

Convention on Cluster Munitions

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Item 10 of the provisional agenda

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

Convention on Cluster Munitions 11MSP Progress Report: Monitoring progress in implementing the Lausanne Action Plan

Submitted by the President of the Eleventh 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). The LAP, which was adopted at the Second Review Conference in September 2021, serves as a guiding framework for the work of the CCM up to the Third Review Conference scheduled for 2026. This report specifically covers the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

2. The report is intended as a practical overview of the global implementation of the CCM. It aims to facilitate discussions at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties (11MSP) by identifying key issues and challenges that need to be addressed. The elements under each thematic area have been summarized to provide a snapshot of the Convention's implementation status. It does not, however, replace the formal reporting requirements, nor does it provide a complete account of activities outlined in the 50 Action Points of the LAP. The actions and indicators have been condensed for brevity.

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 between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023.

II. Report Summary

Gender mainstreaming

- 02 States Parties reported to have national work plans and strategies that integrate gender and the diversity of populations;
- 03 States Parties included gender and the diversity of populations in their survey and clearance planning and prioritisation;
- 07 States Parties collected and analysed data on victims disaggregated by gender, age and disability;



- 07 States Parties reported having well-functioning rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial services, which are accessible, age and gender-sensitive.

Universalization

- 01 new State Party was welcomed during the period under review;
- 12 Signatory States remain to ratify the CCM;
- 01 State not Party submitted its voluntary transparency report;
- 01 case of cluster munition use reported.

Stockpile Destruction

- 01 State Party declared completion of its obligations;
- 03 States Parties reported to be on track to meet their obligations and would not be submitting extension requests;
- 01 extension request is expected to be considered at the 11MSP;
- 07 States Parties reported on the use of retained cluster munitions for training exercises, hence reducing their stocked quantities;
- 01 State Party reported to have destroyed all its retained cluster munitions and explosive submunitions.

Clearance and Risk Education

- 02 extension requests submitted for consideration at the 11MSP;
- 08 affected States Parties detailed progress in implementing strategies and plans;
- 04 States Parties reported to be currently on track to meet their obligations deadlines;
- 06 affected States Parties report on tailor-made risk education activities in annual reports.

Victim Assistance

- 01 State Party confirmed not to have cluster munition victims;
- 07 States Parties collected and analysed data disaggregated by gender, age and disability;
- 08 States Parties informed that they made efforts to mobilize national and international resources for victim assistance;
- 07 States Parties allocated national resources for victim assistance.

International Cooperation and Assistance

- 31 States Parties reported to have provided/received assistance and mobilised resources to support other States Parties implement the CCM;
- 10 States Parties seeking assistance that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance through reports and CCM meetings;
- 14 States Parties reported to allocate national resources to meet the Convention's obligations.

Transparency Measures

- 50 of 102 States Parties submitted their 2022 Article 7 annual reports;
- 08 of 111 States Parties remain with overdue Article 7 initial reports;
- 01 State not Party submitted a voluntary Article 7 report.

National Implementation Measures

- 64 of 111 States Parties reported having adopted all national measures;
- 22 States Parties reported to having disseminated CCM obligations to all relevant national institutions particularly the armed forces;
- 06 States Parties reported to have strengthened or amended their national implementation measures, or to be in the process of doing so;
- 01 new State Party requested assistance on drafting national legislation to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

Compliance

- 00 States Parties found to be non-compliant by the 10MSP;
- 01 extension request was submitted in a timely manner.

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

A. Guiding Principles

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 1	02 States Parties (SPs) that report having included Convention implementation activities in humanitarian response plans, peace promotion plans, development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies and other pertinent documents. 14 SPs that report having enhanced national capacity or made national financial and/or other material commitments to the implementation of their outstanding obligations under the Convention.
Action 2	07 Affected SPs that report having adopted a comprehensive national strategy to fulfil implementation of obligations under the Convention. 02 Affected SPs that report having developed annual work plans to implement their national strategy.
Action 3	22 Donor SPs that report providing financial or other support to affected SPs, including as part of partnerships. 10 Donor SPs that report providing multi-year funding to affected SPs.
Action 5	08 Affected SPs that report having developed their national strategies and work plans in an inclusive manner, in particular by involving victims, including survivors, and affected communities. 01 SPs including victims or their representatives in their delegations taking part in the Convention meetings.
Action 6	04 Affected SPs that 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 (IMAS)
Action 7	10 Affected SPs that report having a sustainable national information management system (for clearance) in place.
Action 8	00 SPs that 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

