

# Convention on Cluster Munitions

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda

Introduction by the President of the draft documents  
and key draft decisions

## Convention on Cluster Munitions 10MSP Progress Report Monitoring progress in implementing the Lausanne Action Plan

Submitted by the President of the Tenth Meeting of States Parties

### I. Introduction

1. This report presents an aggregate analysis of trends and figures in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) through the Lausanne Action Plan (LAP), which was adopted at the Second Review Conference (2RC) in September 2021 to guide the work of the CCM to the Third Review Conference scheduled to take place in 2026. This report, the first after the adoption of the LAP, covers the period 3 October 2020 to 30 June 2022.

2. The report is intended as a practical overview of the global implementation of the CCM, and as a guide for discussions at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties (10MSP) by identifying key issues and/or challenges to be addressed. The elements under each thematic area have been summarized to provide an overall status of implementation of the Convention at a glance. It does not replace the requirement for formal reporting, nor does it provide a complete account of activity under the 50 Action Points in the LAP. The actions and indicators have been summarised for brevity. A more detailed LAP Table will be provided to all States Parties ahead of the 10MSP and made available on the Convention website.

3. The information contained in this report is based on publicly available information, including from official statements of States Parties and their initial and annual transparency reports due annually on 30 April and that were submitted in 2021 and 2022.

### II. Report Summary

#### Gender mainstreaming

- 13 States Parties reported on gender mainstreaming elements;
- 03 affected States Parties include gender, and the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation;
- 07 States Parties reported having well-functioning rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial services, which are accessible, age and gender-sensitive.



## **Universalisation**

- No new States Parties were welcomed during the period under review;
- 13 Signatory States still remain to ratify the Convention;
- 02 States not Party submitted voluntary transparency reports;
- 02 reported cases of cluster munition use.

## **Stockpile Destruction**

- 01 State Party reported to have discovered and subsequently destroyed previously unknown cluster munition stockpiles;
- 02 deadline extension requests submitted;
- 08 States Parties reported on the use of retained cluster munitions through training exercises conducted thereby leading to a decrease in overall retention numbers;
- 01 State Party reported to have destroyed all its retained cluster munitions while three 3 States Parties reported on no change in the number of retained munitions.

## **Clearance and Risk Education**

- 05 deadline extension requests submitted;
- 08 of 10 States Parties remaining with Article 4 obligations have submitted extension requests to date;
- 09 of 10 affected States Parties reported progress in the effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance;
- 08 affected States Parties completed an evidence-based and inclusive baseline survey (80%) while 09 affected States Parties marked their hazardous area (90%).

## **Victim Assistance**

- 06 States have national laws and policies that address victim assistance and were developed with the inclusion of cluster munition victims;
- 05 States Parties supported the training of victim assistance professionals;
- 09 States Parties have cluster munition victims cared for by qualified personnel;
- No States Parties reported to have included cluster munition victims in their delegations.

## **International Cooperation and Assistance**

- 43 States Parties that provided/received assistance and mobilised resources to support other States Parties implement the Convention shared best practices/lessons learnt through varied modes of cooperation;
- 01 Country Coalition establishment was facilitated;
- 01 State Party shared best practices/lessons learnt through varied modes of cooperation;
- 01 joint meeting with the Mine Ban Convention to share best practices.

## Transparency Measures

- 51 of 102 States Parties submitted their 2021 Art. 7 Reports;
- 08 of 110 States Parties still to submit initial transparency reports;
- 01 State Party has not submitted an annual report for over 4 years and 01 for two years;
- 02 States submitted a voluntary transparency report – one Signatory State and one State not Party.

## National Implementation Measures

- 01 new State Party adopted specific law to implement the CCM;
- 18 States Parties report having disseminated CCM obligations to all relevant national institutions particularly the armed forces;
- 32 States Parties have specific law for CCM implementation;
- 31 States Parties deem their existing laws to be sufficient to implement the CCM.

## Compliance

- No States Parties found to be non-complaint by the 2RC;
- No extension requests were submitted in a timely manner.

