

## AMENDED PROTOCOL II

**PROTOCOL ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF MINES,  
BOOBY-TRAPS AND OTHER DEVICES, AS AMENDED ON 3 MAY 1996, ANNEXED  
TO THE CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF  
CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE  
EXCESSIVELY INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS  
(Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996)**

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### REPORTING FORMATS

for Article 13 paragraph 4 and Article 11 paragraph 2

NAME OF THE HIGH  
CONTRACTING PARTY: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 31<sup>ST</sup> March 2016

NATIONAL POINT(S) OF

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This information can be available to other interested parties and relevant organizations:

YES

NO

Partially, only the following forms:

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

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### Form A                      Dissemination of information

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (a)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(a) dissemination of information on this Protocol to their armed forces and  
to the civilian population;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2015

dd/mm/yyyy

to:

31/12/2015

dd/mm/yyyy

#### INFORMATION TO THE ARMED FORCES:

N/A

#### INFORMATION TO THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:

It is important to note that activities provided by some operators were not consistent with the reporting period required, but rather covering their activities annually (2015):

As the national mine action authority, CMAA has the responsibility to strategically plan, coordinate and oversee MRE activities in Cambodia. This includes:

- Organizing and chairing MRE Technical Working Group Meeting to review MRE materials and messages to ensure they are appropriate and effective;
- Organizing workshop on MRE Emergency and First Aid Basic to MAPUs;
- Organizing workshop on IMSMA MRE Report to all MRE Operators;
- Organizing National Mine Awareness Day (24 February);
- Ensuring that risk reduction messages delivered to affected communities are consistent and do not contradict each other;
- Organizing MRE Annual MRE Workshop to exchange information, share experience and issues for recommendations;
- Monitoring MRE activities to ensure that they are in line with the strategy; Distributed 6,500 MRE posters and 8,400 T- shirts to MRE operators.
- Hosting MRE delegation from Japan, Angola.

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### UNICEF

MRE service providers, coordinated by CMAA, have responded to the changing situation with a range of strategies. Direct MRE activities are still essentially awareness raising however with a focus on risk avoidance. The main strategy is information dissemination, targeting a broad target population although some specific risk behaviours have been incorporated into the messages. The approach has also been broadened to include an integration of MRE messages into the school curriculum, advocacy for and dissemination of legislation on the Law on the Management of Weapons, Explosives and Ammunitions and integrating MRE into wider Mine Action and community based livelihood activities. Community Liaison (CL), Community Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) and where MRE staff lives and work in target areas also provide more detailed, local knowledge and have strengthened linkages with clearance operations and Mine Action Planning Units (MAPU).

MRE in Cambodia has evolved as the situation has changed. The recommendations provided here are designed to support the transition to the next phase of „traditional“ development. Recommendations are differentiated into policy level and service. A difference is made between those service provision activities that it is recommended continue and activities which should be phased in during the implementation of the planned revised Strategy.

#### Policy/Central level:

##### Immediate:

- Develop a holistic, integrated, program based Mine Action Policy and Strategy. To ensure integration, the strategy could be based on the core functions of the CMAA rather than having a separate strategy for each MA component. The strategy should develop realistic timelines for phasing in new activities;
- From the Strategy, a detailed plan and logical framework should be developed for MRE identifying key behaviours, target groups and activities.

##### Within nearly one year of the Strategy being approved:

- Develop core guiding principles and guidelines for MRE. These can be based on the IMAS UNICEF MRE Best Practice Guides and Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) adapted for the Cambodian context.

##### On-going:

- Advocate for MRE to be integrated as a cross-cutting livelihoods issue at all levels with increased livelihood initiatives in areas identified as having high mine/UXO risk. This includes provision of livelihood support and skills building for at risk individuals/households/populations. It also includes raising awareness amongst non-mine actions service providers of risk behaviours/risk factors so these are included in agency needs assessments and monitoring. Where at risk populations are identified the agency should discuss with CMAA to determine the most appropriate response;
- Advocate for increased capacity to provide a timely response to UXO reports and small clearance tasks which will impact on safety and livelihoods.

#### Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC)

CMAC's Mine Risk Education team has conducted consultation for behavior change

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through households to households and workplace visits and group presentation. 7,525 households/fields were visited and 55,343 MRE Sessions were delivered in 25 mines and UXO affected capital/provinces, and reached 114,263 people at risk, in which 46,278 person were men, 36,707 person women, 17,595 person In-School children and 13,683 person Out-of-School children. The teams have facilitated 1,727 requests and as results 1,678 requests, 97.2%, were responded, and 10,773 pieces of mine and UXO including 1,873 anti-personals mine, 50 anti-tank mine and 9,050 UXO were collected and destroyed. The teams has utilized MRE materials including 8,000 T-shirts, 4,000 Note books 3,400 Posters, 3,400 fliers and provided 166 MRE session through mass media to support risk education activities.

### **NATIONAL POLICE**

Cambodian National Police Force has played an important role in engaging in risk reduction caused by ERW. Cambodia National Police Force has so far succeeded in the pilot projects in seven targeted provinces ( Kandal, Kampong Speu, Pailin, BattamBang, Banteay Mean Chey, Siem Reap and Oddor Mean Chey).

In 2015, taking in consideration by the scope of the work in line with the national mines strategic plans in 2010 - 2019 which has been agreed with the CMAA, the National Police Force ERW-MOI has expanded its projects to ten more provinces (Krati, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Pur Sat, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Mondol Kiri, Rattanak Kiri, Steung Treng and Svay Rieng. 1,946 persons have operated in 17 provinces, 147 cities - districts, 1,214 communes, Sangkats and 10,791 villages.

Raising public awareness of mine risk and ERW, 702 times of public awareness raising with 17,550 participants. Announcing with findings of 3,679 items.

### **Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS)**

The MoEYS implemented MRE for Children project by including MRE messages focused on 69 primary schools and 18 lower secondary schools in 16 districts of 7 provinces (Battambang, Bantaey Meanchey, Pailin, Preah Vihea, OtdorMean cheyKampong Thom and Posath). The school children can pass on the message to their friends and family members. There were 56,512 primary and lower secondary school students were taught MRE by trained teachers. The MoEYS in cooperation with UNICEF under coordination of CMAA organized 4 workshops on Mine Risk Education in Emergency in Banteay Mean Chey, Preah Vihear, Pailin to train 385 teachers.

### **Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)**

The CRC MRE activities were implemented by approximately 574 Common Networks, 264 teachers and 27 operator's staff. CRC MRE activities were reached by conducting courses to 1,868 men and 2,901 women, 1,598 boys and 775 girls provided 1,784 MRE Posters, 2,135 notebooks and 90 T-shirts in targeted provinces: Pursat, Bantaey Menachey, Otdor Meanchey and Preah Vihear.

### **National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance (NPMEC)**

National center for Peace Keeping Force Mine and ERW Clearance's Mine Risk Education team has conducted under the support of CMAA in through its network in mine/ ERW affected provinces for behavior change in the of 2015, 2,785 were educated on mine/ ERW accidents and 36,172 pieces of ERW were found and destroyed.

### **Cambodian Mine Victim Information System (CMVIS)**

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The Cambodia Mine/ERW Victim Information System (CMVIS) established in 1994 to provide systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information about civilian and military casualties of landmines and explosive remnants of war in Cambodia. For the period report, 111 people killed and injured by mines and ERW and also 2,286 people received Mine Risk Education Messages provided by CMVIS data gatherers in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Mean Chey, Preah Vihear, Pailin, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kratie, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Kampot, and Svay Rieng provinces. And also at the same time, 107 mine/ERW were founded by CMVIS data gatherers and were reported to mine action agencies in the provinces for removals and destructions. 16 field visits were undertaken by the CMVIS Data Management Office to ensure accurate data.