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
	environmental protection instruments that they are party to, and with peacebuilding and sustainable development activities, as relevant.
Action 9	28 SPs that pay their assessed contributions no later than three months before the Meeting of States Parties or Review Conference.
	44 SPs that contribute to the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) budget.

B. Gender Mainstreaming

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 4	02 States Parties (SPs) whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender and the diversity of populations.
	04 Women presiding over the Convention.
	07 Women taking part in the Coordination Committee.
	81 Women in SPs' delegations attending Convention meetings: 81 out of 237.
	24 Delegations headed by women: 24 out of 73.

1. Questions/challenges for discussion at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties

- (a) How can States Parties ensure greater and more meaningful 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 better report on the gender mainstreaming provisions of the LAP?

2. Gender mainstreaming: monitoring progress on the implementation of LAP actions

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, Belgium and France addressed the link between the development of a gender dimension within the CCM and the ratification process of Signatory States. During the 10th Meeting of States Parties some delegations argued that it could prevent the accession of new States Parties. Therefore, the Coordinators approached each of the 13 Signatory States of the Convention bilaterally, in order to get a clearer idea of the place of gender issues in their ratification processes with the view of being able to provide States Parties with an overview of this issue at the 11th Meeting of States Parties. 7 out of the 13 Signatory States provided inputs on this specific topic.

6. This outreach exercise gave the opportunity to take stock of the current state of the ratification process of the States interviewed. In this regard, one Signatory State expressed its political will to ratify the Convention before 2025 while also fearing administrative delays that might prevent it to meet this goal. Similarly, another Signatory State mentioned its willingness to join the Convention soon, and the openness of its authorities to the idea of ratification in the years to come.

7. From the inputs received, it appeared that the majority of the Signatory States declared that they had no difficulty with gender issues, although these States do not have an agreed definition of what "gender" means at national level.

8. Some of the Signatory States interviewed also explicitly mentioned other Conventions they were part of, such as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). These Conventions share some or all of the goals of the CCM. These States highlighted that these Conventions were also incorporating a gender-inclusive dimension to their implementation efforts. They emphasized that the experiences of these Conventions could serve as an inspiration for the work of the Coordinators.

9. In December 2022, France was approached by the State of Palestine to assist it in strengthening gender inclusivity of its demining teams. This State Party informed the Gender Focal Points of its recent initiative to include women in its demining teams and reported having observed many positive changes in its activities as a result. To further progress in this direction, the State of Palestine requested the Focal Points to organize a training workshop for its leadership teams, aiming to build their capacity in promoting gender inclusivity.

10. While this workshop has not yet taken place due to technical reasons, this request led the Gender Focal Points to consider exploring increased synergies with their counterparts of the Ottawa Convention. The proposed workshop could be extended to all new members of both the CCM and the APMBC, creating a dedicated space where new States Parties could be sensitized on gender issues.

11. Furthermore, the Gender Focal Points of the Convention have made themselves available to their fellow CCM Coordinators to provide input on topics related to gender in their respective thematic areas. In this regard, the Gender Focal Points provided specific feedback to the Coordinator on Transparency Measures regarding the amendment of the Article 7 reporting template.

C. Universalization

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 10	01 New State Parties (SPs) to the Convention; 14 States not party taking part in the Meeting of States Parties; 01 States not party submitting a voluntary Article 7 report;
Action 11	01 Confirmed case of cluster munition use; 32 States not party voting in favour of the CCM UNGA resolution; 00 States not party that report having adopted moratoria on the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions or that report having destroyed their stockpiles of cluster munitions; 00 Number of dedicated meetings with States not party to the Convention still relying on cluster munitions.

