

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

Reporting Formats for Article 7

STATE PARTY:

**REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU**

POINT OF CONTACT:

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National Mine Action Coordination Centre -  
(Centro Nacional de Coordenação da Acção Anti-Minas - CAAMI Bissau)

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**Form A      National implementation measures**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau      reporting for time period from April 30, 2005      to      April 30, 2005

<p>Measures</p>	<p>Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation &amp; text of legislation attached).</p>
<p><b>Legal Measures</b></p> <p>Guinea-Bissau signed the Mine Ban Convention on 3, December 1997, ratified it on 22 May 2001. The Convention subsequently entered into force on 1 November, 2001. As per the national requirements for the approval of international treaties, the Convention was approved by Parliament on 13 December, 2000 and subsequently by the office of the President. This process culminated in the issuance of a Presidential Decree, thus entering the Convention's obligations into law in Guinea-Bissau. Penalties for the violation of the any of the elements of the Presidential Decree which outlines Guinea-Bissau's commitments within the framework of the Covenion are issued according to Articles 85.1 para h and 68 para e) of the national Constitution. Sentencing for any such crimes will be carried out, in accordance with Article 206 of the national penal code.</p>	<p>The Presidential Decree was published in the Official Bulletin on 15 January, 2001, ensuring its status as an official legal document (Annex 1).</p>
<p><b>Mine Action Coordination</b></p> <p>The National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) was established in March 2001 as the National Technical Coordination Structure of Humanitarian Mine Action in accordance with the decision made by the Council of Ministers (Decree 4/2001-17 Sept 2001). In addition, the National Commission for Humanitarian Demining (CNDH) was created to serve as the steering committee appointed by the Government. Under the aegis of States Secretary of Veteran Affairs and the CNDH, CAAMI functions as the policy setting and approving authority for all mine action activities in Guinea-Bissau. Its role is to plan and coordinate all mine action activities, mobilize the resources necessary for the implementation of the National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme (PAAMI) and monitoring on-going mine related activities. The Government of Guinea-Bissau requested UNDP's support to address its mine problem in 1999. International mine action support provided through UNDP began in mid-2000. In June 2001, after the ratification of the Ottawa Convention, the support project was incorporated into a broader nationally executed project on good governance. In addition, support from other UN agencies such as UNICEF, WHO and WFP, as well as the GICHD and international mine action NGOs has helped greatly in establishing the necessary structures and capacity to meet the challenges of Guinea-Bissau's mine problem. Of course without the support of generous donor countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, the UK, the EC, Canada and the US, work could not have moved forward.</p>	<p>See Annex 2 for text of Presidential Decree 4/2001) and Annex 3 for the organisational chart of PAAMI</p>

**Form B Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
 b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2005 to April 30, 2006

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
None	0		Stockpile destruction (see below) was completed on October 17, 2005
TOTAL	0		

**Form C Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau

reporting for time period from April 30, 2005 to April 30, 2006

Guinea-Bissau's landmine contamination dates back to the Liberation War of 1974, with mines being used for border defence and for protection of strategic positions, such as military bases. During the most recent phase of conflict, the civil war of 1998-1999, many mines were also laid as a component of military strategy on both sides of the conflict. The use of mines during this conflict has also been attributed to foreign troops involved in the conflict.

In contrast to the earlier use of mines, which was distributed throughout the country, during the conflict between June 1998 and May 1999, most of the fighting was concentrated in Bissau. Civilian casualties are estimated to have been in the hundreds, and military casualties reached into thousands. Numerous areas inside Bissau capital remained contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) following the conflict. The main frontline battle area is located in a heavily populated area of Bissau. Bissau and its immediate surrounding areas account for roughly 30% of the country. Due to the high concentration of population in these former front-line areas, the deprivation of valuable land caused considerable economic hardship as well. In an effort to estimate the contamination in and surrounding Bissau, the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) succeeded in having the various groups involved in the conflict define areas that they assumed to be mined. The result was their estimate of 20,000 mines, in addition to unexploded ordnance UXO in Bissau and other conflict areas.