## III. Monitoring progress in the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan

### A. Guiding Principles

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*LAP Action No.    Indicator results in numbers*

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Action 1	<p>zero – States Parties report including CCM activities in humanitarian response plans, peace promotion plans, development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies and other pertinent documents;</p> <p>12 – States Parties reported enhanced national capacity or national financial and/or other material commitments to the implement outstanding CCM obligations.</p>
Action 2	<p>04 - Affected States Parties reported having adopted a comprehensive national strategy to fulfil implementation of obligations under the Convention;</p> <p>zero - Affected States Parties that reported having developed annual work plans to implement their national strategy.</p>
Action 3	<p>22 - Donor States Parties that reported providing financial or other support to affected States Parties, including as part of partnerships;</p> <p>09 - Donor States Parties that report providing multi-year funding to affected States Parties.</p>
Action 5	<p>08 - Affected States Parties that reported having developed their national strategies and work plans in an inclusive manner, in particular by involving victims, including survivors, and affected communities;</p>

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<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
	zero – States Parties reported including victims or their representatives in their delegations taking part in the Convention meetings.
Action 6	zero - number of affected States Parties report having adapted or updated their national standards to address new challenges and ensure the employment of best practices, taking into account the International Mine Action Standards.
Action 7	zero - Affected States Parties that report having a sustainable national information management system in place.
Action 8	zero - States Parties report having coordinated their activities relating to the implementation of the Convention with actions undertaken in relation with mine action, international humanitarian law, human rights law and environmental protection instruments that they are party to, and with peacebuilding and sustainable development activities, as relevant.
Action 9	39 - States Parties that pay their assessed contributions no later than three months before the Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference;  52 - number of States Parties that contribute to the ISU budget (56 in 2020, 52 in 2021 and 37 so far in 2022).

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## **B. Gender Mainstreaming**

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<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 4	01 – State Party whose national work plans, and strategies integrate gender, as well as the diversity of populations;  04 - Women presiding over the Convention since 2010;  08 - Women in the Coordination Committee (40%);  104 - Women in State Party delegations of the 306 participants at the 2RC;  22 - Delegations headed by women at the 2RC.

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### **1) Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP**

- (a) How can States Parties ensure greater participation of women in meetings of the Convention?
- (b) How can women be encouraged to take on roles in the Coordination Committee including to preside over the Convention?
- (c) How can States Parties report better on the provisions of the LAP with regard to gender mainstreaming?

### **2) Gender mainstreaming - monitoring progress in implementation of the LAP**

4. States Parties at the Second Review Conference decided that the Coordinators on General Status and Operation of the Convention would act as the gender focal points of the Convention to provide advice on gender mainstreaming and to ensure that matters related to gender and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities are taken into account in the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan (LAP), in cooperation with the other thematic Coordinators.

5. During the period under review, in undertaking their role as Coordinators/Gender Focal Points, France and Namibia, examined Article 7 reports submitted by States Parties in

2019, 2020 and 2021 with the aim of assessing to what extent states had reported on the issue of gender mainstreaming. The analysis of these reports did not provide enough information to draw conclusions on how States parties reported on gender issues.

6. The coordinators found that there were several reasons for the lack of adequate information to analyse including that only a few States had submitted Article 7 reports. States that did submit reports were generally States Parties not affected by cluster munitions that did not provide any details while those States that did provide a detailed report on other matters gave only a little information on gender issues.

7. The Coordinators undertook as a first task the need to define the scope of the role of the Gender Focal Points within the Convention. To this end, in consultation with expert organisations, they drafted Terms of Reference to be considered at the 10MSP. Once adopted by the Meeting, these will serve as a basis and guide for future focal points that will serve on the Coordination Committee.

8. The proposed Terms of Reference set out the activities and duties of the gender focal points and provides a range of issues that could be pursued in consultation with States Parties.

9. The draft Terms of Reference were presented for preliminary discussion by the coordinators at the Convention's Intersessional Meeting held in May 2022. A total of nine delegations spoke under the relevant agenda item.

10. Based on the comments received, an amended version of the draft Terms of Reference was circulated to all States Parties. Six delegations submitted written amendments or requested bilateral meetings to submit amendments to zero draft of the document.

11. The Coordinators noted that there is currently no structure in place to ensure that the Convention continues to address these issues beyond the LAP period. To address this, the coordinators highlight in the draft terms of reference the efforts that would have to be made by the Convention to mainstream gender beyond 2026.

12. In this regard, the coordinators plan to organise a side-event in the margins of the 10MSP, to allow States Parties reflect on the most appropriate way forward. During this side event, the coordinators intend to invite gender experts from within the disarmament community as well as from the wider international community .

