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Vientiane Calling

Strengthening the Inclusive Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

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Notes

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The Integrated Approaches – Gender and Disarmament Programme has a multi-year workplan encompassing research to generate policy-relevant knowledge on international security initiatives that consider gender equality and youth engagement. We facilitate dialogue, build capacity and produce resource tools to support arms control and disarmament stakeholders in translating awareness of diversity and equality into practical actions.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
YPS	Youth, Peace and Security

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Executive summary

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), a key humanitarian disarmament treaty, is also an important example of integrating age and gender considerations, as well as other aspects that reflect the diversity of populations, in treaty implementation. The text of the convention is informed by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security and resolution 1612 (2005) on Children and Armed Conflict. Moreover, the CCM contains an obligation for States Parties to provide age- and gender-sensitive victim assistance, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, and to ensure the social and economic inclusion of victims (Article 5).

In the latest action plan, known as the Lausanne Action Plan (2021–2026), CCM States Parties committed to a number of practical steps that integrate gender perspectives and the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities into all aspects of mine action and programming.

As the Lausanne Action Plan enters its final year of implementation, it is crucial to assess its impact and reflect on the way forward. This report contributes to that effort by offering an overview of the implementation of action points of the Lausanne Action Plan covering gender, diversity, and inclusion. Drawing on official reporting, as well as an online questionnaire and consultations with States Parties, this report outlines instances of progress achieved regarding the integration of gender considerations and diversity perspectives in treaty implementation, as well as challenges and areas for improvement that could be addressed in the upcoming Vientiane Capital Action Plan.

Key findings

Analysis of progress reports issued in 2022–2025 shows that the rate of implementation of gender-related action points varies significantly. However, none of the action points has been implemented by all States Parties thus far.

National Frameworks

- ▶ There has been a significant increase in the number of States Parties that integrate gender into national work plans and strategies, and account for the diversity of populations: from 1 State Party in 2022 to 12 in 2025.
- ▶ There has been an increase in the number of national laws and policies addressing victim assistance developed with the inclusion of cluster munition survivors: from 6 in 2022 to 9 in 2025.¹
- ▶ In 2025, only 3 States Parties reported developing coherent and comprehensive national plans that are aimed at developing national ownership, providing national capacity, and that

1 Article 2 of the CCM defines ‘victim’ to include persons who have been killed, as well as survivors, families and communities. See Convention on Cluster Munitions, Dublin, 10 May 2008 (entered into force 1 August 2010), https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/convention_text/Convention-ENG.pdf

take into account broader frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) when seeking assistance. This is an increase from 2022, when no State Party reported doing so.

Gender Equality and Inclusion in CCM Meetings

- ▶ Progress in terms of gender balance in CCM meetings is currently measured by indicators covering women's participation in various capacities: as delegates, members of committees, and presidents.
- ▶ Between 2021 and 2023, women represented 34% of delegates attending CCM meetings and 30% of heads of delegations.
- ▶ These figures improved in 2024, when 40% of CCM delegates were women and 36% of the delegations were led by women. That was the same year when Ambassador Francisca Méndez Escobar of Mexico presided over the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties.
- ▶ In 2025, at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, the level of women's participation as delegates remained at 39%. The proportion of women as heads of delegations decreased slightly to 32%.
- ▶ An area for improvement is the inclusion of survivors in CCM meetings. In this reporting cycle (2022–2025), there were only two instances in which States Parties declared the inclusion of cluster munitions survivors as part of their delegation.

Survey and Clearance

- ▶ The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of gender and the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritization has increased from 3 States Parties in 2022 to 9 in 2025, representing nearly all affected States.²
- ▶ The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritization in line with the SDGs has remained low: from 0 in 2022 to 3 in 2025.

Risk Education

- ▶ In this reporting cycle, 9 out of 10 affected States Parties with obligations under article 4 have reported on tailor-made risk education activities. However, only 7 States Parties provided gender-, age-, and disability-disaggregated reporting in 2025.

2 According to the Progress Report issued in 2025, 10 States Parties are affected by cluster munitions contamination and, therefore, have obligations under article 4 of the CCM: Afghanistan, Chad, Chile, Germany, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Somalia, and South Sudan. See Convention on Cluster Munitions (9 September 2025), "Convention on Cluster Munitions 13MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan", CCM/MSP/2025/8, p. 8, [https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_\(2025\)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_\(Advance_copy\).pdf](https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_(2025)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_(Advance_copy).pdf)

Victim Assistance

- ▶ According to the 2025 progress report, 10 of 12 States Parties with obligations under article 5 provide emergency and continuing medical care to cluster munition victims.³ However, only 8 States Parties reported having in place services that are accessible in a non-discriminatory gender-, disability-, and age-sensitive manner.
- ▶ The number of States Parties with cluster munitions victims that report having collected, and analysed data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability has increased from 7 in 2022 to 9 in 2025.

International Cooperation and Assistance

- ▶ Progress reports show that each year around 15 States Parties are involved in sharing best practices and lessons learned through international, regional, North–South, South–South, and bi-/trilateral cooperation. Twice as many report providing or receiving financial, material, technological and/or scientific assistance.
- ▶ However, annual reports generally do not capture the scope and content of the cooperation and assistance programmes and, therefore, do not support analysis of the integration of gender considerations and the diversity of populations.

Transparency and Reporting

- ▶ 63 States Parties submitted their 2024 annual reports, with 17 providing information using Form J on gender and diversity of populations.

Recommendations

- ▶ Several actions and indicators remain areas in which progress can be made by States Parties and, therefore, should be maintained in the forthcoming action plan. These include metrics to monitor the presence of a gender component in national work plans and strategies and their alignment with the SDGs; gender balance at meetings; participation of cluster munitions survivors in delegations; the delivery of risk education programmes to all segments of the population; and the collection of data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability.
- ▶ Some indicators in the Lausanne Action Plan could be improved. This is the case with indicators of international cooperation and assistance, which currently do not track whether gender and diversity considerations have been taken into account. A more useful indicator would track the number of States Parties that integrate gender-, age-, and disability-sensitive considerations in their cooperation and assistance programmes.
- ▶ In addition to gender and age considerations, the next action plan could include actions and indicators to track progress by States Parties to integrate other considerations such as disability, ethnicity, displacement status, and language diversity into national policies, standards, and operational practices.

3 According to the Progress Report issued in 2025, 12 States Parties have cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control and, therefore, have obligations under article 5 of the CCM: Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Somalia, and South Sudan. *Ibid.*, p.29.

- ▶ To enhance inclusivity, States could consider an action and indicator related to the design and implementation of projects to include survivors and survivors' organizations in policy discussions, conferences, and working groups. At national level, survivors could also be engaged in risk education, which would benefit from their lived experiences. Additionally, States Parties could commit to supporting survivor-led initiatives.
- ▶ To facilitate policy coordination and build on synergies, the next action plan could include an indicator addressing links between the CCM and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda – for example, the number of States that have included mine action-related goals in their National Action Plans on resolution 1325 and/or the percentage of victim assistance programmes aligned with National Action Plans on resolution 1325.
- ▶ Youth engagement is a promising area for action, and one which is crucial for the future of the CCM. States Parties could identify ways to make discussions more inclusive across age cohorts by encouraging the participation of youth organizations at national, regional, and multilateral meetings and institutionalize such efforts through a dedicated action and indicator.
- ▶ Overall, it is important to establish specific actions and indicators to encourage States Parties to build on synergies among selected policy areas. The approach adopted under Action 8 of the Lausanne Action Plan, which lists several domains of potential synergies under a single action, should be avoided, as it is too broad and lacks guidance on how to track synergies in any meaningful way.



1. Introduction

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) is a key international treaty for disarmament and the protection of civilians from harm, prohibiting the use, transfer, production and stockpiling of cluster munitions. This legally binding treaty is informed by humanitarian concerns and the rights of persons with disabilities and Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, as expressed in the preamble of the CCM.

The CCM entered into force on 1 August 2010 and, as of February 2026, it has 112 States Parties and 12 signatories. Between then and now, successive action plans – namely, the Vientiane Action Plan (2010-2015), the Dubrovnik Action Plan (2015-2020), and the Lausanne Action Plan (2021-2026) – have been agreed by the States Parties to guide implementation, as well as to galvanize efforts and monitor progress.

The current action plan, adopted in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 2021, comprises 50 actions with specific indicators. In several of these actions, the Lausanne Action Plan directs States Parties to collect and analyse gender-, age- and disability-disaggregated data in relation to a number of cross-cutting actions, such as surveying and clearance of cluster munition remnants, risk education, victim assistance, and the development of laws, policies, and programmes.⁴ Through these actions, States Parties commit to ensuring that the different needs, vulnerabilities, and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men from diverse populations and all ages are considered and inform the implementation of the Convention.