The southern region of the country has been identified as an area of considerable concern, mostly due to the fact that some front line battle areas are located in this region as well. Liberation War contamination can also be found in this region. In addition, the northern region (areas bordering Senegal) are of concern, especially due to ongoing insecurity in the Casamance region. Most recently, a conflict with Senegalese rebels in the north of the country that initiated on 14 March, 2006, has led to new mines being laid in this area by a faction of the Movement of Democratic Forces in the Casamance (MDFC). Along the conflict was quite localised – an area of roughly 50km within roughly 10 km of the Senegal border – it is difficult to know the extent of contamination. Based on report from the military, devices used included both manufactured AP mines, as well as improvised explosive devices (IEDs) fashioned to act as AP mines. Operations to address this contamination with survey and clearance of the are will begin in the month of May 2006, with the support of UNDP, UNMAS, UNOPS and UNICEF. MRE, sponsored by UNICEF was initiated immediately for affected populations.

This situation presents a serious obstacle to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Bissau. In a country such as Guinea-Bissau, where the livelihoods of a significant proportion of the population is linked to agricultural production, the long-term prospects for social stability depend on the reduction of the mine/UXO hazard. Mine and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) suspected areas are often part of the land where people are growing market crops such as rice in small flooded valleys, cashew nuts and subsistence fisheries in coastal mangroves in a salt-water setting.

However, the extent of mine/UXO contamination remains to be defined more completely in Guinea-Bissau. Although the problem is well known and has been significantly reduced in the area of the capital (Bissau) significant work remains to be carried out in terms of conducting general and technical survey outside the capital area. Seventeen suspected minefield and UXO contaminated former battlefield areas were initially identified in Bissau alone. A Landmine Impact Survey is planned for 2006 in order to more precisely identify areas outside the capital. Prioritisation of areas outside the capital can only be carried out once additional impact assessment and technical survey is completed.

The following issues are complicating factors for defining the problem in Guinea Bissau:

- a) Although the mines were often deployed in a systematic pattern, very few records/documentation on the exact boundaries, structure or location information is available from those responsible for deploying the mines;
- b) mines were frequently laid during several phases of the conflict by different parties;
- c) the nature of guerrilla warfare strategies during the civil war has made it difficult to define the boundaries of suspect areas.

#### Suspected Mine Affected Areas

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary Information
<b>Capital Bissau</b>	Not known, some areas still in progress	Not known	During 98-99 civil war with some Liberation War contamination	Seventeen areas were initially defined in and around Bissau. Of these areas four are now completed, with two awaiting quality assurance. Although there was little information about the types of mines emplaced in these zones, to date, M 969 MAP M409 MAP, M966 and SPM Limpet mines have been found thus far in Bissau during clearance operations. See map of 17 areas in Annex 4.
<b>North Sectors of:</b> Bigene, Bissorra, Cacheu, Farim, Mansaba, Quinamel, and Sao Domingo	Not known	Not known	Assumed to be during the Liberation War, with the exception of areas bordering the Casamance (affected by cross-border troop movement and their tactics).	See Annex 6.
<b>South Sectors of:</b> Bedanda, Bolama, Bubaque, Catio, Fulacunda, Quebo, and Tite	Not known	Not known	Assumed to be during both 98-99 civil war and Liberation War.	See Annex 6: The Sectors of Bolama, Bubaque, Fulacunda, and Tite, were principally affected during the civil war and the remaining Sectors of Bedanda, Catio and Quebo were



1. Areas that contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Capital Bissau:	To date: M969 MAPs, M409, M35, M699, SPM,	3	During 98-99 civil war	Seventeen areas were initially defined in and around Bissau. Of these areas x are now completed, with x awaiting quality assurance. In remaining zones, area was reduced due to the results of technical survey and additional information collected on the contamination. See map of 17 areas in Annex 4.

2. Areas suspected to contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
North Sectors of: Bigené, Bissora, Cacheu, Quinamel, and Sao Domingo	Not known	Not known	Assumed to be during the Liberation War, with the exception of areas bordering the Casamance (affected by cross-border troop movement and their tactics).	See Annex 6.



