

# Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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## Third Review Conference

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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

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

## Draft Vientiane Capital Action Plan on the implementation of the CCM, 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 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.

2. States Parties underline that implementing the Convention is essential to addressing the humanitarian consequences of cluster munitions and strengthening multilateralism and international law. The Convention has embedded an international norm against the use of cluster munitions which in turn has saved lives. It also contributes to progress across multiple areas, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the Women, Peace and Security- (WPS), Youth, Peace and Security- (YPS) and Children in Armed Conflict (CAAC) Agendas and other complementary international frameworks, as well as the promotion of peace, human rights, and international humanitarian law. It also enhances human security<sup>1</sup>, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas, advances disarmament and humanitarian objectives, and reduces the suffering caused by cluster munitions, especially among civilians including children. At the local level, it supports safe land use, livelihood restoration and socio-economic development, access to essential services, and the safe return and reintegration of affected communities.

3. States Parties reaffirm their obligation to universalise the Convention, strengthening its norms, and ensuring its full implementation, including through risk education, clearance of contaminated areas, and sustainable and integrated support for victims and to ensure that international cooperation and assistance remain at the forefront of our collective efforts guided by predictable, sustainable and adequately resourced approaches. They will continue to work inclusively with international and regional organizations, civil society, survivors, their families and affected communities guided by national priorities and taking into account gender, age, and disability considerations, ensuring that no one is left behind.

4. At the same time, States Parties acknowledge the recent challenges to the norms established by the Convention, including the withdrawal of a State Party and new transfers and use of cluster munitions, which require a proactive and principled response to protect the integrity and humanitarian purpose of the Convention. States Parties remain deeply

<sup>1</sup> Human security as understood in consensus [UNGA resolution 66/290](#)



concerned by the increase in civilian casualties and the humanitarian consequences resulting from the continued use of cluster munitions. Guided by the object and provisions of the Convention, they condemn their use by any actor and under any circumstances. Recalling their obligation under Article 1 of the Convention to the prohibition of cluster munitions and discourage, in every possible way, the use, development, production, stockpiling, and transfer of cluster munitions by States not party. They further underline 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.

5. Building on the three preceding plans<sup>2</sup>, the Vientiane Capital Action Plan (VCAP) serves as the strategic roadmap for advancing the universalisation and implementation of the Convention for the period 2027-2031. It sets out concrete actions to guide States Parties and their partners in achieving significant, sustainable and measurable progress. While not legally binding, the actions are intended to support effective, transparent and result-oriented implementation of the Convention throughout the forthcoming review cycle. Article 7 transparency reports remain the primary means for monitoring implementation of the VCAP and support the identification of challenges and support collective review and informed decision-making. States Parties also recognise the special partnerships with the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC), and other partner such as the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), while recognising the value of strengthening partnerships with civil society, youth, academia and parliamentarians in support of the universalization and full implementation of the Convention.

## II. Cross-cutting actions

6. 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 diverse populations, of all ages, and persons with disability are considered and inform implementation. Cutting across all thematic areas of the Action Plan, these best practices reinforce its overall coherence, effectiveness and impact. In this context, 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 to plan, coordinate, and manage implementation, including stockpile destruction, risk education, survey and clearance, and victim assistance;

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

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;

<sup>2</sup> [Vientiane Action Plan](#) (2010-2015), [Dubrovnik Action Plan](#) (2016-2021), [Lausanne Action Plan](#) (2022-2026)

**Indicators:**

Percentage of States Parties reporting:

- (a) integration of implementation into national policies, plans, strategies, and budgets. *(baseline X%)*
- (b) allocation of national resources for implementation, including relevant human, financial, material, and technical means. *(baseline X%)*
- (c) exploration of complementary and innovative financing sources. *(baseline X%)*
- (d) affected States Parties reporting established and sustained national capacities for risk education, survey and clearance, and victim assistance, as appropriate. *(baseline X%)*<sup>3</sup>

**Action #2:**

Develop and maintain evidence-based, context-specific and locally informed, costed national strategies and workplans to complete time-bound 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:**

Number of affected States Parties that report having:

- (a) adopted an evidence-based, context-specific and locally informed and costed national strategy with defined timelines to implement time-bound obligations. *(baseline X%)*
- (b) developed and budgeted annual workplans with milestones and capacity development objectives 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, cooperation and coalitions that support of nationally identified priorities, strengthen national systems and programmes, local organisations, institutional and operational capacities and sustainable national ownership.

