

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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Exchange of views on the preparation of documents for the Third Review Conference: Vientiane Capital Action Plan 2027-2031

Draft Vientiane Capital Action Plan on the Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, 2027-2031

I. Introduction

1. The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM or Convention) was born out of a collective determination to address the humanitarian consequences and unacceptable harm caused by cluster munitions. States Parties welcome the steady headway made towards fulfilling this objective since the Convention entered into force on 1 August 2010 and underline their resolve to move forward towards a world free of cluster munitions. At the same time, States Parties acknowledge the troubling developments in recent years, including the withdrawal of a State Party as well as new transfers and use of cluster munitions, which require a proactive response by States Parties in order to protect the integrity of the Convention.

2. States Parties remain deeply concerned by the continued presence and use of cluster munitions and condemn their use by any actor under any circumstances. Recalling their commitment never to use cluster munitions, they discourage their development, production, stockpiling, and transfer, and underline that their indiscriminate effects and unexploded ordnance cause unacceptable humanitarian harm that outweighs any perceived military utility. States Parties reaffirm their commitment to universalising the Convention, strengthening its norms, and ensuring its full implementation, including sustainable support for victims. They will continue to work inclusively with international and regional organizations, civil society, survivors, and affected communities, guided by national priorities and gender, age, and disability considerations, ensuring that no one is left behind.

3. States Parties underline that implementing the Convention is essential to addressing the humanitarian consequences of cluster munitions and strengthening multilateralism and international law. It contributes to progress across multiple areas, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Women, Peace and Security and Youth, Peace and Security Agendas, and the promotion of peace, human rights, and international humanitarian law. It also enhances human security, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas, advances disarmament and humanitarian objectives, and reduces the suffering caused by cluster munitions, especially among civilians and children. At the local level, it supports safe and environmentally responsible land use, livelihood restoration, access to essential services, and the safe return and reintegration of displaced and affected communities.



4. Building on the three preceding action plans¹, the Vientiane Capital Action Plan aims to achieve significant and sustainable progress towards the universalisation and implementation of the Convention for the period 2027-2031. It sets out concrete actions that States Parties will take to that end. The actions set forth in the Action Plan are not legally binding but intended to support concrete, measurable, and transparent implementation and assist and provide guidance to States Parties and their partners in the implementation of the Convention for the forthcoming review cycle. Each action is also accompanied by one or more indicators to facilitate the monitoring of progress and the identification of challenges in their implementation, thereby supporting collective review and informed decision-making. States Parties also recognising the special partnerships of the Convention with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC), the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and the Inter-Parliamentary Union; and, to foster partnerships with civil society, parliamentarians, youth and academia in support of the implementation and universalization of the Convention.

II. Cross-cutting elements and actions

5. The States Parties have identified a set of cross-cutting best practices that are key to the successful implementation of the Convention, including, inter alia, effective national ownership and institutional frameworks, strengthened coordination and cooperation, evidence-based implementation, predictable and sustainable resources, and inclusive approaches that can ensure that the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from of diverse populations and all ages are considered and inform implementation. Apprising the different sections of the Action Plan, these best practices will reinforce its overall coherence and impact. In this context, the States Parties will take the following cross-cutting actions, as appropriate and in accordance with relevant thematic areas.

Action #1:

Demonstrate a high level of national ownership in implementing the Convention, including sustained political commitment and addressing implementation challenges by:

A. establishing and maintaining sustainable national capacities in affected States Parties to plan, coordinate, and manage implementation, including stockpile destruction, risk education, survey and clearance, and victim assistance;

B. integrating Convention implementation into relevant national policies, plans, strategies, and budgets, including development plans, poverty reduction strategies, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian response frameworks, disability inclusion strategies, and other cross-sectoral approaches; and

C. ensuring adequate, timely, and sustained national resources for implementation, including human, financial, material, and technical capacities, while exploring complementary and innovative financing where appropriate.

Indicators:

Percentage of:

(a) affected States Parties reporting established and sustained national capacities for risk education, survey and clearance, and victim assistance, as appropriate (*baseline X%*);²

(b) States Parties reporting integration of Convention implementation into national policies, plans, strategies, and budgets (*baseline X%*);

(c) States Parties reporting allocation of national resources for implementation, including relevant human, financial, material, and technical means (*baseline X%*); and

¹ Vientiane Action Plan (adopted at the 1MSP), Dubrovnik Action Plan (adopted at the First Review Conference), and Lausanne Action Plan (adopted at the Second Review Conference).

² (All baselines are mid-2026)

(d) States Parties reporting exploration of complementary and innovative financing sources (*baseline X%*).

Action #2:

Develop and maintain evidence-based, context-specific, costed and time-bound national strategies and workplans to complete timebound Convention obligations as soon as possible, and in any case, no later than the deadline set by the Convention, ensuring the effective use of resources.

Indicators:

Percentage of affected States Parties that report having:

- (a) costed, evidence-based national strategy with defined timelines to implement time-bound obligations under the Convention. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) developed annual workplans to implement national strategies. (*baseline X%*)

Action #3:

Provide targeted assistance, where feasible, to other States Parties in developing, updating or implementing national strategies and workplans, including through multi-year funding, partnerships, and support for nationally identified priorities, as well as cooperation and coalitions that strengthen national systems, local organisations and sustainable national capacities.