### The HALO Trust

In addition to mine clearance activities, the HALO Trust established a 3-man MRE Team since 2003. The team is tasked to deliver MRE presentations at villages where their clearance teams conducting clearance operations. HALO's MRE activities were conducted in the selected districts of provinces: Kampong Thom and Battambang with 22,528 boys and 22,414 out-of-school children, 9,460 men, 10,742 women. 184 mine and 935 ERW were reported and destruction.

### MAG

MAG Community Liaison (CL) teams continued to provide implementation of assessments, liaising closely with village and community networks, and development partners. CL teams provided targeted Risk Reduction Education (RRE) as part of their daily activities but are moving towards providing this in the North West only when requested by communities. MAG will focus on ensuring appropriate development partnerships exist to enable alternative livelihoods activities can be offered to communities who often know the risks from landmines and UXO, but must take the risk in order to provide for their families. 8 CL teams were deployed within MAG operational areas ensuring the continued involvement and consultation of affected communities and key stakeholders within the mine action process.

In addition, MAG's 2 EOD teams continued to provide basic risk messaging to local communities as part of their EOD activities in the North West.

MAG conducted 873 RRE tasks to benefit 16,932 Cambodians in MAG operational Provinces in the North West of Cambodia. Of this total, 4,506 were male, 4,081 were female, 4,421 boys and 3,924 girls.

### Spirit of Soccer (SoS)

Spirit of Soccer (SoS) is an International, Non-Profit Organization, registered both in Great Britain and the United States, SoS is established in 2006 in Cambodia is to provide MRE messages to the children in or outside schools through sports. A partnership with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport and the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority, SoS deployed its activities in three most affected provinces by mines and ERW, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin. For the period report, 218 primary and secondary schools have been visited by SoS teams to provide Mine Risk Education messages to the children. Of 218 visited schools, 14,301 children received MRE messages provided by SoS. Of the 14,301 children, 7,529 are boys and 6,772 are girls and also SoS contributed 1,433 footballs, 15 T-shirts, 157 uniform sport kits and 10,116

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schoolbooks to the schools and communities.

### **Cambodia Self Help Demining (CSHD)**

**Cambodian Self Help Demining is a Non-Government humanitarian Organization has cleared landmine/UXO for helping Khmer people who are living in contaminated area of land mine/UXO. Cambodian Selp Help Demining is established in Cambodia by registered with ministry of interior under name Cambodian Self Help Demining or CSHD. Since started of operations until now, CSHD has got many support from CMAA and local authorities. However, CSHD still faces with some challenges. So CSHD needs some more support to do a better job in mine action sector. CSHD will continue to find people who are cultivate or farming in contaminated area and education them about landmine / UXO danger.**



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walking aids including crutches cans, and walking frames and repaired.

### Medical care:

- 11,012 persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors received physiotherapy and surgeon.

### Vocational Training

- 58 Persons with disabilities including mine/ERW survivors were trained at the vocational training centers.

### Community Based Rehabilitation services:

The community-based rehabilitation services are available in 22 provinces had provided the education, health care, disability empowerment, Prostheses, Orthotics, Wheelchairs/tricycle distributed and repaired, interviews for referral to other service providers, client attended the gender training, Job placement and self-help group setting up to 1,955 groups.

In order to uphold the rights of mine survivor and other person with disability some activities has been conducted as the following:

- Organized disability and mine survivor forum at sub-national level in order to discuss about the needs of those disabled by landmines, total 280 landmine/ERW survivors (70 women) and people with disabilities participated.
- Maputo Action Plan 2014-2019 adopted at the 3rd Review Conference on Mine Ban Convention in Maputo, Mozambique were translated into local language and ready to disseminate to the relevant stakeholders.
- A primary data on Quality of Life Survey (QLS) for mine survivors and other persons with disabilities reached to 800 villages for 23 provinces and 7,000 persons with disabilities including 2,000 landmine/ERW survivors were interviewed. The survey found that most of survivors met received assistances and few of them lack to access services.
- In addition, a meeting on the developing policy for supporting an ex-diminers injured by demining operation conducted with relevant ministries and demining operators.