### C. Universalisation

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 10	zero - new States Parties to the Convention; 16 - States not party taking part in the 2RC Part 2; 02 - States not party submitting a voluntary Article 7 report.
Action 11	02 - confirmed cases of cluster munition use; 71- States not party voting in favour of the CCM (34 in 2020 and 37 in 2021) UNGA resolution; Zero - States not party report having adopted moratoria on the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions or having destroyed their stockpiles of cluster munitions; Zero - number of dedicated meetings with States not party to the Convention still relying on cluster munitions.

**1) Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP**

- (a) How can stakeholders of the Convention make use of identified internal and external factors to motivate States to join?
- (b) How can regional and international cooperation and assistance be used and promoted to increase the membership of the CCM?
- (c) How can stakeholders of the Convention better approach national authorities in charge of ratifications?

**2) Universalisation – monitoring implementation of the LAP**

13. States Parties to the Convention are reminded that Universalization is a joint responsibility of all States Parties under the leadership of the Presidency and the coordination of the thematic coordinators. In this regard, the thematic coordinators, the Philippines and Spain, have been coordinating with the Presidency on strategic directions on universalization, and have widened the membership of the already existing informal working group (IWG) on universalization to all interested States Parties. The IWG met on 28 March.

14. The Presidency and the ISU, together with Nigeria and Switzerland, organized a regional universalization workshop in Abuja on 23-24 March to encourage Signatory states and States not parties from Africa to complete their ratification/accession to the Convention.

15. The Coordinators collaborated with others including the Cluster Munitions Coalition (CMC) to promote the Convention among various regions. They participated in the CMC initiative hosted by the UK Mission in New York to convene an outreach to Commonwealth countries in New York. Jamaica attended an event organized by the CMC on 8 April 2022, during which Spain and the ISU provided a briefing on the Convention, with Australia also in attendance. This meeting was an opportunity to learn about the issues concerning Jamaica's possible accession to the Convention.

16. On the sidelines of the Philippine Mine Action Stakeholders Workshop that was organized under the auspices of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Mine Action Center (ARMAC) and held from 5 to 7 April 2022 in Phnom Penh, the Philippines conducted bilateral outreach to military officials from several Southeast Asian countries.

17. During these meetings, the thematic coordinators transmitted joint letters containing CCM ratification and information kits prepared by the ISU and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and they gained deeper understanding of the specific challenges related to accession to the Convention. It was acknowledged that these challenges are unique to each country, and it was clear that the regional approach may need to be rethought and tweaked.

**D. Stockpile Destruction and Retention**

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 12	03 - States Parties with outstanding Article 3 obligations that have developed a destruction plan (60%); 04 - States Parties with outstanding Article 3 obligations reporting on progress made (80%).
Action 13	Zero – States Parties completed obligations and made an official declaration of compliance.
Action 14	01 – States Parties discovered previously unknown stockpiles and reported such findings through established channels.

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 15	02 - extension requests that include detailed, costed multi-year work plans for the extension period.
Action 16	03 – States Parties provided information on experience of the destruction process.
Action 17	13 – States Parties retaining or acquiring cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions under Article 3.6, 401 CM, 42,002 SM retained in 2021;  12 – States Parties and 439 CM, 44,961 SM retained in 2020;  226 CM, 15,497 SM - retained cluster munitions (CM) and/or explosive sub-munitions (SM) destroyed by each State Party.

### 1) Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP

- (a) What lessons have been learnt by States Parties with (current or completed) Article 3 obligations? How can these lessons and experiences be shared?
- (b) What are the main barriers to completing Article 3 stockpile destruction or to reporting on progress?
- (c) Would States with Article 3 stockpile destruction obligations benefit from international dialogue and/or assistance?

### 2) Stockpile Destruction and Retention: monitoring implementation of the LAP

18. Since entry into force of the CCM, of the 40 States Parties that reported to have had obligations under Article 3, 35 have declared compliance. Therefore, only five States Parties remain with obligations under Article 3. These are Bulgaria, Peru, Slovakia and South Africa with Guinea-Bissau yet to confirm the status of its compliance with Article 3.

19. Of these five States, four (Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Bulgaria, Slovakia and Peru) submitted their annual reports in 2022. South Africa has not submitted an Article 7 report since 2016.

20. During the period under review, one State Party (Bulgaria) submitted a request for an extension of its 01 October 2022 Article 3 deadline.

