

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

13 October 2015

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First Review Conference
Dubrovnik, 7 – 11 September 2015

Final report

I. Introduction

1. Article 12 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions provides that “a Review Conference shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations five years after the entry into force of this Convention” and that “further Review Conferences shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations if so requested by one or more States Parties, provided that the interval between Review Conferences shall in no case be less than five years.” Article 12 also provides that “the purpose of the Review Conference shall be:

- (a) To review the operation and status of this Convention;
- (b) To consider the need for and the interval between further Meetings of States Parties referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 11 of this Convention; and
- (c) To take decisions on submissions of States Parties as provided for in Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention.”

2. Article 12 further provides that “all States Parties to this Convention shall be invited to each Review Conference” and that “States not party to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organisations or institutions, regional organisations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and relevant non-governmental organisations may be invited to attend each Review Conference as observers in accordance with the agreed rules of procedure.”

3. In accordance with Article 12 of the Convention, the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention decided to designate Croatia as President of the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and also decided to hold the Conference from 7 to 11 September 2015 in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

4. Accordingly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened the First Review Conference and invited all States Parties, as well as States not Parties to the Convention, to participate in the Conference.



II. Organization of the First Review Conference

5. The First Review Conference was held in Dubrovnik, Croatia, from 7 to 11 September 2015.
6. Ms. Sara Sekkenes, Advisor at the United Nations Development Programme and Executive Coordinator of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, participated in the work of the Conference. Ms. Sheila Mweemba, Director of the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, also participated in the work of the Conference. Ms. Silvia Mercogliano, Political Affairs Officer, Office for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva, served as Secretary-General of the Conference.
7. The following States parties to the Convention participated in the work of the Conference: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Zambia.
8. The following States, which had ratified or acceded to the Convention, but for which it was not yet into force, participated in the work of the Conference: Colombia, Iceland, Slovakia and South Africa.
9. The following States signatories participated in the work of the Conference: Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Palau, Philippines and Uganda.
10. Algeria, Argentina, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam also participated in the work of the Conference as observers.
11. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) participated in the work of the Conference as observers, pursuant to rule 1(2) of the rules of procedure (CCM/CONF/2015/4).
12. The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) also participated in the work of the Conference as observers, pursuant to rule 1(2) of the rules of procedure.
13. The European Union, ITF Enhancing Human Security, James Madison University, Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), RACVIAC Centre for Security Cooperation, Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and The Halo Trust took part in the work of the Conference as an observer, pursuant to rule 1 (3) of the rules of procedure.

III. Work of the First Review Conference

14. On 7 September 2015, the First Review Conference was opened by Mr. Manuel González-Sanz, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion of Costa Rica.

15. The Conference held 9 plenary meetings. At its first plenary meeting, on 7 September 2015, the Conference elected by acclamation Mr. Zoran Milanović, Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia as President of the First Review Conference. The President was assisted by Mr. Josko Klisovic, Deputy Assistant Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia and Ms. Dijana Pleština, Director of the Office for Mine Action of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

16. At the same meeting, and pursuant to the recommendations of States Parties at the First Preparatory Meeting to the Review Conference, held in Geneva, 5 February 2015, Norway, Zambia and Costa Rica were elected by acclamation Vice-Presidents of the Conference. In the absence of a nominee as President-designate for the Sixth Meeting of States Parties, the President of the Second Meeting of States Parties, Lebanon, was also elected as Vice-President of the Conference.

17. Also, at that meeting, Ms. Silvia Mercogliano, Political Affairs Officer, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in Geneva was confirmed as Secretary-General of the Conference.

18. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its agenda, as contained in document CCM/CONF/2015/1, and the programme of work, as contained in document CCM/CONF/2015/2, Corr.1 and Add.1. At the same meeting, the Conference confirmed the rules of procedure, *mutatis mutandis*, as contained in CCM/CONF/2015/4.

19. At the same meeting, messages were delivered by Ms. Virginia Gamba, Director of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, and Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by Ms. Christine Berli, Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and by Mr. Branislav Kapetanovic, representative of the Cluster Munition Coalition.

20. A high level segment took place during the first, second and third plenary meeting. During the high level segment, over 60 representatives of States Parties, Observer States and Observer organizations addressed the Conference.

21. The First Review Conference considered documents CCM/MSP/2015/1 to CCM/MSP/2015/5/Rev.1 and CCM/MSP/2015/WP.1 to CCM/MSP/2015/WP.5.

IV. Decisions and Recommendations

22. Stressing the importance of universalization, the Conference warmly welcomed Belize, Canada, Colombia, Congo, Guinea, Guyana, Iceland, Paraguay, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa and the State of Palestine that acceded or ratified the Convention since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.

23. At the end of the high level segment, on 9 September 2015, the Meeting adopted the 2015 Dubrovnik Declaration with reservations by Australia, Canada, Lithuania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as contained in annex I and II.

24. The Meeting welcomed the Croatia Progress Report – monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, submitted by Costa Rica in its capacity of President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.

25. The meeting was encouraged by the progress made in the implementation of the Vientiane Action plan as summarized in the Vientiane Action Plan Review and captured in the Croatia Progress Report. With the objective of presenting a framework for implementation for the period following the First Review Conference with the aim of enhancing the implementation of the Convention, the Conference adopted the Dubrovnik Action Plan, as amended, as contained in annex III.

26. The Conference adopted the budget and workplan of the Implementation Support Unit (annex IV), presented by Ms Sheila Mweemba, Director of the Implementation Support Unit, on Thursday 10 September.

27. Recalling the decision at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to establish an Implementation Support Unit for the Convention on Cluster Munitions as well as the decision at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties to adopt at the First Review Conference a funding model for the Implementation Support Unit based on the principles of sustainability, predictability and ownership, the Conference adopted the Financial Procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V to this report (financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit). States Parties are strongly encouraged to provide financial contributions to the Implementation Support Unit until the Financial Procedures take full effect. Declarations and/or reservations and/or positions were made by the following countries Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia as contained in annex VI. These Financial Procedures will be reviewed two years from now at the Seventh Meeting of States Parties.

28. With a view to enhance efficiency and further reduce costs, the Review Conference decided to mandate the President to explore and develop proposals for possible synergies with other Implementation Support Units, in particular with the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention as soon as possible, but no later than two years from now.

29. The Meeting decided in favour of a change in the presidential period effectively placing it in advance of the Meetings of States Parties allowing for a more constructive lead time up to and inclusive of a meeting of States Parties under the chairmanship of the same President. A presidential period would thereby start at the end at the last day of a Meeting of States Parties and run through to the last day of the following Meeting of States Parties. A transitional year following the Review Conference introduced the mandate of the President of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to start on 1 January 2016 and guide the work of the Convention up to, as well as planning for and presiding over the Sixth Meeting of States Parties.

30. Reviewing the machinery, the objectives and the periodicity of Meetings of States Parties, the Meeting decided that:

(a) meetings of State parties will continue to be the time at which States Parties shall meet regularly and annually in order to consider, and, where necessary, take decision in respect of any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention; where States Parties with obligations under the Convention report on their progress and challenges in their implementation of these; where States not party and other stakeholders will be invited as observers in accordance with the Convention and the agreed rules of procedure.

(b) the Coordination Committee has served the Convention well working under the guidance of the President conducting their work with the aim to optimize results-oriented, practical, cost-effective and efficient working methods within the spirit of cooperation underpinning the Convention. To this end the First Review Conference decided that its functions would remain as a coordinating body, and that it will retain its mandate to

coordinate the work flowing from and related to upcoming formal meetings of States Parties as well as any informal work which may be deemed relevant in any particular year, and that, if the Coordination Committee deems it relevant, particular issues or topics could be placed on the agenda for discussion by all.

(c) assisted by the Implementation Support Unit, the Coordination Committee will be composed of the President, President-designate, the Coordinators on General Status and Operation of the Convention, Universalisation, Stockpile destruction, Clearance and risk reduction education, Victim assistance, Cooperation and assistance, all mandated for a duration of two years, and Coordinators on matters pertaining to National Implementation measures as well as on Transparency measures, both mandated for a duration of one (renewable) year, and that the Coordinators of working groups be nominated and selected at Meetings of States Parties on the basis of broad-based consultations with an aim to maintain inclusiveness and broad political ownership. The meeting also decided, in keeping with past practice, that the Coordination Committee may call upon others to assist with its work as appropriate, and maintain the invitation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations and the Cluster Munitions Coalition to join the Coordination Committee in observer capacity.

