

CLUSTER
MUNITION
MONITOR
2021



Cluster Munition Monitor 2021

15 September 2021

LANDMINE & CLUSTER MUNITION
MONITOR

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Use

- No reports or allegations of new use of cluster munitions by any States Parties since the adoption of the convention in May 2008.
- **Cluster munitions were used in eight non-signatories** during the past decade:
Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, and Yemen.
- **Syria** is the only country to have experienced cluster munition attacks since 2012.
- **Confirmed use by Armenia and Azerbaijan** in the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh end of 2020.
- Unconfirmed allegations of new cluster munition use in **Ethiopia (region of Tigray)** in 2020–2021.



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Stockpiles: destruction and retention

Cluster munitions held by States Parties still to complete stockpile destruction (as of 31 December 2020)⁵³

State Party	Quantity of cluster munitions	Quantity of submunitions
Bulgaria	6,862	190,566
Peru	1,847	152,215
Slovakia	1,080	290,997
South Africa	1,485	99,465
Total	11,274	733,243

- A total of **1.5 million cluster munitions containing +178 million submunitions** have been destroyed to date.
- This represents **99% of the total global cluster munition stocks** declared.
- In 2020, **Bulgaria, Peru, and Slovakia** destroyed 2,273 cluster munitions and +52,000 submunitions.
- The **Czech Rep., the Netherlands, and Slovakia** destroyed their stocks of cluster munitions retained for permitted purposes.
- **Only 10 States Parties** still see a need to retain live cluster munitions for such purposes.



Physically distanced meeting of the Convention on Cluster Munitions held in Geneva during the COVID-19 outbreak
© CCM ISU, 2020



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Universalization

- There are **110** States Parties and **13** signatories to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.
- **Pace of universalization has slowed.**
- No country has ratified or acceded since September 2020.



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Production and Transfer

- **18 states have ceased production:** 17 States Parties and 1 non-signatory (Argentina).
- **16 countries outside the convention produce cluster munitions.** Incl. **China** and **Russia** which are actively researching and developing new types of cluster munitions in 2020

Former producers of cluster munitions

Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Belgium	Netherlands
BiH	Slovakia
Chile	South Africa
Croatia	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	Switzerland
Iraq	UK

Cluster munition producers

Brazil	Korea, South
China	Pakistan
Egypt	Poland
Greece	Romania
India	Russia
Iran	Singapore
Israel	Turkey
Korea, North	US



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Transparency Reporting

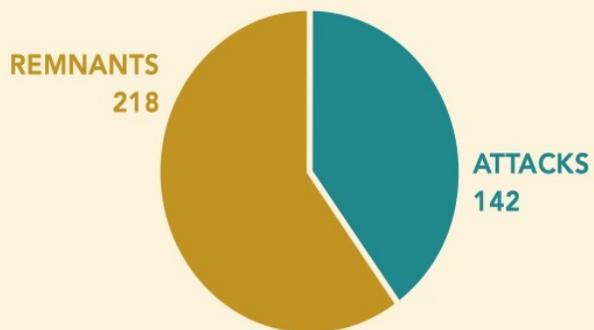
- A total of **101** States Parties have submitted an **initial transparency report** as required by the convention, representing **+90%** of all States Parties for which the obligation currently applies.
- **Compliance with the annual reporting requirement is less impressive:** 60 States Parties having submitted their updated reports as of mid-August 2021.



CLUSTER MUNITION CASUALTIES

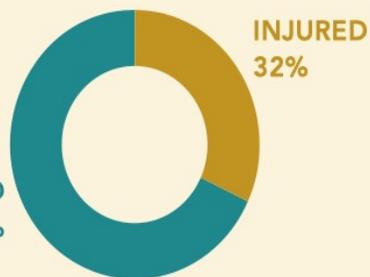


Number of countries and other areas where cluster munition casualties have been recorded in 2020



TOTAL CLUSTER MUNITION CASUALTIES: 360
60% of casualties were caused by cluster munition remnants in 2020

In 2020, cluster munitions casualties were recorded in:
4 States Parties
Afghanistan, Cambodia, Iraq, Lao PDR
4 non-signatories and 1 other area
Azerbaijan, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Nagorno-Karabakh



BOYS AND MEN
BY SURVIVAL OUTCOME



GIRLS AND WOMEN
BY SURVIVAL OUTCOME

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Casualties

- The Monitor recorded **360 cluster munition casualties** in 2020; a 14% increase from 2019 updated total (317).
 - **Civilians accounted for all casualties** whose status was recorded.
 - **Children accounted for 44%** of all casualties where the age was reported.
- Casualties from cluster munition *attacks* recorded in **Azerbaijan (107) and Syria (35)**.
- **218 casualties due to cluster munition *remnants*** recorded in eight countries and one other area.

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Victim Assistance

- Some assistance existed in all of the **12 States Parties with cluster munitions victims:**

Afghanistan, Albania, BiH, Chad, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.

- Ongoing funding shortages and obstacles to services amid COVID-19 pandemic affected improvement and implementation of assistance including services in the area of access to work, employment and livelihoods.
- Lao PDR was the only State Party to report on psychological support directly targeting cluster munition victims.



An orthopedic assistance at the fitting and rehabilitation center in Chad (work carried out as part of PRODECO, EU-funded project).

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Contamination

- **29 states and areas contaminated by CMR:** 10 States Parties, 2, signatories, 14 non-signatories, 3 areas.
- **Massive and large contamination** believed to exist in 2 States Parties: **Lao PDR** (+1,000km²) and **Iraq** (+100km²).
- New use in 2020 resulted in contamination in non-signatories **Armenia**, **Azerbaijan**, and **Syria** and other area **Nagorno-Karabakh**.

Estimated cluster munition remnants contamination in states and other areas

More than 1,000km ²	100–1,000km ²	10–99km ²	Less than 10km ²	Residual contamination/Unknown
Lao PDR Vietnam	Cambodia Iraq	Afghanistan Azerbaijan Chile <i>Kosovo</i> Libya Mauritania <i>Nagorno-Karabakh</i> Syria Ukraine Yemen	Bosnia and Herzegovina Chad Georgia Germany Iran Lebanon Serbia Somalia South Sudan Sudan Tajikistan <i>Western Sahara</i>	<u>Angola</u> Armenia <u>Dem. Rep. Congo</u>

Note: States Parties are indicated in **bold**; signatories are underlined; and other areas are in *italics*.

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Clearance

- States Parties reported clearance of at least **63km² and +80,900 submunitions destroyed in 2020** (down from 82km² and +96,500 submunitions in 2019).
- **Six States Parties completed clearance**; most recently Croatia and Montenegro in July 2020, and UK confirmed no remaining cluster munition remnants in Falkland Islands/Malvinas.
- **Four States Parties appear to be on target to meet their clearance obligations**: BiH, Chad, Germany, and Lebanon.
- **Three States Parties requested clearance deadline extensions**: Afghanistan (until 2026), Chile (until 2022), and Mauritania (until 2024).

NPA deminer at work in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
© Kristian Skeie/NPA, 2020





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Risk Education

- **Most of cluster munition contaminated States Parties have some form of risk education.**
- Only **Lao PDR** has risk education directed predominantly to addressing risks associated with cluster munition remnants.
- **COVID-19** both restricted operations and created opportunities for testing innovative approaches.
- In 2020, **emergency risk education** carried out in Libya, Syria, Yemen, and other area Nagorno-Karabakh.



Children in the Kurdistan region of Iraq are educated by MAG operators about the risk of explosive remnants of war.
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Pile of BLU-26 submunitions found just 10 meters away from where a village man and his family were farming in Lao PDR.

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