1. Questions/challenges for discussion at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties

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

2. Universalization: monitoring progress on the implementation of LAP actions

12. Nigeria became the 111th State Party to the Convention after depositing the ratification instrument in February 2023. Therefore, the number of Signatory States is currently 12.

13. Thematic Coordinators, Spain and Malawi, participated in the Arab Regional Round Table Discussion “Peace Building and Development Through Disarmament Conventions” in the margins of the General Assembly in New York in October 2022. During the General Assembly First Committee, the Coordinators held 14 bilateral meetings with representatives of Signatory States and States not Party to the Convention.

14. The Presidency and the ISU, together with Cameroon, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, organized a regional universalization workshop in Yaoundé in February 2023 to encourage Signatory States and States not Party from francophone Africa to complete their ratification/accession to the Convention.

15. Similarly, another workshop was organised by the ISU and the United Kingdom in London on 2 March 2023 to raise awareness and encourage Signatory States and States not Party from the Commonwealth of Nations to complete their ratification/accession to the Convention. Another workshop was organised by the ISU and the Iraqi Presidency in Baghdad on 19 March 2023 to promote the ratification/accession to the Convention amongst Arab countries.

16. The Coordinators collaborated in the workshops held in London and Baghdad.

17. 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 along with the Presidency have been developing a strategic direction on universalization and have widened the membership of the already existing Informal Working Group (IWG) on universalization to all interested States Parties. The CCM- IWG convened on June 19th 2023 with broad participation from States Parties, UNODA, the ICRC and civil society. The meeting served as a platform for productive discussions aimed at facilitating the exchange of ideas, foster synergies, and concertation efforts in promoting the CCM and its norms. The BWC ISU Director, Mr. Daniel Feakes was invited to debrief on universalization strategies, which provided for a rich and substantive discussion among participants.

18. To better understand and approach Signatory States and States not Party to the Convention, the Coordinators provided them with a Survey on the challenges these countries faced in joining the Convention. To this date more than a dozen of answers had been registered and will be made available to guide the work of future Coordinators.

D. Stockpile Destruction and Retention

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 12	03 States Parties (SPs) with outstanding Article 3 obligations that have developed a destruction plan. 04 SPs with outstanding Article 3 obligations reporting on progress made.
Action 13	01 SPs having completed obligations and made an official declaration of compliance.
Action 14	00 SPs discovered previously unknown stockpiles and reported such findings through established channels.
Action 15	02 Article 3 extension requests that include detailed, costed multi-year work plans for the extension period.
Action 16	03 SPs provided information on their experience of the destruction process.

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 17	12 SPs retaining or acquiring cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions under Article 3.6, and the quantity of cluster munitions and explosive sub-munitions retained. 199 of retained cluster munitions and 15,539 explosive submunitions destroyed by States Parties.

1. Questions/challenges for discussion at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties

- (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/were the main barriers to completing Article 3 stockpile destruction or to report on progress?
- (c) Would States with Article 3 stockpile destruction obligations benefit from international dialogue and/or assistance?
- (d) How can States with obligations ensure that adequate political will and national ownership exist from the beginning as a key prerequisite for successful implementation of obligations?

2. Stockpile Destruction and Retention: monitoring progress on the implementation of LAP actions

19. Since entry into force of the CCM, of the 41 States Parties that reported to have obligations under Article 3, 37 have declared compliance. Four States Parties remain with obligations (Bulgaria, Peru, Slovakia, and South Africa).

20. All four States with obligations under Article 3 submitted their 2022 annual reports with updated information on Article 3 implementation.

21. In addition to its Article 7 report, one State Party (Bulgaria) provided additional regular updates on its Article 3 implementation progress.

22. During the period under review, one State Party (Guinea-Bissau) declared completion of its Article 3 obligations in August 2022, following a verification process that confirmed it did not possess cluster munitions under its jurisdiction and control.

23. Three States Parties (Bulgaria, Peru, and Slovakia) reported having used foreign cooperation and assistance in the destruction process. These three States also reported that the destruction techniques used were in compliance with national and international standards of safety and environmental protection.

24. Two States Parties (Bulgaria and Slovakia) reported having transferred their cluster munition stockpiles to other States Parties' facilities to be destroyed.

