

Annex(B)

Cluster Ammunition

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Cluster Ammunition:

Iraq is considered one of the most contaminated country in the world a result of attacks by cluster bombs in the First Gulf War in 1991 and the Second Gulf War in 2003, cluster ammunition is a kind of explosive bombs fired through airplanes and ground mortar which has the capability to kill a large number of people and destroy of tanks and vehicles through their secondary ammunition that existed inside the bomb.

Majority of the cluster bombs will not explode as expected when falling down, a large number of cluster bombs remain on earth and ready for explosion, this create a deadly threat for any person and anywhere, like the landmines remain for a long time after the end of conflicts, the unexploded ammunition kill and wound those people who try to rebuild their life after the end of conflicts, it will also prevent people to use their lands or reach schools or hospital because the threat will remain for a decade of time.

It prohibited the usage of cluster bombs by those country approved the Convention of Prohibition of Cluster Bombs which adopted in Dublin, Ireland May 2008, the convention came into force and became an international law and binding for those country approved it in 1 August 2010 and after 6 months it was approved by 30 countries.

In 2013 and in the Tenth anniversary of the deadly cluster bomb attacks, Iraq approved The Convention of the Prohibition of Usage, Producing, Transfer and Storage of Cluster Ammunition, beside providing assistance to any activities related to this convention, It's required from Iraq to destroy its stockpile of cluster ammunition in Eight Years and clear all the contaminated area from the remnants of cluster ammunition in Ten Years, fulfil its commitments to the rights of the victims of cluster ammunition. Subsequently, Iraq has to solve the problem of cluster ammunition problem by 2023, as well as submitting transparency report on the advanced achievement as per the articles of the Convention of Prohibition of Cluster Ammunition.

In reference to the Convention of cluster ammunition and well known risks and contaminated area that related to it, it's the priority of Iraq Government to clear all these areas and treatment of cluster bombs with the assurance safe route to the movement to people and the return of people to their home. This not a part of action plan of Prohibition of Antipersonnel mines, The International Community should help and support the Iraqi Government Program to fulfil its commitments to both conventions in the designated period of time.

Contaminated Area by Cluster Ammunition:

Based on the available information in the information management system of Mine Action (IMSMA) there are 188 registered hazard areas and its notice that 165 of these places related to the mandate of RMAC-South with the size of 137km², the rest 18 hazard area related to the mandate of RMAC- Middle Euphrates with the size of 9.7km², in addition to the available information about the contamination of some areas liberated from ISIS, however it's not represent the actual contaminated area by cluster ammunition, it needs Technical and Non-Technical Survey to know the actual size of contamination and this could be done whenever the security situation improves. The

below table shows the contamination area, number of areas, size of these places and type of ammunition whether its cluster ammunition anti-personnel or anti-tanks.

Regional Centers	Hazard Type	Number of Hazard Area	% Number of Hazard area	Size of Hazard area	% Size of Hazard area
Liberated areas	CHA	2	%1	101,071	%0
	SHA	3	%2	292,589	%0
RMAC-M EU	CHA	15	%8	9,736,182	%7
	SHA	3	%2	1,754,607	%1
RMAC-S	CHA	161	%86	137,068,411	%92
	DHA	2	%1	190,612	%0
	SHA	2	%1	64,414	%0
Total		188	%100	149,207,884	%100

Area	Type	Number of Hazard	%Number of Hazard	Size(m2)	%Size
Liberated Area	AP	3	%2	111,631	%0
	Unknown	2	%1	282,029	%0
RMAC- M EU	AP	11	%6	8,773,415	%6
	Mixed	5	%3	818,925	%1
	Unknown	2	%1	1,898,448	%1
RMAC-S	AP	68	%36	104,467,086	%70
	AT	1	%1	41,467	%0
	Mixed	89	%47	28,309,765	%19
	Unknown	7	%4	4,505,120	%3
Total		188	%100	149,207,884	%100

The Impact of Cluster Ammunition in terms of Socially and Economy:

The best way to understand the social and economic impact of Cluster Ammunition could be known through the analysis of hazard areas and the obstacles related to its and which cause different hindrance from social and economic side, maybe there is joint impact of these obstacles for the one hazard area, based on the available information we can show the size of obstacles and its impact in the below table:

Obstacles	Number of Hazard	Size (m2)
Roads	100	13,812,596
Agriculture	128	46,394,722
Infrastructure	108	8,219,933
Water resources	96	6,320,592
Non- Agriculture	93	4,730,424

The below Illustration Picture shows the percentage of contaminated area which has impact on the type of obstacle, there are 128 hazard area impact agricultural activity which represent %31 of the total contaminated area, there are 108 hazard area hinder to reach the infrastructure about %6, and about 96 places hinder to reach to the water resources about the percentage % 4.

