

**Key Facts and Statistics on Cluster Bomb Use in Syria**

* **In Syria, government forces have used at least 249 cluster munitions in 10 of the country’s 14 governorates in the period from July 2012 to July 2014.**

*(Source: Cluster Munition Monitor)*

* **The Monitor reports 1,584 Syrian casualties in 2012 and 2013 due to cluster munition strikes and remnants, including unexploded submunitions. Hundreds more cluster munition casualties have been recorded in 2014. Of those killed in 2012 and 2013, 97% were civilians.***(Source: Cluster Munition Monitor)*
* **In 2013 alone, at least 1,000 cluster munition casualties occurred in Syria, by itself higher than any annual global total since Cluster Munition Monitor reporting began in 2009.**

*(Source: Cluster Munition Monitor)*

* **More casualties have been reported in Syria than from the last massive use of cluster munitions—by Israel on Lebanon in 2006—which heightened global outrage and contributed to the establishment of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.**

*(Source: Cluster Munition Monitor)*

* **152 countries have condemned use of cluster bombs in the context of ongoing use in Syria**. **Use of cluster bombs in unacceptable by anyone, anywhere, any time.**
152 countries = Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Congo (Republic of), Costa Rica, Cote d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Korea Republic of, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia  FYR, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, São Tomé and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

*(Source:* [*CMC*](http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/en-gb/cluster-bombs/use-of-cluster-bombs/cluster-munition-use-in-syria.aspx)*)*
* **At least seven types of cluster munitions have been used, including air-dropped bombs, dispensers fixed to aircraft, and ground-launched rockets, and at least nine types of explosive submunitions.**

*(Source: Cluster Munition Monitor)*

* **Cluster bombs used in Syria were manufactured in the Soviet Union and Egypt.
*When and how did Syria acquire these Weapons?***
* **The number of submunitions per cluster bomb in Syrian strikes ranges from 30-565**
* **Cluster bomb strikes in Syria have hit playgrounds, housing estates, factories, shops, streets, alleyways, gardens, and homes.**
* **There may be more submunitions dropped on civilians in Syria than the certified physicians remaining in the country.***(Source:* [*Physicians for Human Rights*](http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/library/other/syrias-medical-community-under-assault.html)*)*
* **730+ nights Syrian children have gone to bed with the fear of cluster bombs
… How many sleeps until the threat of cluster bombs and other weapons stops?**
* **Syria is yet to join the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions**
* **During a cluster bomb attack, each bomb covers a wide area of land (up to the size of several football fields) with explosives and shrapnel. Many bomblets fail to explode on impact remaining a deadly risk to civilians.**
* **Days, months, years, decades – the length of time deadly unexploded submunitions have lay dormant after use**

**Laos – 50 years and counting
Vietnam – 49 years and counting
Iraq – 34+ years and counting
Lebanon – 30+ years and counting**