Indicators:

Percentage of States Parties that report providing:

- (a) financial or other support to other States Parties. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) multi-year funding to other States Parties. (*baseline X%*)
- (c) support through multi-year partnerships, as well as expanded cooperation and coalitions among relevant stakeholders. (*baseline X%*)

Percentage of:

- (d) affected States Parties reporting increased national management of externally funded programmes. (*baseline X%*)
- (e) of international assistance that includes dedicated support for national capacity development. (*baseline X%*)

Action #4:

Ensure gender, age, and disability considerations, as well as the diverse needs of affected communities are integrated into the Convention implementation. This includes consideration of local context, including linguistic, ethnic and cultural factors, and specific vulnerabilities, in a manner that reflect the experiences of women, girls, boys and men. States Parties will strive to remove all barriers to full, equal and meaningful participation in national implementation and within the Convention's machinery, including its meetings, and promote inclusive approaches ensuring the participation of affected communities.

Indicators:

- (a) Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating gender, age and disability considerations, as well as the diverse needs of affected communities and relevant local contexts, into national implementation strategies and workplans. (*baseline X%*)

Number of:

- (b) States Parties reporting the percentage of women among staff engaged in national implementation. (*baseline X*)

(c) delegations to Convention meetings disaggregated by gender, including those headed by women. (*baseline X*)

Action #5

Ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of Convention implementation to appropriately identify, assess, and address environmental and climate-related risks and impacts.

Indicators:

(a) Percentage of affected States Parties that report integrating environmental and climate considerations into national strategies, workplans or policies. (*baseline X%*)

(b) Number of affected States Parties that report conducting environmental and climate risk assessments in survey, clearance, or stockpile destruction activities. (*baseline X*)

Action #6

Ensure respect for the rights and needs of cluster munition victims, including survivors, their families and affected communities, and ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in all relevant Convention processes, including meetings and the development, implementation and evaluation of national measures, including through accessibility and barrier removal.

Indicators:

Percentage of:

(a) affected States Parties that report inclusive development and implementation of national strategies and workplans. (*baseline X%*)

(b) States Parties including or supporting survivors or survivor representatives in delegations and providing opportunities to express views. (*baseline X%*)

(c) Number of delegations including representatives of survivors, indirect victims or survivor organisations at Convention meetings. (*baseline X*)

Action #7:

Develop and update national standards for implementation of the Convention, considering relevant international standards, including the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and adapt them to national contexts, emerging developments and challenges to ensure safe, efficient and effective implementation.

Indicator:

(a) Percentage of affected States Parties that report having adapted or updated their national standards, considering IMAS and new developments. (*baseline X%*)

Action #8

Establish or strengthen and maintain national owned and centrally managed information management systems and capacities to support effective implementation, monitoring and transparency across Convention obligations. These system should contain accurate and up-to-date and disaggregated data, respect applicable data protection regulations, and be designed for sustainable national use, including in post-completion and residual risk contexts, and support Article 7 reporting.

Indicators:

Number of States Parties that report having

(a) established sustainable national information management systems and

capacities. (*baseline X*)

(b) strengthened existing sustainable national information management systems. (*baseline X*)

(c) Percentage of States Parties that report their information management systems includes current, accurate and disaggregated data. (*baseline X%*)

(d) Number of affected States Parties that report systems remains functional for residual risk management and archiving. (*baseline X*)

Action #9:

Make use of synergies and coordinated approaches in implementing the Convention, while ensuring that the Convention remains the primary framework of reference. Such synergies should, as appropriate, be developed through relevant humanitarian, disarmament, human rights, development, peace and security, and environmental and climate frameworks, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the WPS and YPS Agendas, the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), and relevant work of the World Health Organization on rehabilitation, assistive technology and mental health and psychosocial support, in order to enhance coherence, efficiency and impact.

Indicators:

(a) Percentage of States Parties that report coordinated implementation and reporting across relevant international frameworks. (*baseline: X%*)

(b) Number of States Parties that have included Convention-related objectives in their national action plan. (*baseline: X*)

Action #10:

Pay assessed contributions in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention in a timely manner, settle any arrears without delay, and ensure the effective and predictable resourcing of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), in line with relevant decisions of States Parties, to maintain a sound financial basis for the Convention.

Indicators:

Percentage of States Parties that:

(a) pay their assessed contributions no later than three months before the Meetings of States Parties or Review Conferences. (*baseline X*)

(b) contribute annually to the ISU. (*baseline X%*)

III. Universalisation of the Convention and its norms

One hundred and twenty-four (124) States have committed to the objectives of the Convention, comprising one hundred and twelve (112) States Parties and twelve (12) signatory States. Seventy (70) Member States of the United Nations remain outside the Convention. The withdrawal of one (1) State Party, effective in 2025, represents a first occurrence under the Convention.

6. The realisation of a world free of cluster munitions is contingent upon universal adherence to the Convention. While progress has been achieved since the Second Review Conference, universalisation targets remain unmet and require renewed efforts to promote adherence to the Convention and its norms, consistent with Article 21. Despite a challenging international security environment, new accessions demonstrate continued recognition of the Convention's humanitarian value and its role in strengthening the norm against the use of

cluster munitions. States Parties remain deeply concerned by the continued use of cluster munitions in ongoing armed conflicts and its severe humanitarian consequences. They note with concern risks to the integrity of the norm, including discussions on renewed use, production, transfer, procurement policies, and other developments that may weaken the stigma against these weapons. These trends underscore the need for sustained vigilance and coordinated action to uphold the Convention's humanitarian object and purpose. States Parties also stress the importance of preventing any further withdrawals from the Convention and of ensuring continuity in universalisation efforts, including through the preservation of institutional memory and sustained engagement across review cycles.