(d) up until the next Review Conference, one Meeting of States Parties would take place annually, with no additional intersessional meetings foreseen, and that the date, duration and location of these will remain within the purview of the President to decide with a default location in Geneva. When hosted elsewhere, any costs exceeding budgets otherwise expected would be covered by the host.

31. At its seventh plenary meeting, the Conference welcomed new Coordinators to guide the intersessional work programme, as follows:

- **Working group on the general status and operation of the Convention:** Czech Republic (until the end of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties) and Switzerland (until the end of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties);
- **Working group on universalization:** Zambia (until the end of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties) working with Ecuador;
- **Working group on victims assistance:** Chile (until the end of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties) working with Australia;
- **Working group on clearance and risk reduction:** Norway (until the end of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties) working with Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- **Working group on stockpile destruction and retention:** Mexico (until the end of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties) working with France;
- **Working group on cooperation and assistance:** Iraq (until the end of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties) working with Austria.

32. At the same plenary meeting, the Conference welcomed the Coordinators to lead the following thematic areas:

- Reporting: Costa Rica
- National implementation measures: New Zealand.

33. At the same plenary meeting, the Conference decided to designate Mr. Henk Cor van der Kwast, Ambassador at large, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the Conference on Disarmament as President of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties and that the venue of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties would be Geneva and that the date and duration of the Meeting will be announced in early 2016.

34. At the same plenary meeting, the Conference decided that the Meetings of States Parties shall continue to be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
35. States agreed to adopt a 8-4-4 weeks submission pattern for pre-session documents for future Meetings of States parties or Review Conferences of the Convention on Cluster Munitions as this conforms to the working procedures of the Convention.
36. The meeting considered and adopted the financial arrangements for the Sixth Meeting of States Parties, as contained in CCM/CONF/2015/5/Rev.1.
37. At the same meeting, the first Review Conference adopted its final document, as contained in CCM/CONF/2015/CRP.1/Rev.1, as orally amended, to be issued as document CCM/CONF/2015/7.

Annex I

The Dubrovnik declaration 2015: *Spectemur agendo* (judged by our actions)

1. We, the representatives of the States parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, together with representatives of other States present as signatories, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other international, regional and national organizations and institutions, gathered for the First Review Conference to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Dubrovnik, Croatia, a country whose capital Zagreb was itself the target of a cluster munitions strike in 1995, reaffirm our commitment to end the harm caused by cluster munitions. We welcome the 22 non-signatory States that attend the Meeting as observers as a demonstration of their commitment to the humanitarian goals of the Convention.

2. The adoption, entry into force and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions is the ground-breaking result of the determination, action and successful partnership between States, international organisations and civil society to end the harm caused by cluster munitions by prohibiting the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions, remedying the effects of past use by assisting victims, their families and communities and clearing contaminated land. The Convention is proof that it is possible for this partnership to take bold, visionary and decisive action to solve our collective problems and is a testament to the importance of humanitarian disarmament in global affairs.

Preventing harm and reducing risk

3. At this first quinquennial, we note with great satisfaction the results we have collectively achieved as highlighted at Meetings of States Parties held in Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Norway, Zambia and Costa Rica. In the five years following entry into force, most of the affected countries and many former users, producers and stockpilers have joined this effort. To date, 117 States have committed to the goals of the Convention, of which 96 have become full States parties, with as many as twelve joining since the last Meeting in San José, while 21 await the submission of their instruments of ratification. States parties call on them to do so without delay, and urge all States not party to accede to the Convention to ensure that it reaches its full potential in the shortest possible time frame.

4. The work of State parties to implement the provisions of the Convention, in stockpile destruction, surveys, clearance and risk reduction activities and in assistance and support to victims, their families and communities, is already making a difference on the ground: five years after entry into force, Central America became the first sub-region free of cluster munitions; five States parties affected by cluster munitions remnants have declared compliance with obligations under Article 4 and many States parties with high levels of contamination are actively working to meet their treaty obligation to clear land and protect the communities from the threats posed. National ownership and commitment for the early destruction of stocks of cluster munitions have resulted in the declaration of compliance of 26 States parties under Article 3 and in the destruction of 90 per cent of reported cluster munitions stockpiles.

5. Building upon these achievements and the recommendations of the Vientiane Action Plan Review, we recognize the need to work on the challenges identified towards the implementation of the Convention, on universalization, in national implementation, the

long-term and sustainable provision of assistance to victims and in ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in clearance as well as in maintaining the momentum of stockpile destruction. To this end, the Dubrovnik Action Plan incorporates the lessons learned to guide our collective efforts in the further implementation of the Convention with the ultimate goal of a world free of cluster munitions.

6. We are deeply concerned by any and all allegations, reports or documented evidence of the use of cluster munitions, including in Cambodia, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen. We condemn any use of cluster munitions by any actor. Such acts run counter to the spirit, aim and letter of the Convention and exacerbate the humanitarian problem already caused by the prior use of these weapons with indiscriminate and inhumane effects. We call on any actor subject to allegations of use to fully investigate and clarify the matter. We note that the public reactions of those alleged to have used cluster munitions demonstrate the steadily growing stigma now associated with these weapons. We call upon those who continue to use cluster munitions, as well as those who develop, produce, otherwise acquire, assist, encourage and induce the production, stockpiling, retention and transfer of these weapons, to cease immediately and to join as States parties to the Convention.

7. Meeting in Dubrovnik, a city torn by war just over 20 years ago, we are reminded of what collective efforts can do for recovery, having brought this city back to its former splendour and glory. Complacency can have no place when witnessing the devastation caused by violence and conflict on individuals, their families and communities, wherever it occurs. The preventive nature of the Convention on Cluster Munitions combined with the recovery efforts put in place to remedy the damage done is a testament to what can and must be achieved when post-facto, we learn of the consequences of our actions.

8. The leadership shown by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Norway, Zambia, Costa Rica and Croatia together with the partners in this endeavour, affected and non-affected alike, with civil society and always backed by and urged on by the many survivors, continues to be a key driver of our success.

Achieving a world free of cluster munitions

9. Guided by the strategic roadmap outlined in the Dubrovnik Action Plan, we are compelled to do more, for as long as people remain at risk, to ensure that deadlines are met by declarations of compliance, and that the rights of cluster munition victims are realised. The annual progress reports are an essential tool for measuring the implementation and progress of the convention and we should continue to use them in our further work. We hope to accomplish more by the ten-year anniversary of the Convention in 2020, to bring us closer to our collective goal of a world free of cluster munitions.

10. Judged by our actions, we, the States parties therefore hereby reaffirm:

(a) *our commitment to fully implement all* of the obligations under the Convention, and thus enhance the partnership with international organisations, expert organisations and civil society guided by the overall actions outlined in the Dubrovnik Action Plan.

(b) *our commitment to fully implement* the provisions of the Convention in stockpile destruction, survey, clearance and risk reduction education, increasing international cooperation and assistance to fulfil these obligations without delays in the framework provided by the Convention.

(c) *our commitments to victims and survivors*, including all persons directly impacted by cluster munitions as well as their families and communities through

comprehensive assistance adapted to their specific needs, particularly through strengthening international cooperation and assistance under the provisions of the Convention.

and further commit ourselves to:

- (d) *ensure* that cluster munitions remain a stigmatized weapon,
- (e) *promote* universalization by urging all States outside of the Convention to join as soon as possible, and discourage them from any future use of cluster munitions.
- (f) *work* towards a world free of the suffering, casualties and socio-economic impacts caused by cluster munitions.

Annex II

Reservations

Australia

Australia reserves its position with respect to the Dubrovnik Declaration. As we have already explained in our National Statement to the Conference, Australia is concerned that the language of the Declaration does not fully represent Article 21 of the Convention regarding the ability of States Parties to conduct military cooperation and operations with states not party to the Convention. The Convention was negotiated and agreed in good faith in 2008. Australia has worked hard to build up the norm against the use of cluster munitions that cause unacceptable harm and to promote universalisation. Australia remains steadfastly committed to ridding the world of these terrible weapons. We believe we must do so within the framework of the Convention itself.