25. Three States Parties (Bulgaria, Peru, and Slovakia) reported to be on track to meet their obligations under Article 3 and would not be submitting extension requests. One State Party (South Africa) with a destruction deadline of 1 November 2024 is expected to submit an extension request to be considered at the 11MSP. This State Party has, however, missed its submission deadline.

26. Eleven out of the 12 States Parties that have reported to retain cluster munition in accordance with Article 3.6 have submitted their 2022 annual reports (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, France, Germany, Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland), with only one of these States (Denmark) with an overdue 2022 report.

27. Of the 11 States Parties that reported to retain cluster munitions in accordance with Article 3.6, seven (Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Germany, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden) have reported to use retained cluster munitions for training exercises during the review period, hence reducing their stocked quantities. One of them (Slovakia) confirmed having destroyed all its retained cluster munitions and explosive submunitions. Another (Belgium) reported that it would destroy all its retained submunitions by May 2023.

28. Four States Parties (Bulgaria, France, Netherlands, and Switzerland) did not report any decrease in their retained stocks in the past year.

29. During the reporting period, the Coordinators on Stockpile Destruction and Retention, Bulgaria and the Netherlands, held virtual informal meetings with three States Parties with Article 3 obligations to enquire on their implementation status. In partnership with the presidencies, the Coordinators also conducted outreach to One State Party that had not submitted its Article 7 report for several years and had not responded to meeting requests. This resulted in the State Party providing its long overdue annual reports.

E. Survey and Clearance

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 18	08 Affected States Parties (SPs) completed an evidence-based and inclusive baseline survey; 09 Affected SPs marked their hazardous area;
Action 19	08 Affected SPs developed evidence-based national strategies and work plans; 08 Affected SPs detailed progress in implementing strategies and plans;
Action 20	01 Article 4 extension requests include detailed, costed work plans for the extension period;
Action 21	02 Affected SPs promoted research, application and sharing of innovative methodologies; 08 Affected SPs reported progress in the effectiveness and efficiency of surveys and clearance;
Action 22	05 Affected SPs whose national strategies and work plans provide for the establishment of sustainable national capacity to address residual contamination;
Action 23	02 Affected SPs included humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation, in line with the SDGs; 03 Affected SPs include gender and the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation;
Action 24	08 Affected SPs provided disaggregated information on remaining cluster munition contaminated areas and on progress in survey and clearance efforts;
Action 25	00 SPs completed Article 4 obligations and submit voluntary declarations of compliance;
Action 26	02 SPs shared experiences and lessons learned.

F. Risk Education

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 27	08 Affected SPs integrating risk education into strategies and work plans on survey, clearance and victim assistance;
Action 28	06 Affected SPs report on tailor-made risk education activities in annual reports;

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 29	05 Affected SPs provide detailed, disaggregated reporting focused on most at risk groups; 04 Affected SPs report on measures to better understand impact of risk education, including in terms of behavioural change;
Action 30	06 – Affected SPs 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 Eleventh Meeting of States Parties

- (a) How can States Parties and other implementation actors best support Affected States with a 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?
- (c) What challenges related to compliance with the Convention might a State face when it has scarce national resources and what is the role of the international community in ensuring compliance with the Convention by States with scarce resources?
- (d) How can States benefit from technical assistance, specifically in preparing a detailed work plan before submitting extension requests? Would it be useful to have a guiding template for detailed, costed annual work plans?

2. Clearance and Risk Education: monitoring progress on the implementation of LAP actions

30. 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 their clearance of cluster munition contaminated land, two of which reported to have done so before entry into force of the Convention. Currently 10 States Parties have obligations under Article 4: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Germany, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Somalia. Only one of these states (Somalia) has not requested an extension of its original deadline. During the period under review, no State Party announced completion of their obligations under Article 4.

31. All 10 States Parties with Article 4 obligations submitted their 2021 annual reports, whereas only eight (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Iraq, Germany, Lao PDR, and Lebanon) have submitted their 2022 annual reports with updates on Article 4 implementation. The Convention has yet to receive 2022 annual reports from two States Parties with Article 4 obligations (Mauritania and Somalia).