21. One State Party (the United Kingdom) reported to have discovered previously unknown stockpiles and reported these findings through established channels (the 2<sup>nd</sup> Review Conference, Part 1, in September 2021). The United Kingdom also reported to have completed destruction of these stockpiles in September 2021 (during Part 2 of the Second Review Conference).

22. Of the 13 States Parties (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Czech Republic, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland) that have previously reported retaining cluster munitions for purposes permitted under Article 6(3) of the Convention, twelve (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland), submitted an Article 7 report in 2021. Ten of these (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland) had also submitted their annual report by 30 June 2022.

23. Eight out of 13 States parties (Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden, and Switzerland), that retain cluster munitions reported to use them for training exercises in 2020, thereby leading to a reduction in stock quantities.

24. One State Party (Czech Republic) reported to have destroyed all its retained cluster munitions while three States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Denmark), reported on no change to their retained numbers of cluster munitions in 2020.

25. In 2021, three out of 12 States Parties reported on the use of retained cluster munitions through training exercises (Bulgaria, Germany and Slovakia) in 2021, while five (Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland) reported no change.

26. One State not Party (Democratic Republic of the Congo) submitted a voluntary Article 7 report, which reported on the destruction of sub-munitions, and requested assistance.

27. During the reporting period, the Coordinators on Stockpile Destruction and Retention, Australia and Bulgaria, held bilateral meetings with the States Parties to be reminded of their obligations under Article 3 of the Convention and encouraged to provide an update on the progress made towards implementation of their obligations.

28. Australia chaired the *ad hoc* Article 3 Analysis Group that considered the extension request of Bulgaria which will be considered at the 10MSP. Bulgaria recused itself from the Group to avoid a conflict of interest in the consideration of its own request.

## E. Survey and Clearance

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*LAP Action No. Indicator results in numbers*

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Action 18	08 - affected States Parties completed an evidence-based and inclusive baseline survey (80%); 09 – affected States Parties marked their hazardous area (90%).
Action 19	08 - affected States Parties developed evidence-based national strategies and work plans (80%); 09 - affected States Parties detailed progress in implementing strategies and plans (90%).
Action 20	03 - extension requests include detailed, costed work plans for the extension period (100%).
Action 21	01 – affected States Parties promoted research, application and sharing of innovative methodologies; 09 - affected States Parties reported progress in the effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance.
Action 22	04 - affected States Parties whose national strategies and work plans that provide for the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address residual contamination.
Action 23	Zero - affected States Parties included humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation, in line with the SDGs; 03 - affected States Parties include gender, and the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.
Action 24	08 - affected States Parties provided disaggregated information on remaining cluster munition contaminated areas and on progress in survey and clearance efforts.
Action 25	Nil – States Parties completed Article 4 obligations and submit voluntary declarations of compliance.
Action 26	02 – States Parties shared experiences and lessons learned.

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## F. Risk Education

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 27	08 - affected States Parties completed an evidence-based and inclusive baseline survey;  09 - affected States Parties marked their hazardous area(s).
Action 28	08 - affected States Parties report on tailor-made risk education activities in annual reports;  Zero - report on measures to better understand impact of risk education, including in terms of behavioural change.
Action 29	05 – States Parties provided detailed, disaggregated reporting focused on most at risk groups.
Action 30	04 – States Parties with national strategies and work plans that include capacity to address residual contamination and with a risk education component.

### 1) Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP

- (a) How can States Parties and other implementation actors best support affected States with a relatively manageable contamination to finish their Article 4 obligations by their respective deadlines in order to avoid a request for extension?
- (b) How can States Parties and other implementation actors assist in mobilizing sufficient funds to support affected states in order to meet the Convention's obligations?

### 2) Clearance and Risk Education: monitoring implementation of the LAP

29. Since the entry into force of the Convention in 2010, a total of 17 States Parties have reported to have had obligations under Article 4. Seven States Parties have since declared completion of the clearance of cluster munition contaminated land, two of which reported to have done so before entry into force of the Convention. There remain ten States Parties with obligations under Article 4 - Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Germany, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Somalia. Eight of these states (excluding Iraq and Somalia) have since submitted a request to extend their original deadlines.

30. Of the 10 States Parties with obligations, nine (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Germany, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, and Mauritania) submitted their 2020 annual reports, while only six (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Germany, Iraq, Lao PDR, and Lebanon) have submitted their 2021 reports with updated information on their implementation of Article 4. Somalia has still not submitted its 2020 and 2021 annual report. Two States Parties (Germany and Lebanon) reported to be on track in meeting their Article 4 deadlines.