With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #11:

Strengthen efforts to promote the observance of the Convention's norms by:

A. discouraging, in all relevant fora, the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions, and calling upon States not party to cease such activities;

B. raising concerns, in line with the object and provisions of the Convention, regarding alleged use, production, acquisition or transfer of cluster munitions, and expressing collective concern regarding documented use by any actor under any circumstances, while encouraging universal adherence to the Convention;

C. working with relevant stakeholders to further strengthen the stigma against cluster munitions by highlighting their indiscriminate effects, disproportionate harm to civilians, and long-term humanitarian and socio-economic impacts; and

D. engaging in dialogue, as appropriate, with States that continue to rely on cluster munitions, including at political and military levels, to promote adherence to the Convention and strengthen its norms.

Indicators:

(a) An increase in the number of States Parties reporting efforts to promote universalisation and notify States not party of Convention obligations under Article 21 (Form K). (*baseline X*)

(b) Number of States demonstrating support for awareness-raising activities aimed at strengthening the stigma against cluster munitions. (*baseline X*)

(c) Number of States not party engaged in dialogue on adherence to the Convention and strengthening of its norms. (*baseline X*)

Number of States not party:

(d) still relying on cluster munitions engaged in dedicated dialogue to promote and strengthen the norm against the use, production and transfer of cluster munitions. (*baseline X*)

(e) reporting moratoria or policy restrictions on the use, development, production, stockpiling or transfer of cluster munitions. (*baseline X*)

Action #12:

As a matter of priority, actively and in a concerted and sustained manner, including at high level, promote adherence to the Convention by States not party, while systematically reinforcing the commitments of existing States Parties in accordance with Article 21, and other actions by States Parties under the leadership of the Presidency (CCM/CONF/2020/12), with support from the Coordinators on Universalisation and the informal Working Group on Universalisation.

Indicators:

- (a) Number of States Parties to the Convention. (*baseline 112*)
- (b) Number of States not party participating in the Meetings of States Parties. (*baseline 16; 13MSP*)
- (c) Number of States not party submitting a voluntary Article 7 report. (*baseline X*)
- (d) Number and percentage of States not party voting in favour of the resolution on the implementation of the Convention in the UN General Assembly. (*baseline 40 or 70% of all States not party; 2025*)
- (e) Number of joint activities undertaken under the auspices of the informal Working Group on Universalisation. (*baseline X*)

IV. Stockpile destruction and retention

Forty-one (41) States Parties have reported that they have, or previously had, cluster munitions stockpiles and therefore have, or had, obligations under Article 3. Having completed their stockpile destruction, zero (0) States Parties remain with outstanding obligations under Article 3.2. States Parties have collectively destroyed 100 per cent of reported stockpiles, with ten (10) States Parties reporting the retention of a limited number of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions for permitted purposes under Article 3.6.

7. Significant progress in the destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions has been achieved since the entry into force. Although three (3) States Parties needed to request extensions to their deadlines, all States Parties have continued efforts to ensure the expeditious destruction of all stockpiled cluster munitions with minimal environmental impacts, and to limit to the absolute minimum necessary the number of cluster munitions retained for permitted purposes under Article 3.6. States Parties have also noted the importance of retaining appropriate capacity to address the potential discovery of previously unknown stockpiles.

In order to continue ensuring the full implementation of Article 3, States Parties will take the following actions.

Action #13:

New States Parties joining the Convention, as well as States Parties that discover previously unknown stockpiles will develop a costed and time-bound destruction plan within the deadlines set by the Convention, or as soon as possible in the case of newly discovered stockpiles. Such plans should include time-bound milestones, annual and monthly destruction rates by type, and the total number of submunitions to be destroyed, and should be reflected in relevant stockpile information management systems. Destruction methods should comply with international standards for the protection of public health and the environment, including measures to minimise environmental impact. States Parties will report annually on progress and any updates to the plan through Article 7 reporting and at MSPs or Review Conferences.

Indicators:

Number of:

- (a) States Parties with outstanding Article 3.2 obligations that have developed a costed and time-bound destruction plan. (*baseline 0*)
- (b) new States Parties with outstanding Article 3.2 obligations reporting on progress and challenges in implementing destruction plans through annual Article 7 reports. (*baseline 0*)

Action #14:

Upon completion of obligations under Article 3.2, make an official declaration of compliance, at the latest by the next MSP or Review Conference, whichever comes first, using the Article 3 Declaration of Compliance template (CCM/MSP/2018/9, Annex I), where possible.

Indicator:

(a) Percentage of States Parties having completed their Article 3.2 obligations that make an official declaration of compliance. (*baseline X%*)

Action #15:

When, despite best efforts, States Parties are unable to complete obligations under Article 3.2 within the original deadline, ensure that extension requests are submitted on time, are substantiated, ambitious and clear, and include detailed, costed annual workplans for the extension period. Extension requests shall take into account the Guidelines for Article 3 Extension Requests adopted by the 8MSP and the Methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 adopted by the 9MSP.

Indicators:

Percentage of:

(a) extension requests that include detailed, costed annual workplans for the extension period. (*baseline 0; 2026*)

(b) Article 3.3 extension requests that are submitted on time. (*baseline 0; 2026*)

Action #16:

Ensure that national policies and/or technical capacities, including inventory systems for stockpile management and destruction are retained or can be reactivated, to address discovery of previously unknown stockpiles or abandoned munitions to ensure oversight and prompt action.

Upon discovering previously unknown stockpiles or abandoned munitions after making a declaration of compliance, States Parties shall report such findings without delay to the President of the Convention, at the next MSP or Review Conference, and through Article 7 reporting, and shall destroy such stockpiles as soon as possible, in accordance with Article 3 and with due regard for the protection of public health and the environment.