As the Lausanne Action Plan enters its final year of implementation and States Parties are discussing a new action plan, the Vientiane Capital Action Plan, it is crucial to assess its impact and reflect on the way forward. This report contributes to that effort by offering an overview of the implementation of action points of the Lausanne Action Plan covering gender, diversity, and inclusion. Drawing on official reporting made by States Parties, as well as an online questionnaire and consultations with stakeholders, this report outlines instances of progress regarding the integration of considerations of gender and the diversity of populations.⁵ It also analyses challenges and outlines areas for improvement that could be addressed in the upcoming Vientiane Capital Action Plan.

4 See Convention on Cluster Munitions (n.d.), “Lausanne Action Plan”, https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/action_plans/Lausanne-Action-Plan-eng-v1.pdf

5 The quotes presented in this report were collected in March 2026 via an online questionnaire.



Credit: Consolidated Archive from Operators - National Regulatory Authority for UXO/ Mine Action (NRA), Lao People's Democratic Republic.

2. Why gender and diversity considerations matter in the CCM

Incorporating considerations of gender and the diversity of populations into programming helps to ensure that survey, clearance, risk education, advocacy, and victim assistance activities deliver for all, including those that are often marginalized and face more obstacles to exercise their rights.

2.1. Impact of cluster munitions

Cluster munition attacks and remnants continue to harm people and their communities around the world. In 2024, 314 civilians were killed or injured by cluster munitions across nine countries.⁶ Of these reported casualties, 257 were caused by attacks, and 57 by remnants.

Reports of casualties from cluster munition attacks often lack detailed information on victims' sex and age compared to those caused by remnants. Overall, in 2024, sex- and age-disaggregated data were severely lacking. In cases where the sex of the victim was known, the majority of casualties were men. Children accounted for 42% of casualties from remnants.⁷

6 Cluster Munion Coalition (2025), "Cluster Munion Monitor Report 2025", <https://the-monitor.org/reports/cluster-munion-monitor>. Due to unreliable reporting on military casualties and unsubstantiated estimates in Ukraine, no military casualties were included in Monitor reporting for 2024. Thus, all casualties recorded in 2024 were civilians. The countries were Afghanistan, Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Myanmar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, and Yemen.

7 Cluster Munion Coalition (2025), "Cluster Munion Monitor Report 2025", <https://the-monitor.org/reports/cluster-munion-monitor>

Gender norms and other factors – e.g., age, disability, race – can influence risk exposure, access to risk education, ownership and control of cleared land, as well as the ability to benefit from medical care, mental health and psychosocial supports, rehabilitation, and socioeconomic inclusion services, and in general can hinder the ability to exercise one’s rights.

Due to gendered social and economic roles, which often shape mobility patterns, men and boys are more likely to be killed or injured by cluster munition remnants. Women and girls are more often indirect victims. Because of prevailing gender norms, women and girls are often expected to take on a caregiving role for survivors and provide financial support for their families if the main provider is injured or killed.

2.2. Survey and clearance

Women and men may have access to differing information depending on culture-specific gendered roles, attributed mobility patterns, and daily tasks and knowledge. In some cultures, girls are encouraged to stay close to the home with other women and girls, while boys and men may have more responsibilities outside the home. Differences in occupations and daily activities may lead to differing knowledge of contaminated areas – for example, children attending school will have differing knowledge of areas of suspected contamination compared to children involved in agricultural activities.

Thus, it is not uncommon that different groups of society, performing different tasks and activities, may hold differing information on land contamination. Consulting all groups of society can lead to more comprehensive local information, which can better inform decisions related to survey and clearance.

2.3. Risk education

Explosive ordnance risk education programmes are usually more effective when they are age-appropriate, gender sensitive, and specially targeted to reach those most at risk – often children. In 2024, children represented 42% of civilian casualties where the age group was known.⁸ This points to the importance of reaching children with explosive ordnance risk education, making them aware of mined areas by pointing out and explaining mine warning signs or telling them not to touch cluster munition remnants.

Additionally, as some mine action actors have learned, the education of children can involve their parents in activities that indirectly help to educate the parents or inspire them to seek further information.⁹ In areas with high illiteracy rates, this approach provides parents and communities with a valuable source of information. For instance, ‘child-to-adult’ and ‘child-to-child’ risk communication approaches have been adopted by various organizations as part of their mine awareness campaigns in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Yemen.

8 Ibid.

9 Mudhafar Aziz Hamad (2007), “The Child to Adult Method in Mine Risk Education”, *Journal of Mine Action* 11:1, <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cisr-journal/vol11/iss1/24/>



Gender analysis, community consultations, and more intentional stakeholder mapping have helped programmes better understand how explosive ordnance contamination affects different groups differently. This has led to more inclusive risk education, community liaison, and prioritisation processes, with stronger attention to the needs, mobility patterns, and access barriers faced by women, men, girls, boys, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups. As a result, programmes have been better able to reach populations that may previously have been overlooked or insufficiently consulted.

Mines Advisory Group

2.4. Victim assistance

Women, girls, boys, and men who have been injured by mines often have very different needs, even when faced with the same type of injury, and they may face distinct challenges in accessing healthcare, rehabilitation, and livelihood opportunities due to stigma, as well as other cultural and social factors.¹⁰ Therefore, understanding and addressing gender- and age-specific impacts, as well as specific barriers to accessing victim assistance, are vital to ensure the delivery of effective victim assistance.

For example, girls who are direct victims are more likely than men to be discriminated against and be forced into early marriage, and are less likely to attend school, thus increasing their long-term social and economic vulnerabilities.¹¹ Women and girls with disabilities also face heightened risk of gender-based violence, as do women and girls who have been displaced. Women and girls are often required to take on additional caregiving responsibilities, and to provide financially for the household if the men, due to death or injury, are unable to do so.¹²

On the other hand, men and boys – who are more often primary income earners – face heightened risks of livelihood loss, thus economic exclusion which can result in severe mental health challenges due to loss of status. Such challenges may be further compounded by cultural expectations around masculinity and consequent reluctance to seek mental health and psychosocial support due to stigma and societal expectations of men to be ‘strong’ and self-reliant.¹³

These examples demonstrate the importance of livelihood projects that are implemented as part of victim assistance and that can help survivors to regain a sense of autonomy and dignity. Mental health and psychosocial support for survivors and their families is also essential to help to ensure that trauma is understood by families, communities, and service providers alike.

2.5. Employment

Although there are no global statistics for the mine action sector, field estimates and observations indicate that mine action is a male-dominated area of work, both at technical and policy levels. A 2023 study of 11 non-governmental organizations involved in land release and landmine clearance showed that men make up approximately 70% of the workforce, while women represent 30% of personnel.¹⁴ Studies in Afghanistan, Iraq, the Lao People’s

10 Anna de Courcy Wheeler and Delphine Valette (2025), “From Casualties to Care. Implementing Age and Gender-Sensitive Victim Assistance”, UNIDIR, <https://unidir.org/CasualtiesCare>

11 UNIDIR (2023), “Gendered Impacts of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas”, factsheet, <https://unidir.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/UNIDIR-Factsheet-Gendered-Impacts-of-Explosive-Weapons-in-Populated-Areas.pdf>

12 Martin Butcher (2019), “The Gendered Impact of Explosive Weapons Use in Populated Areas in Yemen”, Oxfam, <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620909/bp-yemen-gendered-impact-explosive-weapons-261119-en.pdf>

13 CARE International (2024), “Rapid Gender Analysis: Ukraine”, <https://www.care.de/media/websitedateien/care-allgemeines/publikationen/advocacy/care-rga-ukraine-2024.pdf>

14 Mines Action Canada (2023), “Gender and Employment in Mine Action by the Numbers: An Update”, <https://www.minesactioncanada.org/bythenumbers2023>

Democratic Republic, and Sri Lanka show that the employment of women in demining activities leads to an improvement in women's access to resources and services, as well as to changes in gender norms beyond the mine action sector.¹⁵

Moreover, mine action teams that are gender balanced and diverse (ethnically, religiously, linguistically, etc.) can ensure better access, more effective communication, and more active community participation in relevant activities.

When it comes to disarmament diplomacy, women are underrepresented in official meetings of the CCM, comprising on average only 35% of national delegates.¹⁶ This proportion is in line with overall patterns of gender representation across all areas of arms control and disarmament.¹⁷ Women's underrepresentation in mine action can reinforce stereotypes that devalue women's expertise and lead to a cycle where perspectives and knowledge of large segments of the population continue to be excluded, resulting in less effective survey and clearance operations, risk education, and, ultimately, security outcomes for all.

2.6. Multilateral commitments

States Parties to the CCM have already recognized several gender-related issues in official discussions and outcome documents. In fact, the Second Review Conference of the CCM, held in 2020–2021, adopted new working methods that designated the Coordinators on General Status and Operation as focal points for gender mainstreaming and for ensuring that matters related to the diverse needs and experiences of people in affected communities are considered in the implementation of the Lausanne Action Plan.¹⁸ Since then, a number of States Parties have undertaken the role of Gender Focal Point, with a two-year mandate. In 2026, Austria and Cameroon act as the Gender Focal Points for the CCM.