32. One State not Party (South Sudan) submitted a voluntary report in 2023, detailing its cluster munition contamination and clearance operations.

33. Five States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Germany, and Lebanon) have reported to be currently on track to meet their article 4 deadlines. However, one State Party (Lebanon) informed that due to funding decline and a number of other challenges, it might need to request a deadline extension of an additional year.

34. Two States Parties (Chad and Lao PDR) with clearance deadlines in 2024 and 2025, respectively, have informed that they would not be able to complete their article 4 obligations by their deadlines and would be submitting extension requests to be considered at the 12MSP.

35. Two States Parties (Iraq and Mauritania) with clearance deadlines in 2023 and 2024, respectively, submitted extension requests to be considered at the 11MSP.

36. All 10 States Parties with Article 4 obligations reported to have allocated national resources to clearance operations.

37. Seven States Parties (Afghanistan, Chad, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Somalia) reported on challenges faced in Article 4 implementation and requested international cooperation and assistance. One State not Party (South Sudan) reported to require international cooperation and assistance.

38. Six States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao PDR, and Lebanon) reported to have received international cooperation and assistance to implement their Article 4 obligations.

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

40. Nine States Parties with Article 4 obligations (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Somalia) and one with Article 3 obligations (Peru) reported to have provided risk reduction education. Three of them (Iraq, Lao PDR and Lebanon) have provided detailed information on their risk education efforts, including disaggregated data. One State not Party (South Sudan) reported to have provided risk education.

41. Guyana and Norway, in their role as Coordinators for Clearance and Risk Education, chaired the ad hoc Analysis Group which considered the two Article 4 extension requests. The Coordinators, together with the ISU, held separate meetings with the concerned States Parties with the objective of facilitating extension requests of a high quality in addition to their timely submission and consideration. The work of the Analysis Group followed the established Methodology for requests of deadline extensions under Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention (CCM/MSP/2019/12) to ensure a fair and balanced treatment of each extension request.

G. Victim Assistance

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 31	07 States Parties (SPs) collected and analysed data disaggregated by gender, age and disability;
Action 32	03 SPs reported addressing needs of cluster munition victims in national policies and legal frameworks aligned to the SDGs & CRPD;
Action 33	08 SPs have a measurable national action plan in place; 11 SPs have designated a national focal point for coordinating VA;
Action 34	07 SPs provided emergency and continuing medical care to victims; 07 SPs reported having well-functioning rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial services, which are accessible, age and gender-sensitive;
Action 35	07 SPs reported on efforts to improve the socio-economic inclusion of cluster munition victims;
Action 36	06 National laws and policies address victim assistance developed with the inclusion of cluster munition victims; 01 SPs included cluster munition victims in their delegations;
Action 37	05 SPs supported the training of victim assistance professionals; 09 SPs have victims cared for by qualified personnel.

1. Questions/challenges for discussion at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties

- (a) What obstacles prevent States from developing national disability action plans and national action plans on victim assistance?

- (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?
- (d) What mechanisms help increase involvement of victims in policy and decision-making processes on issues that concern them?

2. Victim Assistance: monitoring progress in the implementation of LAP actions

42. Currently, 11 States Parties (Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, and Somalia) are considered to have cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control.

43. One State Party (Guinea-Bissau) previously reported that it needed to verify whether it had cluster munition victims. In its 2022 annual report it confirmed not to have cluster munition victims.

44. Eight States Parties with Article 5 obligations (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, and Montenegro) have submitted their 2022 annual report with updates on the thematic area. One State Party (Somalia) submitted its 2021 annual report with updates on Article 5 implementation during the period under review.

45. Three States Parties (Iraq, Lao PDR, and Lebanon) reported on new cluster munition victims, while four States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, and Croatia) reported to not have new cluster munitions victims during the period under review.

46. One State Party (Somalia) reported to have faced difficulties in data collection on victims during the period under review. One State Party (Bosnia and Herzegovina) informed that its national database of cluster munition victims was outdated, while another (Iraq) stated that the process to standardize its national database was ongoing.