Indicators:

(a) Percentage of States Parties reporting the institutionalisation of national capacities, including inventory systems and destruction capacities, to address previously unknown stockpiles, as supplementary information under Article 7 reporting prior to Form B. (*baseline X%*)

(b) Number of States Parties that have discovered previously unknown stockpiles and percentage of those that reported such findings without delay. (*baseline 2/100%*)

Action #17:

Exchange lessons learned from national destruction processes to build capacity among States Parties with outstanding Article 3 obligations and support the documentation of good practices through established information-sharing channels.

Indicators:

Number of States Parties that have:

(a) undertaken destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions that have provided information on their destruction process. (*baseline X*)

(b) report sharing best practices and lessons learned from the destruction processes. (*baseline X*)

Action #18:

Where cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions are retained or acquired for permitted purposes under Article 3.6, States Parties shall annually, in accordance with Article 3.8, review the number of retained to ensure that it does not exceed the number necessary for said purpose, and report on the number retained and destroyed.

Indicators:

(a) Percentage of States Parties retaining or acquiring cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions, and the quantity retained. (*baseline X%*)

(b) Number of States Parties that report annually under supplementary information to Article 7 reporting after Form C on the retention, use and/or destruction of cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions. (*baseline X*)

V. Survey and clearance

Twenty-eight (28) States Parties have reported that they have, or previously had, obligations under Article 4. Of these, eighteen (18), or 64 per cent, have declared completion of their obligations, while ten (10) States Parties remain with outstanding obligations. Nine (9) of these are implementing obligations under approved extended deadlines that will fall due during the reporting period.

8. Significant progress has been made in addressing cluster munition contaminated areas, in particular through improved survey efficiency. At the same time, nineteen extension requests have been submitted, despite the original intention that such requests be limited to the most heavily affected States. States Parties note that some extension requests might have been avoided through earlier action. Continued and coordinated efforts are required to ensure that clearance obligations are completed as soon as possible and, to the extent possible, within original deadlines, in order to eliminate the threats posed by cluster munition remnants to human lives, livelihoods, and the environment. States Parties should apply evidence-based survey and clearance methodologies, considering the IMAS, and explore innovative approaches to improve operational performance. Survey and clearance activities should be appropriately planned and prioritised, consider environmental and climate-related risks, as well as the diverse needs and priorities of affected populations, with a view to preventing human suffering caused by cluster munition remnants.

With these considerations in mind, States Parties with obligations under Article 4 will take the following actions:

Action #19:

Using all available resources:

A. identify and regularly update the precise location, scope and extent of cluster munition remnants their jurisdiction or control, to the extent possible, evidence-based and accurate baselines of contamination no later than the 15MSP (or within four years of entry into force for new States Parties);

B. adopt practical measures to protect civilians, including marking and, where possible, fencing off all hazardous areas, no later than the 15MSP (or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties).

Indicators:

Percentage of affected States Parties that have:

- (a) established an evidence-based and accurate baseline by the specified deadline. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) marked hazardous areas by the specified deadline. (*baseline X%*)

Action #20:

Develop evidence-based, context-specific and costed multi-year national strategies and annual workplans for survey and clearance, including annual projections, with a view to achieving completion as soon as possible and no later than the Article 4 deadline. Recognising that States Parties may be at different stages of implementation including defining the extent of contamination, conducting survey and clearance under extension requests, approaching completion, or having completed obligations — these strategies should reflect national circumstances and allow for newly identified or previously unknown contamination. States Parties shall ensure that national strategies provide for sustainable national capacity, systems and related resources to address residual risks after completion of Article 4 obligations, including cluster munition remnants discovered post-completion. Where new contamination is identified during implementation or after completion, States Parties should update strategies and maintain or re-establish appropriate capacity for prompt survey, risk reduction and clearance. These strategies and workplans should be presented at the 14MSP, with progress reported through Article 7 reporting.

Indicators

Percentage of affected States Parties that:

- (a) have developed evidence-based national strategies and annual workplans for survey and clearance (*baseline X%*)
- (b) detail progress in implementing those strategies through Article 7 reporting. (*baseline X%*)
- (c) whose national strategies and workplans provide for sustainable national capacity, systems and related resources to address residual contamination, including cluster munition remnants discovered after completion of Article 4 obligations. (*baseline X%*)

Action #21:

When, despite best efforts, States Parties are unable to complete their obligations under Article 4 within the original deadline, they shall submit extension requests that are timely, substantiated, ambitious and clear, and that include detailed, costed multi-year workplans and associated funding and resource requirements for the extension period, including appropriate provisions for risk education. Extension requests should take into account the Methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions adopted by the 9MSP.

Indicators:

Number of

- (a) extension requests that include detailed and costed multi-year workplans with clear funding and resource requirements. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) Article 4 extension requests submitted on time. (*baseline X%*)

Action #22:

Take appropriate steps to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and safety of survey and clearance, in line with international standards, including IMAS-compliant land release processes, and promote research, development and application of innovative survey and clearance methodologies, including those that address environmental and climate-related risks and impacts.

Indicators:

Percentage of affected States Parties:

- (a) reporting on the promotion, application and innovation of survey and clearance methodologies. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) reporting improved effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance through Article 7 reporting. (*baseline X%*)
- (c) reporting updating national standards in line with IMAS. (*baseline X%*)
- (d) reporting integration of environmental and climate-related risk considerations into national mine action standards, operating procedures, or quality management systems. (*baseline X%*)

Action #23:

Ensure that survey and clearance activities are prioritised based on nationally driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria, including environmental and climate factors, informed by evidence, community needs, and the expected benefits of land release. Prioritisation should also consider displacement status and be sensitive to gender, age, disability, and other diversity-related needs and priorities across affected communities.

