sustainability challenges.[124]

50. Ensuring the rights of individuals whose enjoyment of rights have been adversely impacted by anti-personnel mines entails taking measures to safeguard the rights to work, social security, an adequate standard of living and education.[125] In this regard, the obligation to organize, strengthen and extend rehabilitation services includes ensuring linkages with employment, education and social services, while recognizing that these sectors extend beyond rehabilitation itself. States, in cooperation and coordination with humanitarian and civil society organizations, have provided education and vocational training and a variety of measures for social protection, including cash transfers, to reduce the financial burden of additional expenses on survivors and other affected individuals.[126] In Ukraine, some concerns have arisen concerning the accessibility of social security benefits for affected individuals. There appears to be limited disaggregated information, which makes it difficult to identify whether all individuals affected by anti-personnel mines are covered by such measures and initiatives, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures in addressing the human rights concerns of affected individuals. In the Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration, States politically committed to the integration of victim assistance under the Ottawa Convention into broader national policies related to health, disability, education, employment and development. Given the broad spectrum of rights potentially affected by anti-personnel mines, such integration appears essential.

51. Adequate information is an essential precondition for effective measures to protect and fulfil human rights. Under article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, States have an obligation to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the Convention.[127] Concerns have been raised over the lack of available data on survivors of anti-personnel mines, including disaggregated data on the basis of age and gender.[128] The importance of qualitative data has been highlighted to understand the specific circumstances of groups of affected individuals and their needs.[129] This accentuates the importance of meaningful stakeholder participation, which is recognized in human rights law and standards, and which has also been recognized by States Parties to the Ottawa Convention and to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in the context of mine action.[130] Such participation should not occur only as part of data gathering, but also at different stages of decision-making, before, during and after decisions are taken.[131] It should involve affected categories of individuals, including women, children and persons with disabilities, including through their representative organizations. It should also include other categories of affected rights holders, such as Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities. Participation in decision-making can ensure not only broader ownership over demining efforts at the national level, but also ownership at the community level, and can contribute to interventions being tailored to most effectively address the needs of survivors, affected individuals and communities.

# IV. Conclusions and recommendations

52. **Anti-personnel mines impact the enjoyment of the full scope of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. They kill and injure, often indiscriminately and**

[123] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*, pp. 101 ff; *Landmine Monitor 2024*, p. 93; and *Landmine Monitor 2023*, p. 77.

[124] International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*, pp. 101–107.

[125] International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, arts. 6, 9, 11 and 13.

[126] See, for example, de Courcy Wheeler and Valette, *From Casualties to Care*; International Campaign to Ban Landmines, *Landmine Monitor 2025*; and ICRC, "Physical Rehabilitation Programme: 2024 annual report".

[127] See also the Convention on Cluster Munitions, art. 5 (1).

[128] De Courcy Wheeler and Valette, *From Casualties to Care*, pp. 42 and 43.

[129] Ibid., p. 44; and A/HRC/49/60.

[130] Siem Reap-Angkor Declaration; and Convention on Cluster Munitions, art. 5 (2) (f).

[131] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Guidelines for States on the effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs", pp. 14–17.

**often many decades after they were placed. They often result in adverse long-term consequences for survivors and their dependents. By restricting movement and access, they affect the enjoyment of a multitude of rights, including to education, to health and to an adequate standard of living. Lastly, unexploded ordnance contamination, including anti-personnel mines, can delay development and post-conflict reconstruction, adversely affecting the rights to development and to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is a humanitarian, human rights and development concern directly engaging the obligations of States under international human rights law.**

53. **Despite the significant progress made in eradicating anti-personnel mines, it is of profound concern that some States and organized non-State armed groups continue to use them, and that some States have withdrawn from the Ottawa Convention, the express aim of which is to put an end to the suffering and casualties caused by anti-personnel mines, mostly to innocent and defenceless civilians. It is recalled that international law beyond the Ottawa Convention prohibits the use and transfer of anti-personnel mines, and imposes obligations to conduct mine action.**

54. **The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights therefore recommends that States:**

(a) **Comply in all circumstances, and promote compliance, with international law prohibiting the use, development, production, other acquisition, stockpiling, retention or transfer of anti-personnel mines. In this regard, States that have not ratified the Ottawa Convention should do so;**

(b) **Protect individuals from harm to the enjoyment of human rights caused by anti-personnel mines, including through international cooperation, minimizing the adverse human rights impacts resulting from clearance, and integrating mine action into broader human rights policies;**

(c) **Comply with their obligations to provide full reparation for injury caused by internationally wrongful acts, as required by international law, including when perpetrated through the use of anti-personnel mines;**

(d) **Investigate and prosecute the use of anti-personnel mines and, where appropriate, punish perpetrators, in accordance with international law, and take effective measures to prevent the transfer and diversion of anti-personnel mines, including through robust export controls, and the illicit manufacture of improvised anti-personnel mines;**

(e) **Ensure the human rights of survivors and other affected individuals and communities through a human rights-based approach tailored to identify and address the distinct adverse human rights impacts on different groups. In this regard, States should take steps, including through international cooperation and assistance, to ensure the rights to health, to an adequate standard of living, to education, to social security and to work, as well as steps to reduce barriers that may hinder the full and effective participation in society of persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others;**

(f) **Ensure meaningful stakeholder participation at all stages of decision-making and redouble efforts to collect data on survivors and other affected individuals and communities, including women, children and persons with disabilities.**

(g) **Meaningfully engage with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including United Nations treaty bodies and the universal periodic review process, on actions taken to address the human rights impacts of anti-personnel mines and support international cooperation efforts, including through sustained and predictable funding.**