

May 2013



# DISARM THE HEART



## DISARMING THE WORLD

Eliminating and prohibiting the use of anti-personnel landmines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, and limiting the conventional arms trade to make the world a safer place.

# LANDMINES



## What's next?

The success of the Mine Ban Treaty doesn't stop here: in 2011 there were over 4,000 new landmine casualties around the world. And in 2013 there are new allegations of landmines being used in conflicts in Syria and Yemen. In order to rid the world of landmines, we must work to universalize the treaty.

## The Threat

Anti-personnel landmines are inherently indiscriminate weapons that, once placed, stay active long after hostilities have ceased. They are designed to maim the victim, and as they do not distinguish between soldiers or children, or between peacetime and wartime, they are a global humanitarian threat. In 1994 the International Campaign to Ban Landmines started a worldwide movement to ban the use of AP mines, to clear existing mine fields, to support mine risk education and to empower survivors.

## The Mine Ban Treaty

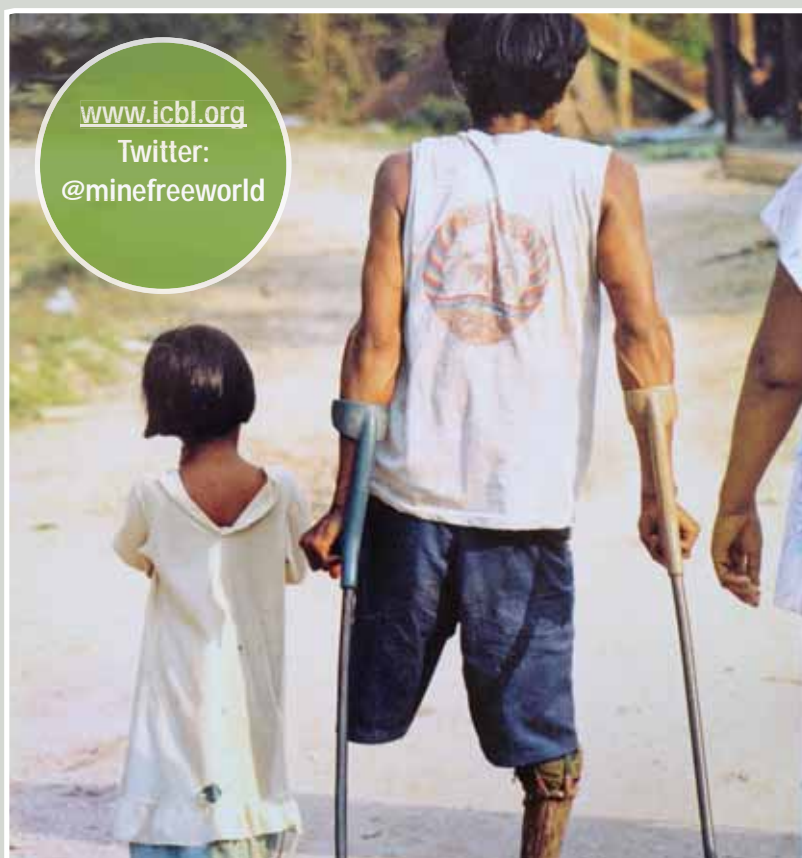
The Mine Ban Treaty was signed in 1997, promising to rid the world of the devastating effects of AP landmines. To date, there are 161 States Parties

that have committed not to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer these weapons, to destroy their own stockpiles, to clear land contaminated by mines, and to provide assistance to the individual, family, and community survivors that mines have left behind.