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- 15 GICHD et al. (2020), "Afghanistan's First Female Deminers: An Analysis of Perception Changes among Deminers, Families, and Communities", https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/uploads/gichd/Publications/Afghanistan_s_First_Female_Deminers_An_Analysis_of_Perception_Changes_among_Deminers__Families__and_Communities.pdf; UNMAS Iraq (2021), "Baseline Study of the Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women through Mine Action in Ninewa Governorate, Iraq", https://www.unmas.org/sites/default/files/20210919_unmas_iraq_baseline_study_women_in_mine_action_in_ninewa_governorate_final.pdf; ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center (2023), "Monitoring & Evaluation of Gender Equality and Inclusion in Explosive Ordnance Risk Reduction", https://aseanmineaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/GICHD_ARMAC_Gender_Diversity_in_Mine_Action_ME_FINAL_20June23.pdf; GICHD (2020), "The Socioeconomic Impact of Employing Female Deminers in Sri Lanka: Key Findings", https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/uploads/gichd/Publications/GICHD_Sri_Lanka_Study.pdf
 - 16 Information extracted from official reports published in 2022 (CCM/MSP/2022/11), 2023 (CCM/MSP/2023/8), 2024 (CCM/MSP/2024/7), and 2025 (CCM/MSP/2025/8); these documents can be found via the symbols listed here at <https://digitallibrary.un.org>
 - 17 The only exception is the Open-ended Working Group on Security of and in the Use of Information and Communications Technologies 2021–2025, which achieved gender balance in 2024 and 2025, in no small part due to the Women in Cyber Fellowship; see Government of Australia (6 December 2024), "OEWG: Ninth Substantive Session – Agenda Item 6 (other business – gender): Statement by the Delegation of Australia", [https://docs-library.unoda.org/Open-Ended_Working_Group_on_Information_and_Communication_Technologies_-__\(2021\)/Australia_-_agenda_item_6_-_statement_on_gender.pdf](https://docs-library.unoda.org/Open-Ended_Working_Group_on_Information_and_Communication_Technologies_-__(2021)/Australia_-_agenda_item_6_-_statement_on_gender.pdf)
 - 18 Convention on Cluster Munitions (6 October 2021), "Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions: Final Report of the Second Review Conference", CCM/CONF/2021/6, https://documents.unoda.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/CCM_CONF_2021_6_Final-report_Advance.pdf

In 2023, the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties of the CCM adopted new templates for reporting, including Form J dedicated to “Gender and Diversity of Populations”. Form J provides an opportunity for more detailed reporting, allowing States to voluntarily disclose additional information on areas not explicitly covered by the Lausanne Action Plan, such as the number of women employed or engaged in mine action activities, affirmative action policies to ensure gender equality in recruitment practices, or assistance projects that include specific efforts on gender and diversity of populations. This reporting template can potentially improve transparency and accountability, as well as lead to better policy outcomes.

Although in recent times there has been broad pushback against gender equality initiatives, a growing number of States recognize the importance of gender considerations in disarmament. In 2025, 90 States – a record number – endorsed a joint statement on gender and disarmament at the General Assembly’s First Committee.



Mother and child walking past a sign warning about landmines and unexploded bombs, Lebanon, 2017. Credit: Sean Sutton / Mines Advisory Group via Flickr.

BOX 1.

Synergies with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

An important avenue for strengthening synergies between gender equality and the CCM is through the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. Originating 25 years ago in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), the WPS Agenda is structured around four pillars.

- ▶ **Prevention** of all forms of violence against women and girls
- ▶ **Participation** of women and girls in peace and security efforts
- ▶ **Protection** of women and girls from all forms of violence and the protection of their rights
- ▶ **Relief and Recovery** efforts that take into account the needs of women and girls

The preamble of the CCM mentions resolution 1325, which shows that the negotiators of the CCM were aware of the relevance of this framework to the goals of the CCM. Since the adoption of the CCM, the linkages and synergies between the CCM and the WPS Agenda have been unpacked and elaborated.

Participation

The participation of women in policymaking related to mine action and their employment in mine-action roles, including operations and management, can be transformative and contribute to women's increased participation and decision-making in security and peacebuilding and to their economic empowerment.

Prevention and Protection

The ban on the use of cluster munitions and the destruction of stockpiles contribute to the prevention of and protection from armed violence.

Gender- and diversity-sensitive education on the risks of cluster munition remnants contributes to preventing injuries and saving lives.

Victim assistance and advocacy for rights of survivors help combat the high level of sexual and gender-based violence faced by women and girls, especially by those who have been displaced or who have been injured and live with disability.

Relief and Recovery

The clearance and handover of land previously contaminated by cluster munition remnants can redress gender imbalances and empower women in the community.

Victim assistance efforts can address the specific needs of women and girls, including those with disabilities, going beyond immediate injuries to encompass sexual and reproductive health and rights, and socioeconomic inclusion.

3. The Lausanne Action Plan: Status of implementation

The Lausanne Action Plan (2021–2026) comprises 50 actions intended to drive progress towards the universalization and implementation of the CCM. Each action has one or more indicators, to help to monitor progress and identify challenges in implementation.

Of the 50 actions, 9 address gender, diversity, and inclusion. Summaries of selected actions are given in Table 1.¹⁹

TABLE 1.
Summaries of selected actions of the Lausanne Action Plan

Guiding Principles and Actions	Ensure an inclusive approach to the implementation of the CCM and strive to remove all barriers to full, equal, meaningful, and gender-balanced participation in national-level implementation and in Convention meetings (Action 4)
Survey and Clearance	Ensure that activities related to survey and clearance are given due priority based on humanitarian and sustainable development criteria, and integrate considerations on gender as well as on the diversity of populations in all appropriate activities related to survey and clearance (Action 23)
Risk Education	Implement context-specific, tailor-made risk education interventions which prioritize the most at-risk groups and are sensitive to gender, age, disability, as well as to the diversity of populations (Action 28)
	Collect, analyse and report on gender-, age-, and disability-disaggregated contamination and casualty data to inform risk education (Action 29)
Victim Assistance	Collect and analyse gender-, age- and disability-disaggregated contamination and casualty data to inform victim assistance interventions (Action 31)
	Provide medical care, rehabilitation, and support to cluster munition victims in a non-discriminatory and gender, disability-, and age-sensitive manner (Action 34)
	Strengthen the inclusion and meaningful participation of cluster munition victims in the development of relevant policies and in work under the Convention, taking into account gender, age, disability, as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities (Action 36)
International Cooperation and Assistance	Share experiences and best practices, establish partnerships and explore cooperation opportunities at all levels, including on integrating a gender and diversity perspectives into programming, to promote the implementation of the Convention (Action 39)
	When seeking assistance, develop coherent, comprehensive and age-, disability-, and gender-sensitive national plans (Action 41)

19 The selected actions are presented here in abbreviated form. For the complete presentation, see the annex.



Demining a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Afghanistan, 2009. Credit: Jacob Simkin / UNMAS.

Article 7 of the CCM obliges each State Party to submit an initial transparency report, which shall be updated by the States Parties annually, covering the previous calendar year. Moreover, since the adoption of the Lausanne Action Plan, States Parties have been reporting on agreed actions and indicators. This information is compiled into progress reports, which are presented to the States Parties on an annual basis.²⁰ It should be noted that not all States Parties submit reports annually. In 2025, 63 States Parties submitted reports covering the previous year and 2 States Parties submitted their initial reports, altogether accounting for some 60% of all States Parties.²¹

20 See Convention on Cluster Munitions (30 June 2022), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 10MSP Progress Report Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2022/11, <https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/meetings/10msp/G2239472%20-%20English.pdf>; Convention on Cluster Munitions (17 July 2023), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 11MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2023/8, <https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/meetings/11msp/11MSP%20Progress%20Report.pdf>; Convention on Cluster Munitions (24 July 2024), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 12MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2024/7, https://www.clusterconvention.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/CCM.MSP_.2024.7_Advance_copy.pdf; Convention on Cluster Munitions (9 September 2025), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 13MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2025/8, [https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_\(2025\)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_\(Advance_copy\).pdf](https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_(2025)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_(Advance_copy).pdf)

21 Convention on Cluster Munitions (9 September 2025), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 13MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2025/8, [https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_\(2025\)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_\(Advance_copy\).pdf](https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_(2025)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_(Advance_copy).pdf)

The following sections provide an overview of implementation of selected actions of the Lausanne Action Plan that are relevant to gender, diversity and inclusion. The information was extracted from progress reports published in 2022–2025.²²

3.1. Guiding principles and actions

The Lausanne Action Plan includes a set of cross-cutting best practices for implementation of the CCM. **Action 4** underscores the importance of adopting an inclusive approach by ensuring that the differing needs, vulnerabilities, and perspectives of women, girls, boys, and men – from across population and age groups – are taken into account in the implementation of the CCM and mine action programmes. Such implementation is monitored through national work plans and strategies. Between 2022 and 2025, the number of affected States Parties with national work plans and strategies experiences of people in affected communities into account has increased from 1 to 12 (**Action 4, Indicator 1**).

