What are the challenges ahead for the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention of Cluster Munition to finish the job?

**Mine Ban Treaty**
- Some 58 states and six disputed territories are confirmed or suspected to be mine-affected.
- Over 4,200 new casualties from landmines and ERW were recorded in 2011.
- In the availability and accessibility of assistance and services for survivors occurred in at least 12 countries in 2011.
- Global total funding for mine action was at its all time high in 2011 however only US$30 million—6% of it went to victim assistance, representing almost 30% decrease from previous year.
- 36 states remain outside of the Mine Ban Treaty and in 2012 antipersonnel landmines were used by at least one government and several non-state armed groups.
- Three states remain in violation of missing their landmine stockpile destruction deadlines,
- Requesting extensions for the clearance deadline has become the norm rather than meeting deadlines
- Majority of affected countries fall far behind their plans to clear all contaminated land.

**Convention on Cluster Munitions**
- 32 states that have signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions have yet to ratify it.
- Cluster munitions have been used in 36 countries and four disputed territories on four continents.
- In 2011, there was clearance of cluster munition remnants and unexploded submunitions in 12 states and two other areas. In many cases, these activities were very limited.
- 34 countries have produced or are still producing cluster munitions. Seventeen countries continue to produce cluster munitions or reserve the right to produce in the future.
- 73 countries currently have stockpiles of cluster munitions, of which only 24 have signed and/or ratified the CCM. 19 States Parties and signatories finished destroying their stocks already.
- Only six states have enacted legislation that explicitly prohibits investments in cluster munitions and financial institutions in 17 countries have taken action to prohibit investment in these weapons.