

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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Review of the operation and status of the Convention and other matters important for achieving the aims of the Convention

Draft Review Document on the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan (2022-2026) and the status and operation of the Convention

This updated draft Review Document is issued by the Presidency to advance structured consideration of progress under the Convention in preparations for the Third Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, following discussions during the Preparatory Meetings and written submissions by States and stakeholders. It takes stock of key developments to date, highlights emerging challenges, and identifies areas for strengthening implementation across the period under review. The current version will be submitted to the Third Review Conference (3RC) for consideration.

I. Introduction and objective

1. The Convention on Cluster Munitions¹ (CCM) was established to end, for all time, the suffering caused by cluster munitions. It sets out comprehensive prohibitions on their use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention, and transfer, alongside key positive obligations.
2. These include clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants, stockpile destruction, risk education, and victim assistance for survivors, their families, and affected communities. The Convention also underscores the importance of international cooperation and assistance, recognising that effective implementation depends on national ownership, strong partnerships, and adequate, predictable and sustainable resources.
3. Since its entry into force on 1 August 2010, the CCM has made significant progress: States Parties have collectively destroyed 100% of reported stockpiles, 18 of the 28 States that have reported to be affected have declared completion with Article 4 whilst 12 States have obligations under Article 5, and remains a major achievement in humanitarian disarmament and international humanitarian law. Through the sustained commitment of States Parties, international organisations, civil society and affected communities, the Convention has strengthened the global norm against cluster munitions and demonstrated the value of multilateral cooperation in addressing the humanitarian consequences of these weapons.
4. Since the Second Review Conference (2RC) (2020–2021), progress has continued alongside growing challenges, including slower accession rates, the withdrawal of a State Party from the Convention--exercising its national sovereignty to denounce the Convention pursuant to its Article 20, and the continued use, transfer, and production of cluster munitions

¹ Herein after the “CCM” or “the Convention”



by States not party. The continued use of cluster munitions has resulted in new civilian casualties and humanitarian consequences. The withdrawal of one State Party marks the first-ever withdrawal from a multilateral humanitarian disarmament treaty prohibiting an entire class of weapons and underscores the importance of preserving the integrity of the Convention and renewing efforts towards its universalisation. At the same time, the evolving humanitarian and geopolitical context calls for renewed collective action to strengthen implementation and reinforce the humanitarian norms established by the Convention.

5. This document reviews progress under the Lausanne Action Plan (LAP) since the 2RC, identifies achievements and emerging challenges, and informs preparations for the 3RC and the development of the Vientiane Capital Action Plan (VCAP). It aims to support a practical, ambitious and implementation-oriented framework that strengthens the effective implementation of the Convention in the years ahead.

II. Guiding Principles

A. Status, progress and evaluation of Actions 1-9 since the adoption of the LAP

6. The Guiding Principles of the LAP² continued to guide implementation across all pillars of the Convention. They reinforce national ownership, inclusivity, sustainability, international cooperation and assistance, and integration of CCM implementation into broader humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding frameworks.

7. States Parties have increasingly integrated implementation into national policy frameworks, including development, humanitarian response, and peacebuilding strategies. States Parties also made progress in strengthening national capacities and allocating domestic resources.

8. The number of States Parties integrating CCM implementation into broader national frameworks increased from 0 to 7. Likewise, the number of States Parties reporting strengthened national capacities increased from 12 to 15, indicating gradual institutional consolidation.

9. The number of States Parties adopting comprehensive national strategies increased from 4 to 9, while those adopting annual workplans increased from 0 to 10, reflecting improved planning structures in all affected states.

10. International cooperation and assistance remained stable, with an average of 23 States Parties providing support annually. Approximately 9 States Parties provided multi-year assistance, contributing to greater predictability of support.

11. Progress was recorded in promoting inclusive implementation, including gender- and age-sensitive approaches that take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages. However, many States Parties acknowledged that the meaningful participation of victims and affected communities in decision-making and implementation remains uneven and requires further strengthening. Nine States Parties reported inclusive strategies involving victims or affected communities, while only 1 included victims in official delegations.

12. Adoption of national mine action standards aligned with IMAS increased from 0 to 9 States Parties, reflecting strengthened technical capacity.

13. Reporting on national information management systems increased from 0 to 10 States Parties, improving data collection, transparency, reporting and operational planning in all affected States.

² In the current version of this document, the figures related to the implementation of the LAP primarily reflect the period between the 10MSP to 12MSP. Updated data will be reflected in the 2026 Progress Report which is currently under preparation. At the time of drafting, the ISU is still receiving Article 7 transparency reports due 30 April 2026.

14. Only 4 States Parties reported systematic integration of CCM implementation into broader humanitarian, development, or environmental frameworks. Linkages between clearance outcomes and development impacts remain unlimited and should be further strengthened.

15. Environmental considerations are increasingly reflected in mine action practice. The adoption of IMAS 07.13 (2024) and Technical Note 07.13/01 (2025) has supported the integration of environmental protection considerations into planning and implementation. Peru, for example, integrated environmental considerations during the destruction of its cluster munitions stockpiles in 2023 to reduce environmental impacts. Further developments were reflected in a working paper presented at the 13MSP by Italy and France.³ These developments demonstrate the growing recognition that environmental considerations can contribute to safer and more sustainable implementation of the Convention.

16. Financial sustainability remains mixed. An average of 31 States Parties paid assessed contributions in advance of MSP meetings, while approximately 61 contributed annually to the ISU budget. However, late and partial payments continue to affect predictability, highlighting the importance of sustainable and predictable financial support for the implementation of the Convention.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

17. Implementation of the Guiding Principles varies across thematic areas. While political commitment remains strong, operational integration across humanitarian, development, human rights, and where appropriate, environmental frameworks remain uneven.

18. National capacity constraints, persistent funding limitation and limited predictability of financial support continue to be among the most significant challenges, affecting the full implementation of national strategies, long-term sustainability and national ownership.

19. Meaningful participation of victims and affected communities remains inconsistent across implementation, despite strong policy-level support and growing recognition of its importance for effective implementation of the Convention.

20. Strengthening institutional mechanisms, enhancing national ownership, mobilising adequate, predictable and sustainable resources, and reinforcing partnerships among States Parties, international organisations, civil society and affected community will be necessary to ensure full operationalisation of the Guiding Principles across all areas of implementation.

III. Universalization

A. Status, progress and evaluation of Actions 10-11 since the adoption of the LAP

21. To date, 124 States have committed to the Convention: 112 States Parties and 12 signatories. The signatories are: 8 in Africa (Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Kenya, Liberia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania), 2 in the Americas (Haiti, Jamaica), 1 in Asia (Indonesia), and 1 in Europe (Cyprus).

22. Since the 2RC, 3 States have joined the Convention: Nigeria (ratification, 2023), South Sudan (accession, 2023), and Vanuatu (accession, 2025), demonstrating continued and gradual progress towards universalisation.

23. During the reporting period, Lithuania's withdrawal from the Convention took effect on 6 March 2025, exercising its national sovereignty to denounce the Convention pursuant to Article 20. This is the first-ever withdrawal of a State from a multilateral humanitarian disarmament treaty prohibiting an entire class of weapons. States Parties expressed deep regret at Lithuania's withdrawal, reiterated their readiness to engage in constructive dialogue

³ CCM/MSP/2025/11

and encourage Lithuania to rejoin the Convention, and expressed concern that this action may create a precedent with repercussions for the integrity of humanitarian disarmament instruments and international humanitarian law.