47. One State not Party (South Sudan) submitted a 2022 voluntary report and provided disaggregated information on victims. It reported to have a national body to oversee victim assistance coordination, a national disability policy, a national health policy, as well as a national disability plan of action. However, it informed of significant challenges in its healthcare system and its heavy reliance on international cooperation and assistance.

48. During the period under review, current Coordinators, Austria and Chile, undertook several activities to enhance implementation of victim assistance obligations under the Convention. Their efforts aimed to increase the exchange of information on good practices and enhance interaction between affected States. As part of these efforts, in 2022, the Coordinators continued its discussions with the ISU and civil society to review the Guidance on an Integrated Approach to Victim Assistance. Their objective is to bring the guidance in line with the LAP and IMAS 13.10.

49. In building on previous efforts, Coordinators continued to work with other relevant disarmament conventions to improve coordination on victim assistance issues. In 2022 and 2023, 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 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), and the Committees on the Enhancement of Cooperation and Assistance of the APMBC and the CCM. The retreat served as a platform to share plans and objectives, discuss respective priorities and identify possible opportunities for cooperation. The goal was to promote concerted and synergistic approaches to victim assistance.

50. Throughout the period under review, the Coordinators underscored the need to help States Parties with victim assistance obligations and encouraged them to use the Focal point Database, a tool that facilitates information sharing and coordination among relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, the Coordinators advocated for the integration of victim assistance into the broader framework of international cooperation and assistance, emphasizing that it should extend beyond traditional forms of international aid.

H. International Cooperation and Assistance

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>INDICATOR RESULTS IN NUMBERS</i>
Action 38	14 States Parties (SPs) committed resources to meet the Convention's obligations; 00 SPs used alternative and/or innovative sources of financing;
Action 39	00 SPs shared best practices/lessons learnt through diverse cooperation frameworks; 31 SPs provided or received varied types of cooperation;
Action 40	31 SPs provided or received assistance and mobilised resources to support other SPs implement the CCM;
Action 41	00 SPs developed coherent and comprehensive national plans to develop national ownership, provide national capacity, and consider SDGs when seeking assistance; 10 SPs seeking assistance that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for assistance through reports and CCM meetings;
Action 42	02 SPs report taking or taken advantage of the country coalition concept.

1. Questions/challenges for discussion at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties

- (a) What are the main ways in which States Parties, whether they are affected or donor States, can provide cooperation and assistance under the Convention?
- (b) What measures can be taken to enhance the implementation of partnerships under the Convention, including Country Coalitions?
- (c) How can information sharing on needs and capacity to provide assistance under the Convention be improved, including through Article 7 reporting?

2. International Cooperation and Assistance: monitoring progress in the implementation of LAP actions

51. Of the 20 States Parties that informed to have provided assistance to Affected States Parties four donor States (Australia, Canada, Ireland, and Italy) reported to have provided assistance for Article 3 implementation; 17 (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom) for Article 4 implementation; and 12 (Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherland, Sweden, and Switzerland) for Article 5 implementation.

52. Eleven States Parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Montenegro, Peru, and Slovakia) reported to have received assistance from other States Parties and/or organizations.

53. Three Affected States parties (Bulgaria, Peru, and Slovakia) reported to have received assistance for Article 3 implementation, while only one of them (Peru) requested such assistance through the Article 7 reporting mechanism.

54. Eight Affected States parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Somalia) requested assistance for Article 4 implementation, while only six of them (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao PDR, and Lebanon) reported to have received assistance.

55. Similarly, nine Affected States parties (Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, and Somalia) requested assistance for Article 5 implementation, whereas only six Affected States parties (Afghanistan, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon) report to have received assistance.

56. One State not Party (South Sudan) in its 2022 voluntary report informed to have received assistance for victim assistance. It clarified that its government did not have detailed information on assistance provided through organizations. Moreover, it requested assistance for survey, clearance, risk education and victim assistance.