Indicators:

Percentage of affected States Parties reporting the inclusion and application of:

- (a) humanitarian, sustainable development, environmental, and climate criteria in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation, in line with the SDGs (*baseline X%*);
- (b) age, gender, disability, displacement status, and other diversity-related considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation, in line with the SDGs (*baseline X%*).

Action #24:

Maintain and, where appropriate, strengthen national information management systems that collect comparable data on the size and location of cluster munition-contaminated areas, including cleared, released, and remaining areas, in line with Cluster Munition Remnant Survey procedures in IMAS 08.20/02. These systems should support evidence-based prioritisation, operational planning, and monitoring of survey and clearance activities, including through training of national staff and relevant capacities.

Indicators:

Percentage of affected States Parties:

- (a) with a national information management system that records comparable data on contamination status and progress in survey and clearance (*baseline X%*);
- (b) reporting disaggregated information on cleared, released, and remaining contaminated areas and on survey and clearance progress in annual Article 7 reports (*baseline X%*).

Action #25:

Upon completion of Article 4 clearance obligations, make a declaration of compliance to the next MSP confirming that all reasonable efforts have been made to identify and clear all cluster munition-contaminated areas under national jurisdiction or control, using the voluntary template for the Article 4.1(c) declaration where possible.

Indicators:

(a) Number of affected States Parties that have declared compliance with Article 4 upon completing their obligations (*baseline X*);

(b) Percentage of affected States Parties using the voluntary compliance declaration template (*baseline X%*).

Action #26:

Exchange experiences and lessons learned to improve understanding of the technical aspects of addressing cluster munition remnants, including challenges to completing clearance. Encourage dialogue among affected States Parties, States Parties that used cluster munitions before the Convention entered into force, States that have recently completed clearance, and international donors, in order to promote best practices in survey and clearance.

Indicator:

(a) Percentage of States Parties reporting the sharing of experiences and lessons learned on addressing cluster munition remnants (*baseline X%; mid-2026*).

Action #27:

Consider adding an action addressing clearance in contested areas, including border areas, without prejudice to potential border delineation

VI. Risk education

All ten (10), or 10%, of affected States Parties with obligations under Article 4 report on risk education activities, including through tailored delivery, data disaggregation, and identification of populations most at risk. In addition, five (5), or 50%, report assessing the impact of risk education, including behavioural change.

9. States Parties recognise that risk education under the Convention aims to protect populations at risk from cluster munitions and cluster munition remnants, particularly where survey and clearance are not feasible due to insecurity, resource constraints, or ongoing hostilities. They reaffirm that effective, inclusive, and context-specific risk education — responsive to the different needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, boys, and men — is essential to preventing incidents and reducing harm to lives and livelihoods. States Parties underline the importance of reporting on risk education and related funding, noting that population growth, climate change, and armed conflict in populated areas may increase exposure to contamination. They express concern that continued use of cluster munitions contributes to new contamination and increased risk and reaffirm the need to strengthen risk education as a key pillar of the Convention. This includes ensuring accessible, inclusive, conflict-sensitive, and community-informed approaches, strengthening links with broader humanitarian, development, human rights, environmental, and climate adaptation efforts, and supporting the role of civil society in delivering effective risk education.

With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #28:

Where needed, develop and implement national risk education strategies and workplans, drawing on relevant standards and best practices. These should integrate risk education into survey, clearance, and victim assistance activities, while promoting links with broader humanitarian, development, human rights, climate adaptation, environmental protection, and education efforts. States Parties will report on progress through annual Article 7 reports. With support from partners, schools, youth groups, and community volunteers, States Parties will:

A. ensure that women, girls, boys, and men living in or near contaminated areas are informed of the risks through tailored, accessible, inclusive, and community-informed

risk education that prioritises populations most at risk and is sensitive to gender, age, disability, and other diversity considerations;

B. adapt risk education to changing circumstances, including residual contamination, climate- and environment-related risks, insecurity, armed conflict, and displacement; and

C. collect and use disaggregated data, including by gender, age, disability, and other relevant factors, to identify at-risk populations, guide prioritisation and targeting, monitor implementation, and assess effectiveness based on community needs.

Indicators:

Percentage of affected States Parties reporting:

(a) development of national strategies and workplans integrating risk education into survey, clearance, and victim assistance, as well as relevant humanitarian and development sectors (*baseline X%*);

(b) implementation of inclusive, tailored risk education targeting populations most at risk, and responsive to gender, age, disability, and diversity in affected communities (*baseline X%*);

(c) maintenance or development of national capacity to address residual risk following completion of Article 4 obligations, and to adapt risk education to changing contexts, including emergencies and conflict settings (*baseline X%*);

(d) integration of environmental and climate-related risk factors — such as flooding, landslides, fires, and extreme heat—into risk education planning and delivery (*baseline X%*); and

(e) reporting in annual Article 7 reports on measures to assess the effectiveness of risk education, including behavioural change (*baseline X%*).

VII. Victim assistance

Twelve (12) States Parties have reported obligations under Article 5. All are also States Parties to the CRPD, reinforcing the alignment between victim assistance under the Convention and the broader framework for promoting the rights, inclusion, and participation of persons with disabilities.

