WHO HAS SIGNED?

Entered into force on 1 August 2010 115 countries have joined the Convention, 88 are States Parties (in red).


ASK YOUR GOVERNMENT TO SIGN IF YOU COME FROM:

WHAT IS A CLUSTER BOMB?
A cluster bomb, or cluster munition, consists of a container filled with lots of smaller bombs (submunitions). These containers might be dropped from aircraft or fired from the ground. Breaking open in midair, the container releases the submunitions—saturating an area the size of several football fields. Anybody within that area, be they military or civilian, is likely to be torn apart.

THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS
The Convention on Cluster Munitions came into force in 2008, after the success of the Mine Ban Treaty. Cluster munitions are bombs that, once fired, break into dozens or even hundreds of smaller submunitions to cover a large area—often up to two football fields in size. However, many submunitions fail to detonate upon impact, and once on the ground they become de facto landmines. The Convention on Cluster Munitions seeks to prohibit the use of this weapon around the world.

STATES
Joined: 115
States Parties: 88

Though fewer casualties have been attributed to clusters than landmines, they are just as massive a threat to people living on land that has been bombed, as they cannot live or farm there without endangering themselves. Cambodia has not joined the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

HURRY UP CAMBODIA SIGN THE TREATY ANGKOR MARATHON 2014