24. 13 States not party are affected by cluster munitions: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Iran, Libya, Serbia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Viet Nam, and Yemen.

25. Universalisation efforts continued through sustained engagement by successive Presidencies, Coordinators and States Parties. Outreach activities included bilateral consultations, written communications, regional and thematic workshops, parliamentary engagement through the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and cooperation with international organisations and civil society.

26. Since the adoption of the LAP, 25 universalisation-related events have been organized, including 6 in Africa, 4 in Asia, 2 in the Caribbean, 2 in the Arab region and 11 global events, demonstrating continued efforts to promote accession and strengthen engagement with signatories and States not party.

27. Universalisation has been promoted through international fora, notably the annual UNGA resolution on the implementation of the Convention (A/RES/80/52), which has been tabled annually since 2014. The resolution continued to reflect broad international support despite a more challenging geopolitical environment. Voting in favour ranged from 144 to 148 States between 2021 and 2023, declined to 121 in 2024, and increased to 138 in 2025, with 2 votes against and 35 abstentions.

28. Twenty States not party regularly voted in favour of the resolution during the reporting period, including Algeria, Armenia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Suriname, and Thailand. Others, including Kiribati and Yemen, also supported the resolution on a number of occasions.

29. Participation of States not party in MSPs remained steady. Since the Convention entered into force, 71 States⁴, including 12 signatories, have participated as observers, reflecting continued engagement with the Convention.

30. [During the reporting period, no formal compliance concerns were raised under Article 8 of the Convention. At the same time, States Parties expressed concern over recent developments regarding yet unverified reports of the alleged use of cluster munitions, including on the territories of [2] State Parties.]

31. States Parties have also expressed deep concern by the increase in civilian casualties and the humanitarian impact resulting from the continued confirmed use of cluster munitions in Ukraine, Russia, Myanmar and Syria. These discussions reflect the continued commitment of States Parties to upholding the Convention's norm through dialogue, cooperation and transparency.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

32. Universalisation has continued since 2RC, although progress has remained gradual and uneven. While 3 additional States--despite a deteriorating global security environment joined the Convention during the reporting period, recognizing the importance of reinforcing

⁴Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Angola*, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Central African Republic*, Peoples Republic of China, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Cyprus*, Djibouti*, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Haiti*, Indonesia*, Iran, Jamaica*, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya*, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia*, Libya, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Republic of Tanzania*, Thailand, Timor Leste, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda*, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe (*=signatories).

the norm against cluster munitions amid ongoing armed conflicts, accession rates have slowed, underscoring the need for sustained political engagement and targeted outreach.

33. Prioritised engagement with the remaining 12 signatory States remains essential. Continued support for national accession processes, including parliamentary engagement and dialogue with relevant national authorities, presents important opportunities to advance universalization. Voting patterns on the annual UNGA resolution also continue to provide useful indications of political openness towards accession.

34. Broader geopolitical tensions, evolving security concerns and competing national priorities have affected universalization efforts. Some States not party continue to cite security considerations as barriers to accession. Continued dialogue, recalling the obligation to discourage, in every possible way, their use, development, production, stockpiling, and transfer by States not party, and underlining that due to their wide area effect and high level of unexploded ordnance, cluster munitions kill, injure, and destroy indiscriminately and cause unacceptable harm and severe suffering to civilians and that any perceived military utility is outweighed by the humanitarian harm they cause, the exchange of implementation experience and, where appropriate, military-to-military engagement consistent with the Convention may help address these concerns while promoting the humanitarian objectives of the Convention.

35. Reports concerning both alleged and confirmed use of cluster munitions during the review period, including by States not party and in situations involving non-State actors and [the territories of State Parties], remained a significant challenge to universalization and to the humanitarian objectives of the Convention. Throughout the review period, Meetings of States Parties reaffirmed their determination to put an end to the unacceptable harm caused by cluster munitions and underscored the obligation of States Parties never under any circumstances to use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer cluster munitions.

36. According to available information, 18 States not party continue to produce or reserve the right to produce cluster munitions, including Brazil, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Myanmar, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Türkiye⁵, Ukraine and the United States.

37. Some States not party have adopted national restrictions or moratoria on cluster munitions, while others continue to participate in humanitarian disarmament, mine action and sustainable development initiatives that are consistent with the humanitarian objectives of the Convention. Although information on such measures remains incomplete and is not systematically monitored, these efforts may provide valuable entry points for dialogue, confidence-building and future accession.

38. Regional initiatives, peer-to-peer exchanges and cooperation with international and regional organizations continue to provide valuable opportunities to address context-specific challenges and encourage accession. The Convention's institutional framework, including successive Presidencies, the Coordinating Committee, the informal Universalization Working Group and cooperation with civil society, remains central to sustaining political dialogue and advancing universalization efforts.

IV. Stockpile Destruction

A. Status, progress and evaluation of Actions 12-17 since the adoption of the LAP

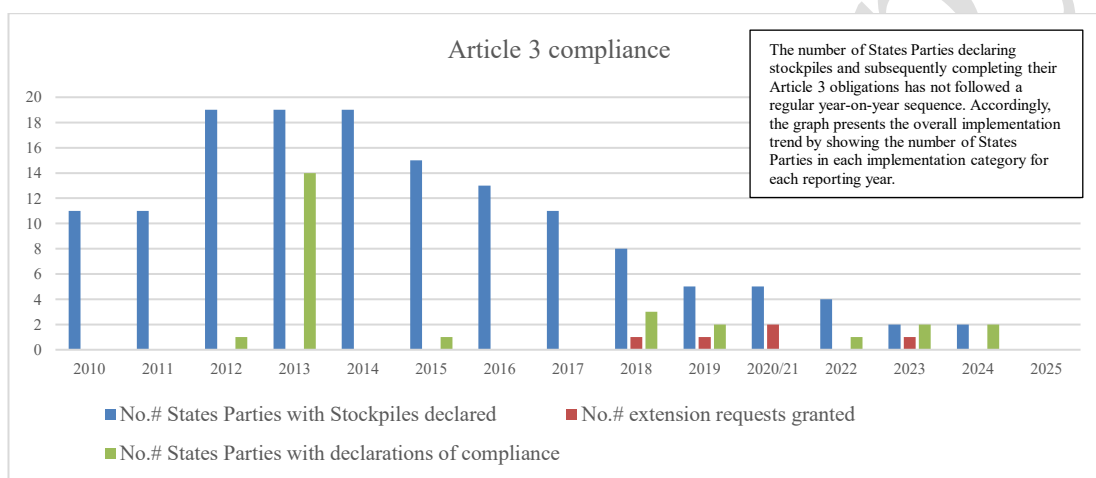
39. States Parties have destroyed nearly 1.5 million cluster munitions and 179 million submunitions. Implementation of Article 3 remains one of the Convention's most significant achievements, directly eliminating future risks to civilians and contributing to the

⁵ Türkiye underscores that such production has ceased.

strengthening of the Convention's humanitarian norm. Article 7 reports submitted since the 10MSP show sustained progress in stockpile destruction, while also highlighting evolving implementation considerations relating to retained munitions and transparency.

40. As of mid-2026, all 41 States Parties with stockpile destruction obligations have completed destruction and declared compliance with Article 3, including 15 States Parties that completed destruction before the Convention entered into force for them. Afghanistan completed destruction of known stockpiles in 2014 and subsequently destroyed newly identified residual items through EOD operations. Italy reported destruction in April 2024 of stockpiles transferred from Bulgaria under Article 3(7). The most recent States Parties to complete their obligations were Bulgaria and Slovakia (2023), followed by Peru and South Africa (2024).