Canada

Canada reserves its position with respect to the Dubrovnik Declaration, which we are unable to support in full. For the most part, the text of the declaration moves us forward in our collective efforts to address the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions and we can therefore support most of its text. However, as we indicated in our opening statement on 8 September, paragraph 6 of the political declaration poses problems for Canada, as it is inconsistent with Article 21 of the Convention, which permits military cooperation and operations with non-Parties. During the negotiation of the Convention, Canada and others worked hard, and in a transparent fashion, to develop strong language to address the humanitarian impact of cluster munitions that would also allow us to meet legitimate security requirements, while actively working towards the Convention's universalization. Article 21 is an integral part of the common ground established in Dublin. Canada remains firmly committed to the Convention's goal of putting an end for all time to the human suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions and will continue to make every effort towards its universalization.

Lithuania

From the very beginning, Lithuania took an active part in the Oslo process. Lithuania is committed to the Convention and its universalization. However, Lithuania cannot support the particular language of the paragraph 6 of the declaration, which condemns any use of cluster munitions by any actor. This particular sentence would affect the "interoperability clause" of the Article 21 of the Convention, which allows military cooperation between the State Parties and non- State Parties.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has already made clear in its national statement why it cannot accept the Dubrovnik Declaration in full. It is deeply regrettable that, despite efforts in consultation, we have not been able to find consensus language that all States Parties are able to support. However, this does not diminish the

United Kingdom's total commitment to the purpose and spirit of the Convention. We will continue to work for its universalisation and full implementation.

Annex III

Dubrovnik Action Plan

Introduction

1. In 2010, at the First Meeting of States Parties in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Vientiane Action Plan was adopted by States parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). Developed in consultation with partners with the objective to ensure effective and timely implementation of the provisions of the treaty following the First Meeting of States Parties, the Vientiane Action Plan set out concrete and measurable steps, actions and targets aimed to be completed within specific time frames over the next five-year period and with defined roles and responsibilities.

2. Drawing from the provisions of the Convention, the actions contained in the Vientiane Action Plan were not in themselves normative requirements, but designed to gather momentum, guide and assist States parties and other relevant actors in the practical implementation of the Convention. It was argued that with such guidance States parties, together with partners, could ensure that the Convention would have an immediate impact on the ground, address current implementation challenges, react to future developments, and reflect changes in the implementation work. As such, the overall aim of the Action Plan was to support States parties in meeting their obligations. With the adoption of the Vientiane Action Plan, States parties sent a strong message on their commitment to the rapid implementation of the Convention.

3. With the objective to facilitate the preparatory process in advance of the First Review Conference of the Convention, Costa Rica in its capacity as President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties initiated the Vientiane Action Plan Review in close cooperation with Coordinators and with the support of the interim Implementation Support Unit at UNDP. Together with the four annual progress reports to date monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan, the Review serves as a means to gauge the status of practical implementation of the Convention and thereby also as an opportunity to document to what extent the Convention has made a difference on the ground. As such, it contributes to the first Review Conference of the CCM in guiding the content for a new five-year action plan.

4. To this end, building on the Vientiane Action Plan and the recommendations of the Review, the Dubrovnik Action Plan (DAP) seeks to carry forward the aim of ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of the CCM from the First to the Second Review Conference of the Convention.

5. Elaborated under the guidance of the President-designate of the First Review Conference, and in the capable hands of thematic coordinators and support from UNDP, the Dubrovnik Action Plan has been developed in line with the expressed desire among States parties to further strengthen results by operationalizing actions, with targets aimed to be completed within specific time frames over the next five-year period, and with defined roles and responsibilities. Working groups of experts consisting of partners in the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other stakeholders have been consulted.

6. The actions contained in the Vientiane Action Plan are not in themselves normative or legal requirements, but designed to gather momentum, guide and assist States parties and other relevant actors in the practical implementation of the Convention. The aim of the new

Action Plan remains unchanged: to support States parties in meeting their obligations. Building on the many achievements to date and with the adoption of the Dubrovnik Action Plan, States parties will reaffirm the strong message on their commitment to the rapid implementation of the Convention.

7. The Dubrovnik Action Plan establishes a list of priorities for both States parties and other implementation actors, and also serves as a tool to monitor progress. Substantively, some actions are designed as milestones to ensure timely implementation of comprehensive and resource intensive tasks. Others are designed to assist States parties in structuring their response to their commitments under the Convention.

8. In the next five years many States parties will face their respective legally stipulated deadlines on stockpile destruction and clearance of cluster munition remnants in affected areas. In 2016, States will also celebrate the ten-year anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. These important milestones underline the imperative of renewed energy in the implementation of the Convention enabled by a strong Vientiane Action Plan.

I. Universalization

9. One hundred and sixteen (116) States have committed to the goals of the Convention. Ninety-two (92) of them have ratified or acceded to the Convention, while twenty-four (24) still need to ratify. Seventy-nine (79) Member States of the United Nations are neither signatories nor parties to the Convention.

Action 1.1 - Increase adherence with the Convention

10. Aiming to increase the number of States parties to 130 by the Second Review Conference, States parties will:

(a) Seize opportunities in all relevant forums including, but not limited to, the United Nations Security Council, its General Assembly, Human Rights and Economic and Social Councils, parliamentary meetings, high level, global and regional multilateral and bilateral meetings and other similar events, to engage States not yet party and promote adherence to the Convention as soon as possible.

(b) Continue outreach and engagement with States not parties in all appropriate fora, including capitals, to encourage their accession and work with signatory States to encourage prompt ratification.

Action 1.2 - Promote the universalisation of the Convention

11. In cooperating with and assisting other States in joining the Convention, States parties commit to:

(a) Enhance cooperation and partnerships among States and with other relevant partners including the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other international organisations, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other civil society and non-governmental organisations to promote the universalisation of the Convention and its norms.

(b) Promote relevant models of legislation and provide targeted assistance to States requiring support in the development of new national legislation to enable ratification of, or accession to, the Convention.

(c) Encourage and support States not party to join the Convention as soon as possible, including by helping States not party to find solutions to the potential obstacles and challenges they face in joining the Convention so as to facilitate their eventual adherence, as well as exchanging information on how such obstacles can be overcome.

(d) Support the efforts of States not party that share the humanitarian imperative and concerns caused by cluster munitions, in participating in formal and informal meetings in order to encourage them to become States parties to the Convention.

(e) Support efforts of signatory States in their ratification process and help to find solutions to potential obstacles and challenges they may face in the process in order to facilitate their prompt ratification.

(f) Engage producer States not party in activities related to the implementation of the CCM including stockpile destruction, clearance and risk reduction, and victims assistance - to present and introduce them to the benefits of the implementation of the Convention with the aim to foster interest and eventual adherence.

Action 1.3 - Reinforce the norms being established by the Convention

12. States parties will continue to promote compliance, reinforcing the norms being established by the CCM that stigmatizes cluster munitions and promote their non-use by:

(a) Ensuring compliance through bilateral discussions, the use of the good offices of the President, and any other means consistent with Article 8, in a cooperative manner, to clarify and seek to resolve questions related to any matters of compliance.

(b) Discouraging, in every way possible use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions.

(c) Calling upon those who continue to use, develop, produce, stockpile and transfer cluster munitions to cease now.

(d) In conformity with Article 21, raising concern about any alleged use and condemning any instances of documented use by any actor, effectively calling on all States not party to accede to the Convention.

(e) Working as appropriate, with other stakeholders, including States not party to the Convention that have condemned or otherwise expressed concern over the use of cluster munitions generating the stigmatization of cluster munitions and promoting its non-use by any actors.

Result – Universalisation

13. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- an increased number of States parties to the Convention;
- a decreased number of reported alleged and confirmed instances of use, with the aim to put an end for all time to the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions.

II. Stockpile destruction

14. Thirty-seven (37) States parties have reported that they have, or previously had cluster munition stockpiles and thereby have or had obligations under Article 3. Fourteen (14) States parties remain with obligations under Article 3. States parties have collectively

destroyed over 80 per cent of reported stockpiles, well on track to complete all destruction in conformity with their respective deadlines stipulated by the Convention.