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

58. During the period under review, the Coordinators, Germany and Lebanon, focused on activities to enhance international cooperation and assistance under Article 6 as outlined in the LAP. The Coordinators encouraged States Parties with upcoming deadlines under Articles 3 and 4 to make the best use of their Article 7 reports to communicate their needs for international cooperation and assistance, aiming to ensure timely completion of their obligations. They encouraged them to take advantage of formal and informal meetings, including in the margins of conferences, to present their needs for international support. States Parties that are potential providers of international assistance were made aware by the Coordinators of avenues to provide their assistance.

59. The Coordinators advised States Parties to address their requests for cooperation and assistance in an evidence-based manner. They emphasized the provision of concrete needs based on coherent and comprehensive national plans. By adopting this approach, requesting States would obtain good feedback from donors, operators and other partners. It also demonstrates national ownership.

60. The concept of “Country Coalitions”, introduced at the 7MSP in 2017, continued to be promoted during this period. The Coordinators supported States Parties that had already established country coalitions and sought updates on their progress and challenges. The Coordinators were also committed to continue working with Mauritania and France to successfully establish their country coalition. 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, to which France responded favourably. However, progress on the establishment of this Country Coalition remains unclear.

61. 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 the strengthening of the Convention. 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.

62. The Coordinators were also part of the Analysis Groups in evaluating the two Article 4 extension requests that were submitted during the period under review.

I. Transparency Measures

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 43	33 States Parties (SPs) submitted an initial and annual Article 7 reports by 30 April;
Action 44	22 SPs 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 SPs using the adapted Article 7 reporting form after its adoption at the 10MSP;
Action 46	00 SPs seeking and receiving assistance in the preparation or compilation of Article 7 reports.

1. Questions/challenges for discussion at the 11MSP

- (a) What mechanisms can States Parties establish for timely submission of initial and annual transparency reports?
- (b) How can States Parties ensure that the adapted Article 7 reporting form, which incorporates actions laid out in the LAP, would be used after its adoption?

2. Transparency Measures: monitoring progress on the implementation of LAP actions

63. As of 30 June 2023, only 50 of the expected 102 annual reports covering calendar year 2022 have been submitted.

64. During the period under review, 11 States Parties (Afghanistan, Andorra, Belgium, Chad, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mauritania, Norway, Somalia, and South Africa) submitted their overdue 2021 annual report.

65. One Signatory State (Nigeria prior to its ratification) submitted a 2021 voluntary report. Furthermore, it submitted a 2022 voluntary report in June 2023. While the State had ratified the Convention in February 2023, the Convention will only enter into force for it in August 2023.

66. One State not Party (South Sudan) submitted a 2022 voluntary transparency report.

67. The status of initial transparency reporting on 30 June 2023 was at 93% with a total of 102 reports submitted of the 110 that should have been received in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention. Eight States Parties are yet to submit long overdue initial reports: Cape Verde (2011), Comoros (2011), Togo (2013), Congo (2015), Guinea (2015), Rwanda (2016), Madagascar (2018), and São Tomé and Príncipe (2020).

68. During the period under review, the Coordinator on matters pertaining to Transparency Measures, The Gambia, fulfilled its mandate by taking the following actions: Sending reminder letters to States Parties that had overdue 2022 annual reports; sending individual letters to each of the eight States Parties with overdue initial reports and transmitting the same letters to the missions of the eight countries in New York and Addis Ababa through the Coordinator's permanent missions.

69. The 10MSP requested the incoming Coordinator on Transparency Measures to continue with the work of complying with Action 45 of the LAP, which was handed over from the outgoing Coordinator, Iraq. In carrying out this mandate, the Coordinator initiated the circulation of the original Article 7 reporting template to States Parties in December 2022. This was done to invite proposals and suggestions for amendments to the current reporting template. From January to July 2023, the Coordinator, in cooperation with the 11MSP Presidency and with the support and guidance of the ISU, conducted a series of meetings and consultations with the Convention's Coordination Committee members, States Parties, the ICRC, civil society and implementing partners. These efforts resulted in the development of a draft amended Article 7 reporting template to be considered at the 11MSP.

J. National Implementation Measures

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 47	64 States Parties (SPs) report having adopted all national measures; 22 SPs report having disseminated CCM obligations to all relevant national institutions particularly the armed forces;
Action 48	06 SPs reported challenges faced in the revision/adoption of national legislation; 01 SPs requested assistance in the revision/adoption of national legislation and the SPs in a position to provide assistance.