41. These achievements reflect the successful implementation of Actions 12–13 of LAP and demonstrate that stockpile destruction has been carried out safely and effectively, in accordance with international standards, where appropriate, with due consideration for environmental protection and the minimization of environmental impacts.



42. Under Action 14, States Parties demonstrated continued transparency in addressing previously unknown stockpiles. The United Kingdom reported the discovery and complete destruction of such stockpiles in 2021, demonstrating the importance of maintaining national capacities to identify and safely destroy residual stockpiles.

43. By the 13MSP, 10 States Parties retained cluster munitions under Article 3(6): Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

44. Reporting shows the continued limited use of retained cluster munitions for permitted purposes. Germany and Sweden reported their use for EOD training in 2024, resulting in reductions in retained quantities. France reported acquisition and use of one submunition for neutralisation research. For six other States Parties retaining cluster munitions, the Article 7 reports did not indicate any reductions in retained quantities during the reporting period.

45. The 12MSP welcomed Belgium's decision to eliminate all previously retained cluster munitions, no longer considering them necessary for training. States Parties reiterated that retention under Article 3(6) must remain strictly limited to the minimum necessary, with transparency and continued dialogue essential to ensure consistency with the Convention and Action 17 of the LAP.

46. By the 13MSP, Denmark reported allocation of national funding for the destruction of retained cluster munitions, while Cameroon requested international assistance for the destruction of retained munitions, which had not yet been provided.

B. Challenges and Opportunities Emerged since the 2RC

47. Concerns persist regarding limited reporting by some States Parties on retained cluster munitions under Article 3(6), including quantities retained and their permitted uses. This

reduces transparency and limit the ability of States Parties to assess the continued implementation of Article 3 and the necessity of retained munitions.

48. Sustained attention is required to ensure retained munitions remain strictly limited, reported transparently, and used only for permitted purposes, including in view of possible future accessions.

49. Good practices on minimising retained stocks, improving transparency and strengthening reporting should continue to be promoted, including through the exchange of experience among States Parties, to ensure that retention remains strictly limited to operational necessity.

50. Future implementation challenges may arise from discovery of previously unknown stockpiles or residual cluster munitions, requiring robust national procedures, preparedness mechanisms, and continued technical cooperation among States Parties to ensure their safe and timely destruction.

51. The continued existence of large stockpiles of cluster munitions outside the Convention presents an ongoing humanitarian risk, including the potential future transfer or use. This reinforces the importance of continued efforts to promote universalisation and strengthen implementation of the Convention.

V. Survey and Clearance

A. Status of the situation, progress and evaluation against Actions 18-26 of the LAP

52. Survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants remain central to the humanitarian objectives of the Convention, contributing to civilian protection, safe land release, socio-economic recovery and sustainable development. The LAP includes 9 dedicated actions on survey and clearance, reflecting the central role of these activities in achieving the Convention's humanitarian objectives. Reporting during the review period demonstrates continued advances in survey methodologies, operational planning and clearance outputs, while also highlighting persistent challenges requiring sustained attention.

53. As of mid-2026, 28 States Parties have at some point had obligations under Article 4 of the Convention. Of these, 18 have completed clearance since the Convention entered into force, while 10 States Parties continue to have outstanding obligations. During the review period, 1 States Party completed its Article 4 obligations⁶, and 12 extension requests were submitted between the 10MSP and the 13MSP, including 3 second extension requests.⁷ Several States Parties reported improved survey outcomes, enabling more precise identification of contamination, better evidence-based planning and more efficient allocation of resources for clearance operations.

54. By the 3RC, 10 States Parties are expected to retain outstanding Article 4 obligations: Afghanistan, Chad, Chile, Germany, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, Somalia, and South Sudan. Nine of these are implementing under approved extended deadlines that will fall due over the course of the next 5-year period.

55. Action 18 calls on States Parties to identify the location, scope, and extent of contamination and establish accurate baselines. The 11MSP reaffirmed the importance of evidence-based survey, including, where appropriate, the marking and fencing hazardous areas to protect affected communities pending clearance.

56. Most affected States Parties have undertaken survey activities contributing to more reliable contamination data. At least 8 States Parties—Afghanistan, Chad, Chile, Germany, Iraq, Lao PDR, and Lebanon—reported completion of baseline surveys. South Sudan

⁶ Bosnia and Herzegovina (2023)

⁷ 3 at 10MSP (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile); 2 at 11MSP (Iraq and Mauritania); 3 at 12MSP (Germany, Lao PDR, Chad); and 5 at 13MSP (Afghanistan, Chile, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Somalia)

reported initial survey activity in 2024 and progress in 2025. At least 8 States Parties also reported marking hazardous areas.

57. The use of evidence-based survey methodologies, including non-technical and technical survey, has continued to increase, improving the precision of contamination estimates and enabling more efficient resource allocation. This represents one of the key achievements under LAP. Further efforts are nevertheless needed to better document and demonstrate the broader humanitarian, socio-economic and development impacts of land release.

58. Survey and clearance outcomes are assessed through:

- (a) area released through survey or clearance;
- (b) contribution to safety and freedom of movement; and
- (c) quality of information exchange among stakeholders.

59. Under Action 19, affected States Parties are encouraged to develop multi-year, costed national strategies. Reporting increased from 8 States Parties to 9, indicating gradual strengthening of national planning frameworks.

60. Extension requests, including those submitted by Chad (2024), Somalia (2025) and Mauritania (2025), have continued to improve in quality and alignment with Action 20 of LAP. Recommendations of the Ad hoc Analysis Group are increasingly reflected in extension requests, resulting in more realistic, evidence-based implementation plans, while recognising that progress remains affected by capacity and funding constraints.

61. Guidelines adopted at the 8MSP, together with the work of the Ad hoc Analysis Group, have contributed to improving quality, consistency and transparency of extension request reviews, supported by technical input from UN entities, the ICRC, the CMC, GICHD, and operational experts.

62. Delays in meeting Article 4 deadlines remain a concern. Where extensions are required, States Parties have continued to emphasise that requests should be based on realistic, evidence-based implementation plans, supported by clear milestones, appropriate resource planning and measurable progress.

63. Under Action 21, the application of innovative survey and clearance methodologies and alignment with IMAS continued to increase. Reporting rose from 1 State Party at the 10MSP to 5 by the 13MSP. Several States Parties also reported integrating SDGs and environmental considerations into survey and clearance activities, including through IMAS 7.13 on environmental management and climate risk.

64. Environmental considerations received increased attention during the review period. A working paper by the Coordinators highlighted climate risks and environmental impacts on survey and clearance. Flooding, erosion and other climate-related events continue to affect access, safety and contamination patterns, underscoring the importance of integrating environmental and climate risk considerations into planning and implementation where appropriate.

65. Under Action 22, reporting on sustainable national capacity for residual contamination increased from 4 States Parties at the 10MSP to 10 by the 13MSP.

66. Under Action 23, progress remains mixed. Reporting on age- and gender-sensitive approaches that take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages increased from 3 States Parties at the 10MSP to 9 by the 13MSP. However, integration of broader SDG-related planning remains limited, with only 3 States Parties reporting such alignment.