31. During the period under review, Afghanistan, Chile and Mauritania submitted extension requests in 2021 which were granted by the 2RC, while Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad and Chile submitted extension requests in 2022 to be considered at the 10MSP.

32. Iraq has informed that it would not be able to meet its 11 November 2023 Article 4 obligation deadline and would submit an extension request to be considered at the 11MSP.

33. Eight States Parties (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Germany, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, and Mauritania) reported to have allocated national resources to their national programmes to comply with Article 4 obligations while, 8 States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, and Mauritania) requested international cooperation and assistance to implement their Article 4 obligations. Six of these States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao PDR, and Lebanon) reported having received international cooperation and assistance.

34. Two country coalitions (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Lebanon) are currently in place to support Article 4 implementation in those countries.

35. Six States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao PDR, and Lebanon) reported on having conducted risk education activities. One State Party (Peru) which has obligations under Article 3 of the Convention reported to have provided risk education to military and civilian communities.

36. Eight States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon and, Mauritania), to have provided risk education, six of them (Afghanistan, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon) in particular, have provided detailed information on their risk education efforts, including disaggregated data. One State not Party (South Sudan) submitted a voluntary report and reported to have provided risk education including disaggregated data.

37. Chile informed that risk education activities would be conducted in several settlements near its military training ranges even though its cluster munition contamination was limited to the military ranges and posed no threat to the local population.

38. To meet the goals of the LAP, Guyana and Sweden, in their role as Coordinators for Clearance and Risk Education, undertook a number of activities during the period under review. The Coordinators held several bilateral meetings with, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Iraq, Lebanon and Somalia aimed at facilitating their work with the objective of avoiding extension requests, where possible. The meetings also served to identify and facilitate the establishment of country coalitions for States Parties that may need assistance to comply with Article 4 obligations.

39. The Coordinators chaired the ad hoc Analysis Group considered five Article 4 extension requests Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Lebanon and Mauritania), in 2021 (that were considered at the 2RC) and in 2022 analysed three extension requests (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad and Chile) to be considered at the 10MSP. The coordinators, together with the ISU, held separate meetings with the States Parties with the objective of facilitating extension requests of a high quality in addition to their being submitted and considered in a timely manner. The work of the Analysis Group followed the established methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention in order to ensure a fair and balanced analysis of each extension request.

40. In November 2021, the Coordinators, together with the Coordinators on International Cooperation and Assistance, participated in a country coalition focused meeting with Bosnia and Herzegovina organised by the ISU.

## G. Victim Assistance

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 31	07 – States Parties collected and analysed data disaggregated by gender, age and disability.
Action 32	03 – States Parties reported addressing needs of cluster munition victims in national policies and legal frameworks aligned to the SDGS.
Action 33	07 – States Parties have a measurable national action plan in place; 12 – States Parties have designated a national focal point for coordinating VA.
Action 34	07 – States Parties provided emergency and continuing medical care to victims;

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
	07 – States Parties reported having well-functioning rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial services, which are accessible, age and gender-sensitive.
Action 35	07 – States Parties reported on efforts to improve the socio-economic inclusion of CM victims.
Action 36	06 - National laws and policies address victim assistance developed with the inclusion of cluster munition victims;  zero – States Parties included cluster munition victims in their delegations.
Action 37	05 – States Parties supported the training of victim assistance professionals;  09 – States Parties have victims cared for by qualified personnel.

### 1) **Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP**

- (a) What are the main challenges identified by designated national focal points on victim assistance to coordinate multi-sectoral policies and practices required to fulfil Article 5 obligations and LAP?
- (b) What difficulties are encountered by states to develop national action plans on victim assistance and national disability action plans?
- (c) What good practices can ensure the sustainability and effective targeting of cooperation and assistance on victim assistance?

### 2) **Victim Assistance: monitoring implementation of the LAP**

41. Twelve States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, and Somalia) report to have cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control. Of these, only 11 of them (Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Montenegro) submitted a 2020 annual report, while 8 (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, and Montenegro) submitted their 2021 reports with updated information on their Article 5 implementation. Somalia has not submitted its 2020 and 2021 annual report.

42. Eight States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Montenegro) informed that they had made efforts to mobilize national and international resources for victim assistance with six (Albania, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, and Mauritania) having allocated national resources to victim assistance.