Action 4 also seeks to promote gender balance at the national and multilateral levels, ensuring that women and men have equal opportunity to participate in implementation. Between 2021 and 2023, women accounted for 34% of CCM delegates and 30% of heads of delegations. These figures improved in 2024, with women accounting for 40% of delegates and 36% of delegation heads. Another positive development is having a woman preside over the Conference, which happened in 2024, when Ambassador Francisca Méndez Escobar of Mexico presided the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties. In 2025, at the Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, women accounted for 39% of all delegates representing States Parties, and 32% of delegation heads.²³

Some States Parties have also provided information about women’s employment in mine action programmes at the national level. For instance, in 2024, 11 States Parties reported having gender-inclusive policies in their national recruitment practices (e.g., in mine action teams).²⁴

22 See Convention on Cluster Munitions (30 June 2022), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 10MSP Progress Report Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2022/11, <https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/meetings/10msp/G2239472%20-%20English.pdf>; Convention on Cluster Munitions (17 July 2023), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 11MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2023/8, <https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/meetings/11msp/11MSP%20Progress%20Report.pdf>; Convention on Cluster Munitions (24 July 2024), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 12MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2024/7, https://www.clusterconvention.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/CCM.MSP_.2024.7_Advance_copy.pdf; Convention on Cluster Munitions (9 September 2025), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 13MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2025/8, [https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_\(2025\)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_\(Advance_copy\).pdf](https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_(2025)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_(Advance_copy).pdf)

23 See Convention on Cluster Munitions (18 December 2025), “List of Participants”, CCM/MSP/2025/INF.1, <https://undocs.org/en/CCM/MSP/2025/INF.1>

24 These States Parties were Afghanistan, Australia, Chile, Cuba, Germany, Iraq, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Somalia, and South Sudan. See Convention on Cluster Munitions (9 September 2025), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 13MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2025/8, [https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_\(2025\)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_\(Advance_copy\).pdf](https://docs-library.unoda.org/Convention_on_Cluster_Munitions_-_Thirteenth_Meeting_of_States_Parties_(2025)/CCM.MSP_.2025.8_(Advance_copy).pdf)

ACTION 4 - INDICATOR 1

The number of States Parties whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender, as well as the diversity of populations.

- ▶ 2022: 1
 - ▶ 2023: 2
 - ▶ 2024: 6
 - ▶ 2025: 12
-

ACTION 4. INDICATOR 2

The number of women presiding, serving on Coordination Committees, attending in delegations of States Parties, and heading delegations of States Parties.

2022

- ▶ 4 women presiding over the Convention since 2010;
- ▶ 8 women taking part in the Coordination Committee (40%);
- ▶ 104 women in State Party delegations attending the 2RC, of the 306 participants;
- ▶ 22 delegations headed by women: 22 out of 66.

2023

- ▶ 4 women presiding over the Convention since 2010;
- ▶ 7 women taking part in the Coordination Committee;
- ▶ 81 women in State Party delegations attending the 2022 Meeting of States Parties, of the 237 participants;
- ▶ 24 delegations headed by women: 24 out of 73.

2024

- ▶ 5 women presiding over the Convention since 2010;
- ▶ 17 women taking part in the Coordination Committee;
- ▶ 85 women in State Party delegations attending the 2023 Meeting of States Parties, of the 258 participants;
- ▶ 18 delegations headed by women: 18 out of 69.

2025

- ▶ 5 women presiding over the Convention since 2010;
 - ▶ 18 women taking part in the Coordination Committee;
 - ▶ 98 women in State Party delegations attending the 2024 Meeting of States Parties, of the 246 participants;
 - ▶ 25 delegations headed by women: 25 out of 69.
-

3.2. Survey and clearance

Action 23 of the Lausanne Action Plan is intended to ensure that national programmes related to survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants include humanitarian and sustainable development considerations, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the inclusion of gender and the diversity of populations. The number of affected States Parties under article 4 that report the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance report has remained low: from 0 (2022) to 3 (2025) (**Action 23, Indicator 1**).²⁵ These low numbers may indicate challenges, such as the need for awareness raising, capacity-enhancement, or resource reallocation. A larger portion of affected States Parties report the inclusion of gender, as well as the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation: from 3 (2022) to 9 (2025).

ACTION 23. INDICATOR 1

The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

- ▶ **2022: 0** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2023: 2** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2024: 2** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2025: 3** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)

ACTION 23. INDICATOR 2

The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of gender, as well as the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritisation.

- ▶ **2022: 3** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2023: 3** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2024: 6** (of 10 States parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2025: 9** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)

25 Article 4 of the CCM entails clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants and risk reduction education. See Convention on Cluster Munitions, Dublin, 10 May 2008 (entered into force 1 August 2010), https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/convention_text/Convention-ENG.pdf

BOX 2.

Synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015 to guide global progress until 2030. The Agenda includes 17 goals built on the idea that development must be inclusive, participatory, and non-discriminatory so to ensure that no one is left behind, especially the most vulnerable.

States struggling most to meet the SDGs are often those affected by conflict, insecurity, landmines, cluster munitions, and other explosive remnants of war. Implementing the CCM contributes directly and indirectly to all SDGs.²⁶ Moreover, under Action 41 of the Lausanne Action Plan, States Parties requesting assistance are encouraged to develop and report on national plans that take the SDGs into account.

By clearing cluster munitions, destroying stockpiles, and providing risk education, States Parties help to reduce conflict-related deaths. This directly contributes to SDG 16 (reduce all forms of violence and conflict-related deaths) and supports SDG 5 (promote gender equality and eliminate violence against women and girls), especially when mine action activities include gender and diversity considerations.

Cluster munition contamination limits agriculture, livelihoods, infrastructure development, and economic opportunities. Therefore, survey and clearance activities under the CCM remove physical barriers and can improve access to essential services, such as healthcare (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), and water and sanitation (SDG 6).²⁷ In turn, safe and accessible land can be released to the community and become a foundation for further economic growth, helping advance SDG 8 (promote inclusive economic growth and full and productive employment and decent work for all) and SDG 9 (build resilient infrastructure and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization).

Victim assistance is another key CCM obligation that supports the SDGs. Assistance must be provided without discrimination and should strengthen the inclusion and rights of people with disabilities, including survivors. Such support can improve access to healthcare (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), safe water and sanitation (SDG 6), accessible infrastructure (SDG 9), adequate housing and inclusive public spaces (SDG 11), as well as equal opportunities (SDG 10), decent work (SDG 8), and reduced vulnerability because of poverty (SDG 1).

Gender-, age-, and diversity-related considerations are essential for effective CCM implementation. Mine action takes place in settings marked by inequalities. As such, CCM activities must consider the needs of women, girls, boys, and men, and marginalized groups in general, to ensure everyone benefits equally.

26 GICHD and UNDP (2017), "Leaving no one behind: Mine action and the Sustainable Development Goals", pp.9-10, https://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/uploads/gichd/migration/fileadmin/GICHD-resources/rec-documents/Leaving_no_one_behind-Mine_Action_and_SDGs.pdf

27 UNDP and Peace Research Institute Oslo (2004), "Reclaiming the Fields of War: Mainstreaming Mine Action in Development", p. 18, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/576729>



Warrant Officer Ham Sievhong from Cambodia, one of eight women deminers with the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, 2025. Credit: UN Photo / Rita Kalaban, via UN Women.

Empowering women, by giving them a voice, supporting equal opportunities, and enabling economic participation, can shift community power dynamics and strengthen their role in decision-making.²⁸ In conjunction with laws and policies which support gender equality and address barriers to women's entry into the work force, such efforts help women and other underrepresented groups participate more fully in political, economic, and social life (SDGs 5 and 10).

Given that CCM implementation contributes directly and indirectly to the achievement of SDGs, States Parties should continue to develop and align their national plans with the SDGs and maintain such actions under the forthcoming plan.

28 Franziska Ehlert, Zeila Lauletta, and Nelly Schläfereit (2016), "Women in Humanitarian Mine Action. Assessing Agency in Families and Communities", p.7, <https://www.gichd.org/publications-resources/publications/women-in-humanitarian-mine-action-assessing-agency-in-families-and-communities/>



Risk education and community engagement have seen some of the most notable progress. For MAG, these activities organically require close interaction with affected communities and therefore provide opportunities to integrate gender- and diversity-sensitive approaches, such as consulting women, men, boys, girls, and other groups separately to understand different risk behaviours and exposure patterns. Many organisations have improved the use of sex-, age- and diversity-disaggregated data and have adapted risk education messages better to reflect the needs and roles of different community members.