**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%)*
- (d) dedicated support for national capacity development. *(baseline X%)*

**Action #4:**

Ensure that the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations, of all ages, disabilities are considered and inform the implementation of the Convention in order to deliver an inclusive approach. States Parties will strive to remove barriers to full, equal, inclusive, meaningful and gender-balanced participation in implementation activities at the national level and within the Convention's machinery, including its meetings, and promote the meaningful participation of affected communities.

<sup>3</sup> (all baselines mid-2026 if nothing else stated)

**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%)*
- (b) Percentage of women in technical, operational and decision-making positions engaged in national implementation of the Convention. *(baseline X%)*
- (c) Percentage of women participating in Convention meetings, including the percentage of delegations led by women. *(baseline X%)*

**Action #5:**

Ensure that climate and environmental considerations inform all relevant areas of 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 and policies. *(baseline X%)*
- (b) Number of affected States Parties that report conducting environmental and climate risk assessments in risk education, 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 promote their full, equal and meaningful participation in all relevant Convention processes, including meetings and the development, implementation and evaluation of national measures, by increasing accessibility and removing barriers.

**Indicators:**

Percentage of:

- (a) affected States Parties that report the development and implementation of national strategies and workplans in an inclusive manner. *(baseline X%)*
- (b) States Parties including in their delegations or supporting the participation of survivors or survivor representatives at Convention meetings. *(baseline X%)*
- (c) Number of survivors or survivor organisations taking the floor in 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, strengthen and maintain national owned and centrally coordinated information management systems, capacities and procedures to support effective implementation, monitoring, transparency reporting and decision-making across Convention obligations. These systems should support the collection, storage, analysis, protection and

reporting of accurate, up-to-date, standardised and disaggregated data, in accordance with applicable data protection regulations. They should be designed for sustainable national use, including in post-completion and residual risk contexts, and support transparency reporting under Article 7 of the Convention.

#### Indicators:

Number of States Parties that report having

(a) established sustainable national information management systems and capacities that support implementation, monitoring, and transparency reporting across Convention obligations, including the use of standardised and disaggregated data for stockpile destruction, survey and clearance, risk education, and victim assistance. (*baseline X*)

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

(c) maintaining functional information management systems for post-completion management, including residual risk management and archiving. (*baseline X*)

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

#### Action #9:

Make use of synergies and coordinated approaches in implementing the Convention. Such synergies should be developed, as appropriate, by drawing on relevant humanitarian, disarmament, human rights, development, peace and security, environmental and climate frameworks, including, among others, the SDGs, the CRPD, the WPS, the YPS and the CAAC Agendas, and other complementary international frameworks, 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 incorporated Convention-related objectives in their national action plans related to other frameworks. (*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, in line with 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 MSPs 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 States have committed to the objectives of the Convention, comprising 112 States Parties and 12 signatory States. Seventy Member States of the United Nations remain outside the Convention. The withdrawal of one State Party<sup>4</sup> in

<sup>4</sup> [Notification of withdrawal](#), Reference: C.N.347.2024.TREATIES-XXVI.6 (Depositary Notification)

2025, exercising its national sovereignty to denounce the Convention pursuant to its Article 20, represents a first occurrence under the Convention.

7. 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 strengthen its norms. In the current international security environment, new accessions demonstrate continued recognition of the Convention's humanitarian value and its role in strengthening the prohibition norm against the use of cluster munitions. States Parties remain deeply concerned by the continued use of cluster munitions and its severe humanitarian consequences. They note with concern developments that may weakening the integrity of the norms established by the Convention, including renewed use, production, transfer of cluster munitions, as well as the withdrawal of a State Party. These developments underscore the need for sustained vigilance and coordinated action to uphold the Convention's humanitarian object and purpose. States Parties reaffirm of the legal obligations to promote the universal adherence to the Convention and, as a matter of priority, to spare no effort to spare not efforts on this issue, including to prevent any further withdrawals, through sustained political engagement, regional dialogue and cooperation across review cycles. With these considerations in mind, States Parties will take the following actions:

**Action #11:**

Strengthen efforts to promote the adherence to the Convention's norms by:

A. discouraging, in every possible way, the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions, and calling upon States not party and non-state actors to cease such activities immediately;

B. in line with the object and provisions of the Convention, raising concerns regarding any alleged use, production, acquisition or transfer of cluster munitions, and condemning any instances of documented use by any actor under any circumstances, effectively calling on all States not party to accede to the Convention while encouraging universal adherence to the Convention;

C. working with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, parliamentarians and youth to raise awareness and 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 with States that continue to rely on cluster munitions, including at regional, political and military levels, to promote adherence to the Convention and strengthen its norms.