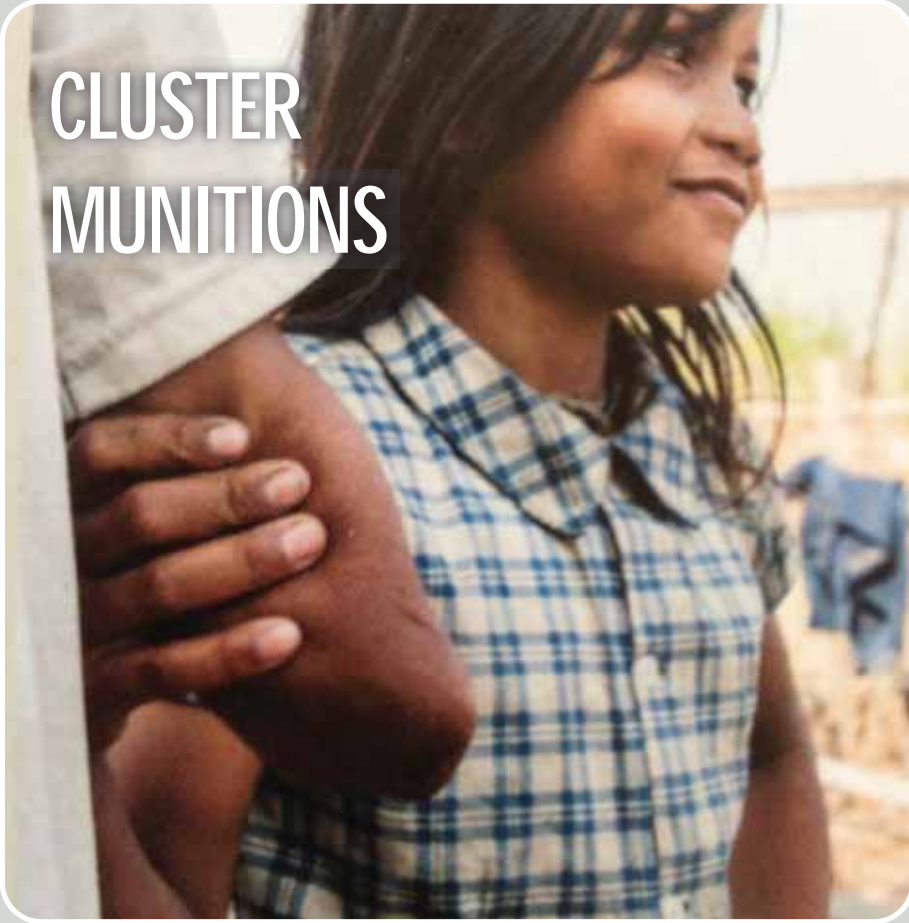
## Cambodia's Landmine Legacy

There are over 64,000 landmine casualties in Cambodia, which has been a State Party to the treaty since January 1, 2000.

The Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines works to support the rights of victims and survivors. It collaborates with the ICBL and other like-minded organizations to raise awareness on landmines by allowing survivors to tell their stories.



# CLUSTER MUNITIONS



## StopClusterMunitions.org

The Cluster Munition Coalition built from the success of the ICBL to ban cluster munitions - the greatest humanitarian threat after landmines. [Left] A young girl holds onto her father who lost both his arms and his sight to a cluster bomb.



### 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: 112  
States parties: 83

### Cambodia and Clusters

Cambodia has one of the highest concentration of unexploded cluster bombs in the world. In 2011, Thailand used cluster munitions in northwestern Cambodia leaving huge swathes of contaminated land. 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 yet to join the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

CLUSTER MUNITIONS FACTS	HISTORICAL USE	MOST CONTAMINATED	NEWEST STATE PARTIES	PROGRESS
	Cluster munitions have been used in at least 35 countries since WWII	Laos PDR, Vietnam, Iraq, Cambodia have the most land contaminated by clusters	In April/May 2013 Bolivia and Iraq ratified the Convention	In May 2013 the Lomé Conference in Togo supported an Africa-wide ban