43. Nine States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Montenegro) requested international assistance and cooperation specifically for victim assistance while only seven States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Lebanon) reported on international assistance and cooperation received for victim assistance.

44. Seven States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Laos, and Lebanon) report to have collected, and analysed data disaggregated by gender, age and disability but only one State Party (Croatia) reported to have in place well-functioning rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial services, which are accessible, age and gender-sensitive, and reported on efforts made to improve the socio-economic inclusion of cluster munition victims.

45. One State (Croatia) enacted a new law in 2021 to improve the inclusiveness and socioeconomic status of victims, while Iraq reported to be preparing a new law to form an independent institution that provides services for people with special needs while three States Parties (Albania, Croatia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic) reported to have supported the training of victim assistance professionals.

46. During the period under review, current Coordinators Chile and Mexico, and previous coordinator Spain, undertook several activities to enhance implementation of VA obligations under the Convention with a view to increase the exchange of information on good practices and enhance interaction between affected States. To this end, in 2021, the Coordinators designed a database designed to increase information exchange between the national focal points of States Parties with VA obligations. The Coordinators would also use the database contact list to target states that could present success stories and best practices related to the challenges identified by the stakeholders.

47. Later in the year, the Coordinators sent letters inviting all States Parties with Article 5 obligations to provide their views on any challenges faced in implementing actions related to victim assistance in the LAP. This activity was expected to kick start the process of states delving deeper into the difficulties faced so that these could be part of the discussion at a proposed side event later.

48. In building on previous efforts, Coordinators continued to work to improve coordination on victim assistance issues with other relevant disarmament conventions. In 2021 and 2022, the Coordinators participated in a retreat organized by the Committee on Victim Assistance of the APMBC, together with the Victim Assistance Coordinators of Protocol V of the CCW, and the Committees on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance of the APMBC and the CCM. As previously, the retreat provided an opportunity to share plans and objectives, discuss respective priorities and identify possible opportunities for cooperation, with a view to promoting concerted and synergistic approaches to victim assistance. Reviewed the *Guidance on an Integrated Approach to Victim Assistance*, and coordinated an ongoing process to update it, where necessary, taking into account the specific actions established in the LAP.

49. During the period under review, the Coordinators underscored the need to help States Parties with VA obligations and encourage them to use the focal point database as well as to integrate VA into the framework of international cooperation and assistance that went beyond international aid.

## H. International Cooperation and Assistance

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 38	13 – States Parties committed resources to meet the Convention obligations;  zero – States Parties used alternatives and/or innovative sources of financing.
Action 39	01 – States Parties shared best practices/lessons learnt through varied modes of cooperation;  43 – States Parties provided or received varied types of cooperation.
Action 40	43 – States Parties provided/received assistance and mobilised resources to support other SPs implement the CCM.
Action 41	zero – States Parties developed coherent and comprehensive national plans to develop national ownership, provide national capacity, and consider SDGs when seeking assistance;

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
	13 – States Parties seeking assistance that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance through reports and CCM meetings.
Action 42	02 – States Parties report taking or taken advantage of the country coalition concept.

**1) Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP**

- (a) What are the main ways in which States Parties can provide cooperation and assistance under the Convention, whether they are affected or donor States?
- (b) What can be done to enhance the fulfilment of the preconditions allowing the implementation of partnerships under the Convention, including Country Coalitions?
- (c) How can the sharing of information on needs and capacity to provide assistance under the Convention be enhanced, not only through Article 7 reporting?

**2) International Cooperation and Assistance: monitoring implementation of the LAP**

50. During the period under review, consistent with the LAP, Coordinators conducted activities to enhance international cooperation and assistance under Article 6. By reaching out to State Parties at the 2022 Intersessional Meeting and bilaterally, the Coordinators Germany and Montenegro, encouraged States Parties with upcoming deadlines under Articles 3 and 4 to make the best use of Article 7 reports to communicate their needs for international cooperation and assistance and thereby ensure timely completion of their obligations. They encouraged them to use all other opportunities, such as formal or informal meetings at the margins of conferences, to present their needs for international support. States Parties that are potential providers of funding for international assistance were made aware by the Coordinators of possibilities to provide their assistance. The Coordinators were especially actively engaged with stakeholders from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, the European Union, France, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, Peru, and the United Kingdom.