Mines Advisory Group

3.3. Risk education

Risk education is among the pillars of the CCM and encompasses interventions aimed at protecting civilians at risk from cluster munitions and remnants. **Action 28** of the Lausanne Action Plan expresses a commitment to risk education activities and interventions that prioritize populations most at risk and that are sensitive to gender, age, and disability, as well as to the diversity of populations in affected communities. Its implementation is monitored through the number of affected States Parties under article 4 that report on ‘tailor-made’ risk education activities (i.e., those that are specifically designed for their context). The majority of affected States Parties (9 out of 10) reported on such risk education (**Action 28, Indicator 1**). The high level of reporting under this indicator is a positive sign.

ACTION 28. INDICATOR 1

The number of affected States Parties that report on tailor-made risk education activities in annual transparency reports.

- ▶ **2022: 8** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2023: 6** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2024: 8** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2025: 9** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)

Also focusing on risk education, **Action 29** directs States Parties to collect and analyse gender-and age- and disability-disaggregated contamination and casualty data, as well as to provide detailed and similarly disaggregated reporting on risk education. A growing number of affected States Parties under article 4 has been providing such reporting: from 5 (2022) to 7 (2025) (**Action 29, Indicator 1**).

In 2025, half of affected States Parties reported on their efforts to assess the impact of risk education (**Action 29, Indicator 2**). However, the indicator does not offer information on whether assessments were informed by disaggregated data.

ACTION 29. INDICATOR 1

The number of affected States Parties that provide detailed, disaggregated (by gender, age and disability) reporting on risk education focused on most at risk groups in annual transparency reports.

- ▶ **2022: 5** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2023: 5** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2024: 6** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2025: 7** (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)

ACTION 29. INDICATOR 2

The number of affected States Parties that report on measures taken to better understand and more effectively demonstrate the impact of risk education, including in terms of behavioural change, in annual transparency reports.

- ▶ **2022:** 0 (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2023:** 4 (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2024:** 5 (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)
- ▶ **2025:** 5 (of 10 States Parties with obligations under Article 4)

3.4. Victim assistance

Action 31 of the Lausanne Action Plan is connected to the implementation of article 5 of the CCM (“victim assistance”) and stresses the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by gender, age and disability in order to assess the needs and priorities of cluster munitions victims. In 2025, most States Parties with cluster munitions victims (9 out of 12) reported collecting and analysing gender-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data (**Action 31, Indicator 1**).

ACTION 31. INDICATOR 1

The number of States Parties with cluster munitions victims that report having collected, and analysed data disaggregated by gender, age and disability.

- ▶ **2022:** 7 (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2023:** 7 (of 11 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2024:** 9 (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2025:** 9 (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)

Action 34 addresses the provision of medical care, rehabilitation, psychological, and psychosocial support services to cluster munition victims. These services should be provided in non-discriminatory, gender-, disability- and age-sensitive manner. In 2024 and 2025, the majority of States Parties with cluster munitions victims (10 out of 12) reported providing such emergency and continuing medical care (**Action 34, Indicator 1**). However, fewer have reported non-discriminatory and appropriately sensitive services: 8 out of 12 in 2025 (**Action 34, Indicator 2**). While most States Parties with cluster munitions victims report fulfilling their CCM victim assistance obligations, dedicated support may be needed to help all such States Parties with implementation.

ACTION 34. INDICATOR 1

The number of States Parties that report providing emergency and continuing medical care to cluster munition victims.

- ▶ **2022: 7** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2023: 7** (of 11 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2024: 10** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2025: 10** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)

ACTION 34. INDICATOR 2

Number of States Parties reporting accessible and appropriately sensitive rehabilitation, psychological, and psychosocial services.

- ▶ **2022: 7** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2023: 7** (of 11 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2024: 8** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2025: 8** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)

Action 36 addresses the inclusion and meaningful participation of cluster munition victims in CCM implementation at national and multilateral levels. As of 2025, a majority of States Parties with cluster munitions victims (9 out of 12) have reported their inclusion in the development of laws, policies or programmes relevant to them (**Action 36, Indicator 1**). This stands in contrast to reporting on victims' participation at the multilateral level – in four years, only twice has a State Party reported including victims in their CCM delegation (**Action 36, Indicator 2**).

ACTION 36. INDICATOR 1

The number of national laws and policies addressing victim assistance developed with the inclusion of cluster munition victims.

- ▶ **2022: 6** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2023: 6** (of 11 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2024: 9** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)
- ▶ **2025: 9** (of 12 States Parties with obligations under Article 5)

ACTION 36. INDICATOR 2

The number of States Parties that include cluster munition victims in their delegations.

- ▶ **2022: 0**
- ▶ **2023: 1**
- ▶ **2024: 0**
- ▶ **2025: 1**

3.5. International cooperation and assistance

In order to promote the effective implementation of the CCM, States Parties are encouraged to cooperate with one another. **Action 39** encourages States Parties to share their experiences and best practices across several areas in programming, including the integration of a gender perspective, as well as taking into account the diversity of populations, and priorities and experiences in affected communities.

The number of States Parties that report sharing best practices and lessons learned through international cooperation and assistance has remained fairly consistent over the past four years: from 14 (2022) to 16 (2025) (**Action 39, Indicator 1**). A larger number of States Parties have reported providing or receiving cooperation: 32 in 2025 (**Action 39, Indicator 2**). Nonetheless, it is important to note that this number has decreased through the years, from 43 States Parties in 2022 to 32 in 2025, which may indicate a drop in international cooperation.

None of these indicators are specific enough to address the full scope and content of the cooperation and assistance programmes in question and, therefore, do not allow for an analysis of whether they encompass gender- and diversity-related issues. Nevertheless, States Parties can voluntarily disclose additional information in their annual reports, for instance by using Form J. According to the 2025 Progress Report, five States Parties have reported providing assistance to specific projects with targeted actions related to gender and diversity.²⁹

ACTION 39. INDICATOR 1

The number of States Parties that report sharing best practices and lessons learnt through international, regional, North- South, South-South and/or bilateral and trilateral cooperation.³⁰

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ▶ 2022: 14 | ▶ 2024: 16 |
| ▶ 2023: 15 | ▶ 2025: 16 |

ACTION 39. INDICATOR 2

The number of States Parties that report providing or receiving financial, material, technological and/or scientific cooperation.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ▶ 2022: 43 | ▶ 2024: 36 |
| ▶ 2023: 31 | ▶ 2025: 32 |

29 The five states are Belgium, Germany, Lebanon, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. Convention on Cluster Munitions (9 September 2025), "Convention on Cluster Munitions 13MSP Progress Report: Monitoring progress in implementing the Lausanne Action Plan", CCM/MSP/2025/8, <https://www.clusterconvention.org/files/meetings/13msp/CCM-MSP-2025-8-Advance%20Copy.pdf>

30 Figures covering 2022, 2023 and 2024 follow the update issued in 2025; see Convention on Cluster Munitions (24 July 2024), "Convention on Cluster Munitions 12MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan", CCM/MSP/2024/7, https://www.clusterconvention.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/CCM.MSP_.2024.7_Advance_copy.pdf

Action 41 urges States seeking assistance to develop national plans that take into account broader frameworks, such as the SDGs, and that are based on gender, age and disability analysis. Reports show that few States Parties have developed national plans that take into account such frameworks: from 0 (2022) to 3 (2025) (**Action 41, Indicator 1**). Reporting under this indicator is comparable to that on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritization: from 0 (2022) to 3 (2025) (**Action 23, Indicator 1**). This low rate indicates a need for strengthening linkages with broader frameworks, including the SDGs, and specifically SDG 5 on gender equality.

Indicator 2 under Action 41 tracks the number of States Parties seeking assistance that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for cooperation and assistance. Overall, this number has dropped: from 13 (2022) to 10 (2025) (**Action 41, Indicator 2**). The indicator does not address the scope and content of the information provided and, therefore, does not allow for analysis of whether it concerns gender-, age-, or disability-related issues. The new action plan offers an opportunity to fix this misalignment through the inclusion of more detailed indicators covering international cooperation and assistance (see Section 4 of this report).

ACTION 41. INDICATOR 1

The number of States Parties that develop coherent and comprehensive national plans that are aimed at developing national ownership, providing national capacity, and that take into account broader frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals when seeking assistance.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| ▶ 2022: 0 | ▶ 2024: 2 |
| ▶ 2023: 0 | ▶ 2025: 3 |

ACTION 41. INDICATOR 2

The number of States Parties seeking assistance that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for international cooperation and assistance through Article 7 reports and Convention meetings.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ▶ 2022: 13 | ▶ 2024: 11 |
| ▶ 2023: 10 | ▶ 2025: 10 |



Achieving more consistent progress across all mine action pillars will require sustained institutional commitment, dedicated financial resources, specialist technical capacity, and a strengthened evidence base for the operational value of the integration of gender considerations.

