

Timeline of cluster munition use²¹⁶

| Date | Location | Known details of use |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2012–present | Syria | Syrian government forces have used 13 types of cluster munitions, including air-dropped bombs, dispensers fixed to aircraft, and ground-launched rockets, while IS forces have used at least one type of cluster munition. Cluster munition attacks increased after Russia began its joint military operation in Syria on 30 September 2015, including the use of types not seen used before in Syria. |
| 2015–present | Yemen | A Saudi Arabia-led coalition of states that began attacking Ansar Allah forces (the Houthi) in Yemen on 25 March 2015 has used CBU-105 Sensor Fuzed Weapons, CBU-58 and CBU-87 bombs, and M26 and Astros rockets. Ground-launched cluster munitions containing “ZP-39” submunitions have been used, but the user is not known. |
| 2016 | Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan | There is credible evidence that two types of cluster munition rockets were used in Nagorno-Karabakh in April 2016. Armenia and Azerbaijan denied using cluster munitions while accusing each other of use. The Monitor has not been able to conduct an independent investigation to make a conclusive determination about responsibility. |
| 2016 | Somalia | Kenya has denied an allegation that it used BL-755 cluster munitions in Somalia in January 2016 in an attack against al-Shabaab. The Monitor could not confirm this use of cluster munitions or identify the responsible party. |

²¹⁶ For more detailed information, please see the relevant Cluster Munition Monitor country profile online at: www.the-monitor.org. This accounting does not capture every location of cluster munitions use. Cluster munitions have been used in some countries, but the party responsible for the use is not clear.

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| 2015 | Sudan | The Sudanese Air Force was responsible for cluster munition attacks in Southern Kordofan in February, March, and May 2015 using RBK-500 AO-2.5 RT cluster bombs. |
| 2015 | Libya | In February and March 2015, remnants of air-dropped cluster bombs were recorded at Bin Jawad and Sirte respectively. The Libyan Air Force bombed both locations in early 2015, but it was not possible to conclusively determine responsibility. |
| 2014–2015 | Ukraine | From mid-July until a February 2015 ceasefire, both Ukrainian government forces and opposition groups backed by Russia used two types of cluster munition rockets in eastern Ukraine: 300mm 9M55K-series Smerch rockets delivering 72 9N235 submunitions and 220mm 9M27K-series Uragan (“Hurricane”) rockets delivering 30 9N235 submunitions or 30 9N210 submunitions. |
| 2014 | South Sudan | In Jonglei State, the UN found the remnants of at least eight RBK-250-275 cluster bombs and AO-1SCh submunitions by the road 16 kilometers south of Bor in the week of 7 February, in an area not known to be contaminated by remnants before that time. |
| 2012 | Sudan | There were two compelling allegations of cluster munition use by the armed forces of Sudan in Southern Kordofan state, involving a Chinese Type-81 DPICM in Troji on 29 February and a RBK-500 AO-2.5RT cluster bomb in Ongolo on 15 April. |
| 2011 | Libya | Libyan government forces used MAT-120 mortar-fired cluster munitions, RBK-250 PTAB-2.5M cluster bombs, and 122mm cargo rockets containing an unidentified type of DPICM. |

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| 2011 | Cambodia | Thai forces fired artillery-delivered cluster munitions with M42/M46 and M85 type DPICM submunitions into Cambodia during border clashes near Preah Vihear temple. |
| 2009 | Yemen | The US used at least five TLAM-D cruise missiles, each containing 166 BLU-97 submunitions, to attack a “training camp” in Abyan governorate on 17 December. Northern Saada governorate is contaminated by cluster munitions used in late 2009 during fighting by the government of Yemen, Houthi rebels, and Saudi Arabia. The user responsible is not clear, but remnants include US-made CBU-52 cluster bombs and BLU-97, BLU-61, and M42/M46 submunitions as well as Soviet-made RBK-250-275 AO-1SCh cluster bombs. |
| 2008 | Georgia | Russian and Georgian forces used cluster munitions during the August 2008 conflict. Submunitions cleared by deminers include air-dropped AO-2.5RTM and rocket-delivered 9N210 and M095. |
| 2006 | Lebanon | Israeli forces used ground-launched and air-dropped cluster munitions against Hezbollah. The UN estimates that Israel used up to 4 million submunitions. |
| 2006 | Israel | Hezbollah fired more than 100 Chinese-produced Type-81 122mm cluster munition rockets into northern Israel. |
| 2003 | Iraq | The US and the UK used nearly 13,000 cluster munitions, containing an estimated 1.8 to 2 million submunitions in the three weeks of major combat. |
| Unknown | Uganda | RBK-250-275 bombs and AO-1SCh submunitions have been found in the northern district of Gulu. |
| 2001–2002 | Afghanistan | The US dropped 1,228 cluster bombs containing 248,056 submunitions. |