Action 2.1 - Develop a resourced plan

15. States parties with cluster munition stockpiles that have not yet done so will:

(a) Ensure to have a plan in place as soon as possible for the destruction of stocks, including an estimated completion date, national resources to be attributed, and any requirements for international support, and begin physical destruction as soon as possible.

(b) Fulfil their obligations within the deadlines provided by the Convention and ensure that the plan is in compliance with international standards relating to the protection of public health and environment.

(c) Highlight these plans in annual transparency reports and if deemed necessary, at meetings of the Convention as a measure of promoting transparency and confidence building and maintaining transparency as an important element for the full implementation of Article 3 by providing clear information on the status and progress of stockpile destruction programmes.

(d) Request support and any need of international assistance and cooperation in order to comply with obligations under Article 3 through relevant partners.

Action 2.2 - Increase exchanges of promising practices

16. States parties and signatory States that have already started, or finished the destruction of stocks are encouraged to:

Increase the exchange of information amongst themselves and expert organisations of good and cost effective stockpile destruction practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency. This could also include tasking the implementation support unit to draft, in consultation with States, a template for the declaration of compliance under Article 3 to be used on a voluntary basis and to maintain a list of states with practices to share.

Action 2.3 - Apply an appropriate approach to retention

17. States parties that retain or acquire cluster munitions and explosive sub-munitions under Article 3.6 will:

Ensure the amount of explosive sub-munitions does not exceed the number absolutely necessary for said purposes and shall, in accordance with Article 3.8, report regularly on the past and planned use of retained munitions.

Action 2.4 - Announce declaration of compliance on stockpile destruction

18. States parties that have fulfilled obligations under Article 3 are encouraged to:

Make an official declaration of compliance with Article 3 obligations to meetings of States parties or review conferences of the Convention and in annual submissions of transparency reports under Article 7.

Action 2.5 - Act upon unexpected developments

19. States parties which may identify new, previously unknown stockpiles of cluster munitions after a declaration of compliance has been made, commit to:

(a) Report such findings without delay to meetings of the Convention and in Article 7 reports as suggested in form C.

(b) Develop without delay, plans for their destruction and destroy them as a matter of urgent priority.

Results - Stockpile destruction

20. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- an increased number of States parties that finished stockpile destruction;
- increased levels of reporting on matters pertaining to Article 3 implementation, including information on the amount and planned use of sub-munitions retained;
- increased exchange of information of good and cost effective stockpile destruction practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency.

III. Clearance and risk reduction education

21. Sixteen (16) States parties have reported to have or had obligations under Article 4. Among them, five (5) have declared compliance with Article 4 and eleven (11) remain with obligations under Article 4.

Action 3.1 - Assess the extent of the problem

22. Affected States parties subject to obligations under Article 4 will:

(a) Endeavour to, within two years of the First Review Conference or two years after entry into force of the Convention for that State party, make every effort to promote clarity on the location, scope and extent of cluster munition remnants in areas under its jurisdiction or control, drawing on survey approaches (technical and non-technical) as appropriate and needed.

(b) Note, to the extent possible, the location, scope and extent of any contamination where contaminated land is identified, allowing national authorities to make evidence-based decisions, using appropriate risk-analysis and allow for effective prioritization of ongoing clearance activities, taking into account needs, vulnerabilities as well as realities and different priorities on local and national levels, and

(c) Release land through cancellation, where no confirmed evidence of contamination is found on land previously recorded and classified as contaminated, taking into account existing standards, best practices and principles for land release. Otherwise, only confirmed hazardous areas should be recorded.

Action 3.2 - Protect people from harm

23. Affected States parties will, as soon as areas under its jurisdiction or control are known to be affected:

(a) Take all feasible steps to prevent civilian casualties by immediately developing and providing targeted and focused age, gender and ethnic sensitive risk reduction education programmes that are based primarily on an assessment of need and vulnerability and an understanding of risk-taking behaviour.

(b) Mark and fence, to the extent possible, confirmed hazardous areas as soon as possible and enforce legislation that protects the marking.

Action 3.3 - Develop a resourced plan

24. Affected States parties will endeavour to:

(a) Develop, within one year of the Review Conference or entry into force of the Convention for that State party, and start the implementation of Article 4 compliant national clearance strategies and plans based on survey results and clearance rates, taking into account best practices, international and national standards and methods.

(b) Develop and implement national clearance plans including transparent and consistent criteria for developing clearance priorities and for utilising the most appropriate survey and clearance methodologies and technologies.

(c) Identify the national resources that could be allocated to implement plans and relevant activities and explore the need to request international assistance and cooperation from the United Nations system, donor States, non-governmental organizations or other relevant entities.

Action 3.4 - Be inclusive when developing the response

25. Affected States parties will endeavour to, where appropriate and applicable,

(a) include affected communities in the development and implementation of national clearance plans;

(b) mainstream gender and age sensitiveness in the development of plans and programmes, as well as in the conduct of survey, clearance and risk reduction education and other relevant activities;

(c) involve as far as feasible, affected communities in all appropriate activities related to clearance and destruction of cluster munitions remnants, and to risk reduction education.

Action 3.5 - Manage information for analysis, decision-making and reporting

26. Affected States parties will, based on functioning databases and comparable data,

record and provide information to the extent possible on the scope, extent and nature of all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control, and where applicable, report on the size and location of land released through cancellation where no confirmed evidence of contamination is found on land previously recorded as contaminated.

Action 3.6 - Provide support, assist and cooperate

27. States parties that have used or abandoned cluster munitions prior to the entry into force of the CCM, will endeavour to:

Provide technical, financial, material and human resources assistance, as well as other relevant information, where available, to facilitate clearance, when cluster munitions are located under the control or jurisdiction of another State party at the time of the CCM's entry into force for the latter.

Action 3.7 - Apply practice development

28. States parties will promote and continue to:

Explore methods and technologies which will allow clearance operators to work more efficiently with the right technology to achieve better results as we all strive to attain as quickly as possible the strategic goal of a world free of cluster munitions and its remnants, while also making full use of existing methods and technologies that have proven to be effective.

Action 3.8 - Promote and expand cooperation

29. All States parties will:

(a) Monitor and actively promote the achievement of survey and clearance goals as well as humanitarian and developmental needs by affected States parties.

(b) Identify possible means to cooperate and assist affected States parties in need.

(c) Provide international cooperation and assistance when in a position to do so, either bilaterally to affected States, organizations undertaking survey, clearance, and risk reduction education, or through the United Nations and other international organizations, and non-governmental organizations, including sufficient and predictable funding, to enable affected States parties to complete implementation of Article 4 as soon as possible and no later than their respective clearance deadlines. Cooperation and assistance among affected States parties is equally encouraged. When funding is committed or pledged, consider the possibility of multi-year funding.

(d) Coordinate efforts in support of cluster munitions survey and clearance in affected States parties, with the aim of ensuring that allocation of funds is more effective at country level (bearing in mind the level of the problem, the needs and the humanitarian and development requirements); and appropriately distributed among the affected countries. Involve, as appropriate, relevant international and non-governmental organizations actively engaged in mine action.

Results - Clearance and risk reduction education

30. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- a decreased number of new victims, with the aim of zero;
- increased amounts of suspected land released for subsistence, cultural, social and commercial purposes;
- better targeting of scarce clearance resources;
- larger freedom and safer movement;
- increased exchange of information of good and cost effective clearance practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency.

IV. Victim Assistance

31. Twelve (12) States parties have reported that they have, or have been reported to have, obligations under Article 5.

Action 4.1 - Strengthen national capacity

32. States parties with cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will:

(a) Strengthen their national capacity to provide assistance to cluster munition victims, without discrimination against those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes, and accordingly, mobilizing adequate national and international resources through existing and innovative sources of financing, bearing in mind the immediate and long-term needs of cluster munition victims. Concrete actions to that effect are:

- Designating a focal point within the government to coordinate victim assistance, if States parties have not yet done so as required by Article 5, paragraph 2, by the end of 2016.
- Ensuring that designated focal point has authority, expertise and adequate resources to develop, implement, and monitor actions to promote inclusion of victims in all relevant national policies, plans and programs.
- Collecting all necessary data, on an ongoing basis, disaggregated by sex and age, assessing the needs and priorities of cluster munition victims, establishing mechanisms to refer victims to existing services, and identifying any methodological gaps in the collection of data. Such data and needs assessment should be made available to all relevant stakeholders and be integrated into or contribute to national injury surveillance and other relevant data collection systems for use in programme planning.