## Mine Ban Treaty Status



## states parties

Afghanistan	Canada	Gabon	Lithuania	Paraguay	Spain
Albania	Cape Verde	Germany	Luxembourg	Peru	Sudan
Algeria	Central African Republic	Ghana	Macedonia	Philippines	Suriname
Andorra	Chad	Greece	Madagascar	Poland	Swaziland
Angola	Chile	Grenada	Malawi	Portugal	Sweden
Antigua & Barbuda	Colombia	Guatemala	Malaysia	Qatar	Switzerland
Argentina	Comors	Guinea	Maldives	Romania	Tajikistan
Australia	DR Congo	Guinea Bissau	Mali	Rwanda	Tanzania
Austria	Cook Islands	Guyana	Malta	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Thailand
Bahamas	Costa Rica	Haiti	Mauritania	Saint Lucia	Timor-Leste
Bangladesh	Cote d'Ivoire	Holy See	Mauritius	Saint Vincent & Grenadines	Togo
Barbados	Croatia	Honduras	Mexico	Samoa	Trinidad & Tobago
Belarus	Cyprus	Hungary	Moldova, Republic of	San Marino	Tunisia
Belgium	Czech Republic	Iceland	Montenegro	Sao Tome and Principe	Turkey
Belize	Denmark	Indonesia	Mozambique	Samoa	Turkmenistan
Benin	Djibouti	Iraq	Namibia	San Marino	Tuvalu
Bhutan	Dominica	Ireland	Nauru	Sao Tome & Principe	Uganda
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Italy	Netherlands	Senegal	Ukraine
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ecuador	Jamaica	New Zealand	Serbia	United Kingdom
Botswana	El Salvador	Japan	Nicaragua	Seychelles	Uruguay
Brazil	Equatorial Guinea	Jordan	Niger	Sierra Leone	Vanuatu
Brunei	Eritrea	Kenya	Nigeria	Slovakia	Venezuela
Bulgaria	Estonia	Kiribati	Niue	Slovenia	Yemen
Burkina Faso	Ethiopia	Kuwait	Norway	Soloman Islands	Zambia
Burundi	Fiji	Latvia	Palau	Somalia	Zimbabwe
Cambodia	Finland	Lesotho	Panama	South Africa	
Cameroon	France	Liechtenstein	Papua New Guinea	South Sudan	

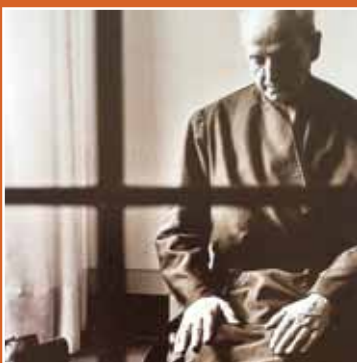
## Convention on Cluster Munitions Status



## states parties

Afghanistan	Dominican Republic	Malawi	Spain
Albania	Ecuador	Mali	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Andorra	El Salvador	Malta	Swaziland
Antigua & Barbuda	Fiji	Mauritania	Sweden
Australia	France	Mexico	Switzerland
Austria	Germany	Moldova	Togo
Belgium	Ghana	Monaco	Trinidad and Tobago
Bolivia	Grenada	Montenegro	Tunisia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guatemala	Mozambique	United Kingdom
Botswana	Guinea-Bissau	Nauru	Uruguay
Bulgaria	Holy See	The Netherlands	Zambia
Burkina Faso	Honduras	New Zealand	
Burundi	Hungary	Nicaragua	
Cameroon	Iraq	Niger	
Cape Verde	Ireland	Norway	
Chad	Italy	Panama	
Chile	Japan	Peru	
Comoros	Lao PDR	Portugal	
Cook Islands	Lebanon	Samoa	
Costa Rica	Lesotho	San Marino	
Cote d'Ivoire	Liechtenstein	Senegal	
Croatia	Lithuania	Seychelles	
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Sierra Leone	
Denmark	Macedonia FYR	Slovenia	

# NUKES



## Jesuit Refugee Service

Father Pedro Arrupe founded Jesuit Refugee Service after surviving the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945 where he was a missionary. In the aftermath of the atrocity he cared for the sick, wounded, and dying using his medical skills.

Father Arrupe founded JRS in 1980, moved by his experiences among people who have been forcibly displaced because of violent conflict and disaster.

Jesuit Refugee Service seeks to accompany, serve and advocate for these people.