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### **Form C                      Technical requirements and relevant information**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (c)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depositary [...] on [...]:

(c) steps taken to meet technical requirements of this Protocol and any  
other relevant information pertaining thereto;”

*Remark: Unchanged*

High Contracting Party:

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2015**

**dd/mm/yyyy**

to:

**31/12/2015**

**dd/mm/yyyy**

#### **TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:**

**Unchanged**

#### **ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:**

**N/A**

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### **Form D**                      **Legislation**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (d)                      “The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the  
Depository [...] on [...]:

(d) legislation related to this Protocol;”

*Remark: Unchanged*

High Contracting Party:

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2015**

*dd/mm/yyyy*

to:

**31/12/2015**

*dd/mm/yyyy*

#### **LEGISLATION:**

**Unchanged**

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### Form E **International technical information exchange, cooperation on mine clearance, technical cooperation and assistance**

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Article 13,  
paragraph 4 (e)

“The High Contracting Parties shall provide annual reports to the Depositary [...] on [...]:

(e) measures taken on international technical information exchange, on international cooperation on mine clearance, and on technical cooperation and assistance;”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

Reporting for time period

from: **01/01/2015**  
dd/mm/yyyy

to: **31/12/2015**  
dd/mm/yyyy

#### **INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE:**

**On May 2015, 11 visitors from National Demining Institute of Angola (INAD) exchanged knowledge at CMAA and CMAC about mine action program, Mine Risk Educations and Victim Assistance coordination in Cambodia throughout South-South Cooperation project supported by JICA. On September, two NPA volunteer staffs from Columbia came to learn about IMSMA, GIS and Information Management within CMAA assistance.**

**CMAC attended a conference on a topic about exchange views with CMAC on the possibilities for the Third Country Training Program (with IRAQ/KRG Delegations).**

#### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON MINE CLEARANCE:**

**During the reporting period, CMAA has received \$ 566,014.03 from CFR-II project; \$36,025 from UNICEF for MRE Activities. Moreover, Chinese government provide some equipment which costed about \$ 250,000 to CMAA and another \$ 250,000 to set up ARMAC.**

**MAG has been funded about \$ 2,561,446.87 by MAG America /US Department of State WRA- West; Finn; Church Aid (FCA); Private Donor; Fibertek; The Altadis Foundation; The Rainbow world fund; The Freeman Foundation; and HQ Programme support on survey and clearance activities in humanitarian purpose.**

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**HALO Trust has been funded about \$ 4,612,354.92 by DFID; US Department of States; Government of Finland; Government of Canada; Government of Ireland; UNDP; Government of Netherland; NVESD HSTAMIDS; NVESD STORM; NVESD MINEHOUND; NVESD Wet Soil Buckets; 827-Solar; and other donors for Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey and humanitarian demining activities in Cambodia.**

**CSHD received \$ 340,741.78 fund from USA, Australia, Korea donors for demining; EOD, and MRE activities.**

**NPMEC received \$983,693 fund from UNDP through CFR-II project for humanitarian demining in Pailin province.**

### **TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE:**

**On March, few CMAA staffs visited the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) Laos PDR on the exchange experience in comparison CMRS operations of the NPA in Laos and the NPA in Cambodia to prepare the standards document on "Survey and clearance cluster munitions" for mine action standards. On September, two delegations from CMAA participated mine action exhibition in Belgium to learn new modern mine action tools supported by Tiramisu project in Belgium. On September, GICHD supported two staffs from CMAA to learn online data reporting from the IMSMA system in the forms of statistics and maps and support one staff to learnt on Quality and Result Based Management in Mine Action. On October, CMAA, CMAC, NPA and CSHD staffs have been selected to joint the senior management training course in Vietnam, the International course which supported by James Madison University (JMU).**