<p><b>South Sectors of:</b> Bedanda, Bolama, Bubague, Catio, Fulacunda, Quebo, and Tite</p>	<p>Not known</p>	<p>Not known</p>	<p>Assumed to be during both 98-99 civil war and Liberation War.</p>	<p>See Annex 6: The Sectors of Bolama, Bubague, Fulacunda, and Tite, were principally affected during the civil war and the remaining Sectors of Bedanda, Catio and Quebo were affected by the Liberation War.</p>
<p><b>East Sectors of:</b> Bambadina, Boe, Contuboel, Gamamundo, Pirada, Pitche, and Xitole</p>	<p>Not known</p>	<p>Not known</p>	<p>Assumed to be during Liberation War</p>	<p>See Annex 6.</p>

\* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided

**Form D APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3"

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2005 to April 30, 2006

1a. *Compulsory:* Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Armed Forces of Guinea-Bissau	POMZ2	50		Do not contain detonators or explosive – effectively rendered safe
		50		Do not contain detonators or explosive – effectively rendered safe
	PMN	6		
		M409 MAP	1	
	M969 MAP	2		
TOTAL	-----	109		

1b. *Voluntary information (Action #54 Nairobi Action Plan)*

Objectives	Activity / Project	Supplementary information
Train military deminers regarding how mines work and in recognition training since these mines are likely to be found around the country.	On-going training of military deminers	"Information on the plans requiring the retention of mines for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance, or mine destruction techniques and report on the actual use of retained mines and the results of such use"

NOTE: Each State Party should provide information on plans and future activities if and when appropriate and reserves the right to modify it at any time

**Form D (continued)**

**2. Compulsory:** Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
TOTAL	none	0	-----	

**3. Compulsory:** Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
	none	0		

TOTAL

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0

**Form E Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2005 to April 30, 2006

The production of anti-personnel mines never took place in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and therefore no mine production facilities were ever developed.

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
N/A		

**Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2005 to April 30, 2006

1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including: Location of destruction sites	Details of:
<p><b>Only one destruction site, approximately 15km outside the city of Gabu (since mines were being kept in the Gabu military base, this allowed for minimal transport of the mines, thereby limiting risks associated with movement</b></p>	<p>Methods: Open Destruction/ one destruction pit</p>
	<p>Applicable safety standards: IMAS standards were observed</p>

Applicable environmental standards:  
 All was carried out in accordance with Guinea-Bissau's environmental legislation. No harm was noted in terms of the destruction process, with the exception of noise pollution at the time of the blast, and the excavation and blast force at the site of the demolition pit itself. This was considered to be an acceptable level of impact, given the humanitarian value of the exercise.

In terms of Guinea-Bissau's stockpile of anti-personnel mines, the first stockpile destruction on anti-personnel landmines occurred in February 1998 (Bissau/Prabis), even before ratification of the Convention. The following mines were destroyed:

- M 966 B type I	:	2,110
- PMD 6	:	1,526
- M 969 MAPS lote PRB	:	1,075
<b>Total :</b>		<b>4,711</b>

Subsequently, the Government initiated a special project, with the assistance of the UN, to identify the various anti-personnel mines stocks throughout the country, in order to complete Guinea-Bissau's first report to the Standing Committee on stockpile destruction. Between 25 and 28 of March 2002, a joint delegation including representatives of CAAMI, the Ministries of Internal Administration, Economy, Finance and Defence, UNICEF and UNDP (including the media, national radio and TV) visited military facilities in the country to inventory stockpiled landmines.

The following anti-personnel landmines were identified in 17 army sites throughout the country, on March 2002:

- PMD 6	:	3,744
- POMZ 2	:	1,237
- PMN	:	13
- M 969 MAPS Lote PRB	:	2
- M 409 MAPS	:	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,997</b>

On September 12, 2002, a total of 1,000 mines were destroyed in Gabu.

The deadline for the final phase of stockpile destruction was November 1, 2005, according to Guinea-Bissau's obligations under Article 4 of the Ottawa Convention. Given a number of constraints in terms of stability in the country and electoral processes, this date was a challenge to meet. Many consultations were held between CAAMI and the various Ministries involved in the process, as well as with the Armed Forces to pave the way for a transparent, well-executed destruction process. However, the final planning process was accelerated in order to meet the Ottawa Convention timelines.

The Director of CAAMI worked closely with the office of the Minister for Former Combatants in order to raise awareness within the Government and the military that Guinea-Bissau must comply with the Ottawa Convention requirement of destroying stockpiles. Subsequently, in coordination with military officials, the date of the destruction, 17 October, 2005 was chosen for the destruction and the location of Gabu (where the remaining mines were stored).