51. The Coordinators advised States Parties to address their requests for cooperation and assistance as evidence-based, setting out concrete needs based on coherent and comprehensive national plans including the provision of national capacities to develop national ownership, in order to find good feedback of donors, operators and other partners.

52. The concept of “Country Coalitions”, introduced at 7MSP in 2017, was further reinforced during this period. Through their bilateral contacts and participation in different mine action fora, formal and informal events, the Coordinators communicated regularly with the States Parties that had already established country coalitions to be informed about their progress and challenges in these mechanisms. They had close exchanges with Bosnia and Herzegovina and learned about the various challenges caused by political developments, as well as with Lebanon that reported to have established a very successful approach. The Coordinators were also committed to supporting the creation of new Country Coalitions. They engaged in preparing the ground for a country coalition between France and Mauritania. Mauritania expressed the need to set up a Country Coalition to facilitate the completion of the clearance of the cluster munition remnants within its existing deadline. France responded favourably to this call.

53. In collaboration with relevant partners, the Coordinators developed a brochure on the Country Coalition Concept for States Parties with remaining obligations under Article 3 and/or Article 4 that intended to seek international assistance. The brochure was first published on the CCM webpage in 2020.

54. The Coordinators worked, as part of the Analysis Groups considering Article 3 and Article 4 extension requests, together with the Coordinators on Stockpile Destruction and Retention and the Coordinators on Clearance and Risk Reduction Education respectively, in support of the President to analyse the requests received.

55. The Coordinators continued strengthening the exchange of experiences and good practices and synergies among similar instruments. To this end, they hosted a joint meeting to exchange views and share experiences/best practices between the CCM and the APMBC in December 2021. The meeting enabled a dialogue between the members of the relevant committees for extension requests and for cooperation and assistance under both Conventions, as well as representatives of the CCM and APMBC Presidencies, both ISUs and civil society.

56. During the period under review, the Coordinators maintained regular communication with civil society, international organizations, and operators with specific expertise, recognizing their important role for strengthening of the Convention.

57. Social media platforms, including the Convention's website, were used by the Coordinators to promote good practices regarding international cooperation and assistance and the concept of Country Coalitions. The Coordinators were strongly supported by the expertise of the ISU in executing their activities.

## I. Transparency Measures

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 43	51 – States Parties submitted an initial and annual Article 7 reports by 30 April.
Action 44	25 – States Parties with Articles 3 and 4 obligations or that retain cluster munitions under Article 3.6 submitted progress Art. 7 reports in the last two years.
Action 45	N/A – States Parties using the adapted Article 7 reporting form after its adoption at the 10MSP;
Action 46	Zero – States Parties seeking and receiving assistance in the preparation or compilation of Article 7 reports.

### 1) Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP

- (a) What are the factors that facilitate enhanced submission rates of both initial and annual transparency reports?
- (b) What best practices on reporting could be shared to enhance quality of reports and increase submission rate?

### 2) Transparency Measures: monitoring progress in implementation of LAP Actions

58. The status of initial transparency reporting on 30 June 2022 was at 92% with a total of 102 reports submitted of the 110 that should have been received in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention. There still remains eight States Parties yet to submit long overdue initial transparency reports: Cape Verde (2011), Comoros (2011), Togo (2013), Congo (2015), Guinea (2015), Rwanda (2016), Madagascar (2018) and São Tomé and Príncipe (2020).

59. During the report period, the two newest CCM States Parties submitted their initial transparency reports. Niue submitted its initial transparency report due on 31 July 2021 slightly late on 2 December 2021 while Saint Lucia submitted its report promptly on 1 September 2021.

60. As at 30 June 2022, only 51 of the expected 102 annual transparency reports covering calendar year 2021 due from States Parties by 30 April 2022 had been submitted leaving 51 States Parties with overdue 2021 annual transparency reports. Therefore, out of 110 States Parties that should have submitted either an initial or annual Article 7 transparency report by 30 April 2022, 59 still needed to do so.

61. During the period under review, in performing its mandate, the Coordinator sent 98 reminder letters to States Parties that had either overdue initial or annual reports. The

Coordinator also held a bilateral meeting Madagascar in March 2022 which has an outstanding initial transparency report since 2018 to explore possible solutions to overcoming challenges related to its submission of the overdue report.

62. In accordance with LAP Action 44, two States Parties under Article 3 (Cameroon and South Africa) have not submitted an update for two or more consecutive years while one State Party (Somalia) has not done so under Article 4 for a similar length of time.