**CMAC has been supported by 2 international consultants on field of Project Management and Public Relations. Furthermore, CMAC participated in the international training course through South-South Cooperation phase1 (Angola-INAD) on skill of Planning and Implementation, Technical Application, Training and Information Management, as well as another training through South-South Cooperation phase2 (UXO Lao) about Ownership and Partnership Capacity Building, Project Management and M&E.**



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### Form G Information to the UN-database on mine clearance

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Article 11,  
paragraph 2,

“2. Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide information to the database on mine clearance established within the United Nations System, especially information concerning various means and technologies of mine clearance, and lists of experts, expert agencies or national points of contact on mine clearance.”

*Remark:*

High Contracting Party:

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Reporting for time period

from: 01/01/2015

dd/mm/yyyy

to: 31/12/2015

dd/mm/yyyy

#### MEANS AND TECHNOLOGIES OF MINE CLEARANCE:

##### MAG:

-Manual Clearance: used Large Loop Deep Search Model UPEX 740M; Mine lab F3 detectors; HSTAMIDS; Mine Detection Dog

-Mechanical clearance: used Badger Excavator, CASE, CX 130; Tanto; Nemesis (cutting vegetation); Piranha Ground Engaging Tiller; Bearcat; Kubota, KX080-3

-EOD: used Minelab F3

-Technical Survey: used Large Loop Deep Search Model UPEX 740M; Mine lab F3 detectors; HSTAMIDS; Mine Detection Dog

##### HALO Trust:

-Manual Clearance: used Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H; Ebinger 420 and 421 GC; Minelab F3; Ebinger UPEX 740; HSTAMIDS and Minehound

-Mechanical clearance: used Volvo BM4400 Medium wheeled front loader; Fiat Allis FL5B light crawler tractors (armoured); STORM (armoured Menzi muck wheeled excavator)

-EOD: used Beethoven Mk 19 Exploder; Ohmmeter; Firing cable

-Technical Survey: used Ebinger 420 S, 420 SI and 420 H, Ebinger 420 and 421 GC; Minelab F3.

CSHD has used MineLabF3, Largloop for Manual clearance, EOD, and Technical survey.

NPMEC has used Minelap F1 A4; Minelap F3; UPEX 728 for Manual clearance; and EOD operations.

##### CMAC:

-14 Mobile Platoon (MPL) using 24 sets of MineLab-F1A4; 1 set of MineLab-F1A4-UXO;