As preparation for the destruction, meetings were held with staff of national demining NGOs and with military officials to familiarize them with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) pertaining to stockpile destruction. The IMAS standards were reviewed during powerpoint presentations carried out at CAAMI by the UNDP Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) to CAAMI, in addition to case studies of other stockpile destruction operations. Due to the fact that previous destructions carried out did not respect the IMAS standards, special emphasis was placed on the need to respect these safety standards.

Planning in the field was carried out prior to event, with technicians arriving two days early to chose the site and ensure that safety standards would be respected. Representatives of CAAMI and the UNDP CTA arrived one day in advance to ensure that the layout and technical specifications of the destruction complied with international standards. Handicap International's Mine Action Project Manager (an Explosive Ordnance Disposal technician) also arrived in advance in order to observe the process and safety standards. As HI is a member of the ICBI, enhanced transparency in terms of civil society was obtained by his presentation in the entire process.

Guinea-Bissau's Armed Forces provided some available personnel for carrying out basic tasks and worked with mine action NGO personnel to carry out the destruction process. Mines had been counted in advance of the day of destruction, however, they were re-counted on the day of destruction. A total of 4,943 anti-personnel mines were destroyed. The controlled detonation of mines was carried out in an isolated area, in order to protect civilians and wildlife. Three different types of mines were destroyed including: 3,460 PMD6, 587 PMD6 M, and 896 POMZ 2. The destruction was executed with support from Guinea-Bissau's two national demining NGOs, who provided additional technicians to the process. A total of 109 mines were retained for training and evaluation, including 50 PMD6 (without explosive charges or detonators), 50 POMZ2 (without explosive charges or detonators), and the remaining 6 PMN, 1 M409 MAP, and 2 M969 MAP that were not destroyed.

In order to ensure maximum transparency, a broad spectrum of representation was present to witness the destruction. The Government of Guinea-Bissau demonstrated the importance of the event through the presence of three Ministers, two Parliamentarians, in addition to other Government officials. The Minister for Former Combatants (responsible for mine action), the Minister of Defence, and the Minister of the Interior represented Guinea-Bissau for the entirety of the ceremony. A variety of UN agencies were also present to witness the event. UNDP was represented by the Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP in Guinea-Bissau, with other representatives of UNOGIS and UNICEF also in attendance. The International Committee of the Red Cross participated, along with national NGOs and a representative of the Portuguese Embassy. Two mine survivors also participated in the event, in order to give their own testimonies regarding the inhumane effects of anti-personnel mines. A wide variety of media representatives covered the event, taking substantial footage of the process. This footage was edited into a short television programme and reproduced for CAAMI as a visual record of the destruction process.

Finally, Guinea-Bissau's stockpile destruction process was presented at the Sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention in Zagreb.



2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
<p><b>Location of destruction sites : Bissau (capital) and its outlying areas</b></p> <p>Of the seventeen areas, eight have been identified as mined areas (1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16), eight have been declared as former battle areas contaminated by UXO only (3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, &amp; 17). Each dangerous area corresponds to a defined area, or areas which have been delineated during the technical survey process. For a detailed list of these minefields and former battle areas, see Annex 5. Previous to the reporting period, clearance of 6 minefields was completed. During the reporting period, one was completed and four are in the process of being cleared, and five areas were suspended due to weather conditions (swamp areas which only allow work to be done one month of the year), and due to concerns that areas defined had not taken into account all the contamination.</p>	<p><b>Methods:</b></p> <p>All clearance work is conducted in accordance with the standard operating procedures and technical standards approved by CAAMI and are in keeping with IMAS standards. Where possible, all mines located are to be destroyed in-situ, using open destruction. The exceptions to the destruction in situ policy are, where there is close proximity to populated areas, and as a result, danger of injury or damage to property. Destruction in situ cannot be conducted safely or there is too great a risk of contamination in the mined area.</p> <p>In these situations, the mine is pulled, removed and destroyed in a safe place, under the control of the field supervisor. The field supervisor is responsible for the coordination of all actions relating to the destruction of mines, as well as for any decision relating to their movement.</p> <p><b>Applicable safety standards:</b></p> <p>Safety procedures are in accordance with IMAS and national standard operating procedures in Guinea-Bissau. This includes the provision of ambulances for evacuation of injured deminers if necessary.</p> <p><b>Applicable environmental standards:</b></p> <p>The destruction of APMs is carried out without harm to existing infrastructure and the environment, in keeping with the laws of Guinea-Bissau.</p>