10. Victim assistance is central to the humanitarian impact of the Convention. States Parties recognise the differentiated impacts of cluster munitions, particularly on children, and the need for age, gender, and disability responsive support to address the diverse needs of affected women, girls, boys, and men. They reaffirm that victim assistance is a long-term obligation that continues as long as survivors, families, and communities are affected. States Parties commit to the full, equal, and effective participation of victims in society, including in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of national policies and programmes, guided by principles of non-discrimination, inclusion, accessibility, accountability, and transparency. In line with IMAS 13.10, States Parties recognise that sustainable victim assistance should be integrated into national disability, health, education, employment, social protection, and development frameworks supporting the SDGs. Mine action actors contribute through victim identification, referrals, and service mapping to support gap analysis and evidence-based planning and coordination. Effective coordination among national and local stakeholders is essential to ensure inclusive and effective assistance. States Parties also recognise that assistance should be provided without discrimination to all persons with similar needs, regardless of cause of injury.

States Parties with cluster munition victims and survivors in areas under their jurisdiction or control, and where applicable, all States Parties will:

Action #29:

Ensure the collection, analysis, and proper management of gender, age, and disability disaggregated data to assess the needs and priorities of cluster munition victims, including through integration into a national centralised database such as disability data systems, in accordance with national data protection laws and relevant international standards. This information should be shared in appropriate aggregated form with relevant stakeholders to support a comprehensive response, including in post-completion contexts. In doing so, affected States Parties will:

A. ensure that national policies and legal frameworks related to disability, health, education, employment, development, poverty reduction, and human rights are developed in a participatory manner, address the needs and rights of victims, and are aligned with the CRPD, the SDGs, and relevant international standards, including IMAS;

B. designate a sufficiently resourced national focal point to coordinate, implement, and monitor victim assistance and ensure its integration into broader national policies and frameworks; and

C. develop a measurable national action plan on victim assistance that identifies priority actions and specifies where additional resources are required for implementation.

Indicators:

Percentage of States Parties with cluster munition victims that:

(a) collect, analyse, and securely manage gender, age, and disability disaggregated data, including through a centralised national database, in accordance with data protection regulations (*baseline X%*);

(b) have designated a national focal point responsible for coordinating victim assistance (*baseline X%*); and

(c) have a measurable national action plan that identifies implementation needs and required additional resources (*baseline X%*).

Action #30:

Provide effective and efficient emergency and ongoing medical care to cluster munition victims, as well as access to adequate healthcare, rehabilitation, assistive technology, prosthetic and orthotic services, and psychological and psychosocial support, including mental health services. This should be delivered through a public health approach, led by national systems, and supported where appropriate by national referral mechanisms and a comprehensive directory of services to facilitate non-discriminatory access that is gender, age, and disability sensitive and available in both urban and rural areas. Specifically, relevant States Parties will:

A. provide adequate first response and emergency care for cluster munition victims, including trauma care, prehospital services, surgery, and medical follow-up;

B. ensure access to multidisciplinary rehabilitation services, including physical rehabilitation and assistive devices, with attention to accessibility for populations outside urban centres; and

C. ensure access to psychological and psychosocial support, including mental health and community-based peer support.

Indicators:

Percentage of States Parties:

(a) with cluster munition victims that report providing emergency and long-term medical care (*baseline X%*);

(b) with cluster munition victims that report accessible and functional rehabilitation services, including in rural and non-urban areas (*baseline X%*); and

(c) reporting sufficient psychological and psychosocial services, including mental health and peer support (*baseline X%*).

Action #31:

Ensure that accessible and adequately funded measures are in place to support the socio-economic inclusion and empowerment of cluster munition victims, including access to education, vocational training, income support, entrepreneurship opportunities, employment services, financial and microfinance services, business development support, rural development programmes, and social protection systems, including in rural and remote areas.

Indicator:

(a) Percentage of States Parties with cluster munition victims that report measures to promote socio-economic inclusion and ensure the meaningful participation of victims in monitoring and evaluation processes and community life (*baseline X%*).

Action #32:

Strengthen the inclusion and meaningful participation of cluster munition victims in the development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of laws, policies, and programmes relevant to them, and encourage their participation in work under the Convention. This should take into account gender, age, disability, and the diversity of affected communities, including linguistic and ethnic considerations, and provide appropriate accessibility, transport, communication, and language support as needed. States Parties should also build and sustain the capacity of survivor networks and survivor-led, local, and community-based organisations to engage in victim assistance planning, implementation, referral, monitoring, and reporting, and support the training, development, and recognition of qualified rehabilitation professionals.

Indicators:

(a) Percentage of States Parties with cluster munition victims reporting that victim assistance laws and policies have been developed with the meaningful participation of victims (*baseline X%*);

(b) Number of survivors participating meaningfully in Convention meetings through inclusion in States Parties' or civil society delegations (*baseline X*); and

(c) Number of States Parties reporting support for training of victim assistance professionals and access of victims to qualified care (*baseline X*).

VIII. International cooperation and assistance

Of the twenty-eight (28) States Parties that have reported having, or having had, obligations under Article 4, XX (XX) have identified needs for international cooperation and assistance in survey, clearance, and/or risk education. Of the forty-one (41) States Parties with Article 3 obligations, XX (XX) have identified needs related to stockpile destruction. Of the twelve (12) States Parties with Article 5 obligations, all have identified needs related to victim assistance. These figures highlight the continued importance of international cooperation and assistance across all pillars of implementation.