**Indicators:**

(a) Number of States Parties that raise concern over instances of alleged use, production, acquisition or transfer of cluster munitions. (*baseline x*)

(b) Number of States working with relevant stakeholders supporting awareness-raising activities aimed at strengthening the stigma against cluster munitions. (*baseline X*)

Number of States not party:

(c) that still rely on cluster munitions and engage in dedicated dialogue to promote and strengthen the norm against the use, production and transfer of cluster munitions. (*baseline X*)

(d) reporting moratoria or policy restrictions on the use, development, production, stockpiling or transfer of cluster munitions or that report having destroyed their stockpiles of cluster munitions. (*baseline X*)

(e) 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*)

**Action #12:**

As a matter of priority, actively and in a concerted and sustained manner, including at high level, encourage States not party to this Convention to ratify, accept, approve or accede to this Convention, including through regional and global actions by States Parties.

**Indicators:**

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

(b) Number of States Parties to the Convention. (*baseline 112*)

(c) Number of States not party participating in the MSPs. (*baseline 16; 13MSP*)

(d) Number of States not party submitting a voluntary Article 7 report. (*baseline X*)

(e) Number of joint activities undertaken under the auspices of the informal Working Group on Universalisation. (*baseline X*)

**IV. Stockpile destruction and retention**

States Parties have collectively destroyed 100% of reported stockpiles, with ten States Parties reporting the retention of a limited number of cluster munitions or explosive submunitions for permitted purposes under Article 3.6.

8. Significant progress in the destruction of stockpiled cluster munitions has been achieved since the entry into force. Although three States Parties needed to request extensions to their deadlines, all States Parties have ensured 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, and States Parties that discover previously unknown stockpiles will develop a costed and time-bound destruction plan to be able to complete the destruction as soon as possible and no later than the deadlines set by the Convention. 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 States Parties with outstanding Article 3.2 obligations

(a) having developed a costed and time-bound destruction plan to complete the destruction as soon as possible and no later than the deadlines set by the Convention, with allocated national resources. (*baseline 0*)

(b) 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, substantiated, ambitious and clear, and include detailed, costed annual workplans for the extension period. Extension requests should consider 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*)

(b) extension requests that are submitted on time, substantiated, ambitious and clear. (*baseline 0*)

**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, 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 destroyed stockpiled cluster munitions and:

(a) provided information on this process. (*baseline X*)

(b) report sharing best practices and lessons learned in support of practice development. (*baseline X*)

**Action #18:**

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

**Indicators:**

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

(b) Number of States Parties reporting 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 States Parties have reported that they have, or previously had, obligations under Article 4. Of these, 18, or 64%, have declared completion of their obligations, while ten States Parties remain with outstanding obligations. Nine of these are implementing under approved extended deadlines that will fall due during the reporting period.

9. 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, a number of them which States Parties note could 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, 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, consider 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 in areas under their jurisdiction or control; and to the extent possible, establish 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:**

With an inclusive approach

A. 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 their respective 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.

B. 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.

C. 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 of implementation 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) report 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 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 resource requirements for the extension period, including appropriate provisions for risk education. Extension requests should consider 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 resource requirements. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) extension requests submitted on time, and that are substantiated, ambitious and clear. (*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, and promote research, development and application of innovative survey and clearance methodologies, including those that address environmental and climate-related risks and impact.

**Indicators:**

Percentage of affected States Parties reporting

- (a) on the promotion, application and innovation of survey and clearance methodologies. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) on efforts to improve safety, effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance. (*baseline X%*)
- (c) establishing or updating national standards in line with IMAS. (*baseline X%*)
- (d) 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 transparent and needs-based and nationally driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria, including environmental and climate considerations, informed by evidence, community needs, and the expected benefits of land release. Prioritisation should also take into account the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages, including persons with disabilities, in all survey and clearance activities.