67. Innovative cooperation mechanisms, including Country Coalitions, continued to develop. Examples include Lao PDR's UXO Sector Working Group and Lebanon's Mine Action Forum, both supporting structured coordination between national authorities, donors, and operators, contributing to improved in-country planning, resource mobilisation and implementation.

68. Clearance achievements during the review period demonstrate sustained national commitment. Continued support from international partner and steady operational progress towards fulfilling Article 4 obligations.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

69. While improvements have been made in survey and clearance outputs and methodologies, persistent challenges remain, including the need for more precise contamination data and sustained operational planning.

70. Delays in clearance continue to result from insecurity, difficult terrain, funding constraints and the discovery of previously unknown contamination. These factors continue to affect both pace and predictability of implementation.

71. Some States Parties, including Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mauritania, have reported inconsistencies in contamination data, reflecting capacity and funding constraints. This underscores the need for strengthened national information management systems.

72. Variations in reporting quality continue to limit comprehensive global analysis and evidence-based prioritisation of resources. While some States provide detailed technical data, others continue to provide only general narrative updates.

73. Persistent funding constraints continue to affect survey and clearance operations, resulting in reduced operational capacity, implementation delays and the prioritisation of limited areas. Remaining contamination continues to pose risks to affected populations, underscoring the importance of predictable and sustainable international cooperation and assistance, national ownership, and continued integration of environmental and climate risk considerations into planning and implementation.

74. A key institutional development during the review period was the separation of survey and clearance and risk education into distinct agenda items within the Convention's work programme. This has enabled more focused discussions on implementation challenges, progress and obligation under each area, consistent with LAP structure.

VI. Risk Education

A. Status of the situation, progress and evaluation of actions 27-30 of the LAP

75. In 2024, risk education was established as a distinct agenda item within the MSP framework through the designation of a dedicated Coordinator, reflecting its growing professionalization and strategic importance. This change aligns with the LAP structure distinguishing survey and clearance from risk education. Lao PDR served as Coordinator during the 13MSP cycle, followed by Lebanon in 2025.

76. Risk education continues to play a critical protective role, particularly for children and other at-risk populations, and in contexts of high casualty rates or where survey and clearance are constrained by insecurity, limited access or active hostilities. In such settings, it remains a primary measure to reduce exposure to explosive hazards and promote safer behaviour.

77. During the review period, efforts led by the GICHD and States Parties strengthened the strategic profile of risk education, including a 2025 workshop to share experiences and good practices. Discussions highlighted increasing State leadership, innovation, context-specific approaches, community engagement and the importance of adequate resources.

78. Since the 2RC, 10 affected States Parties Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, Somalia, and South Sudan have reported annually on risk education activities.

79. Under Action 27, integration of risk education into national strategies increased from 8 States Parties in 2022 to 10 by the 12MSP and 13MSP cycles, indicating improved policy

coherence. Some non-affected States, including Colombia, Cuba, and Peru, also reported awareness-raising activities, reflecting recognition of risk education as a preventive measure beyond contaminated areas.

80. Under Action 28, 9 of 10 affected States Parties consistently reported tailored risk education, with a temporary drop to 6 in 2022. These figures confirm sustained delivery of context-specific approaches. Some States also reported targeted international support for time-sensitive activities, including support provided by France's Crisis and Support Centre during the 13MSP cycle.

81. Under Action 29, reporting on disaggregated data increased from 5 States Parties in 2022 to 7 by the 13MSP. Reporting on impact-oriented measures rose from 0 to 5, indicating gradual progress toward outcome-based approaches.

82. Despite improvements, reporting remains uneven. Many submissions remain descriptive, with limited systematic disaggregation by age, sex, disability, or geography, constraining assessment of reach, effectiveness and impact among at-risk populations.

83. Under Action 30, all affected States Parties reported reference to residual contamination by the 13MSP, reflecting increased recognition of the need to sustain risk education beyond clearance, including in residual risk environments.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

84. Risk education remains a core humanitarian pillar and is often the primary civilian protection measure in active conflict, post-conflict or inaccessible areas. It also contributes to broader humanitarian-development-peace linkages and supports rights-based, community-centred approaches in affected settings.

85. The establishment of a dedicated Coordinator marked a significant step in strengthening institutional focus, providing a platform for coordination, good practice exchange, and improved visibility of risk education within Convention implementation.

86. Affected States Parties consistently report delivery of risk education in high-risk communities, contributing to increased awareness and safer behaviour. In some contexts, States Parties have also reported reduced accidents. Increasing attention is being given to adapting approaches for persons with disabilities and other at-risk group, though this remains uneven.

87. A key challenge remains measuring impact. Reporting is often activity-based, with limited evidence on behavioural change or accident reduction. Strengthening outcome-focused monitoring, including disaggregated data and community feedback and agreed methodologies, would improve effectiveness assessment.

88. Funding constraints continue to affect implementation, with several States Parties reporting insufficient or unpredictable resources. Dependence on external support in some contexts raises concerns regarding sustainability and national ownership, particularly where risk education is integrated into national strategies without dedicated budgets.

89. Innovation is emerging, including the use of digital tools, social media, remote delivery and tailored messaging. However, documentation and sharing of good practices remain limited, reducing opportunities for replication and adaptation across different contexts.

90. National coordination remains uneven. While some States Parties have strong coordination mechanisms, others rely on fragmented implementation, leading to inefficiencies and gaps. Strengthening integration within broader mine action and protection frameworks remains important.

VII. Victim Assistance

A. Status of the situation, progress and evaluation of Actions 31-37 of the LAP

91. The CCM is the first disarmament treaty establishing explicit obligations on victim assistance. These obligations apply to victims under the jurisdiction or control of States Parties, including survivors, families of those killed or injured, and affected communities. Victim assistance is a core humanitarian and human rights commitment aimed at addressing long-term harm and supporting full and inclusive participation in society.

92. States Parties have strengthened their understanding of victim assistance needs through improved data collection, consolidation, and analysis under Action 31. Enhanced reporting, information management and international cooperation have progressively strengthened the evidence base on casualties and needs of victims, contributing to more evidence-based and targeted responses.

93. Throughout the review period, States Parties reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring access to comprehensive victim assistance, including emergency and continuing medical care, rehabilitation, mental health and psychosocial support, socio-economic inclusion, and measures to protect and promote the rights of victims.

94. Under Action 32, States Parties reaffirmed the importance of full, equal, and effective participation of victims in society, and the integration of victim assistance into broader national disability, health, education and social protection frameworks. The CRPD provides an important framework for promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, while the Convention continues to provide the specific framework for addressing the rights and the needs of cluster munition survivors, their families, and affected communities.

95. A stable group of 12 States Parties Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Somalia, and South Sudan—reported cluster munition victims under their jurisdiction or control. All have designated national focal points, and 9 have national action plans (Action 33).

96. Most concerned States Parties reported the provision of emergency and ongoing medical care (Action 34), alongside strengthened rehabilitation services and mental health and psychosocial support that takes into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages.

97. Under Action 35, reporting on socio-economic inclusion increased from 7 States Parties in earlier cycles to 9 by 2025, reflecting growing recognition of its importance.

98. Under Action 36, reporting on the participation of victims in policy development increased from 6 States Parties in 2022 to 9 in 2025, demonstrating growing recognition of the importance of meaningful participation. However, participation of victims in national delegations to MSPs remains limited, indicating that further efforts are needed to strengthen their participation in decision-making processes.

