



13TH MEETING
OF STATES PARTIES
16-19 SEPTEMBER
GENEVA 2025

Provisional ANNOTATED Agenda

Convention on Cluster Munitions Intersessional Meetings 2025

Palais des Nations, room XXI, 7 - 8 April

The sessions of the Intersessional Meeting will take place on Monday 07 April between 10:00h – 13:00h and 15:00h -18:00h and on Tuesday 08 April between 10:00h-15:00h based on a rolling agenda.

1. Opening of the Meeting

2. Opening Statements:

- Ambassador Carlos D. Sorreta, Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Philippines to UNOG and other International Organizations in Geneva; President of the 13th Meeting of State Parties to the CCM
- Ambassador Tobias Privitelli Director of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), sponsor of the Intersessional Meeting

3. Matters related to the General Status and Operation of the Convention:

As first topic to address under agenda item 3 General Status and Operation before the Coordinator's debrief is the Report of the 13MSP Presidency on the "Southeast Asia and Pacific Workshop on the Convention on Cluster Munitions", Manila, Philippines 18-19 March 2025.

(a) **Universalization** (led by Coordinators Norway and Peru)

- Coordinators presentation and report against the WP on Universalisation
- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Articles 1 and 21 of the CCM, action 10 of the LAP, paragraph 8 and 10 of the Lausanne declaration and paragraphs 31-34 as contained in CCM/MSP/2024/11

(b) **Storage and Stockpile Destruction** (led by Coordinator Zambia)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on Stockpile destruction
- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 3 of the CCM, actions 12-17 of the LAP, and paragraph 12 of the Lausanne declaration

(c) **Clearance and Destruction of Cluster Munitions remnants** (led by Coordinators Italy and France)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on Clearance and destruction of CMs

- Informal Presentation of **Extension Requests** under Article 4 and updates.

- **Afghanistan** (note the requirements under paragraphs as contained in paragraph 63-67 as contained in CCM/CONF/2021/6 in connection with the granting of the first extension request of Afghanistan)

- **Chile** (note the requirements under paragraphs 68-72 as contained in CCM/CONF/2021/6 in connection with granting the first extension request, and paragraph 40-43 as contained in CCM/MSP/2022/12 in connection with granting the second extension request of Chile)

- **Lebanon** (note the requirements under paragraphs as contained in paragraph 58-62 as contained in CCM/CONF/2021/6 in connection with the granting of the first extension request of Lebanon)

- **Mauritania** (note the requirements under paragraphs 68-72 as contained in CCM/CONF/2021/6 in connection with the granting of the first extension request, and paragraph 34-37 as contained in CCM/MSP/2023/112 in connection with the granting of the second extension request of Mauritania)

- **Somalia**

- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 4 of the CCM, actions 18-26 of the LAP, and paragraph 12 of the Lausanne declaration

(d) **Victim Assistance** (led by Coordinator Panama)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on Victim Assistance

- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 5 of the CCM, actions 31-37 of the LAP, and paragraph 14 of the Lausanne declaration

(e) **International Cooperation and Assistance** (led by Coordinators Switzerland and the Netherlands)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on Int'l Cooperation and Assistance

- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 6 of the CCM, actions 38-42 of the LAP, and paragraph 15 of the Lausanne declaration

(f) **Transparency Measures** (led by Australia)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on Transparency Measures

- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 7 of the CCM, and actions 43-46 of the LAP

(g) National Implementation Measures (led by Iraq)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on National Implementation Measures
- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 9 of the CCM, actions 47-48 of the LAP, and paragraph 15 of the Lausanne declaration

(h) Gender and Diverse Needs of Populations (led by Coordinator on General Status and Operations, Germany)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on Gender and Diverse Needs of Populations
- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 2.1 of the CCM, actions 47-48 of the LAP, and paragraph 7, 14, 16-18 of the Lausanne declaration

(I) Risk Reduction Education (led by Lao PDR)

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on Risk Reduction Education
- States updates, reaffirmations and clarifications with regards to Article 4 of the CCM, actions 27-30 of the LAP, and paragraph 13 of the Lausanne declaration

(J) Challenges and concerns raised in developments in the context of the Convention and Humanitarian Disarmament at large (led by Coordinator on General Status and Operations, Austria, *with support* from relevant thematic coordinators)

NOTE: due to the availability of presenters, this agenda item will not start earlier than Tuesday, 10:00am.