(b) Review the availability, accessibility and quality of existing services in the areas of medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, education, economic and social inclusion, and identify the barriers that prevent access.

(c) Ensure that existing national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to people with similar needs, such as disability and poverty reduction frameworks, address the needs and human rights of cluster munition victims, or adapt such plans accordingly. States parties that have not yet developed a national disability action plan should do so as soon as possible, or develop a national action plan on victim assistance, by no later than the end of 2018. This includes, inter alia:

- Coordination of actions relevant for victim assistance within existing coordination systems created under relevant Conventions including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In the absence of such mechanisms, the establishment of a comprehensive coordination mechanism, actively involving cluster munition victims and their representative organizations, as well as relevant health, rehabilitation, psychological, psycho-social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts.
- Development and implementation of existing international standards, guidelines, best practices, and recommendations in the areas of medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support as well as social and economic inclusion, recognizing in particular the vulnerability of women and children with disabilities.

- Identification and consideration of the needs and rights of victims other than survivors.

(d) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of victim assistance as integrated into national laws, policies, and plans, related to people with similar needs, or as a part of a national action plan, and ensure that such frameworks do not discriminate against or among cluster munition victims and those who have suffered injuries or impairments by other causes, and that cluster munition victims have access to specialized services.

- Raising awareness among cluster munition victims about their rights and available services, as well as within government authorities, service providers and the general public to foster respect for the human rights and dignity of victims, and other persons with disabilities.
- Increasing the availability and accessibility of services also in remote and rural areas so as to remove the identified barriers and to guarantee the implementation of quality services.

(e) Increase the economic inclusion of victims of cluster munitions through self- or waged employment, as well as social protection measures. This could include, for example:

- Education, training and employment incentive programs of persons with disabilities in both public and private sectors, as well as through the micro-crediting possibilities;
- Developing national capacity building programs which promote the economic inclusion of victims;
- Increasing opportunities for victims, particularly in remote and rural areas, to access appropriate employment and training initiatives, and to engage in productive work that delivers a fair income and security;
- Creating employer incentives that support the employment of victims and other persons with disabilities, while enhancing social protection measures to ensure stability during the process of gaining employment;
- Promoting the inclusion of quotas for employment of cluster munitions victims, as well as those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes.

Action 4.2 - Increase the involvement of victims

33. States parties with cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will:

(a) Include cluster munitions victims and their representative organizations actively in policy-making and decision-making in the work under Article 5 of the Convention in a manner that is gender and age sensitive, sustainable, meaningful and non-discriminatory.

(b) Include relevant experts to be part of their delegations in all convention related activities (including cluster munitions victims, and representatives of disabled person's organizations).

(c) Promote and enhance the capacity of organisations representing women, men and survivors and persons with disabilities as well as national organizations and institutions delivering relevant services, including financial and technical resources, leadership and management training and exchange programmes, with a view to strengthen ownership, the effective delivery of services, and sustainability.

Action 4.3 - Share information

34. States parties will:

Make best use of Article 7 reports, drawing on reports submitted under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as appropriate, and formal and informal fora to provide updates on these actions.

Action 4.4 - Provide support, assist and cooperate

35. States parties, in support of the implementation of Article 5, will seek to:

(a) Promote further cooperation and assistance for projects relevant to cluster munition victims through existing mechanisms, as well as increasing south-south, regional and triangular cooperation, and in accordance to Article 6 of the Convention.

(b) Facilitate the sharing of information among victim assistance focal points and other key actors, with a view to exchanging experiences and good practices.

(c) Develop, by the Second Review Conference, guidance on the implementation of Article 5 by a State party in response to any new cluster munition victims that may occur in future in areas under their jurisdiction or control, with a view to preventing additional victims.

Results - Victim Assistance

36. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- An improvement in the quality and quantity of assistance provided to persons with disabilities;
- Strengthened respect for human rights to all persons;
- Increased exchange of information of good and cost effective practices;
- Increased involvement of victims in consultations and policy-making and decisions-making processes on issues that concern them;
- Increased cooperation assistance for victim assistance programmes, through traditional mechanisms, and south-south, regional and triangular cooperation and in linking national focal points and centres;
- Increased demonstration of results achieved and/or expected results in Article7 transparency reports.

V. International cooperation and assistance

37. Of sixteen (16) States parties that have reported to have or had obligations under Article 4, eight have highlighted assistance needs in clearance and/or risk reduction. Of thirty-seven (37) States parties that have reported to have or had obligations under Article 3, eight have highlighted assistance needs in stockpile destruction. Of twelve (12) States parties that have reported to have obligations under Article 5, seven (7) have highlighted assistance needs to address the needs of victims.

Action 5.1 - Strengthen partnerships at all levels

38. States parties and expert organisations engaging in cooperation and assistance will:

(a) Develop and strengthen their partnerships at all levels, including south-south and triangular cooperation, including among and between states, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their International Federation, international and regional organisations, the Cluster Munition Coalition, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and other civil society organisations, survivors and their representatives organisations.

(b) Share information and good practices, technologies, resources and expertise to implement the Convention effectively and efficiently, maximize opportunities and avoid duplications.

Action 5.2 - Communicate challenges and seek assistance

39. States parties seeking assistance according to the right under Article 6 for the fulfilment of obligations under the CCM, in particular as it pertains to Article 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9, will:

Communicate challenges and needs for cooperation and assistance for the full implementation of these obligations at the earliest possible opportunity, in meetings of the Convention and through Article 7 transparency reporting, as well as through bilateral and regional channels, and engage with States parties, and other relevant expert organizations and stakeholders, that may be in a position to assist in addressing these needs and overcoming these challenges.

Action 5.3 - Evidence base needs for better results

40. States parties seeking assistance should:

(a) Ensure that requests for cooperation and assistance are based on appropriate surveys, needs assessments and analysis, including an emphasis on gender and age specific requirements.

(b) Ensure that requests for cooperation and assistance include a focus on capacity building, at national and local level, based on appropriate identification of needs, are clearly embedded in broader national policy and legal frameworks and consistent with international obligations.

(c) Ensure that requests for cooperation and assistance are clearly embedded in broader national policy and legal frameworks.

Action 5.4 - Take ownership

41. States parties seeking cooperation and assistance will do their utmost to:

Demonstrate high-level national ownership in fulfilling the Convention's obligations and to this end empower and provide relevant state entities with the necessary human, financial and material capacities and resources to implement these obligations.

Action 5.5 - Respond constructively to request for assistance

42. States parties and expert organizations in a position to do so, including the private sector where feasible, will:

(a) Respond promptly to requests for assistance and will identify and mobilise the necessary technical, material and financial resources and means of cooperation and assistance, at the community, the national and international level.

(b) Use all possible channels to support States parties seeking assistance and will ensure that such assistance is carried out in line with their humanitarian and development-related strategies and programming in a way to provide predictability and ensure sustainability. Multi-year partnerships of cooperation should be fostered.

(c) Develop, share and promote cost-effective, innovative and successful practices of cooperation and assistance and promote results-based programming with increased monitoring and evaluation and a closer and more systematic interaction between the donor and the recipient.

Action 5.6 - Make use of existing tools, cost efficiency and effectiveness

43. States parties seeking or in a position to provide assistance and expert organizations will aim to:

(a) Make most use of existing tools, especially Article 7 transparency reports, to present requests or offers for cooperation and assistance. Special attention should be paid to ensure that needs for and assistance available are clearly communicated.

(b) Strive for synergies, where appropriate, with other relevant instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law.

Action 5.7 - Support implementation support

44. States parties will do their utmost to:

Ensure the provisions of adequate resources for cooperation and assistance including for support provided by the Implementation Support Unit to facilitate implementation of the Dubrovnik Action Plan.

Results - Cooperation and Assistance

45. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in:

- A decrease in the number of new victims and a better quality of life for victims;
- An increased number of States parties that finish stockpile destruction in advance of their eight-year deadlines;
- A better targeting of scarce resources;
- Increased technical and material assistance, transfer of skills and good practices;
- Increased and improved reporting on challenges and needs for assistance;
- An increase of multi-year partnerships for cooperation including multi-year funding arrangements;

- An increase in the exchange of information of good and cost effective clearance and stockpile destruction practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency;
- An increase in cooperation and assistance for victim assistance programming, with the aim to ensure that victims can participate in all aspects of life on an equal basis.

