

The Implementation Support Unit (ISU)

Established in May 2015, the ISU's main objective is to **support States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)** on the implementation of the Convention.

More specifically, the ISU is mandated by States Parties to undertake the following tasks in accordance with the decision taken by States Parties at the Second Review Conference pursuant to the priorities established through the **Lausanne Action Plan**:

- Provide **technical support and advice** to the **Presidency** in all aspects of its role and mandate in leading the work of the Convention;
- Provide **support to all States Parties** through the Convention's implementation machinery;
- Provide advice and technical **support to individual States Parties** including through the development of a resource base of relevant expertise and practices on the implementation of the Convention;
- **Prepare for and keep records of formal and informal meetings** under the Convention and other relevant knowledge products, expertise and information pertaining to the implementation of the Convention;
- **Facilitate communication** amongst States Parties and other relevant actors, cooperate and coordinate amongst these;
- **Maintain public relations** including efforts to promote universalization and other work of the Convention;
- Support the CCM **Sponsorship Programme**;
- **Serve as an interface** between the States Parties and the international community on issues related to the implementation of the CCM.

Contact us



The Implementation Support Unit of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (ISU-CCM)

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THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS



Image ©Simon Conway / Landmine Action

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) is an international treaty that addresses the humanitarian consequences and unacceptable harm to civilians caused by cluster munitions, through a categorical prohibition and a framework for action.

The Convention prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. In addition, it establishes a framework for cooperation and assistance to ensure adequate care and rehabilitation to survivors and their communities, clearance of contaminated areas, risk education and destruction of stockpiles.

WHAT is the CCM

The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) is a Humanitarian Disarmament Treaty that contains:

- **Preventive measures** including the prohibition of the use, development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, retention and transfer of cluster munitions;
- **Remedial measures** such as the destruction of stockpiles, clearance of cluster munitions and the provision of assistance to victims;
- **Cooperative approaches** to implementation through multi-level partnerships; and
- **Transparency measures** in reporting on the status and progress of implementation.

Adopted on 30 May 2008 in Dublin, Ireland and signed on 3 December 2008 in Oslo, Norway, the Convention on Cluster Munitions entered into force on 1 August 2010. To date, a total of 123 states have joined the Convention, as 110 States Parties and 13 Signatories.

WHY the CCM

The CCM was adopted as a result of **international concern** about the humanitarian effects of cluster munitions, particularly on civilian populations. Cluster munitions cause '**unacceptable harm**' to civilians because of:

- Their **wide-area effect** means an increased likelihood of civilian victims;
- Their **high failure rate** means that hundreds of bomblets become lethal devices; and
- The significant adverse **socio-economic consequences** that hinder sustainable development.

Key obligations

By ratifying or acceding to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, States Parties commit to:

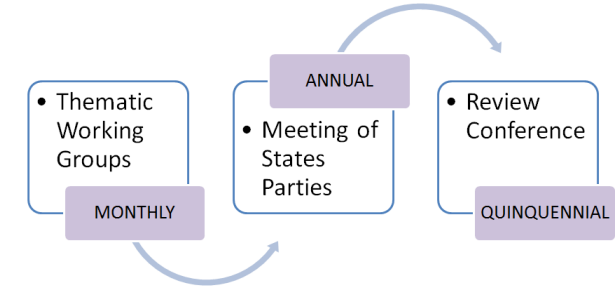
- Never use, produce, stockpile or transfer cluster munitions;
- Destroy existing stockpiles in eight years;
- Clear contaminated land in ten years;
- Provide comprehensive assistance to victims;
- Provide technical, material and financial assistance to other States Parties;
- Undertake transparency measures;
- Adopt national implementation measures; and
- Promote universal adherence to the Convention.

The Lausanne Action Plan

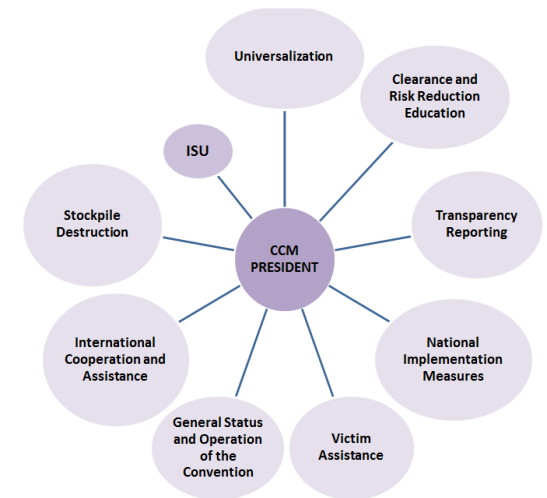
At the Second Review Conference held in September 2021 in Geneva, Switzerland, States Parties approved **a road map** to guide their work from 2021 to 2026. By implementing this blueprint, the following results are expected to be achieved:

- Increased universalization and reinforcement of the norms of the Convention;
- States Parties meeting their obligations within the stipulated deadlines;
- Protect civilians at risk from cluster munitions and cluster munitions remnants;
- Promotion of an integrated approach to victim assistance;
- Enhanced partnerships at all levels which is the backbone of the Convention;
- Improved timely and quality reporting; and
- Rise in enactment of national legislation by States Parties to implement the CCM.

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms



The Coordination Committee



Assisted by the Implementation Support Unit (ISU), the Coordination Committee is composed of the President and the Coordinators of thematic working groups.

The Coordination Committee may call upon others to assist with its work as appropriate. It maintains an invitation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations and the Cluster Munition Coalition to join the Coordination Committee in observer capacity. The Coordination Committee usually meets monthly.