1. Questions/challenges for discussion at the 11MSP

- (a) What more can be done to increase the number of States Parties in compliance with Article 9 in keeping with Action 47 of the LAP?
- (b) How can we encourage States Parties and Signatory States to identify specific assistance that may be needed to implement the Convention 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 on the implementation of LAP actions

70. Under Article 9, each State Party to the CCM is required to ensure the Convention is implemented domestically, whether through legal, administrative or other means. To advance work under this agenda item, States Parties have agreed on Actions 47 and 48 of the LAP.

71. During the period under review, six States Parties reported to have strengthened or amended their national implementation measures, or be in the process of doing so.

72. One State Party (Afghanistan) informed that it was currently adapting an existing regulation that specifies the functions of its Directorate of Mine Action Coordination (DMAC).

73. One State Party (Cuba) adopted a new law in its Penal Code that strengthened its domestic implementation of the Convention.

74. One State Party (Chile) approved a Ministerial Order for the implementation of military activities to comply with Article 4 of the Convention for 2022-2023.

75. One State Party (Croatia) adopted a new law on Civilian Victims of the Homeland War that strengthened its implementation of Article 5 of the Convention.

76. One State Party (Lao PDR) approved a new Prime Minister's Decree on regulations for UXO/Mine Action to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its UXO/Mine Action activities. This State also issued a new Minister of Labour and Social Welfare Agreement that details the roles and responsibilities of its Office of National Regulatory Authority for UXO/Mine Action Sector (NRA).

77. One State Party (Slovakia) reported that it amended Article 307 on Illegal Manufacture of and Trade in Weapons or Explosive Materials of its Criminal Code.

78. During the period under review, 12 States Parties (Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, France, Iraq, Lao PDR, Peru, Spain, and Switzerland) reported to have disseminated their CCM obligations to all relevant national institutions. Ten other States Parties (Belgium, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ireland, Republic of Moldova, Norway, and Sweden) previously reported doing so, bringing the total number to date of 22 States Parties.

79. Six States Parties (Botswana, Chad, Lebanon, Somalia, Nigeria, and Zambia) reported to not have progress in reviewing or adopting domestic legislation. One State Party (Chad) clarified that apart from its ratification law in 2013, no other additional legal or administrative measures have been taken to domesticate the Convention.

80. One State Party (Nigeria) requested assistance to conduct a workshop on drafting national legislation to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

81. One State not Party (South Sudan) informed that its government was working on the accession process and would pass legislation to domesticate the Convention following its accession.

82. Action 47 of the LAP 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.

83. There are various reasons for this: national implementation is still 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. 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. Strong ambition remains for all States Parties to adopt domestic measures to implement the Convention, where those are appropriate.

84. The Coordinator, New Zealand, consistently highlighted the availability of resources on the Convention's website to support States in their national implementation efforts. These resources include:

- Model legislation that is specifically designed for States that do not directly possess or are contaminated by cluster munitions. This model legislation serves as a guide for States in developing their own national laws and regulations to implement the obligations of the Convention.
- Explained video that is easily digestible that emphasizes the significance of national implementation of the CCM. The video outlines the tools and resources that are available to assist States in fulfilling their obligations under the Convention.

K. Compliance - LAP Actions

<i>LAP Action No.</i>	<i>Indicator results in numbers</i>
Action 49	00 - States Parties found in non-compliance with the Convention by the Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference;
Action 50	01 - States Parties submitted extension requests in a timely manner.

85. No State Party was found to be non-compliant by the 10MSP held from 30 August to 2 September 2022. This indicates that all States Parties were in compliance with their obligations under the Convention during the review period.

86. Furthermore, one of the three States Parties expected to have their extension requests be considered at the 11MSP submitted its extension more than nine months prior to the meeting. This action aligns with the requirements stipulated in Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention and highlighted in the Guidelines for Article 3 and Article 4 Extension Requests approved by the 8MSP (CCM/MSP/2018/WP.1 and CCM/MSP/2018/WP.2, respectively).