99. Under Action 37, 8 States Parties reported training of victim assistance professionals. All concerned States Parties confirmed assistance is provided by qualified personnel.

100. Several States Parties provided updated reporting during the review cycle, improving continuity and understanding of national efforts and evolving implementation.

101. States Parties also reported ongoing efforts to mobilise national resources and international cooperation to support victim assistance, underscoring the importance of adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for long-term implementation of Article 5 obligations.

102. A key development was the ratification of the CRPD by Lebanon and South Sudan. All States Parties with cluster munition victims are now Parties to the CRPD, strengthening alignment between victim assistance and broader disability rights frameworks.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

103. Victim assistance remains a central pillar of the Convention and one of its defining humanitarian achievements, establishing the most comprehensive victim assistance obligations among the humanitarian disarmament treaties.

104. While political commitment remains strong, implementation continues to vary across contexts, reflecting differences in national capacity, institutional arrangements, available resources and the maturity of national health, disability and social protection systems.

105. States Parties continue to integrate victim assistance into disability, health, and social protection frameworks, with increased emphasis on rights-based, survivor-centred, and gender- and age-sensitive approaches, that take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages. Continued efforts are needed to ensure that the specific rights and needs of cluster munition victim remain appropriately addressed with these broader national systems.

106. A key challenge remains translating commitments into measurable outcomes. Reporting continues to be largely activity-based, with limited information on the quality, effectiveness and long-term impact of assistance provided. Strengthening monitoring, evaluation, and outcome-oriented reporting will improve evidence-based planning and implementation.

107. Expanding expectations of victim assistance, together with increasing humanitarian needs in conflict-affected contexts, continues to place pressure on national systems. These challenges are compounded where institutional capacity and financial resources remain limited, highlighting the importance of sustainable national system supported by international cooperation where needed.

108. Resource constraints continue to affect implementation. Victim assistance relies on a combination of national resources and international cooperation and assistance, highlighting the importance of adequate, predictable and sustain support, stronger national ownership and continued integration into national health, disability and social protection systems.

109. Survivor participation continues to expand across policy development and implementation, although opportunities for meaningful participation remain uneven across contexts. Continued efforts to strengthen the meaningful participation of survivors, including through closer coordination with relevant national disability mechanism where appropriate, can further enhance inclusion while complementing the Convention's victim assistance framework.

VIII. International Cooperation and Assistance

A. Status of the situation, progress and evolution of Actions 38–42 of the LAP

110. At the 2RC, States Parties reaffirmed the central role of international cooperation and assistance in achieving the objectives of the Convention. Through Actions 38–42 of the LAP, they further emphasised strengthening partnerships among States Parties, donor States, international organisations, civil society and other stakeholders to support the full and effective implementation.

111. Throughout the review period, international cooperation and assistance continued to support implementation across clearance, victim assistance, risk education and institutional capacity-building. While the level and nature of assistance varied, reporting confirms that cooperation remained integral to implementation for many affected States Parties.

112. Under Action 38, the number of States Parties reporting national resource allocations remained broadly stable, with between 14 and 15 States Parties reporting such contributions during the 13MSP cycle, indicating gradual but limited progress in strengthening domestic resource mobilisation.

113. National contributions varied significantly. Germany reported full national funding, while Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon and Bosnia and Herzegovina reported partial national financing. Mauritania and Chad continued to report limited domestic resources. While Chile and Somalia reported no direct financial contributions. Several affected States Parties, including Chad and Mauritania also reported funding declines, underscoring continued reliance on international support for most affected States Parties

114. Under Action 39, 16 States Parties reported sharing practices, experiences and lessons learned, reflecting continued engagement in peer learning, technical cooperation and the exchange of good practices.

115. Reciprocated cooperation peaked at 43 States Parties during the 10MSP cycle and subsequently stabilised. However, reduced assistance flows and increasingly complex implementation challenges, including environmental and climate-related considerations, may affect future cooperation efforts.

116. Operational contexts have become increasingly complex due to reduced development assistance and competing global priorities. Stakeholder dialogues highlighted growing pressures on victim assistance, risk education, clearance funding, and broader humanitarian-development linkages, including environmental and peacebuilding considerations.

117. In survey and clearance, reporting on experience-sharing increased from 2 States Parties in 2022 to 13 by the 13MSP. While the LAP does not include a specific indicator on clearance funding, external sources indicate declining support. Except for Germany, all Article 4 extension requests cited insufficient funding as a key factor.

118. Under Action 41, limited progress was reported in developing comprehensive national plans to strengthen ownership and integrate SDGs, with fewer than 3 States Parties reporting such efforts in any cycle. Reporting remains largely input-focused, with limited evidence on outcomes, particularly for victim assistance and sustainability of national systems.

119. Under Action 42, no new financing mechanisms were reported. The country coalition approach in Lao PDR illustrated a structured donor-State dialogue model, though only 2 States Parties reported its use. Lebanon also applied a similar mechanism informally.

120. Cooperation continued through a wide range of actors, including South-South and triangular cooperation, UN entities, regional organisations, ICRC, IFRC, GICHD, CMC, civil society organisations, and survivor networks.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

121. International cooperation and assistance remain a cornerstone of the Convention and a shared responsibility among States Parties, enabling affected States Parties to access technical, financial and material support necessary to implement their obligations. Reporting from the 10MSP to 12MSP highlights both sustained engagement and persistent structural challenges.

122. While capacity to provide assistance varies, international cooperation and assistance remain fundamental to translating Convention commitments into practical support for affected States Parties and strengthening national implementation capacities.

123. States Parties continue to provide support across clearance, risk education, victim assistance and stockpile destruction, contributing to sustained implementation and strengthen cooperation among States Parties.

124. Nevertheless, disparities in access to assistance persist. While some States Parties have successfully mobilised international support, others continue to face challenges related to project development, information management, shifting donor priorities and reduced attention to certain regions and sectors.

125. These disparities risk widening implementation gaps and underline the importance of stronger prioritisation, improved articulation of national needs, enhanced cooperation, and adequate, predictable and sustainable funding.

126. Discussions during the review period highlighted differing views regarding possible approaches to strengthening financing arrangements under the Convention. At the same time, there was a broad recognition of the need to enhance the predictability, sustainability and effectiveness of international cooperation and assistance in support of national implementation priorities. Addressing these challenges may require further consideration of dedicated or pooled funding mechanisms, as well as multi-year funding approaches for consideration at the 3RC.

127. Coordination of international cooperation and assistance continues to produce mixed results. While some national coordination platforms function effectively, others continue to experience duplication and gaps, highlighting opportunities to strengthen nationally led coordination mechanism.

128. States Parties increasingly recognise the value of linking Convention implementation with broader humanitarian, development and peacebuilding frameworks, including the SDGs and WPS Agenda, while practical integration continues to vary across contexts.

129. Predictability and multi-year funding remain key concerns. Despite continued donor engagement, uncertainty regarding the availability and duration of financial support continues to affect planning, sustainability and national ownership and long-term implementation of the Convention obligations.

IX. Transparency and Exchange of Information Measures

A. Status of the situation, progress and evaluation of Actions 43 – 46 of the LAP

130. Article 7 transparency reporting remains a core obligation of the Convention and a key tool for accountability, confidence-building and monitoring implementation. States Parties continue to submit initial and annual reports, reflecting broad recognition of its importance for tracking progress and supporting implementation planning, peer learning and international cooperation.