## Treaty On The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The devastating use of nuclear weapons at the end of the Second World War and the threat of their use throughout the Cold War forced the world to face the atrocious humanitarian impact of using nuclear arms. Civilians had become the target of war. In order to change this, a global treaty that would prevent the spread of the development and use of nuclear weapons, and promote the peaceful development of nuclear energy was negotiated and signed in 1970. Since then, 190 states have joined The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, effectively prohibiting the global use of nuclear arms. It is one of the most widely-adhered to treaties in the world.

## Nuclear Weapons and the Future of Disarmament

A global ban on the use of nuclear weapons paved the way for the prohibition of use of other weapons with devastating humanitarian consequences. The Mine Ban Treaty, signed in 1997, was the first agreement since the Non-Proliferation Treaty to prohibit the use of a weapon with a humanitarian impact so effectively. Further, it ensures States Parties commit to assisting the victims and survivors of these weapons.

The comprehensive bans on nuclear weapons, anti-personnel landmines, and cluster munitions are a positive indication of the power of civil society organizations to mobilize and defeat weapons that cause mass human suffering.

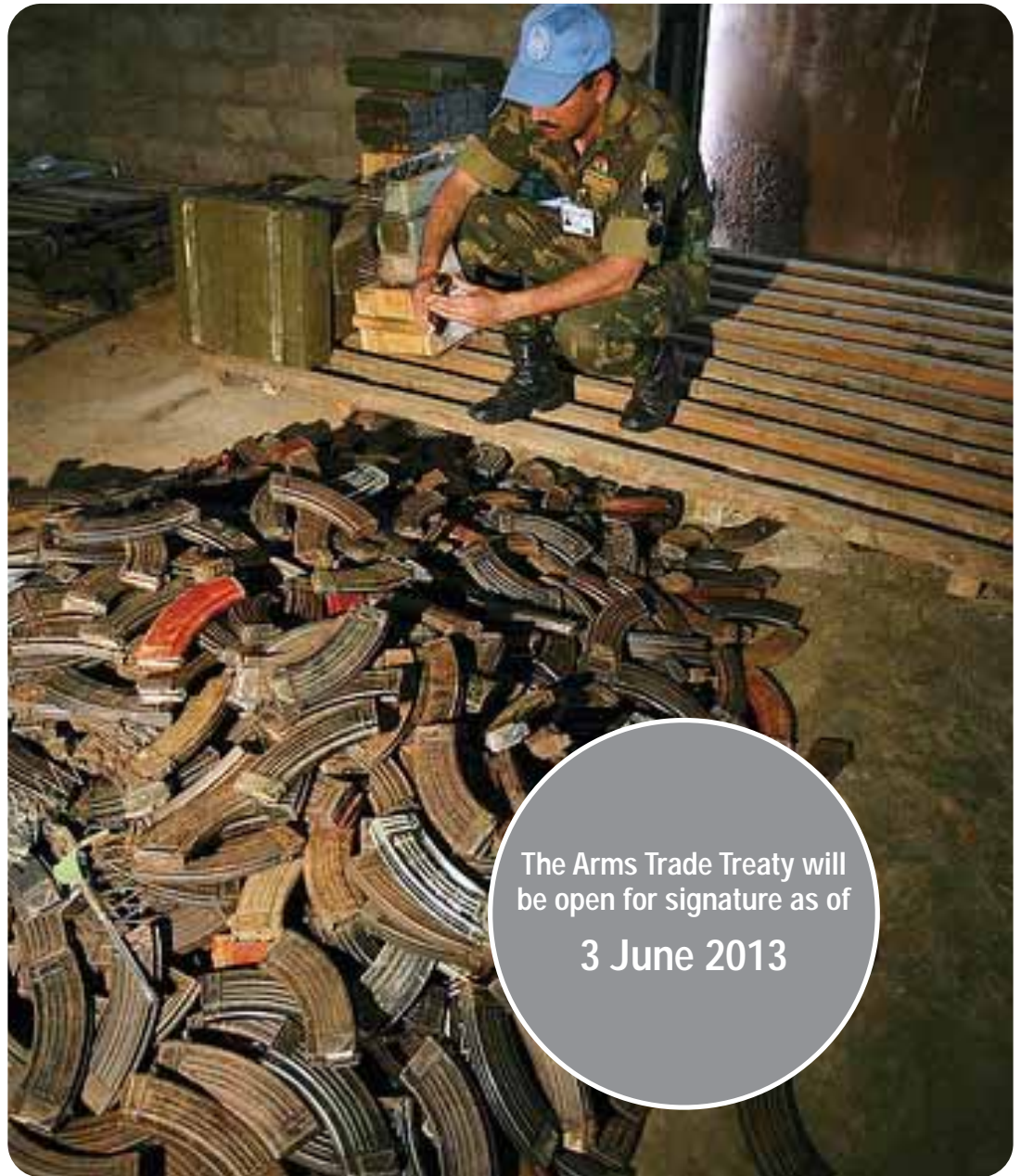


In January 2012 there were 19,000 nuclear weapons stockpiled



June 2013

# ARMS TRADE TREATY



The Arms Trade Treaty will be open for signature as of  
3 June 2013

## THE TREATY

The Arms Trade Treaty is the first set of global norms to regulate and control the conventional weapons trade, from small arms to warships. Key points of the treaty include limiting the transfer of arms to conflict zones when it is expected that weapons will be used against civilians or in violation of Geneva conventions.

## HUMAN SUFFERING

The unregulated global arms trade has had massive humanitarian consequences as it has perpetuated human rights abuses around the world. It has inhibited progress of the Millennium Development Goals, and endangered the lives of people living in conflict zones.

## THE FUTURE

The Arms Trade Treaty was voted upon at the United Nations with the support of civil society organizations around the world and 154 countries, including Cambodia. Once it enters into force, it will be monitored by States Parties and by civil society.

# JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE CAMBODIA

## The Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions

### The Cambodia Campaign

Jesuit Refugee Service has been working in Cambodia since 1990. In its affiliation with the Cambodia Campaign to Ban Landmines and Cluster Munitions, it was an important actor in the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, co-Laureate of the 1997 Nobel Prize for Peace.

The Cambodia Campaign's priorities in mine action are to ban landmines and cluster munitions, to clear land, to assist victims, and to monitor and implement the treaties.

Jesuit Refugee Service seeks to provide a place of reconciliation to landmine survivors, their families, and their communities.

### Other Services at Jesuit Refugee Service

In addition to working with landmine victims and survivors, JRS Cambodia assists forcibly displaced people and urban refugees, offering legal and social services. JRS lawyers help asylum seekers with their claims

and appeals processes in order to acquire refugee status. Many refugees stay in Phnom Penh, and JRS helps them with the resettlement process including finding housing, education, and health services.

Metta Karuna Reflection Centre is an interfaith complex in Siem Reap that encourages visitors to better understand the challenges of Cambodia and the poor. In addition to a library, there is seminar space and accommodation.

### Publications by Jesuit Refugee Service Cambodia

JRS Cambodia has a variety of publications regarding the issues it works with in Cambodia, including:

*Quality of Life of War Survivors*

ICBL  
ambassadors  
Tun Channareth  
and Song  
Kosal



*The Search - Protection Space in South-east Asia*

*People We Met Along The Way  
Forced Migration in Cambodia  
Statelessness*

*"Untitled" Land Issues*

*State of Migration: An overview of  
forced displacement in Cambodia*

*To Be Determined: Stories of  
People Facing Statelessness*

## jesuit refugee service cambodia

### Phnom Penh

JRS House 96, Street 592, Tuol  
Kok, Phnom Penh

Phone: (855) 023 880 139, 012 418  
818

### Siem Reap

JRS Metta Karuna, off Highway 6,  
Phum Kasikam, Khum Srangae,  
Siem Reap

Phone: (855) 012 488 950, 092 331  
501

### Contact

Web: [www.jrscambodia.org](http://www.jrscambodia.org)

Email: [jrscambodia@gmail.com](mailto:jrscambodia@gmail.com)  
[cambanlmcm@gmail.com](mailto:cambanlmcm@gmail.com)