63. In line with LAP Action 45, during the Intersessional meetings of the Convention held in May 2022, the coordinator outlined various aspects of the current Article 7 reporting template that possibly needed to be adapted to conform with the LAP commitments. As the process would not be concluded by the 10MSP, it is expected that the task will be passed on to the 11MSP presidency to oversee consultations and propose a new reporting template at that meeting in 2023.

## J. National Implementation Measures

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 47	01 - States Parties report having adopted all national measures;  21 – States Parties report having disseminated CCM obligations to all relevant national institutions particularly the armed forces.
Action 48	Zero – States Parties reported challenges faced in the revision/adoption of national legislation;  Zero – States Parties requested assistance in the revision/adoption of national legislation and the States Parties in a position to provide assistance.

### 1) Questions/challenges for discussion at the 10MSP

- (a) What more can be done to increase, as far as practicable, the number of States in compliance with Article 9 of the CCM, in keeping with Action 47 of the Lausanne Action Plan?
- (b) How can we encourage States Parties and Signatory States to identify specific assistance that may be needed to implement the CCM? And how best can those States be assisted?
- (c) What role can investment prohibitions plan in making a practical contribution to the Convention's goals? What tools can States Parties deploy in this regard?

### 2) National Implementation Measures: monitoring progress in implementation of LAP Actions

64. One State Party (the Maldives) reported that while it did not have legislation specifically for the CCM it deems its existing laws and regulations as sufficient to cover implementation of the Convention nationally.

65. One new State Party (Niue) reported that it has adopted specific law to implement the CCM while another (Saint Lucia) did not provide any information on measures taken to domestically implement the Convention.

66. One State not Party (South Sudan) voluntarily reported that the legislation required to join the Convention remains before its parliament for consideration.

67. Each State Party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) is required to ensure the Convention is implemented domestically, whether that's through legal, administrative or other means. This is a legal obligation of the Convention, under Article 9, and States Parties have agreed Actions 47 and 48 of the Lausanne Action Plan to further advance work under this agenda item.

68. Action 47 of the Lausanne Action Plan sets the ambitious goal of having all States Parties in full compliance with Article 9 before 11MSP in 2023. This will be a challenging target to meet. Roughly half of the Convention’s membership are either still developing legislative frameworks or have not submitted the required information on the status of their legal frameworks. Many of these States have not provided updates in several years.

69. There are various reasons for this: national implementation is often not seen as a core obligation of the Convention, especially when considered against provisions such as stockpile destruction, and victim assistance. Yet it remains an essential tool for building the norm, and guaranteeing the convention is implemented by armed forces. The coordinator thus continues to share information and underscore its importance with States Parties at all available opportunities, including during the 2022 Intersessional Meeting of the Convention.

70. A significant barrier to Article 9 compliance is faced by States Parties for whom some time has passed after ratification of the Convention. This is because high-level political interest necessary for legislation to be drafted and adopted, has often since evaporated. It is for this reason that New Zealand, as co-ordinator for Article 9 implementation, has prioritised working with universalisation coordinators, as well as the ISU, the ICRC and civil society, so that the coordinator can be well-placed to share with new States Parties at an early stage the wealth of existing implementation tools that exist, including model legislation.

71. This is not to suggest that focus should not be given to those States that haven’t reported progress under Article 9 recently. Strong ambition remains for all States Parties to adopt domestic measures to implement the Convention, where those are appropriate. For this reason, the co-ordinator has developed an easily digestible explainer video that explains the importance of national implementation and outlines the tools that exist to support States. The coordinator is also planning to continue hosting an annual side-event at UNGA First Committee during which it will also underline these messages.

## K. Compliance

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<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
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Action 49	zero – States Parties found non-compliant with the Convention by a Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference.
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Action 50	zero – States Parties submitted extension requests in a timely manner.
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72. During the period under review, no State Party was found to be non-compliant by the 2RC held in two Parts in November 2020 and September 2021. Furthermore, of the four States Parties that submitted extension requests to be considered at the 10MSP, none of them were submitted nine months prior to the meeting as stipulated in Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention and highlighted in the 8MSP approved *Guidelines for the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 3 Extension Requests (CCM/MSP/2018/WP.1)* and *Guidelines for the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) Article 4 Extension Requests (CCM/MSP/2018/WP.2)*.

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