**Form G APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2005 to April 30, 2006

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
<i>Fragmentation AP Mine:</i> POMZ 2	896	unknown	17 October, near city of Gabu
<i>Blast AP Mine:</i> PMD 6	3,460	unknown	17 October, near city of Gabu
<i>Blast AP Mine:</i> PMD 6M	587	unknown	17 October, near city of Gabu
<i>Fragmentation AP Mine:</i> POMZ 2	200		12 September, near city of Gabu
<i>Blast AP Mine:</i> PMN	7		12 September, near city of Gabu
<i>Blast AP Mine:</i> PMD 6	793		12 September, near city of Gabu
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,943</b>		

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
M 969 MAPS	29	August 04 - 2 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-1. October 04 - 1 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-1. November 04 - 9 AP M969 Cleared from (Enterramento CA-7 - 5AP / Enterramento CA-1 - 4AP). December 04 - 2 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-7. February 05 - 3 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-1. March 05 - 7 AP M969 Cleared from (Enterramento CA-7 - 2AP / Plaque CA-18 - 5AP). April 05 - 5 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-7. See Annexes 4 & 5. May 05 - 1 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-1 July 05 - 4 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-7 August 05 - 2 AP M969 Cleared from Enterramento CA-7
Limpet SPM	4	August 04 - 3 SPM Cleared from Enterramento CA-1. October 04 - 1 SPM Cleared from Enterramento CA-1. See Annexes 4 & 5.
M409 MAP	1	November 05 - 1 M409 cleared from Enterramento CA-1
M966 MAP	1	April 06 - 1 M966 cleared from Enterramento CA-1.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	

Year	m <sup>2</sup>	AP Mine	AT Mine	UXO
2002	125,920.55	593	0	12,888
2003	283,470.39	84	0	1,130
2004	215,871.85	25	8	25,787
2005	119,464.47	26	3	29,722
2006	24,270.59	3	2	1630

**Form H Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:  
 h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State [Party]: **Guinea-Bissau** reporting for time period from **April 30, 2005** to **April 30, 2006**

**1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced**

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
			type	grams			
No national production	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed**

The production of anti-personnel landmines never took place in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

**2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed**

Name	Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive Content	Metallic content	Color photo attached	Supplementary Information to facilitate mine clearance
1 M 969 MAPS Loft PRB	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Hexolite	50 g	Yes	no Readily detectable metallic case

2	M 409 MAPS	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Composition B/B2	85 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
3	M 409 Fumigena Lote PRB	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	-	80 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
4	M 409 Lot LAR 1-8	Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Trialene	80 g	Yes	no	Difficult with hand metallic mine detector (only one gram of the fuse assembly)
5	M 412	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Hexolite	50 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
No	Name	Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive Content	Metallic content	Color photo attached	Supplementar. Information to facilitate mine clearance	
6	M 59 MAPS	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 55 mm Height: 62 mm	Pressure	TNT	70 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
7	M 14	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 56 mm Height: 40 mm	Pressure	Tetryl	29 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
8	NR 409	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Hexolite	50 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
9	PRB M 35	AP Blast	Cylindrical Diameter: 39 mm Height: 63,5 mm	Pressure	TNT/KNO3	100 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
10	PMD	AP Blast	Rectangular 190 X 90 X 65 mm	Pressure	Tolite	200 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
11	PMD 6	AP Blast	Rectangular 191 X 89 X 64 mm	Pressure	TNT	200 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
12	PMD 6M	AP Blast	Rectangular 196 X 87 X 50 mm	Pressure	TNT	200 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case

13	PMN	AP Blast	Cylindrical Diameter: 112 mm Height: 55 mm	Pressure	Trotyl	235 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
14	GYATA 64	AP Blast	Cylindrical Diameter: 112 mm Height: 55 mm	Pressure	Tolite	250 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
15	M 966 B Tipo I	AP Blast/ Fragmentation	Cubic	Tripwire	TNT	155 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
16	POMZ 2	AP Fragmentation (stake mine)	Cylindrical Diameter: 60 mm Height: 130 mm	Tripwire	TNT	75 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable to metallic case
No	Name	Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive Content		Metallic content	Color photo attached	Supplementar. Information to fac: mine clearanc
17	POMZ 2 M	AP Fragmentation (stake mine)	Cylindrical Diameter: 60 mm Height: 107 mm	Tripwire	TNT	75 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
18	M 421	AP Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 46 mm Height: 173 mm	Tripwire	Composition B	95 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
19	M 18 A1	AP Directed Fragmentation	Rectangular 216 X 35 X 83 mm	Tripwire Command detonation	C 4	680 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
20	M 966 MR	AP Bouncing Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: - mm Height: 244 mm	Pressure Tripwire	TNT	155 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
21	M 432	AP Bouncing Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 105 mm Height: 268 mm	Pressure Tripwire	Trotyl	800 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case
22	OZM 3	AP Bouncing Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 75 mm Height: 120 mm	Tripwire	TNT	75 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable in metallic case