VI. Transparency measures

46. Sixty-seven (67) initial transparency reports of the required 84 have been received. One (1) State party has submitted its initial and annual transparency report in advance of the CCM's deadline. Seventeen (17) States parties have yet to submit their initial Article 7 transparency report. Fifty-six (56) States parties of the required 84 have submitted one or more annual report. Twenty-eight (28) States parties have yet to submit one or more annual Article 7 transparency reports.

Action 6.1 - Report in time, initially and annually

47. States parties will fulfil their obligation to:

(a) Provide initial transparency reports under Article 7 within the timeframe stated by the Convention, especially as the initial reports are key for establishing the benchmark against which progress will be measured.

(b) Provide annual transparency reports, taking full advantage of the reporting process maximizing their potential as a tool for assistance and cooperation in implementation of the Convention, particularly where States parties must take action to destroy stockpiled cluster munitions, clear cluster munitions remnants and assist victims or take national implementation measures referred to in Article 9.

Action 6.2 - Make practical use of reporting

48. States parties will use formal and informal *fora* to:

(a) Provide updates on the implementation of provisions of the Convention, ensuring that updates are clearly reflected in formal annual transparency reports and in promoting these reports as practical tools for cooperation and assistance; including detailed information on time-bound plans towards treaty compliance, with special emphasis regarding obligations under Articles 3, 4 and 5.

(b) Seek support from relevant partners if in need of international cooperation and assistance to fulfil their obligations under Article 7.

Results - Transparency measures

49. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in:

- An increase in the rate of submissions of transparency reports provided under Article 7;
- Improved quality in reporting;
- Increased exchange of information of good and cost effective reporting practices;

- Increased use of the reporting guide that reflects the actual need for qualitative information and represents a useful tool for States parties to submit initial reports and annual updates.

VII. National implementation measures

50. Forty-eight (48) or 52 per cent of all States parties have adopted legislation specifically aimed at the implementation of the Convention or have indicated that their existing laws and regulations are sufficient to implement it. Twenty-three (23), or twenty-five (25) per cent of States parties have reported that they are currently in the process of adopting legislation and other implementing measures. A number of States parties have not yet shared detailed information on their implementation of the Convention in this area either through their initial and/or annual transparency reports or at formal and informal meetings.

Action 7.1 - Enact national legislation to implement the CCM

51. States parties that have not yet done so will, as a matter of priority, review existing national legislation, regulations and administrative measures to ensure that they have appropriate measures in place to fully implement the Convention.

52. States parties will:

(a) Prioritise, where necessary, the development and adoption of new comprehensive legislative, administrative or other implementing measures in accordance with Article 9.

(b) Share information on any reviews as well as on the content and application of implementing measures in their annual transparency reports and at meetings of the Convention with the aim to share good practice and lessons learnt and as a measure of transparency.

53. States parties may wish to consider

enacting national legislation prohibiting investments in producers of cluster munitions.

Action 7.2 - Highlight challenges and request assistance

54. States parties are encouraged to:

(a) Highlight factors and challenges that may be preventing progress in the revision/adoption of national legislation in transparency reports and at meetings of the Convention.

(b) Make their needs known to States parties, the Implementation Support Unit, and other relevant actors in instances when assistance would be welcomed in the development/revision of implementing measures.

Action 7.3 - Raise awareness of national implementation measures

55. States parties will, as a matter of priority, take steps to:

(a) Increase awareness among all relevant stakeholders of obligations under the Convention, and of their national implementation measures.

(b) Ensure that the obligations of the Convention and their national implementation measures are disseminated to their armed forces and, as necessary, reflected in military doctrine, policies and training.

(c) Report on progress in this area in their Article 7 reports and to meetings of the Convention.

Results - National implementation measures

56. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in:

- All States parties being in compliance with Article 9 and have reported on national implementation in formal meetings of the Convention and through Article 7 transparency reports;
- All relevant national actors, including armed forces being informed of obligations under the Convention and of national implementation measures including as a result of their reflection, where necessary in military doctrine, policies and training.

Annex IV

Implementation Support Unit 2016 – 2020 work plan and budget

Summary

Five year work plan

Main objective:	To support the States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) on the implementation of the Convention during the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020 in accordance with the decision made by the States Parties at the First Review Conference and pursuant to the priorities established by the States Parties through the Dubrovnik Action Plan.
Specific objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide support to all States Parties through the Convention's implementation machinery and office holders, as well as to the Sponsorship Programme and the thematic working groups. ▪ Provide advice and technical support to individual States Parties through the development of a resource base of relevant expertise and practices on the implementation of the Convention. ▪ Prepare for and keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention and other relevant knowledge products, expertise and information pertaining to the implementation of the Convention. ▪ Facilitate communication amongst States Parties and other relevant actors, cooperate and coordinate amongst these and maintain public relations including efforts to promote universalization and other work of the Convention. ▪ Serve as an interface between the States Parties and the international community on issues related to the implementation of the CCM.
Immediate Tasks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment of ISU staff. ▪ Smooth handover of functions and documentation from the interim to the permanent ISU.

Expected outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The implementation machinery and office holders have performed their mandate in accordance with the decisions of the States Parties.▪ That the Meetings of States Parties and other informal meetings are held as required and are organized efficiently and effectively, including the sponsorship programmes to facilitate participation in these meetings.▪ States Parties have acted and are able to report on their universalization, stockpile destruction, clearance and risk reduction education, victim assistance, international cooperation and assistance, transparency measures and national implementation measures obligations.▪ Relevant knowledge products, expertise and information related to the Convention have enabled States Parties to carry out their work effectively and efficiently.▪ The Convention has become more universal.
Budget:	CHF 2,324,771

The Convention on Cluster Munitions

1. The Convention on Cluster Munitions is a humanitarian imperative-driven legal instrument which prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. In addition, it establishes a framework for cooperation and assistance to ensure adequate assistance to survivors and their communities, clearance of contaminated areas, risk reduction education and destruction of stockpiles.
2. Adopted on 30 May 2008 in Dublin, Ireland and signed on 3 - 4 December 2008 in Oslo, Norway, the Convention on Cluster Munitions entered into force on 1 August 2010. As of 10 August 2015, a total of 117 States have joined the Convention, as 93 States parties and 24 signatories.
3. By ratifying or acceding to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, States parties commit to never use, produce, stockpile or transfer cluster munitions. In addition States parties commit to destroy existing stockpiles in eight years; clear contaminated land in ten years; assist victims; provide technical, material and financial assistance to other States parties; undertake transparency measures; adopt national implementation measures and promote universal adherence to the Convention.

The establishment and mandate of the Implementation Support Unit

4. At the Second Meeting of States Parties held in Beirut, Lebanon, States Parties agreed “that an Implementation Support Unit should be established as soon as possible and preferably no later than the Third Meeting of States Parties, hosted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and led by a Director”¹. States acknowledged the need for its creation as a means to coordinate the work of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and future intersessional work. States parties also defined the Implementation Support Unit’s tasks and responsibilities.² In September 2013, States Parties mandated the President of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to conclude an agreement between the States Parties and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian

¹ Document CCM/MSP/2012/WP.3 para. 1 (a).

² Document CCM/MSP/2011/WP.9.

Demining (GICHD) on the hosting of the Implementation Support Unit for the Convention.³ The Fifth Meeting of States Parties directed the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, assisted by the selection panel, to finalize as soon as possible, preferably by March 2015 the recruitment process for the Director of the Implementation Support Unit.⁴

5. On the basis of the various decisions made by the States parties at their meetings, the Implementation Support Unit was established in May 2015. In accordance with the Beirut Decision, the Unit is mandated to support States parties, inter alia, in the following ways:

(a) Assist the President in all aspects of the Presidency, support the Coordinators in their efforts, prepare, support and follow-up from formal and informal meetings of the Convention;

(b) Offer advice and support to States parties on the implementation of the Convention;

(c) Develop and maintain a resource base of relevant technical expertise and practices and, upon request, provide States parties with such resources;

(d) Facilitate communication among States parties and other relevant actors, cooperate and coordinate amongst these and maintain public relations, including efforts to promote the universalization of the Convention;

(e) Keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention and other relevant knowledge products, expertise and information pertaining to the implementation of the Convention;

(f) Organize the set-up of a sponsorship programme assisted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and provide guidance, input and support to the programme.