131. Under Action 43, timely annual reporting within the 30 April deadline remains below universal compliance. From the 10MSP to 12MSP, timely submission reached 51 reports (46%), increasing to 63 (13MSP cycle). For 2026, 49 reports were submitted on time, with 52 received by 18 May 2026.

132. Despite gradual improvement, late submissions remain frequent, limiting the usefulness of data for timely analysis, implementation planning and decision-making. Overall reporting averaged 64% of the 112 required submissions during the period under review.

133. As of 30 April 2026, 5 States Parties have not submitted initial reports: Cabo Verde (2011), Comoros (2011), Congo (2015), Guinea (2015), and Rwanda (2016), leaving persistent gaps in baseline transparency.

134. Under Action 44, reporting on Articles 3 and 4 obligations remained relatively stable, with over 22 States Parties submitting reports annually, demonstrating continued —although uneven— engagement with transparency obligations.

135. Under Action 45, the use of the adapted Article 7 reporting form (Action 45) increased from 24 (12MSP cycle) to 46 (13MSP cycle), improving clarity, consistency and comparability of reporting, although wider adoption is still encouraged.

136. Requests for assistance on transparency reporting remain limited. No requests were made in the first two years post-2RC, and only 3 States Parties requested support during the 13MSP cycle. Informal assistance has, however, been provided through MSP support mechanisms.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

137. Transparency reporting continues to strengthen confidence, cooperation and implementation monitoring. However, inconsistencies in timeliness, completeness and quality of reporting have limited its analytical value and usefulness for implementation planning and resource mobilisation. In addition, missing initial reports result in incomplete implementation data, with some reports outdated or incomplete.

138. Most States Parties continue to use Article 7 reporting to provide updates on stockpile destruction, survey and clearance, risk education, victim assistance, and international cooperation and assistance, demonstrating its value as a compliance mechanism and as a practical tool for sharing implementation progress and challenges.

139. Capacity constraints, limited national coordination, and insufficient institutional prioritisation continue to affect reporting performance in some States Parties, highlighting the importance of sustained capacity-building and technical support.

140. Technical, linguistic, and institutional challenges remain key barriers to timely and comprehensive reporting. Continued technical assistance, guidance and peer support can contribute to strengthening national reporting capacities.

141. Transparency reporting is increasingly recognised as a tool not only for monitoring implementation, but also for strengthening national coordination, identifying cooperation needs and supporting resource mobilisation. However, this broader potential remains underutilised.

X. National Implementation Measures

A. Status of the situation, progress and evaluation of Actions 47 and 48 of the LAP

142. Article 9 establishes the obligation for States Parties to adopt appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement the Convention at national level. Since the 2RC, these measures have remained central to ensuring effective implementation and domestic enforcement of the Convention.

143. Actions 47 and 48 of the LAP focus on the adoption, review and strengthening of national implementation measures. While progress has been made, implementation remains uneven across States Parties.

144. Under Action 47, the number of States Parties reporting national legislation increased from 63 (11MSP cycle) to 67 (13MSP). Of these, 32 reported that legislation remained under development or consideration, while 33 relied on legislation adopted prior to entry into force.

145. Several States Parties report that draft legislation remains under consideration for extended periods, with limited reporting on timelines or interim progress, making it difficult to assess progress towards completion.

146. Reporting on dissemination of the Convention to relevant national authority and institutions increased modestly, but remains relative to the overall membership, suggesting that further efforts are needed to strengthen institutional awareness and implementation.

147. Overall progress reflects sustained political commitment, but translation into completed legal measures continues to face delays linked to legal complexity, competing priorities and capacity constraints.

148. Only a limited number of States Parties requested assistance on national implementation, with 4 requests recorded during the 12MSP cycle. This suggests that available support mechanism remain underutilised and that opportunities exist to further strengthen assistance and capacity-building.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

149. Reporting under Article 7 shows gradual progress but also persistent structural gaps in national implementation under Actions 47 and 48, highlighting uneven prioritisation of Article 9 obligations.

150. A positive trend is the increasing number of States Parties adopting or revising legislation prohibiting cluster munitions, reflecting strengthened legal commitment and reinforcement of the Convention's norms.

151. However, some States Parties continue to rely on general legal provisions or report long-standing legislative processes with limited progress, indicating delays between political commitment and legal implementation. National parliaments and other national institutions continue to play an important role in advancing these processes.

152. Even where legislation exists, coverage of all Convention obligations varies, particularly regarding enforcement mechanisms and penal sanctions, limiting legal robustness.

153. National implementation measures differ significantly in scope and completeness, with some legislation addressing only core prohibitions while not yet fully reflecting all obligations under the Convention such as stockpile destruction or victim assistance.

154. Reporting quality also varies, with some States providing detailed legal information while others submit minimal updates, limiting comparability and assessment of compliance.

155. Requests for technical assistance remain limited but recurring, reflecting capacity constraints, legal complexity and competing national priorities that continue to slow legislative progress, highlighting continued opportunities for international cooperation and assistance.

XI. Gender Mainstreaming

A. Status of the situation and progress and evaluation of Action 4 of the LAP

156. Gender mainstreaming continues to be recognised by States Parties as a cross-cutting element of the effective implementation of the Convention. Increased attention has been given to the evidence base of differentiated impacts of cluster munitions, recognising that the needs and experiences of women, girls, boys and men may differ across affected communities..

157. States Parties have continued to take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and experiences of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages across all areas of Convention implementation. States Parties have also continued to promote the collection and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data and the full, equal and effective participation of women and men in Convention-related processes.

158. Reporting under Action 4 indicates gradual progress in integrating age-, gender and disability-sensitive approaches into national policies, programmes and implementation activities. Increased use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and greater participation of women in Convention-related processes demonstrate growing recognition of the importance of inclusive implementation. However, progress remains uneven across thematic areas and among States Parties.

159. Age-, gender- and disability-sensitive approaches continue to be reflected more consistently in policy and strategic documents than in operational implementation. Positive examples were reported by several States Parties and implementing partners, although practical application remains uneven across contexts.

160. Progress has generally been evident in victim assistance and risk education, where direct engagement with affected populations has facilitated the application of approaches that

take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages, including persons with disabilities. Integration remains more limited in technical areas such as survey and clearance and stockpile destruction. Differences in national context, institutional arrangements and available capacities continue to influence implementation.

161. Overall, implementation reflects gradual progress from policy commitments towards operational application. However, the absence of consistent methodologies, indicators and monitoring approaches continues to limit measurable progress. Strengthening the collection, analysis and use of sex-, age- and, where appropriate, disability-disaggregated data remains important to support evidence-based implementation.

162. Reporting also indicates gradual improvements in the participation of women in Convention-related processes, including increasing representation in national delegations, leadership positions and the Convention's institutional mechanisms. Nevertheless, participation remains uneven across States Parties and across different areas of implementation.

163. By the 13MSP, five States Parties were represented by women presiding over meetings. The proportion of States Parties' delegations headed by women reached 33 per cent (23 of 70 delegations), alongside increased representation of women within the Coordination Committee, demonstrating gradual progress towards improved gender balance.

164. These developments demonstrate continued progress in promoting gender balance and the full, equal and effective participation of women in Convention-related processes. Nevertheless, further efforts remain necessary to translate these commitments into consistent implementation across all pillars of the Convention.

165. The Second Review Conference mandated the Coordinators on the General Status and Operation of the Convention to serve as focal points on gender considerations. This institutional arrangement has provided a platform to support the exchange of good practices and promote continued attention to Action 4 during the implementation of the Convention.