**Indicators:**

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

- (a) humanitarian, sustainable development, environmental, and/or climate criteria in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages, including persons with disabilities, in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation. (*baseline X%*)

**Action #24:**

Maintain and, where appropriate, strengthen national information management systems that record comparable data on the size and location of cluster munition-contaminated areas, including cleared, released, and remaining areas, in line with IMAS. 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 with a national information management system:

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

**Action #25:**

Upon completion of Article 4 clearance obligations, make a declaration of compliance to the next MSP or Review Conference confirming that every effort has 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 made a declaration of compliance upon completing their Article 4 obligations. (*baseline X*)

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

**Action #26:**

Exchange experiences and lessons learned to improve understanding of the operational 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 donors 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%*)

**Action #27:**

Where feasible, and in coordination with all concerned parties, address cluster munition remnants contamination in contested areas, including border areas, through appropriate and locally informed risk education, survey and clearance activities without prejudice to potential border delineation with a view to protect affected populations.

**Indicator:**

(a) Number and location of contested areas that with the consent of concerned parties benefit from risk reducing efforts.

## VI. Risk education

All ten, or 100%, 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, or 50%, report assessing the impact of risk education, including behavioural change.

10. 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, and are critical for the protection of civilians. They reaffirm that effective, inclusive, and context-specific risk education—responsive to the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspective of women, girls, boys, and men from diverse populations and all ages, including persons with disabilities—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, innovative, context-specific and community-informed approaches, strengthening links with broader humanitarian and protection, development, human rights, environmental, climate adaptation and education efforts, and supporting the role of civil society and youth 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, as well as into broader humanitarian and protection, development, human rights, climate adaptation, environmental, and education efforts. Prioritisation should be sensitive to gender, age, disability and the diversity of populations in all activities related to risk education, including population

movements. States Parties will report on progress through annual Article 7 reports with a focus on outcomes and behavioural change. With support from partners, schools, youth groups, and community volunteers, States Parties will:

A. ensure that affected populations exposed to or 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 ensure that different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of affected populations, including person with disabilities, are considered and inform risk education activities;

B. adapt risk education through innovative and context-specific approaches to changing circumstances, including residual contamination, climate- and environment-related risks, insecurity, armed conflict, and population movements that may affect exposure to contamination or access to information and services; and

C. collect, use, and report data disaggregated 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 that ensures the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations of all ages, including persons with disabilities, are considered and inform risk education activities. (*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 into risk education planning and delivery. (*baseline X%*)

(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 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 and protecting the rights, inclusion, and participation of persons with disabilities.

11. 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 different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages and disability. They reaffirm that victim assistance is a long-term obligation. 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 and localization, sustainability, national ownership, accessibility, accountability, and transparency. In line with IMAS, States Parties recognise that sustainable victim assistance should be integrated into national disability, humanitarian, health, education, employment, social protection, and development frameworks supporting the SDGs. Mine action actors contribute through coordinated victim identification, referrals, and service mapping to support gap analysis and evidence-based planning. Effective coordination among national and local stakeholders is essential to ensure inclusive and effective assistance, also in rural

areas. States Parties also recognise that assistance should be provided without discrimination to all persons with similar needs, regardless of the cause of injury. With these considerations in mind, 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 and link them to appropriate services, including through integration into a national coordinated 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 rural areas and 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 and inclusive 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 needs and priorities, includes time-bound goals, and specifies where additional resources are required for implementation, including in rural areas.

**Indicators:**

Percentage of States Parties with cluster munition victims that:

(a) collect, analyse, and securely manage data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability, and other relevant factors, 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%*)

(c) have a measurable national action plan that identifies implementation needs and priorities and required additional resources, including in rural areas. (*baseline X%*)

**Action #30:**

Provide effective and efficient emergency and ongoing medical care to cluster munition victims, as well as access to adequate long-term 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 access in a non-discriminatory manner 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 long-term multidisciplinary rehabilitation services, including physical rehabilitation and assistive devices, with attention to accessibility for populations outside urban centres; and

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

**Indicators:**

Percentage of States Parties that report:

- (a) providing emergency and long-term medical care. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) accessible and functional rehabilitation services, including outside urban areas. (*baseline X%*)
- (c) having in place psychological and psychosocial support services, including mental health and community-based 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 the community and all aspects of society as well as monitoring and evaluation processes of such measures. (*baseline X%*)

**Action #32:**

Through inclusive approaches

A. 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 populations in affected communities, and provide appropriate support, including accessibility, transport, connectivity and communication, and language assistance.