The priorities of the Implementation Support Unit

6. In fulfilling its mandate the ISU will establish its priorities based on decisions taken at the meetings of States parties over the five years prior to and at the First Review Conference and which built on the Vientiane Action Plan. At the First Review Conference of the Convention, States parties are expected to adopt the Dubrovnik Action Plan which seeks to carry forward the aim of ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of the CCM from the First to the Second Review Conference of the Convention.

7. The five-year work plan of the Implementation Support Unit is based on the priorities established by States parties and other implementation actors to serve as a tool to monitor progress in the execution of the Convention's key result areas. Some of the actions are aimed at ensuring timely implementation of State party commitments under the Convention particularly given that in the period between the First and Second Review Conferences many States parties will face their respective legally stipulated deadlines on stockpile destruction and clearance of cluster munition remnants in affected areas.

8. Based on the First Review Conference's decisions, the Implementation Support Unit in 2016-2020 will prioritize support to States parties directly and through the thematic working groups as provided for by the seven main thematic areas of the Convention:

³ Document CCM/MSP/2013/6 para. 31.

⁴ Document CCM/MSP/2014/6 para. 26.

Support to the Presidency and the Coordinating Committee

9. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Presidency and Coordinating Committee in their efforts to accomplish the following objectives:

(a) Discharging their mandate to coordinate work associated with and derived from the Convention's formal Meetings of States Parties and other informal meetings;

(b) Effectively leading the work of the Convention by the President and the President-Designate in all aspects of the presidency, including preparing and convening formal and informal meetings, and providing implementation status updates and analysis to support the work of States parties;

(c) Supporting the host State on the logistical and organizational aspects of meetings of the Convention without prejudice to the outcome of the Review Conference on the future machinery and architecture of the Convention;

(d) Assist the presidency on the annual progress reports without prejudice to the outcome of the discussions at the Review Conference on the future machinery and architecture of the Convention.

Support on universalization

10. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Universalization and States parties in their efforts to fulfill the following objectives:

(a) Increased adherence to and reinforcement of the norms established by the Convention;

(b) Increased number of States parties to the Convention;

(c) Promotion of the Convention that has resulted in decreased numbers of allegations and confirmed instances of use.

Support on stockpile destruction

11. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Stockpile Destruction and States parties in the implementation of Article 3 through the following actions:

(a) Providing advice and facilitating relevant technical expertise as required by States parties with Article 3 obligations;

(b) Providing assistance as required on reporting on the implementation of Article 3 implementation;

(c) Facilitating increased information exchange on efficient, cost-effective and environmentally-friendly stockpile destruction methodologies.

Support on clearance and risk reduction education

12. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Clearance and Risk Reduction Education and States parties with Article 4 obligations through the following actions:

- (a) Providing relevant information and facilitating the exchange of relevant technical expertise as required by States parties to assist them in the development of efficient, safe, cost-effective and environmentally-friendly clearance practices;
- (b) Facilitating communication pertinent to Article 4 obligations to encourage the achievement of compliance within the stipulated deadlines;
- (c) Facilitating increased cooperation between and among relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention.

Support on victim assistance

13. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Victim Assistance and States parties with Article 5 obligations through the following actions:

- (a) Providing relevant information and facilitating the exchange of relevant technical expertise as required by States parties to assist them in improving the quantity and quality of assistance provided to cluster munition victims and other persons with disabilities;
- (b) Encouraging increased involvement of victims in policy-making and decision-making processes.

Support on international cooperation and assistance

14. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on International Cooperation and Assistance and States parties through the following actions:

- (a) Facilitating communication to encourage strengthened partnerships between and among States parties and other relevant stakeholders in order to accelerate the full implementation of the Convention;
- (b) Promoting cooperation and assistance through enhanced information and best practices sharing as well as through technical, financial and expertise exchanges;
- (c) Facilitating the exchange of information between States Parties requiring assistance and those in a position to provide it in order to better target scarce resources.

Support on transparency measures

15. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Coordinator on Transparency Measures and States parties through the following actions:

- (a) Encouraging an increased rate and quality of reporting by States parties by providing technical assistance as required;
- (b) Assisting in following up on the submission of initial transparency reports and overdue reports;
- (c) Facilitating the exchange of information on the best and most cost-effective reporting practices.

Support on national implementation measures

16. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Coordinator on National Implementation Measures and States parties through the following actions:

- (a) Facilitating communication to encourage an increased rate of Article 9 compliance by States parties;
- (b) Increasing the awareness of national actors of Convention obligations under Article 9 resulting in compliant national military doctrine, policies and training.

Communication

17. In addition to acting on the priorities of the States parties to be taken at the First Review Conference, the Implementation Support Unit will:

- (a) Administer and maintain the official website of the Convention and provide information about the Convention;
- (b) Facilitate communication among States parties, and with all relevant other actors, cooperate and coordinate with relevant actors and maintain public relations;
- (c) Produce Convention related publications and other promotional materials as necessary.

Assumptions

- 18. That the Dubrovnik Action Plan is adopted.
- 19. That predictable and sustainable funding for the work of the Implementation Support Unit work plan is made available by States parties without prejudice on the outcome of the discussions on financing of the Implementation Support Unit.
- 20. That States parties ensure that the funding level is commensurate to the agreed Implementation Support Unit work plan for the year.
- 21. That the proposed five-year work plan is endorsed by States parties.
- 22. That the Implementation Support Unit will be fully staffed by the end of 2015.
- 23. That there will be close collaboration and that all relevant actors (States Parties, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, International Governmental and Non-governmental organisations and civil society) carry out their roles as expected given the small size of the Implementation Support Unit which requires that all its actions are efficient and cost-effective.
- 24. That the annual work plans of subsequent years to 2016 will be more detailed and based on assured funding.

Implementation Support Unit 2016 to 2020 budget

<i>Cost</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Salaries	355,011	336,746	345,054	353,362	361,669	The Director and programme specialist working 100% supported by a programme implementation assistant working 50%. 2016 costs also include relocation costs for new staff
Social Charges	59,751	61,765	63,386	65,000	66,626	At 20% of annual salary includes mandatory accident and travel insurance
Communication	15,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	8,000	Website development, promotional material, publications, consultancies, etc.
Travel	30,000	37,000	37,000	44,000	38,000	Participate in Convention meetings plus staff travel on missions to States parties. Average of three trips per year in economy class.
Other implementation support costs	12,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	11,000	Consultancies, room rentals, workshops, catering, etc.
Total	471,762	455,511	465,440	475,362	485,295	
Administrative expenses	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining in-kind	Covers costs such as rent of office, internal control system, administration of sponsorship programme, human resources management, etc.				

Budget notes

- Increased activities are anticipated in 2017 as the first Article 3 deadlines approach and in 2020 to facilitate preparations for the Second Review Conference.
- The anticipated three trips per year would include two long and one short economy class tickets for two Implementation Support Unit staff.
- Staff costs for 2016 include relocation costs for one new member of staff recruited externally.
- The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining in-kind contribution will be dependent, inter alia, on the frequency of meetings held as will be decided by States Parties.

Annex V

Financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit

1. These procedures shall govern the financial administration of the Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
2. The financial period shall be a calendar year.

The budget

3. At each Review Conference, the Implementation Support Unit shall present a work plan and accompanying indicative budget covering the following five years, which shall have been transmitted to States parties at least 60 days before the Conference. The work plan will be adopted by the Review Conference.
4. The Implementation Support Unit shall prepare the budget for the following financial period and shall transmit it to all States parties to the Convention at least 60 days before the Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference at which the budget is to be adopted.
5. The Meeting of States Parties or the Review Conference shall consider and adopt the budget for the following financial period.
6. Adoption of the budget by the Meeting of States Parties shall constitute authority to the Head of the Implementation Support Unit to incur obligations and make payments for the purposes for which the appropriations were approved and up to the amounts so approved, provided that, unless specifically authorized by the Meeting of States Parties, commitments are covered by related income.