Lebanon Mine Action Center

In Focus: Efforts of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic to Advance Gender and Diversity Considerations

The Lao People’s Democratic Republic is the State Party most heavily contaminated by cluster munition remnants. Among the 10 affected States Parties under article 4, it is the only one facing massive contamination, with affected areas covering more than 1,000 km².³¹ This widespread contamination has created enduring challenges and caused significant harm to the population. According to the Cluster Munition Monitor, the State has recorded the highest number of casualties globally, with 7,812 deaths and injuries recorded in the Monitor’s dataset.³² These facts underscore the importance of the commitments of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic under the CCM and highlight the significance of its leadership role at the upcoming Review Conference.

Through the past years, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic has increased its efforts to integrate gender considerations and the diversity of populations into its CCM-related work. This has become evident in areas related to women’s participation in mine action, as well as in support to survivors. Its progress has been noted: In 2024, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, together with Lebanon, was the top scoring country in Mine Action Review’s assessment with respect to the “gender and diversity” criterion.³³

Strengthening policies on gender equality

The State’s National Strategic Plan for the UXO Sector “Safe Path Forward III” (2021-2030) emphasizes the importance of gender mainstreaming in the national programme to address cluster munition remnants.³⁴ This framework was complemented by the development of the Gender and Diversity Action Plan (2023–2026) of the National Regulatory Authority for UXO/ Mine Action Sector, which seeks to integrate gender perspectives into survey, clearance, risk education, and victim assistance, while reinforcing safeguards for the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.³⁵

31 The exact extent of contamination in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic is still unknown. The State is undertaking a nationwide survey of populated areas; it has already identified more than 2,351 km² of confirmed hazardous areas. Among CCM States Parties, Iraq is the second most contaminated State, with contamination extending over more than 227 km². In the other eight affected States Parties, the extent of contamination is classified as either medium or small. See Mine Action Review (2025), “Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2025”, <https://www.mineactionreview.org/documents-and-reports/clearing-cluster-munition-remnants-2025>

32 Cluster Munition Coalition (2025), “Cluster Munition Monitor Report 2025”, p. 52, <https://the-monitor.org/reports/cluster-munition-monitor-2025>. As noted by the Cluster Munition Monitor, other sources estimate higher numbers of cluster munition casualties.

33 Mine Action Review (2025), “Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2025”, p. 10, <https://www.mineactionreview.org/documents-and-reports/clearing-cluster-munition-remnants-2025>

34 Lao People’s Democratic Republic, “National Strategic Plan for the UXO Sector 2021–2030 Safe Path Forward III”, <https://nra.gov.la/resources/Strategy/SPF%20III%20Eng%20version%20on%2019.1.2023.pdf>

35 National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector, “Gender Mainstreaming in UXO/Mine Action Sector – 2025”. Document provided to the authors via email.

According to Mine Action Review, the National Regulatory Authority has taken important steps to put the action plan into practice, including by “updating policy documents, approving a new Gender and Inclusion Code of Conduct, and appointing Gender Focal Points for technical working groups, and with the Lao Women’s Union, conducting a sector gender analysis to inform planning”.³⁶ The new code of conduct established overall standards of professional behaviour with core principles such as respect, safeguarding, and gender equality. A new human resources policy was also approved, providing practical guidance for integrating gender and inclusion into recruitment, team composition, and staff development.³⁷

These developments were supplemented by hands-on, gender trainings delivered to UXO Operators, in 2025, including representatives of UXO Lao, the United Nations Development Programme, and MAG (Mines Advisory Group). According to the National Regulatory Authority, the trainings provided opportunities for provincial staff in Xiengkhuang and Khammuan to interact and exchange with national-level trainers and to engage in group discussions on how gender perspectives can be applied to survey, clearance, education, and victim assistance activities.³⁸

All of this is leading to increased awareness about gender equality in the mine action sector, as well as a greater number of women employed in mine action in Lao People’s Democratic Republic. As of 2025, women comprise 37% of staff in the sector,³⁹ which is above the 2023 global survey that assessed that women were 30% of the mine action workforce.⁴⁰ Beyond the numbers, it is important to consider how these employment opportunities are transforming the lives of women and reshaping society. A recent publication notes that “the women working in Lao PDR often describe their pride in contributing to community safety and challenging traditional gender roles in rural areas”.⁴¹

Supporting and empowering survivors

Over the years, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic has organized consultations with people with disabilities, including survivors, to gather input for victim assistance programmes, post-clearance livelihood initiatives, and broader disability-inclusive development planning. In 2025, for instance, the National Regulatory Authority, together with the ASEAN Regional Mine Action Center, organized the consultation “Turning Pain into Power”, in Vientiane. The forum provided a platform for persons with disabilities to discuss needs related to mobility aids, counselling services, and inclusive infrastructure.⁴²

36 Mine Action Review (2025), “Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2025”, p. 10, <https://www.mineactionreview.org/documents-and-reports/clearing-cluster-munition-remnants-2025>

37 Ibid., p. 65.

38 National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector, “Gender Mainstreaming in UXO/Mine Action Sector – 2025”. Document provided to the authors via email.

39 Mine Action Review (2025), “Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2025”, pp. 65-66, <https://www.mineactionreview.org/documents-and-reports/clearing-cluster-munition-remnants-2025>

40 Mines Action Canada (2023), “Gender and Employment in Mine Action by the Numbers: An Update”, <https://www.minesactioncanada.org/bythenumbers2023>

41 Lao People’s Democratic Republic (2025), “A Fifteen Year Journey”, p. 53, <https://nra.gov.la/resources/WorkingGroup/15-Year%20Journey%20report.pdf>

42 Ibid., p. 54.



Credit: Consolidated Archive from Operators - National Regulatory Authority for UXO / Mine Action (NRA), Lao People's Democratic Republic.

In order to support survivors, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has implemented programmes related to vocational training and socio-economic support. According to the Cluster Munition Monitor, in 2024, more than 600 survivors received such support through partner organizations – a significant increase from under 200 in 2023.⁴³

Sharing experiences and seizing learning opportunities

Several organizations from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, including the National Regulatory Authority and other governmental entities, have taken part in international meetings related to gender equality in the humanitarian sector. In 2025, a delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic undertook a study visit to the Philippines to exchange experiences on advancing the WPS agenda and integrating gender perspectives into mine action.⁴⁴ The visit is an example of South-South dialogue that can advance inclusive peace and gender-responsive mine action across the region.

43 Cluster Munition Coalition (2025), "Cluster Munition Monitor Report 2025", p. 83, <https://the-monitor.org/reports/cluster-munition-monitor-2025>

44 National Regulatory Authority for the UXO/Mine Action Sector, "Gender Mainstreaming in UXO/Mine Action Sector – 2025". Document provided to the authors via email.

4. Looking ahead: Ideas for the Vientiane Capital Action Plan

In 2026, under the Presidency of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, States Parties will meet for the Third Review Conference. On that occasion, progress will be assessed and a new action plan will be developed to help universalize and implement the CCM.

The analysis presented in this report has shown that the Lausanne Action Plan offers a solid base to advance gender, diversity, and inclusion in treaty implementation. It thus already provides States Parties with a strong starting point.

Several actions and indicators of the Lausanne Action Plan remain ongoing areas in which progress can be made and therefore deserve attention from States Parties. For example, these could include metrics helping to track:

- ▶ the presence of a gender component in national work plans and strategies;
- ▶ gender balance and the inclusion of survivors at meetings;
- ▶ the delivery of risk education programmes to all segments of the population; and
- ▶ collection of data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability.

Keeping such indicators in the next action plan would help sustain gains and strengthen gender, age and diversity considerations in CCM implementation. Additionally, improvements could be made in order to ensure that indicators are aligned with actions and that they are more specific, with a view to improving the quality of reporting and on-the-ground implementation of the Convention.

Some current indicators offer room for specific improvements. That is the case of indicators associated with international cooperation and assistance, which do not provide information on whether gender considerations and the diversity of populations are being considered. A more useful indicator in that regard would track the number of States Parties that include gender-, age-, and disability-sensitive programming as part of their cooperation and assistance programmes.

To ensure policy coordination and to build on synergies, the new action plan could encompass an indicator addressing synergies between the CCM and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the Youth, Peace and Security agenda.⁴⁵

45 United Nations (n.d.), "Youth, Peace and Security: A Guide", <https://www.un.org/en/peace-and-security/youth-peace-and-security-guide>



The gains achieved in gender integration within Lebanon's programme and across the CCM community since the Lausanne Action Plan are real and documented. They are also fragile: they depend on dedicated individuals, specific project funding, and institutional arrangements that are not yet fully embedded in the Convention's accountability architecture. The next Action Plan has the opportunity to structurally consolidate those gains by embedding gender and diversity integration in the Convention's core operational expectations, accountability processes, and resource mobilization mechanisms.

Lebanon Mine Action Center

4.1. Gender equality and inclusion

It is important to keep monitoring the level of women's participation by retaining the indicator focused on the number of women in CCM meetings, as this can enhance accountability and contribute to better decision-making.