B. Challenges and opportunities emerged since the 2RC

166. While the Convention and the LAP provide a strong framework for integrating approaches that take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages, including persons with disabilities, across implementation, practical application remains uneven across States Parties and across different areas of implementation.

167. Limited availability of sex- and age-disaggregated data continues to constrain evidence-based planning, assessment of differentiated impacts and monitoring of implementation. Where appropriate, disability-disaggregated data can further support inclusive implementation.

168. Capacity constraints, including limited technical expertise, institutional guidance and resources, continue to affect the systematic application of age-, gender- and disability-sensitive approaches across Convention implementation.

169. Opportunities exist to strengthen implementation through the further integration of age-, gender- and disability-sensitive approaches into national strategies, operational standard, standard operating procedures, monitoring frameworks and capacity-building activities across all areas of the Convention implementation.

170. International cooperation and assistance can further support implementation through technical assistance, training, the exchange of good practice and strengthened cooperation among States Parties and relevant stakeholders.

171. Continued efforts to promote the full, equal and effective participation of women, including in decision-making and implementation processes, remain important to support effective and inclusive implementation of the Convention.

172. Continued emphasis on measurable outcomes, strengthened monitoring and improved reporting will further support the consistent application of Action 4 and contribute to more effective implementation of the Convention.

XII. Implementation Support

173. The implementation of the CCM is supported by a machinery that includes the ISU, the MSP, intersessional meetings, the Coordination Committee, the Sponsorship Programme and the participation of other actors.

A. Implementation Support Unit

1. Status of the situation

174. Following the Directive⁸ adopted at 2MSP, the ISU was established by the 4MSP⁹ and become operational ahead of the IRC, which adopted its first work plan, budget and financial procedures.¹⁰ The funding model is based on an annual contribution under categories 7(a) (contribution by States taking part in the MSP) and 7(b) (contribution by States Parties to the operation of the ISU), with voluntary excess contribution under 7(c), as communicated by the ISU and in accordance with the decisions of MSPs and RCs.¹¹

175. During the IRC, 15 States Parties¹² expressed reservations about the funding model, maintaining that Convention-explicit contributions should be binding. Subsequent revisions at the 7MSP adjusted procedures to improve predictability, compliance and collection rates.¹³ The 2RC further adjusted the financing arrangements by introducing retrospective invoicing under category 7(a) for participation of non-States Parties in MSPs and Review Conferences, and by establishing an equal 50/50 allocation between categories 7(a) and 7(b).

176. Despite adjustments to the financing arrangements, the ISU's financial situation continues to reflect structural imbalances. Annual budgets have relied significantly on voluntary excess contributions under category 7(c) from a limited number of States Parties, raising questions regarding predictability and the broad sharing of financial responsibility. As of early 2026, contributions remained insufficient to fully meet the agreed 50/50 allocation under the CHF 497,138 budget approved by the 12MSP, leaving a remaining shortfall of CHF 5,668 after accounting for category 7(c) contributions.

177. Over the past five years, contributions received following the ISU's annual communication have been as follows:

⁸ CCM/MSP/2011/WP.9, ISU Directive as adopted by 2MSP, CCM/MSP/2011/5, paragraph 29 (c)

⁹ CCM/MSP/2013/6, paragraph 29

¹⁰ CCM/CONF/2015/7, Annex V, Financial procedures for the ISU

¹¹ CCM/MSP/2017/12 and CCM/CONF/2021/6.

¹² CCM/CONF/2015/7, Annex VI, Declarations and/or reservations and/or positions of Bulgaria, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico on behalf of also Austria, Ireland and New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia

¹³ CCM/MSP/2017/12, Annex 1, Specific Measures completing or amending the financial procedures adopted at the First Review Conference (CCM/CONF/2015/7, Annex V)

<i>Year</i>	<i>ISU Budget</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Category 7a</i>	<i>Category 7b</i>	<i>Category 7c</i>	<i>No. of contributing States</i>
2021	469,686	450,719	CHF 135,986 57,9 % covered 49 States	CHF 111,966 47,6 % covered 48 States	CHF 202,767 11 States	52 or 46 %
2022	486,194	465,465	CHF 149,930 61,7 % covered 58 States	CHF 102,122 42,0 % covered 57 States	CHF 213,413 11 States	61 or 55 %
2023	518,057 ⁱ	598,253	CHF 163,331 63,1 % covered 56 States	CHF 137,912 53,2 % covered 55 States	CHF 297,010 13 States	59 or 53 %
2024	477,774	463,192	CHF 190,375 79,7 % covered 69 States	CHF 166,568 69,7 % covered 68 States	CHF 106,249 9 States	70 or 63 %
2025	497,138	491,470 ⁱⁱ	CHF 157,394 63,3 % covered 66 States	CHF 133,210 53,6 % covered 65 States	CHF 200,866 8 States	68 or 61 %

ⁱ Budget approved by 2RC was CHF495,057 (CCM/CONF/2020/2/Rev.1). During 10MSP, a new budget was presented and approved, (CCM/MSP/2022/2) including a CHF23,000 cost item for hiring an external recruitment agency to oversee the recruitment process of the next Director.

ⁱⁱ Figures as of 07.01.2026, and not final. Percentage covered of budget categories 7a and 7b are therefore preliminary.

178. MSPs have consistently encouraged States Parties that have not yet provided financial contributions to do so and have stressed the importance of timely payments to ensure the effective functioning and long-term sustainability of the ISU.

179. More than half of the Convention's membership contributed to the ISU budget in four of the five years under review, with 70 States contributing in 2024, the highest number recorded in the past decade. As in previous review cycle, contributions under category 7(a) consistently exceeded those under category 7(b). Divergent interpretation persists regarding whether contributions to the ISU are mandatory or voluntary, with some States Parties maintaining that only contributions explicitly referenced in the Convention are legally binding. While such interpretations are consistent with international law, their practical implications for the predictability and sustainability of the ISU's financing remain unresolved.¹⁴ Consequently, the ISU budget has continued to rely on significant voluntary excess contributions under category 7(c) from a limited number of States Parties.

180. The ISU continues to operate under a Host Agreement concluded with the GICHD in 2014¹⁵, under which the GICHD provides administrative and logistical support. Since the 2RC, the GICHD has continued to provide substantial in-kind support estimated at approximately USD700,000,¹⁶ Including office infrastructure, IT systems, communications, document management, human resource, finance, travel services, and support to the CCM meeting organisations and the Sponsorship Programme. This remains essential for the ISU's operational continuity.

181. The Working Capital Reserve remains stable at CHF 574,240, above the recommended level of CHF 400,000, providing a buffer for operational continuity.

182. During the review period, institutional arrangements supporting the ISU within its hosting framework were further strengthened, including through consultations on administrative modalities and clarifications of support arrangements to preserve the operational autonomy of the Unit. These efforts also contributed to the development of

¹⁴ CCM/MSP/2025/17, paragraph 33

¹⁵ CCM/MSP/2014/INF/1

¹⁶ 1,00 CFH = 1.27 USD, 23 December 2025

management tools, including an ISU staff performance evaluation system aligned with expected key results of the ISU.¹⁷

183. The triannual review of the Host Agreement was completed at the 13MSP, reaffirming the existing arrangement and ensuring continuity of institutional support, consistent with decisions taken at 4MSP and earlier reviews in 2017 and 2020.¹⁸

184. Following discussions on possible synergies with other implementation support units, no formalisation has taken place due to legal, political, and structural differences between instruments. However, informal coordination with other regimes has continued where relevant, including efforts to align meeting schedules in Geneva to reduce costs and facilitate participation.