B. 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*)
- (c) States Parties reporting support for training of victim assistance professionals. (*baseline X*)

**VIII. International cooperation and assistance**

Of the 10 States Parties that report having obligations under Article 4, nine have identified needs for international cooperation and assistance in survey, clearance, and/or risk education. Of the 12 States Parties with Article 5 obligations, all have identified needs related to victim assistance.

12. 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 in LDCs and low-income states. They emphasise the importance of dialogue between affected States Parties, donors, and operators to address funding volatility, and note the value of Country Coalitions and pooled funding

mechanisms in strengthening coordination, national ownership, capacity development, and sustainability of programmes, while reducing reliance on external support. 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, the CMC as well as civil society and non-governmental organisations and to ensuring that assistance is provided to all countries requiring support to meet their obligations under the Convention.

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 strengthen partnerships at the international, regional, national and local levels, including through North-South, South-South, bilateral, and triangular cooperation, to strengthen national capacity and expertise. Cooperation may include mutual support for victim assistance, risk education, survey and clearance, the exchange of best practices on environmental protection and climate-related considerations, and sharing of experiences 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, cooperation may also include the exchange of equipment, materials, and scientific, technological and methodological information to support implementation, including information management systems and the collection and analysis of disaggregated data.

**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 triangular cooperation. (*baseline X%*)
- (b) sharing best practices in integrating environmental protection, climate-related considerations, and gender-, age-, and disability responsive approaches that reflect the diverse need and priorities of affected communities. (*baseline X%*)
- (c) providing or receiving material, technological, methodological 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 workplans, informed by surveys, needs assessments, and evidence-based 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, the SDGs and other relevant international frameworks. 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 affected States Parties

- (a) that, when seeking assistance, align with broader relevant frameworks such as the WPS- and the YPS Agendas, the SDGs and other relevant international frameworks and

base requests on comprehensive national strategies, needs assessments, and national ownership. (*baseline X%*)

(b) reporting to have a resource mobilisation plan in place. (*baseline X%*)

(c) 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 to ensure all States Parties' assistance requirements are being addressed.

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, national organisations and other stakeholders, support information-sharing, and promote coordinated responses to identified priorities and needs.

#### **Indicators:**

Percentage of States Parties reporting

(a) the provision and amount of resources to support implementation, disaggregated by risk education, victim assistance, survey and clearance, and stockpile destruction and including support to national organisations. (*baseline X%*)

(b) regular engagement through national coordination or collaboration platforms and pooled funding mechanisms. (*baseline X%*)

Percentage of affected States Parties reporting

(c) receiving resources to support implementation of Convention obligations. (*baseline X%*)

(d) 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. Particular attention should be paid 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 and coordination mechanisms, including Country Coalitions and pooled funding, which could be leveraged in such contexts.

#### **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 X*)

## IX. Transparency measures

One hundred and seven, 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.

13. 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 though with a need for improvement in both reporting rates and quality. 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. (*baseline X*)

### Action #38:

States Parties implementing obligations under Articles 3, 4, or retaining or transferring cluster munitions or explosive sub-munitions in accordance with Articles 3.6 and 3.7, that have not submitted an annual Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations, should provide such information to all States Parties in the most expeditious, comprehensive, and transparent manner possible. If no information on implementing the relevant obligations is provided for two consecutive years, the President will assist and engage with the States Parties concerned in close cooperation with the relevant Coordinators.<sup>5</sup>

### Indicator:

- (a) The number of States Parties implementing obligations under Articles 3, 4, or retaining or transferring cluster munitions or explosive sub-munitions under Article 3.6 and 3.7, that have submitted an Article 7 report detailing progress in implementing these obligations during the previous two years. (*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.

<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 84. iv (c), CCM/CONF/2021/6

**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%*)

**X. National implementation measures**

Sixty-seven, 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.

14. 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 which address investment in producers of cluster munitions and their key components munitions and their key components. The development and implementation of national measures should include inclusive consultation and meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders, including survivors, families, affected communities and their representative organisations.

**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*)
- (e) enacted legislation addressing 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*)

**XI. Measures to ensure compliance**

As of mid-2026, [ Nil ] States Parties have, pursuant to Article 8.2, sought clarification through a submission of a Request for Clarification through the Secretary - General of the United Nations with a view to clarify a matter of compliance with the provisions of the Convention by another State Party

15. 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:**

For cases other than those addressed under Action #42, 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 an MSP or Review Conference under Article 8.3. (*baseline [ 0 ]*)

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

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