If States Parties would like to go further, they could set specific targets for women's participation in CCM meetings and include an indicator to monitor women's meaningful engagement at national level, through which States could disclose gender-disaggregated data about personnel working in the mine action sector.

An area for improvement remains the inclusion of survivors and their perspectives in CCM meetings. While survivors may face significant challenges in attending meetings – and States may encounter obstacles to including survivors in their delegations – it remains essential that survivors' perspectives are meaningfully represented during Convention discussions.

States could consider an action and indicator related to the design and implementation of projects to include survivors and survivors' organizations in policy discussions, conferences, and working groups. At national level, survivors could also be engaged in risk education, which would benefit from their lived experiences.⁴⁶ Additionally, States Parties could commit to supporting survivor-led initiatives.

4.2. Synergies with the WPS & YPS agendas

Official reporting demonstrates the need to increase awareness about the synergies between the CCM and global frameworks such as the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda.

In order to ensure policy coordination and to build on synergies, the new action plan could include an indicator addressing synergies between the CCM and the WPS Agenda. Such an indicator could track the number of States Parties that have included mine action-related goals in their relevant National Action Plans on WPS. Moreover, States Parties could be encouraged to include WPS focal points in the development of their national strategies on mine action.

Children and youth – particularly young boys – are among the groups most directly affected by cluster munitions. Several initiatives already exist that promote youth participation and integrate young people's perspectives in CCM implementation. Introducing a dedicated action and indicator focused on the meaningful participation of youth in CCM meetings would help to institutionalize these initiatives and ensure greater synergies with the YPS Agenda.

46 Bénédicte Santoire (2025), "New Directions for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention: Connecting Victim Assistance with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda", UNIDIR, <https://unidir.org/publication/new-directions-for-the-anti-personnel-mine-ban-convention-connecting-victim-assistance-with-the-women-peace-and-security-agenda/>

States Parties and the CCM Implementation Support Unit could also further support youth engagement in the CCM by building bridges with the education sector, to explain the CCM, its role, relevance, and the importance of gender and diversity considerations.

Overall, it is important to establish specific actions and indicators to encourage States Parties to build on synergies among selected policy areas. The approach adopted under Action 8 of the Lausanne Action Plan, which lists several domains of potential synergies (mine action, international humanitarian law, human rights law, environmental protection, peacebuilding and sustainable development) under a single action should be avoided, as it is too broad and lacks guidance on how to track synergies in any meaningful way.



BOX 3.

Synergies with the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda

In 2015, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security. The resolution recognizes the consequences of conflict on young people and urges States to increase youth representation in decision-making at all levels. This and other Security Council resolutions together make up the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) Agenda.⁴⁷

The YPS Agenda is based on the following five pillars.

- ▶ **Participation** of youth in decision-making processes at all levels, including in peace negotiations, political institutions, and governance structures.
- ▶ **Protection** of young people from violence, including gender-based violence, and safeguarding their rights in conflict and post-conflict settings.
- ▶ **Prevention** of violence and supporting youth to promote social cohesion, including through education, dialogue, and community-building initiatives.
- ▶ **Partnerships** between young people, governments, civil society, and international actors to support youth-led peacebuilding and policy influence.
- ▶ **Disengagement and reintegration** of young people affected by armed conflict – including those formerly associated with armed groups – through a focus on education, livelihoods, and psychosocial support.

The CCM and the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda reinforce each other in powerful and complementary ways.

Children and youth face the highest risk from cluster munitions, with children representing nearly half of all civilian casualties.⁴⁸ Children, especially boys, are highly vulnerable to cluster munition remnants and other remnants of war because of curiosity and lack of awareness, peer pressure and bravado, and often desensitization due to prolonged exposure to conflict environments. Such factors can contribute to circumstances in which they interact with dangerous items, particularly in contaminated areas where they travel, play, and engage in other recreation or livelihood activities.⁴⁹

Children who have been injured, especially those left with disabilities, have differing physical rehabilitation needs from adults and, in situations where resources are limited, they are less likely to receive age-appropriate assistance.⁵⁰ Land clearance, stockpile destruction, and explosive ordnance risk education significantly reduce these risks, directly contributing to prevention of and protection from violence towards young people.

47 United Nations (n.d.), "Youth, Peace and Security: A Guide", <https://www.un.org/en/peace-and-security/youth-peace-and-security-guide>

48 Cluster Munition Coalition (2025), "Cluster Munition Monitor 2025", p.3, <https://the-monitor.org/reports/cluster-munition-monitor-2025>

49 *ibid*, p.72.

50 Anna de Courcy Wheeler and Delphine Valette (2025), "From Casualties to Care. Implementing Age and Gender-Sensitive Victim Assistance", UNIDIR, p.20, https://unidir.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/UNIDIR_From_Casualties_to_Care-Implementing_Age_and_Gender_Sensitive_Victim_Assistance.pdf

Age is a crucial cross-cutting consideration in CCM implementation, as recognized in **Actions 28, 29, 31, 34, 36 and 41** of the Lausanne Action Plan. By ensuring that youth are considered and included in survey and clearance activities and national planning, as well as in implementing tailor-made explosive risk education programmes and age-sensitive victim assistance, States create an enabling environment for young people's meaningful participation in decision-making processes including in peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction.

As a consequence of land clearance and the reopening of safe access routes, the youth, including those formerly associated with armed groups, are enabled to return to school. Releasing land for productive use also creates livelihood opportunities that help young people build new futures. In addition, providing age-sensitive assistance, including psychosocial support, helps young people recover from conflict and reintegrate into their communities.

In addition to this positive impact on the ground, there are initiatives to support meaningful youth inclusion at the multilateral level. For instance, Mine Action Canada hosts the Mine Action Fellows, a network of dedicated youth leaders, and supports them in attending forums and meetings of the CCM as well as the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention.⁵¹ The initiative, supported by several States, provides the fellows with the opportunity to make their voices heard by meeting directly with decision-makers, through meetings with the Presidencies of the meetings, Ambassadors, and diplomats. Since its creation in 2017, the Mine Action Fellows programme has grown to over 150 fellows from 51 countries, including States not party to the CCM.⁵² Over the past couple of years, the CCM Presidency has hosted multimedia contests, inviting young people to share experiences and insights on how the CCM and humanitarian disarmament contribute to peace, security, and the Sustainable Development Goals.⁵³

Such initiatives demonstrate how partnerships between youth, governments, civil society, and international actors can amplify youth voices. They provide a platform to encourage young people to share their perspectives on victim assistance, risk education, and sustainable peace, ultimately contributing to CCM implementation.

51 Mines Action Canada (n.d.), "Mines Action Canada's Global Youth Program", <https://www.minesactioncanada.org/mineactionfellows>

52 Ibid.

53 See, for example, "Youth for Disarmament Champion Nurullo Rasulov Calls on Youth to Speak Out on Cluster Munitions" (31 May 2024), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tSwnn_10Ryg

4.3. Victim assistance

Victim assistance is one of the pillars of mine action where there has been greater progress in terms of reporting on age-, gender- and disability-sensitive programming. On the ground, however, access to services such as rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socioeconomic reintegration remains uneven.

Recommitting to inclusive victim assistance would help to ensure that the differing needs of survivors are better addressed. This could be done through actions and indicators related to access to rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and socioeconomic reintegration services for women, girls, boys, and men and persons with disabilities. Indicators could include the extent to which programmes conduct gender and diversity analyses, integrate findings into operational planning, and track participation of different groups in community consultations and programme activities.

In order to take this work further, States Parties could include an indicator that monitors the percentage of victim assistance programmes and action plans aligned with National Action Plans on WPS. This path would build on the example of the Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan (2025–2029) that was adopted by States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in 2024.⁵⁴

4.4. International cooperation and assistance

Among States Parties to the CCM, gaps in reporting make it challenging to ascertain how well international cooperation and assistance efforts have taken into consideration gender perspectives and the diversity of populations. Despite the inclusion of actions on international cooperation and assistance to support gender-, age- and disability-sensitive victim assistance in affected countries, the current CCM action plan does not include indicators that require States Parties to provide information on whether such diversity criteria are included as part of their cooperation and assistance programmes.

International cooperation and assistance have the potential to improve implementation and accountability through initiatives such as capacity-building programmes, knowledge-sharing, and peer learning across the sector. These could include training for mine action practitioners on gender and diversity considerations, development of operational tools and guidance, and platforms for sharing good practices among States, operators, and civil society organizations. To track progress in this area, the next action plan could include an indicator tracking the number of States Parties that include gender-, age-, and disability-sensitive programming as part of their cooperation and assistance or report sharing best practices and lessons learned focused on the inclusion of gender-, age- and disability-sensitive mine action programming.

