

Cluster Munition Monitor 2022

Media Launch
25 August 2022



© Sergey Bobok/AFP, 2022 | The cargo section of a cluster munition in a field near Karkiv, Ukraine.

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Speakers

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- **Mary WAREHAM**, Arms Division Advocacy Director, Human Rights Watch | Monitor Ban Policy research team editor
- **Loren PERSI VICENTIC**, Monitor Impact research team editor
- **Ruth BOTTOMLEY**, Monitor Impact research team editor

- Hosted by **Dr. Robin GEISS**, Director, UNIDIR

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Use of Cluster Munitions

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- 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).

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© Maciek Musialek/NurPhoto via AFP, 2022 | The tail section of a cluster munition rocket embedded in the ground on a wheat field in Mykolaiv, Ukraine.

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Production and Transfer

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- **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.

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© Sergey Bobok/AFP, 2022 | A member of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine walks past a pile of cluster munition remnants collected after Russian attacks.

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Stockpile Destruction and Retention

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- 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).



© NPA Vietnam, 2022 | A BLU-3/B bomblet, also known as a 'pineapple' bomblet, found by a farmer in Quang Binh province, Vietnam.

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Status of the Convention

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- 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.

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© JRS Cambodia/Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines, 2022 | CMC campaigners in Cambodia hanging banners advocating for their country to join the convention.

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Transparency Reporting

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- 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 Príncipe | Togo

- More than half of States Parties do not provide their updated transparency reports annually.
- **Transparency reporting is an obligation under the convention.**

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© Jared Bloch/ICBL-CMC, 2021 | Ireland delivering a statement during the Second Review Conference, held in a hybrid format at the United Nations in Geneva.

Casualties

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- **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.

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© Sergey Bobok/AFP, 2022 | Cargo section from a cluster munition rocket that landed near the Memorial to the Victims of Totalitarianism, in Ukraine.

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Victim Assistance

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- 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.

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© Till Mayer/HI, 2022 | An orthopedic technician works on a new prosthesis in the Physical Rehabilitation Center in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

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Contamination

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- 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.

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© NPA Lao PDR, 2021 | Field interpreter interviewing a woman in Salavan province, Laos.

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Clearance of Cluster Munition Remnants

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- 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.

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Risk Education

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- **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.

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© NPA, 2021 | Boys receiving explosive ordnance risk education in Basra governorate, Iraq.

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Questions and Contact Information

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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.

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