Overview of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

Workshop on Enhancing Implementation of Articles 3 & 4 of the Convention on Cluster Munitions in South East Europe: the country coalition concept
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International concern about the humanitarian effects of cluster munitions, particularly following their use in Afghanistan, Chechnya, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya and most recently in Syria and Yemen.

- Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia

Why do cluster munitions cause ‘unacceptable harm’ to civilians:

- Their **wide-area effect** means an increased likelihood of civilian victims
- Their **high failure rate** means that hundreds of bomblets become lethal devices
- Significant adverse **socio-economic consequences**
The CCM in brief

✓ The Oslo Process: Norwegian Initiative of Feb. 2007

✓ ADOPTED in May 2008 and opened for signature in December 2008

✓ Entered into force on 1 AUGUST 2010 when the Convention became binding international law

✓ The Convention prohibits all use, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions

✓ Total of 119 States have committed to the Convention, 101 as States Parties and 18 as signatories

✓ 8 key operative Articles
KEY OPERATIVE OBLIGATIONS

- **Never use, produce, stockpile or transfer cluster munitions**

- **Destroy existing stockpiles**

- **Clear contaminated land**
KEY OPERATIVE OBLIGATIONS

✓ Assist victims

✓ Provide technical, material and financial assistance to other States Parties

✓ Undertake transparency measures

✓ Adopt national implementation measures (imposition of penal sanctions)

✓ Promote universal adherence to the Convention/Compliance
CCM IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP TO 2020

DUBROVNIK ACTION PLAN:

• **Action 1** - Universalization
• **Action 2** - Stockpile Destruction
• **Action 3** - Clearance and Risk Reduction Education
• **Action 4** - Victim Assistance
• **Action 5** - International Cooperation and Assistance
• **Action 6** – Transparency Reporting
• **Action 7** – National Implementation Measures
Separate all CM under its jurisdiction and control from munitions retained for training and mark them for destruction;

Undertake to destroy or ensure all destruction of CM ASAP but not later than 8 years;

The retained explosive submunitions for CM detection, clearance or destruction shall not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for these purposes.
DAP Action 2 – Stockpile Destruction

✓ Develop a resourced plan – *completion date, national resources, international support*

✓ Increase exchanges of promising practices – *by SPs that have completed*

✓ Apply an appropriate approach to retention – *report regularly*

✓ Announce declaration of compliance on stockpile destruction

✓ Act upon unexpected developments
CCM ARTICLE 4 OBLIGATIONS

✓ Clear contaminated areas within 10 years
✓ Upon fulfilling that State Party shall make a declaration of compliance to the next Meeting of States Parties;
✓ Survey, assess and record the threat posed by cluster munition remnants, making every effort to identify all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control;
DAP Action 3- Clearance & Risk Reduction Education

✓ Assess the extent of the problem
✓ Protect people from harm
✓ Develop a resourced plan – within a year of the 1RC
✓ Be inclusive when developing the response
✓ Manage information for analysis, decision making and reporting
✓ Provide support, assist and cooperate
✓ Apply practice development
✓ Promote and expand cooperation
# CONVENTION STATUS BY OBLIGATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STOCKPILE DESTRUCTION</th>
<th>CLEARANCE</th>
<th>VICTIM ASSISTANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 States</td>
<td>10 States</td>
<td>11 States</td>
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                           | 11. Sierra Leone |
Total of 101 States parties and 18 Signatories
  - Europe: 34
  - Africa: 30
  - Americas: 24
  - Pacific: 7
  - Middle East: 3
  - Asia

Central America is the first cluster munitions-free sub-region

29 States Parties have reported the completion of stockpile destruction (Art. 3)

6 States Parties have completed their obligations on clearance and destruction of cluster munition remnants (Art. 4)

9 of 11 States Parties reported to have obligations on victim assistance (Art. 5) are taking the prescribed steps

48 States have implemented requisite measures under National Implementation measures (Art.9)
IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

1. **Inadequate resources** — financial, technical, legal, material

2. **Low Reporting** — qualitative, quantitative

3. **Need for enhanced cooperation** — bilateral, multilateral, regional and global levels

4. **Limited Access** — local terrain

5. **Operational** — appropriate methodologies
Implement all by 2030?

✓ Achievable – with current SPs
  - Many contaminated States still not party

✓ Enabling environment
  ✓ Enhanced partnerships
  ✓ Political Will
  ✓ Use of appropriate methodologies; NTS,TS,LR
  ✓ Resource Prioritization

✓ Preventive mode
COORDINATION COMMITTEE

- Universalization
- Clearance and Risk Reduction Education
- Transparency Reporting
- National Implementation Measures
- Victim Assistance
- General Status and Operation of the Convention
- International Cooperation and Assistance
- Stockpile Destruction
- ISU

CCM PRESIDENT
Role of the ISU

Provide support to States Parties on the implementation of the CCM

✓ **Support to** States Parties through the Convention’s machinery;

✓ **Providing advice and technical support**

✓ **Record Keeping**

✓ **Facilitating communication** amongst States Parties and other relevant actors, cooperate and coordinate amongst these;

✓ **Maintaining public relations** - to promote universalization;

✓ **Interface** between the States Parties and the international community on issues related to the implementation of the CCM
For more information
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