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| 1999 | Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of (FRY) | The US, the UK, and the Netherlands dropped 1,765 cluster bombs containing 295,000 submunitions in what is now Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, and Albania. FRY also used cluster munitions. |
| 1999 | Chechnya | Russian forces used cluster munitions against NSAGs. |
| 1998–2003 | Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) | Deminers have found BL-755 bombs, BLU-63 cluster munitions, and PM-1 submunitions. |
| 1998–1999 | Albania | Yugoslav forces used rocket-delivered cluster munitions in disputed border areas, and NATO forces conducted six aerial cluster munition strikes. |
| 1998 | Ethiopia, Eritrea | Ethiopia attacked Asmara airport and dropped BL-755 bombs in Gash-Barka province in Eritrea. Eritrea used cluster munitions in two separate strikes in Mekele, including at a school. |
| 1998 | Afghanistan/ Sudan | In August, US ships and submarines fired 66 TLAM-D Block 3 cruise missiles, each containing 166 BLU-97 submunitions, at a factory in Khartoum, Sudan, and at reported NSAG training camps in Afghanistan. |
| 1997 | Sierra Leone | Sierra Leone has said that Nigerian peacekeepers in the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) used BLG-66 Beluga bombs on the eastern town of Kenema. ECOMOG Force Commander General Victor Malu denied these reports. |
| 1996–1999 | Sudan | Sudanese government forces used air-dropped cluster munitions in southern Sudan, including Chilean-made PM-1 submunitions. |
| 1995 | Croatia | An NSAG used Orkan M-87 multiple rocket launchers in an attack on the city of Zagreb on 2–3 May. Additionally, the Croatian government claimed that Serb forces used BL-755 bombs in Sisak, Kutina, and along the Kupa River. |

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| 1994–1996 | Chechnya | Russian forces used cluster munitions against NSAGs. |
| 1992–1997 | Tajikistan | ShOAB and AO-2.5RT submunitions have been found in the town of Gharm in the Rasht Valley, used by unknown forces in civil war. |
| 1992–1995 | Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) | Yugoslav forces and NSAGs used cluster munitions during the war. NATO aircraft dropped two CBU-87 bombs. |
| 1992–1994 | Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan | Submunition contamination has been identified in at least 162 locations in Nagorno-Karabakh. Submunition types cleared by deminers include PTAB-1, ShOAB-0.5, and AO-2.5. There are also reports of contamination in other parts of occupied Azerbaijan, adjacent to Nagorno-Karabakh. |
| 1992–1994 | Angola | Deminers have found dud Soviet-made PTAB and AO-2.5 RT submunitions in various locations. |
| 1991 | Iraq, Kuwait | The US, France, and the UK dropped 61,000 cluster bombs containing some 20 million submunitions. The number of cluster munitions delivered by surface-launched artillery and rocket systems is not known, but an estimated 30 million or more DPICM submunitions were used in the conflict. |
| 1991 | Saudi Arabia | Saudi Arabian and US forces used artillery-delivered and air-dropped cluster munitions against Iraqi forces during the Battle of Khafji. |
| 1988 | Iran | US Navy aircraft attacked Iranian Revolutionary Guard speedboats and an Iranian Navy ship using Mk-20 Rockeye bombs during Operation Praying Mantis. |
| 1986–1987 | Chad | French aircraft dropped cluster munitions on a Libyan airfield at Wadi Doum. Libyan forces also used AO-1SCh and PTAB-2.5 submunitions at various locations. |

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| 1986 | Libya | US Navy aircraft attacked Libyan ships using Mk-20 Rockeye cluster bombs in the Gulf of Sidra on 25 March. On 14–15 April, US Navy aircraft dropped 60 Rockeye bombs on Benina Airfield. |
| 1984–1988 | Iran, Iraq | It has been reported that Iraq first used air-dropped bombs in 1984. Iraq reportedly used Ababil-50 surface-to-surface cluster munition rockets during the later stages of the war. |
| 1983 | Lebanon | US Navy aircraft dropped 12 CBU-59 and 28 Mk-20 Rockeye bombs against Syrian air defense units near Beirut. |
| 1983 | Grenada | US Navy aircraft dropped 21 Mk-20 Rockeye bombs during close air support operations. |
| 1982 | Falkland Islands/Malvinas | UK forces dropped 107 BL755 cluster bombs containing a total of 15,729 submunitions. |
| 1982 | Lebanon | Israel used cluster munitions against Syrian forces and NSAGs in Lebanon. |
| 1979–1989 | Afghanistan | Soviet forces extensively used air-dropped and rocket-delivered cluster munitions. NSAGs also used rocket-delivered cluster munitions on a smaller scale. |
| 1978 | Lebanon | Israel used cluster munitions in southern Lebanon. |
| 1977–1978 | Somalia | Contamination discovered in 2013 in Somali border region. Submunitions found include PTAB-2.5M and AO-1SCh, but the party that used the weapons is unknown. |
| 1975–1988 | Western Sahara, Mauritania | Moroccan forces used artillery-fired and air-dropped cluster munitions against an NSAG in Western Sahara. Cluster munition remnants of the same types used by Morocco in Western Sahara have been found in Mauritania. |
| 1973 | Egypt, Syria | Israel used air-dropped cluster munitions against Egyptian air defense installations in the Suez Canal zone and on reported NSAG training camps near Damascus. |

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| 1970s | Zambia | Remnants of cluster munitions, including unexploded submunitions from air-dropped bombs, have been found at Chikumbi and Shang'ombo. |
| 1965–1975 | Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam | According to a Handicap International (HI) review of US bombing data, approximately 80,000 cluster munitions, containing 26 million submunitions, were dropped on Cambodia in 1969–1973; over 414,000 cluster bombs, containing at least 260 million submunitions, were dropped on Lao PDR in 1965–1973; and over 296,000 cluster munitions, containing nearly 97 million submunitions, were dropped in Vietnam in 1965–1975. |
| 1939–1945 | Italy, Libya, Malta, Palau, Solomon Islands, USSR, the UK, possibly other locations | Munitions similar in function to modern cluster munitions were used by belligerent parties during World War II in Europe, North Africa, and the Pacific. |