23	OZM 4	Bounding Fragmentation	Diameter: 140 mm Height: 91 mm	Tripwire	TNT	185 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable metallic case
24	PP MI SR	AP Bounding Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 101 mm Height: 152 mm	Tripwire	TNT	325 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable metallic case
25	SPM Limpet	AP Blast	Half Cylinder Diameter: 92 mm Height 267 mm	Delay Fuze	TNT	95 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable metallic case

**Form I Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General ... on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the 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".

State [Party]: Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2005 to April 30, 2006

CAAMI (Guinea-Bissau Mine Action Coordination Centre) initiated the National Mine Risk Education Programme called PEPAM (National Education Programme for the Prevention of Mine/UXO Accidents). As a component of its coordination function, CAAMI oversees the planning and execution of Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities at the national and regional levels, as well as quality control. CAAMI's partners within the area of MRE -- UNDP and UNICEF -- are providing financial support to PEPAM; they also assist in the provision of capacity building efforts for local MRE NGOs. PEPAM mine risk education campaign teams have carried out numerous activities in schools, community events and in community meeting points, such as local markets. The program aims to develop a national capacity by building, strengthening and ensuring an autonomous a network of institutions and organizations involved in educating Bissau-Guineans about the risks and dangers of mines and UXO.

PEPAM aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Educate vulnerable communities regarding ways to avoid risk of mine/UXO injury;
- Ensure efficient coordination of MRE activities at the national and regional level;
- Provide support and assistance in capacity building for the local MRE NGOs;
- Strengthen the education system to provide MRE to youth and children;
- Ensure consistency and quality of MRE messages (in keeping with IMAS);
- Increase sustainability of the MRE programme by making use of a broad network of community volunteers and activists;

During the initial phase of the MRE programme 2001-2006, national NGO activists, community focal points, and school teachers were trained in MRE techniques and provided with appropriate materials. A total of 111 MRE activists among the 9 national NGOs were trained as MRE trainers. These activists rely on youth and/or women associations, religious chiefs, traditional chiefs and the elders to take part in the MRE



meetings and to spread the message further. Activists have been divided throughout the country based on the population distribution and high risk areas.

During the reporting period, an internal review of the MRE programme was conducted. It was decided that a new phase had been entered and that in view of the virtual completion of mine clearance in Bissau (despite significant UXO contamination), resources should be increasingly concentrated outside Bissau. In addition, to allow for increased monitoring of activists, as well as recognition of the fact that basic MRE messages were already well-known among the population, the numbers of activists was decreased to 30. The nine NGOs were represented with 21 activists in Bissau, 4 in the South and 5 in the North.

An external evaluation of the programme was conducted by UNICEF. This evaluation laid the foundation for the new direction of MRE efforts in the new phase of CAAMI's planning – 2006-2009. Increasingly, MRE teams will focus on carrying out community liaison and incorporating new elements, such as community radio.

As noted above, the urban/rural communities, mainly at Bissau, already have sufficient knowledge on the existence of landmines, the danger they represent and the measures to be taken in order to avoid accidents. The accident rate in Guinea-Bissau for 2005 in terms of mine/UXO accidents was 12, with 37 accidents occurring between January and April of 2006 – the latter reflecting the effects of the recent conflict in the North of the country. In one AT mine incident 14 people were killed and 12 injured at the start of this conflict.

Although no permanent marking has been carried out in Guinea-Bissau, PAAMI has made efforts to mark all surveyed areas. Permanent cement markers are placed at survey turning points, to demarcate the dimensions of the suspected area. Unfortunately, efforts to mark these areas with in keeping with international standards have been frustrated by the fact that marking materials have been removed by nearby populations who make use of the materials for their own purposes. This issue is being addressed by MRE activists, however, there still remains considerable work to be done in terms of ensuring that all areas are marked.