- Coordinators' presentation and report against the WP on General Status and Operations of the Convention

i. Emerging challenges to the norm prohibiting cluster munitions

Prompted by the announcement of withdrawal of a State Party for the first time in the history of the Convention, in 2024 State Parties discussed the impact on the norms established by the Convention and International Humanitarian Law more broadly. Concerned with these developments, a majority of States Parties sought stronger compliance with legal treaty obligations “to promote universal adherence to and strict observance of the Convention’s norms, including to discourage, in every possible way, the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions”.

In line with the Lausanne Action Plan that underlines the urgent need for further efforts to promote the norms established by the Convention, this session will place the Convention as a key disarmament treaty within the broader context of international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles underlining the international legal framework. By revisiting the arguments brought forward in the conception of the Convention, States Parties, signatory States and other stakeholders will have the opportunity to recall the origins of the Convention, regain confidence in the ongoing validity and strength of the norm and discuss how to reinforce the stigma established against these weapons, with the view to

discouraging any new use of these weapons, and foster a universal understanding of the preventative dimensions of legally binding humanitarian disarmament instruments.

The session further seeks to foster synergies and share best practices with the other humanitarian disarmament legal instruments and political declarations aimed at strengthening their role as key instruments of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

- Discussants present initial background and view on the matter concerned
- States and other stakeholders' views and considerations with regards to the Preamble and Article 1 and 21 of the CCM, actions 11 of the LAP, and paragraph 9 of the Lausanne declaration

ii. Capacity constrains for Victim Assistance considering the significant increase of victims of war

Addressing the consequences of cluster munitions is not just about *preventing* their use but also about managing their short- and long-term effects, which remain uncertain and wide-reaching. In light of the sharp increase of and ongoing conflicts it is increasingly evident that our collective capacity is becoming overstretched.

Many of those affected lack access to medical and rehabilitation services, and many more civilians will be at risk of future impairment from explosive remnants of war. In line with CRPD commitments of “integrated and non-discriminatory assistance” and as outlined by the CCM Article 5.2 e, not to discriminate against or among cluster munitions victims, or between cluster munitions victims and those who suffer injuries or disabilities from other causes will require an unprecedented scale up of physical and psychosocial medical support and rehabilitation to meet medical, rehabilitative, psychological and socio-economic needs.

Adhering to IHL as a moral and practical guardrail in conflicts, directly affects our ability to ensure the protection of civilians, lowering the number of civilian casualties of war with temporary or permanent impairments whilst increasing the likelihood of peace and reconciliation among affected communities.

- Discussants present initial background and view on the matter concerned
- States and other stakeholders' views and considerations with regards to the growing number of casualties to the obligations on victim assistance under article 5

iii. Significant budget cuts impacting on the implementation of operative actions under the CCM, including victim assistance, stockpile destruction and clearance under International Cooperation and Assistance

The global humanitarian landscape faces severe cuts in the funding of humanitarian aid programs. This struggle for resources in times of shifting priorities threatens to impact international cooperation, specifically jeopardizing clearance operations and victim assistance, and exacerbate humanitarian crisis in conflict-affected regions.

- Discussants present initial background and view on the matter concerned
- States update on international cooperation and assistance, their views as well as other stakeholders' views and considerations with regards to the impact on clearance operations in particular as a consequence of overall cuts to humanitarian aid and development assistance.

iv. Increased significance of Risk Education considering reduced level of clearance activities:

With clearance programs stalled or cancelled, communities in affected states are left exposed to the threat of unexploded ordnance. In this vacuum, knowledge and risk behaviour emerges as the last line of defence to prevent civilian casualties, with explosive ordnance risk education becoming the primary tool to save lives due to -among others- its immediate impact and low-cost scalability.

- Discussants present initial background and view on the matter concerned
- States and other stakeholders' views and considerations with regards to the increased significance and need for Risk Education in light of the potential for a drastic decrease in clearance activities

v. ...

4. Update by the Implementation Support Unit on its Financial Status.

Before addressing this agenda item, the Presidency will pass the floor to ISU Director to clarify/explain finances in the context of the Convention.

[Current status of ISU finances under 7a, 7b and 7c, including any audit statements and clarifications]

5. Update by ODA on the Financial Status of the Convention

[Current status of costs and finances for administrative tasks, including any audit statements and clarifications]

6. Any Other Business

7. Closure of the Meeting