2. Challenges and opportunities highlighted since the 2RC

185. The contribution-based model continues to affect predictability of funding, requiring continued attention to timely and stable contributions.

186. Implementation support needs have become more diversified, requiring tailored assistance across reporting, national implementation, coordination and participation in Convention processes.

187. Strengthening institutional continuity and knowledge management remains important to support long-term effectiveness of the implementation framework.

B. Meetings of the States Parties

1. Status of the situation

188. Article 11 provides for regular Meetings of States Parties (MSPs) to review implementation and take decisions. MSPs have been held annually since the 1RC.

189. The duration of MSPs has varied between 3 and 4 days depending on financial contributions, reflecting the link between budgetary capacity and meeting arrangements.

190. MSPs continue to serve as the main forum for reviewing implementation across all thematic areas, including universalization, stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, international cooperation, transparency and national implementation.

191. The LAP has strengthened coherence in implementation monitoring through guiding principles and indicators supporting structured review of progress.

192. States Parties have emphasised the importance of predictable financing, timely payment of contributions and sustained participation to ensure effective functioning of the Convention's machinery

193. MSPs also support exchange of experiences and identification of priority challenges between States Parties across implementation areas.

2. Challenges and opportunities highlighted since the 2RC

194. Delays in payment of assessed contributions continue to affect planning and, at times, the duration and organisation of meetings.

195. The organisation of the 3RC outside of Geneva highlighted the need for clearer alignment on financial procedures, cost-estimates and timing. Following consultation among relevant stakeholders, the revised cost estimate was approved, enabling the preparations for the 3RC to proceed.

196. Leadership of MSPs has reflected the principle of shared ownership through regional rotation. At the same time, the largely informal process for identifying future Presidencies

¹⁷ Annex 1, section II, CCM/MSP/2022/12

¹⁸ CCM/MSP/2025/18

may create uncertainty for transition planning and institutional continuity.¹⁹ The designation of Austria as President of the 14MSP in April 2026 highlighted the importance of timely succession planning.

C. Intersessional Meetings

1. Status of the situation

197. Intersessional meetings were reintroduced following the 2RC and have been held twice during the review period, in 2022 and 2025, funded through voluntary contributions and supported by the GICHD.

198. These meetings have enabled informal exchanges on implementation challenges, including Article 3 and 4 extension requests, and supported analytical work of ad hoc groups.

199. The 2025 meeting also provided a platform for discussion on emerging normative and implementation-related challenges within the Convention and broader humanitarian disarmament framework.²⁰

2. Challenges and opportunities highlighted since the 2RC

200. Intersessional exchanges are widely considered valuable for sharing experiences and strengthening cooperation. The practice aligns with other disarmament instruments. However, the need for greater streamlining of the disarmament calendar has also been raised.

201. Challenges are primarily logistical, including scheduling constraints in an increasingly crowded calendar. Limited predictability regarding whether meetings will be held each year can also complicate planning and resource mobilisation, including for sponsorship.

D. Coordination Committee

1. Status of the situation

202. The Coordination Committee was established by the 2MSP and comprises thematic coordinators covering all key areas of implementation, supported by the ISU and with the participation of CMC, ICRC and UNODA as observers.

203. It provides coordination across thematic areas and supports the Presidency in implementation follow-up and preparation of intersessional work

204. A dedicated coordination role on risk education was added during the review period, strengthening thematic focus

205. Coordinators are appointed by MSPs or Review Conferences for fixed terms and contribute to intersessional work planning.

206. The Committee meets regularly to support coordination, exchange of information and follow-up on LAP commitments

207. Ad hoc analysis groups on Articles 3 and 4 extension requests continue to support technical review processes with coordinated input from coordinators and the ISU.

2. Challenges and opportunities highlighted since the 2RC

208. Participation in coordination roles has broadened, with 43 States Parties having served as Coordinators since the establishment of the Committee. Opportunities remain to further strengthen balanced regional representation and broader participation.

209. Continued efforts to clarify roles, responsibilities and working methods could further strengthen the consistency, continuity and effectiveness of the Coordination Committee.

¹⁹ CCM/MSP/2018/WP.3, Establishment of a Process for the Selection of the Presidency of the CCM

²⁰ CCM/MSP/2025/15

E. Sponsorship programme

1. Status of the situation

210. The Sponsorship Programme remains an important mechanism to support participation of low-income and affected States Parties, contributing to inclusive implementation of the Convention.

211. Since the 2RC, 83 delegates from 38 countries have been supported to attend MSPs and intersessional meetings.

212. The Programme has gradually evolved from a largely first-come, first-served approach towards more structured allocation principles. During the review period, the 13MSP Presidency requested the improvement of guidance to support greater transparency and consistency, and the 3RC Presidency has initiated informal consultations to further develop guidance aimed at strengthening the governance, transparency and ownership of the Programme while preserving the flexibility necessary for its effective operation.

213. The Programme continues to support continuity of participation in reporting, dialogue and implementation processes.

2. Challenges and opportunities highlighted since the 2RC

214. Funding continues to depend on a limited number of donors, affecting the predictability and sustainability of the Programme. Discussion during the review period also highlighted the importance of strengthening governance arrangements and reinforcing the ownership of States Parties to support the long-term effectiveness, transparency and consistency of the Programme.

215. The Sponsorship Programme has continued to play an important role in facilitating the participation of low-income and affected States Parties in the work of the Convention. Continued efforts to strengthen transparency, predictability and the ownership of States Parties, while preserving the flexibility needed for timely decision-making, may further enhance its effectiveness.

F. Participation of other actors

1. Status of the situation

216. Implementation continues to benefit from engagement by a wide range of actors, including UN entities, international organisations, civil society, technical institutions and research bodies.

217. Anchored in the preambular text and Article 11.3 of the Convention, and its Rules of Procedure²¹, the involvement of partners has remained an important feature of the Convention's implementation approach. This partnership has supported broad participation and strengthened collective efforts towards the full and effective implementation of the Convention.

218. UNODA, UNMAS, UNDP, UNICEF and other UN entities continue to make important contributions to implementation, alongside other actors within the UN system engaged in mine action.

219. The ICRC, CMC, Mine Action Review and GICHD continue to play important roles in legal, advocacy, research and technical support.

220. Significant implementation contributions continue to be made by in particular field-based non-governmental organisations and thematic groups working on gender, diversity, environment and humanitarian disarmament issues.

²¹ CCM/MSP/2010/3, chapter 1, Rule 1.2-3, CCM Rules of Procedure as adopted by the 1MSP (CCM/MSP/2010/5)

221. Youth engagement has continued to expand through initiatives such as the Youth for Humanitarian Disarmament Multimedia Contests and the youth campaign launched in preparation for the 3RC, contributing to greater participation and visibility of youth perspectives in the Convention's work.

222. Engagement with parliamentarians, including through the IPU, has strengthened outreach and support for implementation.

2. Challenges and opportunities highlighted since the 2RC

223. The broad participation of international organisations, UN entities, civil society, technical institution and other partners has continued to strengthen implementation across all areas of the Convention. At the same time, maintaining effective coordination, complementarity and alignment with the priorities established by States Parties remains essential to ensuring coherent and effective implementation.