Survey will be addressed in an enhanced manner in 2006 with a planned Landmine Impact Survey. The Preliminary Opinion Collection for the survey was initiated in March 2006, with some remaining work to be conducted in May 2006. CAAMI is aiming to complete the LIS by the end of the year, if remaining funding can be found for its completion this calendar year.

**Form J Other relevant matters**

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report voluntarily on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

State [Party]: \_\_\_\_\_ reporting for time period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

**Mine Ban Policy**

Guinea-Bissau submitted its initial Article 7 Report in June 2002 and May 2003. Guinea-Bissau attended the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Meetings of States Parties, and the Review Conference Convention in November-December 2004. A delegation from Guinea-Bissau will attend the Intersessional Meetings of the Standing Committees in Geneva in May 2006.

The overall goal of PAAMI is to eliminate landmines and UXO in Guinea-Bissau over the coming four years, if funds are available to complete this task.

The National Mine Action Strategy is based on the four following broad strategic priorities:

- *National Coordination*: to ensure efficient and effective quality of mine action programme delivery;
- *Community Imperative*: work with community representatives and designated focal points to ensure that the needs of communities are being adequately met;
- *Development support*: as the mine action sector contributes to sustainable economic growth and development;
- *Information Management*: effective use and dissemination of information, to all stakeholders and the national population, notably through the *Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA)*.

## Form J (continued)

### Survivor Assistance

The health care system was seriously affected by the 1998-1999 conflicts, and capacities for the care and rehabilitation of mines/UXO survivors is extremely limited. The mine/UXO accident rate in Guinea-Bissau is during 2005 was 12 – in excess of two accidents per month on average. Between January to end of 2005, 37 accidents were registered. This dramatic increase reflects the military conflict and new anti-personnel mine use in the North of the country, as well as a continued problem of significant UXO contamination in the South. The total number of victims registered thus far in the country is 747 (since the Liberatio

The treatments available for mine/UXO survivors are extremely limited. The specialized Centre for Surgery and Rehabilitation of the Disabled, which opened in 1998 with Dutch funding in the early 90's, stopped functioning due to the 1998-1999 conflict. The city of Bissau is therefore left with one main hospital, which provides basic, surgical treatments. In outlying areas, this level of service does not exist. There is a significant need for a more comprehensive approach to victim assistance including the provision of support to families of victims, counselling and vocational retraining of victims. There are several local civilian associations working with people with disabilities, including mine survivors, such as ANDES (running an orthopaedic centre and prosthetic care), ANAPRODEM, AMEDICA, UN and AGUIPADE.

#### Objectives for CAAMI's support to victim assistance are the following:

- Increase awareness of the rights of mine/UXO survivors in Guinea-Bissau;
- Improve technical and material resources in the country for the treatment of mine/UXO survivors.
- Enhance economic and social opportunities for mine/UXO survivors in Guinea-Bissau.

#### Major Activities of the project included:

- Assessment of mine/UXO victims' needs assessment programme resulting in the development of a proposal for a mine/UXO victims support project;
- Use of mine/UXO injury surveillance data in program design;
- Collection of information on new mine accidents and victims data within Information Management System for Mine Action (MMSMA);
- Purchase of new equipment for the National and Base Area hospitals through the WHO;
- Follow-up of three micro-reintegration projects with 20 mine victims to improve new professional skills and thus learn new trade approach.

#### In developing a victim assistance policy, within the context of a national plan, CAAMI continues to face the following challenges:

- Inclusion of mine/UXO victims in the category of "war victims", so they can access the same rights for compensation;
- Achieve a policy of non-discrimination between the victims of the Liberation War, and the victims of the 1998-1999 conflict;
- Provision of the cost of surgical and rehabilitation services provided to mine/UXO victims;
- Achieve an environment of non-discrimination between mine/UXO victims and other disabled or injured people.

#### During the next reporting period CAAMI would like to realise the following objectives:

- Include victim assistance information within the context of the LIS 2006.
- Continue working for enhanced support to hospitals and other medical facilities that treat trauma injuries, such as mine accidents
- Training of community members in high risk areas on first aid response to mine/UXO injuries
- Continued amplification of economic reintegration projects for mine/UXO survivors