11. While reaffirming that each State Party is responsible for implementing its own obligations, States Parties recognise that international cooperation and assistance are essential to the timely and effective implementation, particularly for risk education, victim assistance, and survey and clearance activities. They emphasise the importance of dialogue between affected States Parties, donors, and operators to address funding volatility, and note the value of Country Coalitions in strengthening coordination, national ownership, capacity development, and sustainability, while reducing reliance on external expertise. States Parties further recognise that cooperation and assistance should be sensitive to gender, age, disability, and the diverse needs of affected populations, and take into account environmental and climate-related factors. They stress the importance of strengthened partnerships with the

United Nations system, international, regional, national and local organisations, including the ICRC, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their International Federation, as well as civil society and non-governmental organisations.

To enhance international cooperation and assistance, States Parties will strive to mobilise sufficient resources for timely and effective implementation and explore alternative and innovative sources of funding, while taking the following actions:

Action #33:

Share experiences and best practices, and establish, expand, and deepen partnerships at all levels, including international, regional, local, North-South, South-South, bilateral, and trilateral cooperation, to strengthen capacity-building and national expertise. Cooperation may include mutual support for survey and clearance in border areas, exchange of best practices on environmental impact assessments, and sharing of experience in integrating environmental protection, climate considerations, and gender-, age-, and disability-responsive approaches that reflect the diverse needs and priorities of affected communities. In line with Article 6, it may also include the exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific and technical information to support implementation.

Indicators:

Percentage of States Parties reporting:

- (a) sharing experiences, best practices, and lessons learned on implementation through international, regional, local, North-South, South-South, bilateral, and/or trilateral cooperation (*baseline X%*);
- (b) sharing best practices on environmental protection and the integration of gender-, age-, and disability considerations, as well as the needs and experiences of affected communities, in programming (*baseline X%*); and
- (c) providing or receiving material, technological, and/or scientific cooperation and assistance (*baseline X%*).

Action #34:

When seeking assistance, States Parties should be guided by national ownership and comprehensive national strategies and plans, informed by surveys, needs assessments, and analysis, including the needs and experiences of affected communities and gender-, age-, and disability-responsive approaches. States Parties are encouraged to strengthen coordination and coherence by leveraging synergies with broader humanitarian, peace and security, and development frameworks, including the WPS and the YPS Agendas, and the SDGs. They should also develop resource mobilisation plans and use available reporting mechanisms, including Article 7 reports, extension requests, and work plans, to communicate progress, challenges, and assistance needs.

Indicators:

Percentage of:

- (a) States Parties that, when seeking assistance, align with broader frameworks such as the SDGs and base requests on comprehensive national strategies, needs assessments, and national ownership (*baseline X%*);
- (b) affected States Parties reporting a resource mobilisation plan in place (*baseline X%*); and
- (c) affected States Parties providing information on progress, challenges, and needs for international cooperation and assistance through Article 7 reports and Convention meetings (*baseline X%*).

Action #35:

When in a position to do so, provide sustainable, predictable, and needs-based assistance to support implementation of the Convention, including through the timely mobilisation of technical, material, and financial resources and regular dialogue through global, national, and local coordination platforms.

States Parties receiving assistance should strengthen national coordination by maintaining regular dialogue with national and international stakeholders on implementation progress, challenges, and assistance needs. They are encouraged to develop or use coordination mechanisms, such as a Country Coalition approach where appropriate, to facilitate structured engagement among affected States Parties, donors, operators, and other stakeholders, support information-sharing, and promote coordinated responses to identified priorities and needs.

Indicators:

Percentage of:

- (a) States Parties reporting the provision of resources to support implementation, disaggregated by risk education, victim assistance, survey and clearance, and stockpile destruction (*baseline X%*);
- (b) affected States Parties reporting receipt of resources to support implementation of Convention obligations (*baseline X%*);
- (c) States Parties reporting regular engagement through national coordination or collaboration platforms (*baseline X%*);
- (d) affected States Parties reporting the establishment of a coordination mechanism, such as a Country Coalition (*baseline X*).

Action #36:

When in a position to do so, strengthen efforts to coordinate assistance for the effective implementation, enhancing the reliability, predictability, and sustainability of support across all pillars, including victim assistance, risk education, stockpile destruction, and survey and clearance. Coordination mechanisms, including Country Coalitions, should pay particular attention to near-completion contexts, where targeted and predictable support can help avoid unnecessary extensions and sustain progress towards completion of time-bound obligations and long-term support for victims.

States Parties will also explore the feasibility of establishing a voluntary trust fund to assist affected States Parties in meeting their legal and time-bound Article 4 obligations where international assistance is insufficient.

Indicators:

Number of:

- (a) States in a position to provide assistance that report on coordinating their support with other States Parties. (*baseline X*)
- (b) affected States Parties in near completion that report having sustained international cooperation and assistance. (*baseline ;*)

Transparency measures

One hundred and seven (107), or 96%, of the required 112 initial transparency reports have been submitted to date. XX (XX%) States Parties have submitted one or more annual Article 7 reports.

12. Transparency and the regular exchange of information are essential to achieving the Convention's objectives. States Parties recall that the submission of initial and annual Article

7 reports is a legal obligation and note that, since the Second Review Conference, XX (XX%) States Parties have regularly complied with this requirement. They recognise that transparency measures should continue to evolve to facilitate information-sharing, assess progress in implementation, support communication and advocacy efforts, and strengthen resource mobilisation. With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #37:

Submit initial and annual transparency reports within the deadlines established under Article 7 of the Convention, using the revised reporting formats adopted by the 11MSP (CCM/MSP/2023/7).

