Speakers
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

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• Hosted by Dr. Robin GEISS, Director, UNIDIR
Use of Cluster Munitions
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

• No reports or allegations of new use of cluster munitions by any State Party since the adoption of the convention.

• Ukraine is the only country in the world where cluster munitions are being used as of August 2022.

• Russia has used cluster munitions extensively since invading Ukraine on 24 February 2022.

• Ukrainian forces appear to have used them at least three times during the conflict.

• There were no reports of new cluster munition use in any other country during the reporting period (from August 2021 to July 2022).
Production and Transfer
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

• **18 countries have ceased production**; all former producers are now States Parties except non-signatory Argentina.

• **16 countries still produce cluster munitions** or reserve the right to do so. None are party to the convention.
  
  Brazil | China | Egypt | Greece | India | Iran  
  Israel | North Korea | Pakistan | Poland | Romania  
  Russia | Singapore | South Korea | Türkiye | United States  

• Russia has continued to produce new cluster munitions and has used at least two newly developed types in Ukraine in 2022.
Stockpile Destruction and Retention
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

To date, States Parties have destroyed:

1.5 cluster munitions 178 million submunitions.

Destruction of 99% of all stocks declared.

Four States Parties have cluster munition stocks still to destroy: Bulgaria, Peru, Slovakia, and South Africa.

- In 2021–mid-2022, Bulgaria, Peru, and Slovakia destroyed: 1,658 stockpiled cluster munitions and 46,733 submunitions.
- South Africa has not provided any updates on stockpile destruction since 2017; its deadline is September 2023.

Only 11 States Parties are retaining live cluster munition for permitted purposes, of which Belgium has the highest number (175 cluster munitions and 16,368 submunitions).
Status of the Convention
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

• There are **110 States Parties** and **13 signatories** to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

• The pace of universalization has slowed, with no new States Parties since September 2020.

National Legislation and Disinvestment

• **Niue** enacted specific legislation to govern its implementation of the convention in 2021; making a total of 33 States Parties with specific laws for the convention.

• Also in 2021, **Italy** enacted a legislation to prohibit companies from funding manufacturers of landmines and cluster munitions.
Transparency Reporting
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

• 102 States Parties have submitted an initial transparency report.

• Eight have yet to provide their initial transparency reports, of which Cabo Verde and Comoros are more than a decade late:
  - Cabo Verde
  - Comoros
  - Guinea
  - Madagascar
  - Niue
  - Republic of Congo
  - Rwanda
  - Saint Lucia
  - Sao Tomé and Principe
  - Togo

• More than half of States Parties do not provide their updated transparency reports annually.

• Transparency reporting is an obligation under the convention.
Casualties
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

• 149 cluster munitions casualties recorded in 2021; a 59% decrease from 2020 total (360).
  • Civilians accounted for 97% of all casualties.
  • Children accounted for 66% of all casualties where the age was known.
• 2021 was the first year in a decade that there were no new casualties resulting from cluster munition attacks.
• Cluster munition remnant casualties recorded in:
  Azerbaijan | Iraq | Lao PDR | Lebanon | Mauritania | Nagorno-Karabakh
  Sudan | Syria | Tajikistan | Western Sahara | Yemen
• Preliminary data indicates at least 689 civilian casualties during cluster munition attacks in Ukraine during the first half of 2022.
Victim Assistance
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

- Thirteen States Parties have reported having responsibility for cluster munition victims:
  
  Afghanistan | Albania | BiH | Chad | Croatia | Guinea-Bissau | Iraq
  Lao PDR | Lebanon | Mauritania | Montenegro | Sierra Leone | Somalia

- Victim assistance faced increasing challenges, in particular due to inadequate and insufficient resources.

- Measures to address the trauma and long-term mental health impact on cluster munition victims remain scarce and underfunded.

- Limited progress in including survivors in social, economic, and educational activities in some States Parties.
Contamination
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

• 29 states and areas are known or suspected to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants, including 10 States Parties with clearance obligations.

  Afghanistan | BiH | Chad | Chile | Germany
  Iraq | Lao PDR | Lebanon | Mauritania | Somalia

• Five States Parties had a clear understanding of their contamination as of the end of 2021.

• Globally, 12 countries have completed clearance of cluster munition-contaminated land. No state completed cluster munition clearance in the past year.

© NPA Lao PDR, 2021 | Field interpreter interviewing a woman in Salavan province, Laos.
Clearance of Cluster Munition Remnants
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

- States Parties reported clearance of at least 61km² and +81,000 submunitions destroyed in 2021 (compared to 63km² and +80,900 submunitions in 2020).

- Only Iraq and Somalia are working towards their original respective clearance deadlines.

- The number of States Parties on track to achieve their clearance obligations is decreasing.

- Three States Parties requested clearance deadline extensions in 2022:
  - BiH until 2023
  - Chad until 2024
  - Chile until 2026

© Syria Civil Defence, 2022 | A clearance operator from the White Helmets disposing of explosive ordnance in Aleppo governorate.
Risk Education
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

• The majority of cluster munition contaminated States Parties have some form of risk education.

• Socio-economic impact of COVID-19 appeared to increase risks, with people forced to rely on harmful coping mechanisms.

• Men remained a particularly high-risk group.

• Children, boys in particular, were susceptible to the lure of cluster munition remnants. Tragic incidents involving groups of children playing with submunitions were reported in Lao PDR and Lebanon in 2021.

• In 2021, emergency risk education carried out in Libya, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen, and other area Nagorno-Karabakh.
Questions and Contact Information
Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

Looking for more facts? Download the full report at: bit.ly/ClusterMunitionMonitor2022

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© Jared Bloch/ICBL-CMC, 2022 | Persons with disabilities, including mine/ERW survivors, providing feedback during a victim assistance stakeholder discussion in Guinea-Bissau.