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- 18 sets of Minelab-F3; 2 sets of Ebinger Upex 740M; 1 set of CEIA-Mine for full manual clearance, technical Survey operation, and integration with demining machines and mine detection dogs.
- 4 Battle Area Clearance Team (BAT) using 12 sets of MineLab-F1A4-UXO or minelab F3, 2 sets of Ebinger Upex 740M, 2 sets of Ceia\_UXO for large scale UXO clearance, survey/path finding, demolition of mine/uxo, mapping/sketching, MRE activities.
  - 19 Battle Area Clearance team (BAC) using 3 sets of MineLab-F3, 1 set of Ebinger Upex 740M, 1 set of Ceia\_UXO, 1 set of Ceia\_mine, 1 set of Forester Ferex to operate on survey/mapping, limited scale UXO clearance, deep clearance, path finding, demolition of mine/UXO, sketching, and MRE.
  - Battle Area Clearance by Village(BAV) team using 4 or 6 sets of MineLab-F1A4, 1 set of Ebinger Upex 740M, 1 set of Ceia\_UXO, 1 set of Ferex to work on village meeting and survey/mapping, small scale UXO clearance, path finding, UXO quick responses, demolition of mine/UXO, sketching, and MRE.
  - 18 Brush Cutter (BC) teams with 18 ZX160LC Hitachi, 6 sets of Minelab F1A4 or minelab F3, 1 set of Ebinger UPEX 740M to operate on clear Mine/UXO fields by using full clearance and Technical Survey, used as support tools in vegetation clearance/ground preparation, excavation/digging pond, conduct shallow and deep search operations by manual team, hole drilling (borehole), irrigation/canal preparation.
  - 3 Brush Cutter (BC) teams using 3 ZX160LC Hitachi for supporting infrastructure development, digging pond, irrigation/canal preparation.
  - 9 Demining machine teams with Hitachi BM307-V33 (swing type), Hitachi BM307-VF25 (push type), Komatsu D85EX-15 (push type) for supporting other manual demining when needed, Clear only Minefield by using full clearance, and Technical Survey, and conducting shallow and deep search operations by manual team.
  - 13 EOD teams using 1 sets of MineLab-F1A4 or F3, 1 set of Ebinger Upex 740M to work on collecting and destroy mine/UXO, conducting spot check clearance, and quick response.
  - 11 ERWI teams with 1 sets of MineLab-F1A4 or F3, 1 set of Ebinger Upex 740M for collecting and destroy mine/UXO, ERW sub-surface clearance of the former battle areas, and spot check the areas where UXO was collected and destroyed, determine impact of ERW of the affected community, and if necessary, re-conduct baseline survey, and provide mine and UXO risk education.
  - 1 Diver Team using 2 Sets of Wing boats, 2 Sets of Evinrude E-TEC 30HP, 11 Sets of Bouyancy Compensator Zeagle Ranger, 11 Sets of CO2 Scuba Tanks, 80s(Serial#Tank1/2), 11 Sets of Regulator (Serial#fist/2nd stage/Octopus), 2 Sets of TranSmitler Box, 4 sets of Over Bottom Gauze, 11 Sets of First Stage for Regulator, 20 Sets of Dive Scan Sonar System, 2 Sets of Dive Equipments, and others (Supplement items) to expanse its clearance capacity problem in various countries that affected of ERW problem in South East Asia if required, under water diving operation to discover bomb, UXO, AXO left in the water, conduct baseline survey on contaminated ERW area under water, conduct Technical survey to identify SHA and or CHA ERW area under water, demolition of ERW found.
  - 8 Mine Detection Short Leash Dog Team (MDD-SLD), a Mine Detection Long Leash Dog Team (MDD-LLD), and 4 Explosive Detection Dog Teams (EDD) using 12 sets of mine lab F1 A4 or minelab F3, 3 set of Ebinger-Upex740M, and 2 to 4 mine detection dogs for clearing minefield by using full clearance and Technical Survey and UXO field by full clearance, used as support tools when conducting Clutter Rejection Methodology, conducting QC, path finding, spot check.
  - 1 team of Improvised Explosive Device Detection Dog Teams (IED-Dog) using 3 sets mine lab F3, 1 set of Ebinger-Upex740M, and 2 explosive detection dogs for checking and or

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clear IED in public areas, vehicle, building for national security, conducting QC on UXO areas only, conducting QC for safety principle, path finding/Survey, spot check.  
-28 Technical Survey and Clearance teams (TSC) with 3 or 5 sets of MineLab-F1A4 or minelab F3 working on full manual clearance, Technical Survey, Technical clearance, path finding, demolition of mine/UXO, Mine Risk Education, and sketching/mapping.  
-31 Community- Based Mine Risk Reduction staffs (CBMRR) and 18 Community- Based UXO Risk Reduction staffs (CBURR) with MRE materials and set of handhelds VHF working on village meeting/mapping, collecting mine/UXO information, request for Mine/UXO clearance, Victim assistant facilitation/coordination, request for mine/UXO demolition at target communities, Mine Risk Education.

### LISTS OF EXPERTS AND EXPERT AGENCIES:

N/A

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