54 “Siem Reap-Angkor Action Plan 2025-2029” (Siem Reap, Cambodia, 25 November 2024), https://www.apminebanconvention.org/fileadmin/_APMBC-DOCUMENTS/Resources/2025-Siem-Reap-Angkor-Action-Plan-en.pdf, pp.27-58. See also Bénédicte Santoire (2025), “New Directions for the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention: Connecting Victim Assistance with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda”, UNIDIR, <https://unidir.org/publication/new-directions-for-the-anti-personnel-mine-ban-convention-connecting-victim-assistance-with-the-women-peace-and-security-agenda/>



Mine clearance specialist working in an orange grove contaminated by cluster sub-munitions, Lebanon, 2007. Credit: Marko Kokic / ICRC.

International cooperation and assistance could also contribute to research initiatives and outreach programmes fostering inclusive participation in CCM-related work, including baseline assessments, barriers assessments, sponsorship programmes, mentoring and networking initiatives.

Likewise, International cooperation and assistance could be channelled to enhance localization and partnerships with national civil society actors, including women and youth-led organizations, as well as disability inclusion organizations. Indicators could track the extent to which programmes engage local organizations in consultation, implementation, and capacity-building initiatives.

4.5. Transparency and reporting

Indicators are quantitative and often focus on numbers only; thus, they are unable to provide a situated perspective of efforts on the ground. It is a challenge to measure the qualitative changes that a gender-sensitive approach can bring to implementation of the CCM. The reporting tool which could contribute to a more precise understanding of each State Party's situation – beyond percentages – is Form J, allowing States Parties to provide a qualitative assessment of impact.

Thus far, only a few States Parties have used Form J in their reporting: 17 in 2025.⁵⁵ This may indicate an opportunity for awareness-raising and capacity-enhancement activities related to reporting on gender and the diversity of populations. In 2026 and beyond, it is important that States Parties work together to increase awareness about Form J and support States Parties in developing capacity to use it as part of the reporting process.

55 Convention on Cluster Munitions (24 July 2024), “Convention on Cluster Munitions 12MSP Progress Report: Monitoring Progress in Implementing the Lausanne Action Plan”, CCM/MSP/2024/7, https://www.clusterconvention.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/CCM.MSP_.2024.7_Advance_copy.pdf

5. Conclusions

Action plans are important tools for multilateral policy, as they communicate priorities and channel attention and resources to specific goals. This report has shown the Lausanne Action Plan to have been successful on those fronts. It has contributed to increased awareness, reporting, and action in support of gender-, age-, diversity-sensitive implementation of the CCM.

In this review cycle, States Parties have made notable progress integrating gender considerations and the diversity of populations across significant areas: national work plans and strategies, national laws and policies on victim assistance, women's meaningful participation, inclusive survey and clearance, and contextually specific approaches to risk education.

The collection and analysis of disaggregated data also saw progress. Nevertheless, comprehensive and systematic data practices remain essential for identifying barriers, informing tailored programming, and ensuring no affected population is overlooked. Similarly, annual reports are not specific enough to capture the scope and content of the cooperation and assistance programmes in question and, therefore, do not allow for an analysis on whether they take into account gender considerations and the diversity of populations.

Data collection and reporting remain areas in which progress can be made – the same is true for gender balance at meetings, participation of cluster munitions victims in delegations, international cooperation and assistance programmes that are gender- and diversity-sensitive, and synergies with the SDGs. These demand further attention from States Parties and stakeholders.

Overall, the trajectory is positive and can be reinforced and sustained through by developing an action plan that incorporates and improves upon many of the actions and indicators of the Lausanne Action Plan. The next action plan offers an opportunity for States Parties to renew their commitment to the goals of the CCM, as well as to reinforce alignments with the Women, Peace and Security, as well as the Youth, Peace and Security agendas.

Working together, States Parties and stakeholders can strengthen the humanitarian legacy of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and reaffirm their common commitment to a safer, inclusive, and equitable world through the Vientiane Capital Action Plan.

Annex. Lausanne Action Plan: Selected actions on Gender, Diversity and Inclusion

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
Guiding Principles and Actions	
<p>Action 4: Ensure that the different needs, vulnerabilities and perspectives of women, girls, boys and men from diverse populations and all ages are considered and inform the implementation of the Convention in order to deliver an inclusive approach, as well as strive to remove all barriers to full, equal and meaningful gender-balanced participation in implementation activities at the national level and in the Convention's machinery, including its meetings.</p>	<p>The number of States Parties whose national work plans and strategies integrate gender, as well as the diversity of populations;</p> <p>The number of women presiding over the Convention, the number of women taking part in the Coordination Committee, the number of women in States Parties' delegations attending Convention meetings, the number of delegations headed by women.</p>
Survey and clearance	
<p>Action 23: Ensure that activities related to survey and clearance are given due priority based on clear nationally driven humanitarian and sustainable development criteria, which take account of environmental concerns, and that national programmes consider gender, as well as and the diversity of populations in all appropriate activities related to survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants within affected communities</p>	<p>The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of humanitarian and sustainable development considerations in survey and clearance planning and prioritization, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals;</p> <p>The number of affected States Parties that report on the inclusion of gender, as well as the diversity of populations in survey and clearance planning and prioritization.</p>
Risk education	
<p>Action 28: Take all necessary actions to ensure all civilians living in or around cluster munition contaminated areas under their jurisdiction or control are made aware of the risks caused by cluster munitions and that their vulnerability thereto is reduced by implementing context-specific, tailor-made risk education activities and interventions which prioritize populations most at risk and are sensitive to gender, age, disability, as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities.</p>	<p>The number of affected States Parties that report on tailor-made risk education activities in annual transparency reports.</p>

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
<p>Action 29: Collect and analyze gender and age and disability disaggregated contamination and casualty data in order to identify and target risk education interventions towards the most at-risk groups, and provide detailed reporting on risk education, disaggregated by gender, age and disability, in annual transparency reports, collect and analyze gender, age and disability disaggregated data to understand the impact of risk education.</p>	<p>The number of affected States Parties that provide detailed, disaggregated (by gender, age and disability) reporting on risk education focused on most at risk groups in annual transparency reports;</p>
	<p>The number of affected States Parties that report on measures taken to better understand and more effectively demonstrate the impact of risk education, including in terms of behavioural change, in annual transparency reports.</p>
<p>Victim assistance</p>	
<p>Action 31: Ensure the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by gender, age and disability, to assess the needs and priorities of cluster munition victims and insert this data into a centralized database, taking into account national data protection measures. This information will be made available to relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response addressing the needs of cluster munition victims</p>	<p>The number of States Parties with cluster munitions victims that report having collected, and analyzed data disaggregated by gender, age and disability.</p>
<p>Action 34: Provide effective and efficient first aid and long-term medical care to cluster munition victims, as well as access to adequate rehabilitation and appropriate psychological and psychosocial support services as part of a public health approach, possibly through a national referral mechanism and a comprehensive directory of services facilitating access to services for cluster munition victims in a non-discriminatory, gender-sensitive, disability and age-sensitive manner.</p>	<p>The number of States Parties that report providing emergency and continuing medical care to cluster munition victims;</p>
	<p>The number of States Parties that report having in place well-functioning rehabilitation, psychological and psychosocial services, which are accessible, age, disability and gender-sensitive.</p>
<p>Action 36: Strengthen the inclusion and meaningful participation of cluster munition victims in the development of laws, policies and programmes relevant to them as well as encourage their participation in work under the Convention, taking into account gender, age, disability as well as the diversity of populations in affected communities.</p>	<p>The number of national laws and policies addressing victim assistance developed with the inclusion of cluster munition victims;</p>
	<p>The number of States Parties that include cluster munition victims in their delegations.</p>

ACTIONS	INDICATORS
International cooperation and assistance	
<p>Action 39: Share their experiences and best practices, establish partnerships at all levels and explore opportunities for cooperation, including international, regional, North-South, South-South, bilateral and trilateral cooperation in order to develop capacity building and national expertise. Cooperation may include making mutually supporting clearance commitments in border areas, exchanging best practices on environmental impact assessments, sharing experiences of incorporating environmental protection considerations, and integrating a gender perspective, as well as taking the diversity of populations, priorities and experiences in affected communities into account in programming and, in line with Article 6, exchanging equipment, material, and scientific and technological information in order to promote the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>The number of States Parties that report sharing best practices and lessons learnt through international, regional, North-South, South-South and/or bilateral and trilateral cooperation;</p> <p>The number of States Parties that report providing or receiving financial, material, technological and/or scientific cooperation.</p>
<p>Action 41: When seeking assistance, develop coherent and comprehensive national plans aimed at developing national ownership, based on appropriate surveys, needs assessments and analysis and providing national capacity. These plans will take into account broader frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals and respond to the needs and experiences of affected communities and will be built on sound gender, age and disability analysis. These plans should adequately reflect the areas in which assistance is required.</p>	<p>The number of States Parties that develop coherent and comprehensive national plans that are aimed at developing national ownership, providing national capacity, and that take into account broader frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals when seeking assistance;</p> <p>The number of States Parties seeking assistance that provide information on progress, challenges and requirements for international cooperation and assistance through Article 7 reports and Convention meetings.</p>

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