Contributions

7. Contributions towards the funding of the Implementation Support Unit shall comprise:
 - (a) Contributions by the States taking part in the Meetings of States Parties or Review Conferences or Amendment Conferences on the basis of the costs for these Meetings as per Article 14 of the Convention, covering the activities of the Implementation Support Unit related to the organisation of the Meetings of States Parties or Review Conferences or Amendment Conferences and set as 40 per cent of the Implementation Support Unit budget;
 - (b) Contributions made each year by States parties on the basis of a scale covering 60 per cent of the Implementation Support Unit budget, based on the scale of assessments of the United Nations adjusted to the States parties to the Convention;
 - (c) Voluntary contributions made by States parties in addition to those under (b) above, whether in a financial or in-kind form, as well as voluntary contributions made by other stakeholders.
8. In respect of contributions under 7 (b) and 7 (c) above:
 - (a) The Implementation Support Unit will notify all States parties of the amount as per the scale of contributions for the following financial period for the percentage of the

budget referenced under 7 (b) above. This amount will be conveyed to States parties upon adoption of the budget referenced under 4 above.

(b) Each State Party shall indicate at the Meetings of States Parties or Review Conferences the level of its contributions for the following financial period, including contributions in excess of the amount on the basis of the scale of contributions, and of contributions of a non-financial nature.

(c) States parties are encouraged to make multi-year pledges, bearing in mind the five-year work plan under 3 above.

(d) All States parties will inform the Implementation Support Unit as early as possible of the projected timing of their contributions.

9. The Head of the Implementation Support Unit shall acknowledge promptly all pledges and contributions and shall inform the States parties, at least twice a year, of the status of pledges and payments of contributions.

Fund

10. In respect of financial contributions under 7 (b) and 7 (c) contributions shall be credited to the Trust Fund ISU-CCM established by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) as per the Agreement between the States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining.

11. Within the Fund there shall be maintained a working capital reserve at a level to be determined on a regular basis by the Meeting of States Parties. The purpose of the working capital reserve shall be to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a temporary shortfall of cash. Drawdowns from the working capital reserve shall be restored from contributions as soon as possible.

Audit

12. An audited annual financial report (as per paragraph 4 of the Agreement between the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and States parties to the Convention) for the previous year and a preliminary annual financial report for the present year shall be submitted by the Implementation Support Unit to the Coordinating Committee and subsequently to each Meeting of States Parties or Review Conferences for approval.

Annex VI

Declarations and/or reservations and/or positions

Bulgaria

With regard to the decision on Implementation Support Unit financing, Bulgaria would like to present the following Statement:

- We can accept the assessed contributions, only if they are envisaged in the provisions of the Convention;
- Therefore we can support paragraph 7(a) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V with the understanding that the “40 per cent of the Implementation Support Unit budget, covered by the assessed contributions”, as per Art. 14 - is the maximum level to which the contributions will be adjusted. Our understanding is that if the level turns to be lower, then the assessed contributions must be adjusted accordingly;
- On paragraph 7(b) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V we regard the contributions as voluntary and indicative. For Bulgaria assessed contributions that are not envisaged in the articles of the Convention would require a ratification procedure in the Bulgarian national parliament.
- On paragraph 7(c) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V Bulgaria considers the contributions envisaged in this paragraph as additional voluntary contributions, covering expenses not included in the Implementation Support Unit main budget;
- On paragraph 8(b) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V our understanding is that a State party will indicate its level of contribution only if it is in position to do so.

Canada

Canada has no intention to oppose the consensus that has emerged with respect to annex V of the final report of the Review Conference of State Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. For its part, Canada interprets paragraph 7(b) of annex V as a voluntary financing mechanism of the Implementation Support Unit.

France

France wishes to indicate that it considers the only mandatory contributions under the Convention on Cluster Munitions to be those provided for in Article 14 of the Convention. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 7(a) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V represent strong moral and political encouragement, but the contributions mentioned therein remain voluntary, as do those mentioned in paragraphs 7(b) and 7(c).

Italy

While joining the consensus on the decision on the funding model for the Implementation Support Unit, Italy states that it considers contributions under paragraph 7(b) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V of the final report as being fully voluntary in nature, and this means of the same nature of the contributions envisaged under paragraph 7(c) of the same annex.

Japan

The Implementation Support Unit budget that is stipulated in paragraphs 7(a) and (b) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V will be financed by voluntary contributions only.

Mexico, on behalf of Austria, Ireland and New Zealand

Mexico, on behalf of Austria, Ireland and New Zealand stated its expectation that all delegations as a show of their commitment to the Regime and the Convention will fully contribute to funding the Implementation Support Unit budget on the basis of the scale of assessment of the United Nations adjusted to the States Parties to the Convention.

Norway

Norway notes its reservation to the decision because it does not secure sufficient, sustainable and predictable funding of the Implementation Support Unit.

Portugal

Portugal has reservations on paragraphs 7(a) and 7(b) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V and would like to make an interpretative declaration.

- On paragraph 7(a) we consider that the decision of 40 per cent is arbitrary and not financially justified and requires further consideration. Portugal will decide according to the explanations and budget to be provided later.
- On paragraph 7(b) we would like to state that we consider contributions under 7(b) of annex V as being fully voluntary in nature and this means of the exact same nature of the contributions in paragraph 7(c).

Spain

With regard to the decision adopted, Spain considers that paragraph 7(b) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V does not establish any additional financial obligations on top of those already set forth in Article 14. This explanation does not diminish Spain's firm commitment to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in any way; nor does it preclude the continuation of voluntary contributions in support of the Convention's aims and principles, as reflected in the decision adopted.

Switzerland

The draft decision on Implementation Support Unit financing is a good diplomatic text. It will allow for a proper financial basis of the Implementation Support Unit and it goes a long way towards respecting the principles of sustainability, predictability and ownership. Switzerland would join consensus on this document and sees it as our moral and political obligation to move forward on this issue at this Conference. The compromise reached is contained in paragraph 7 of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit as contained in annex V, where subparagraph (a) refers to a financial obligation deriving directly from the Convention, while subparagraph (b) provides the basis for mandatory contributions while not preventing States parties to continue to contribute to the Implementation Support Unit on a voluntary basis. States parties having expressed concerns about implementation of this draft decision might take note of the preambular text which refers to the need to review the financial procedures two years from now at the Seventh Meeting of States Parties.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom is grateful for the work of the coordinators Lebanon and the Netherlands and would like to thank them for their tireless work to build consensus on this issue. The United Kingdom does not consider the Convention on Cluster Munitions allows the imposition of mandatory contributions other than those expressly provided for in Article 14 and we interpret paragraph 7(b) of the financial procedures for the Implementation Support Unit contained in annex V as relating to voluntary contributions. However the United Kingdom will not break consensus on this issue.

Zambia

My delegation supports the document as tabled though we know that some reservations have been made and also dissent. However, we support the document because we would want to see that the Implementation Support Unit begins to function immediately.

Annex VII

List of documents

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
CCM/CONF/2015/1	Provisional agenda of the First Review Conference. Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference
CCM/CONF/2015/2, Corr.1 and Add.1	Provisional programme of work for the First Review Conference. Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference
CCM/CONF/2015/3 and Corr.1 [English only]	Review of the Vientiane Action Plan. Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference
CCM/CONF/2015/4	Rules of procedure. Meetings of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Submitted by the President-designate
CCM/CONF/2015/5 and Rev.1	Estimated costs of the Sixth Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Note by the Secretariat
CCM/CONF/2015/6	Croatia Progress Report - monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference
CCM/CONF/2015/7	Final report
CCM/CONF/2015/WP.1	Post-First Review Conference programme of meetings and machinery. Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
CCM/CONF/2015/WP.2	Implementation Support Unit 2016 – 2020 work plan and budget. Submitted by the Director of the Implementation Support Unit
CCM/CONF/2015/WP.3	Draft Dubrovnik Action Plan. Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference
CCM/CONF/2015/WP.4	2015 Dubrovnik Declaration: <i>Spectemur agendo</i> (judged by our actions). Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference
CCM/CONF/2015/WP.5	Draft Croatia Progress Report - monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference
CCM/CONF/2015/INF.1 [English/French/Spanish only]	List of participants
CCM/CONF/2015/CRP.1/Rev.1 [English only]	Revised draft final report
CCM/CONF/2015/MISC.1 (English/French/Spanish only)	Provisional list of participants