Indicators:

Percentage of States Parties that have submitted an:

- (a) initial Article 7 report by the deadline set by in Article 7 of the Convention. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) annual Article 7 report by 30 April each year. (*baseline X%*)
- (c) Number of States Parties that have submitted an initial or annual Article 7 report using the revised reporting formats adopted by the 11MSP. (*baseline X*)

Action #38:

States Parties implementing obligations under Articles 3 or 4, or retaining or transferring cluster munitions or explosive sub-munitions under Articles 3.6 and 3.7, should provide timely, comprehensive, and transparent updates on implementation. Where no information is provided for two consecutive years, the President, in cooperation with relevant Coordinators and the ISU, will engage with the State Party concerned to identify support and capacity-building needs.

Indicator:

- (a) Number and percentage of States Parties reporting retained and/or transferred cluster munitions or explosive sub-munitions under Article 3.6 that provide implementation updates through annual Article 7 reports (*baseline X/X%*).

Action #39:

Where needed, seek support in preparing or submitting Article 7 reports from relevant partners, including the Transparency Coordinator, the ISU, United Nations agencies, other States Parties, and civil society organisations. Partners in a position to do so should provide tailored assistance, including guidance, information-sharing, training, outreach, and exchanges of good practice.

Indicators:

- (a) Number of States Parties that report having received practical support or capacity-building assistance for the preparation and submission of Article 7 reports. (*baseline X*)
- (b) Percentage of States Parties sharing experiences and good practices related to Article 7 reporting during Convention meetings, side events, and other relevant exchanges, recalling the function of Form I of the Article 7 report as a tool for communications and resource mobilisation. (*baseline X%*)

IX. National implementation measures

Sixty-seven (67), or 60%, of States Parties have adopted specific legal, administrative, or other measures to implement the Convention, or have indicated that existing national

measures are sufficient. XX (XX%) States Parties report that they are in the process of adopting such measures. A number of States Parties have yet to provide detailed information on national implementation through Article 7 reporting or Convention meetings.

13. Recalling the obligation under Article 9 to adopt all appropriate legal, administrative, and other measures to implement the Convention, including penal sanctions to prevent and suppress prohibited activities and assistance in such acts, States Parties recognise that implementation measures may vary according to national legal systems. Noting that some States Parties have not yet confirmed the adoption of such measures, they should prioritise progress in this area and report on implementation in a timely manner, including through Article 7 reports. With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #40:

Ensure that comprehensive national measures are in place to fully implement the Convention, including, where necessary, the adoption or revision of legislation, regulations, and administrative measures, and the establishment of penal sanctions for prohibited activities and assistance in such acts. States Parties should complete these measures by the 14MSP, or within two years of entry into force for new States Parties, as applicable. They are also encouraged to consider legislation prohibiting investment in producers of cluster munitions and their key components. The development and implementation of national measures should include meaningful consultation with victims, survivors, affected communities, women, youth, persons with disabilities, civil society, parliaments, and other relevant stakeholders.

Indicators:

(a) Percentage of States Parties reporting the adoption or review of national legislation, regulations, or administrative measures to implement the Convention (*baseline X%*).

Number of States Parties reporting that they have:

(b) ensured inclusive consultation and meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders in the development or review of national implementation measures (*baseline X*);

(c) adopted legislation providing penal sanctions for activities prohibited under the Convention (*baseline X*);

(d) disseminated Convention obligations and national implementation measures to relevant institutions and stakeholders, including armed forces through military doctrine, policy, and training (*baseline X*); and

(e) enacted legislation prohibiting investment in producers of cluster munitions and their key components (*baseline X*).

Action #41:

Report on challenges affecting the review or adoption of legal, administrative, and other implementation measures through Article 7 reports and Convention meetings and seek assistance where needed from States Parties and relevant partners, including the ICRC. States Parties in a position to do so should provide targeted and sustained support, including legislative, institutional, and capacity-building assistance.

Indicators:

Number of States Parties that:

(a) report on challenges in the review or adoption of legal, administrative and other measures. (*baseline X*)

(b) request assistance in the review or adoption of legal, administrative and other measures. (*baseline X*)

(c) report providing assistance in the review or adoption of legal, administrative and other measures. (*baseline X*)

X. Measures to ensure compliance

Nil (0) matters of non-compliance with obligations under the Convention have been raised by States Parties as of mid-2026.

14. Stressing the importance of compliance with all provisions of the Convention, States Parties recall that the Convention provides cooperative mechanisms to address and clarify any questions relating to compliance. With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

Action #42:

In the event of alleged or confirmed non-compliance with Article 1 obligations, the State Party concerned shall take all necessary measures to investigate and address the issue, prevent recurrence, and provide information to all States Parties in a timely, comprehensive, and transparent manner. The State Party shall also cooperate with other States Parties to resolve the matter expeditiously and effectively, in accordance with Article 8.1.

Indicators:

(a) Number of States Parties with alleged or confirmed non-compliance under Article 1 (*baseline 0*);

(b) Percentage of States Parties reporting timely updates to all States Parties on efforts to resolve such matters (*baseline -*);

Action #43:

Clarify questions relating to compliance and seek to resolve any instance of non-compliance with due diligence through bilateral discussions, the good offices of the President, or other means consistent with Article 8, in a cooperative and timely manner.

Indicators:

Number of:

(a) requests for clarification of compliance submitted under Article 8.2 (*baseline 0*);

(b) matters submitted to a MSP or Review Conference under Article 8.3 (*baseline 0*); and

(c) States Parties found to be in non-compliance by a MSP or Review Conference (*baseline 0*).
