

**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

National Mine Action Coordination Centre -
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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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2010 to April 30, 2011

Measures	Supplementary Information
<p>Legal Measures</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 Convention 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>Mine Action Coordination</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>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>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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April30, 2010 to April 30, 2011

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

Remainder

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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from April 30, 2010 to April 30, 2011

As a result of three main periods of armed conflict – the Liberation war (1963-1974), the civil war (1998-1999) and the Casamance conflict of more than 20 years – Guinea Bissau is contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The landmine and UXO contamination is primarily in the North and the East of the country around the national borders with Senegal and Guinea Conakry, with a lesser degree of contamination within the national borders.

Initially, mine action efforts focused on the capital Bissau, which was declared free of landmines in March 2006, as per the plan for mine clearance and survey for 2004-2009 that was developed in 2004 by CAAMI to meet its obligations under Article 5 of the Mine Ban Convention. From then, focus shifted towards addressing the impact of landmines and ERW on affected communities throughout the country, to determine the extent to which the country is contaminated and to enable mine action activities take place in an orderly manner.

Clearance has been undertaken since 2000 by several agencies – national and international: HUMAID (Humanitarian Aid) began operations in early 2000 and LUTCAM (Lutamos Todos Contra as Minas) since February 2003. In addition, a British NGO, Cleared Ground Demining, has been operational since 2007, partnered initially with LUTCAM, and more recently with HUMAID. Finally, the British NGO, Landmine Action, undertook a targeted LIS in 2007-2008 and subsequently assisted HUMAID with its work.

The LIS undertaken in 2007-2008 identified 80 affected communities, 12 suspected minefields and five areas of major UXO contamination and identified 72 Suspected Hazardous Areas. The LIS was, however, targeted, based on a CAAMI survey undertaken in 2006 which identified 278 communities it believed to be affected. The LIS did not visit all communities in Guinea Bissau and was unable to locate or visit 31 communities out of the 278 due to either accessibility or duplication issues. Since the completion of the LIS, there have been reports of additional areas suspected as containing landmines. These reports are yet to be followed up with a broader non-technical and technical survey (see Annexes 4&5).

In order to cope with landmines/UXO problem that still remain unclear for Guinea-Bissau Mine Action Coordination Centre, UNDP and CAAMI requested Norwegian Peoples Aid, NPA to come and conduct general and technical Survey.

NPA established a survey project in Guinea-Bissau in 2010. The survey consists of two components; non-technical and technical surveys. NPA started its work in September 2010.

From the 9 LIS identified areas which were still not demined, two were released with technical survey and three with non-technical survey.

Three areas are still under clearance, and one was concluded. The released area by NPA totals 992,443 square metres from September 2010 to April 2011.

The national non-technical survey is still ongoing and expectantly will be completed in May. Only after its completion the real remaining mine/ERW contamination will be known.

Currently, Cleared Ground is involved in the demolition of obsolete military ammunitions collected from all depots nationwide, under the guidance of CAAMI CGD is carrying out clearance of scattered UXOS.

Guinea-Bissau landmines/UXO problems stems from three periods of conflict, however the 1998-1999 internal conflict represents the most significant source of contamination for Bissau city. The mainly affected area was the frontline area of de Bra-Enterramento. During fighting, De Bra Army depot was bombarded, resulting in ammunitions spreading over a wide area. Clearance of this military depot was concluded last year, after that Bissau City is now totally free of impact of mine and UXOs.

Due to lack of funds to keep on LUTCAM, a local NGO in operations, two major tasks of Barraca Mandioca, an LIS minefield and Rossum, not reported by LIS were suspended in August 2009 . LUTCAM has been totally dependent on the UNDP funds mobilisation for its operations since foundation in 2003. Micro grant modality under which funds were made available to LUTCAM is behind this interruption, as the modality requires a new international tender to release another amount limited to a maximum of USD150, 000.00 for same project. Currently LUTCAM NGO is in position to continue its clearance activities without any interruption, because CAAMI with UNDP support mobilized some funds through Government of Germany and UNMAS to cover full 2011 from May month.

. Implementation of mine/UXO survey is expected to verify the degree of landmine/UXO contamination and to increase clearance capacity for Guinea-Bissau to achieve its Article 5 of the Ottawa Convention by January 1st 2012 as planned in our two (2) months extension request.

Suspected Mine Affected Areas

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of Emplacement	Supplementary Information
North Sectors of: Bigene, Farim, Mansaba, São Domingos, and Cacheu.	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.
South Sectors of: Fulacunda, Tite, Bolama, Quebo and	Not known	Not known	Assumed to be during both 98-99	See Annex 6: The Sectors of Bolama, Bubaque, Fulacunda, and Tite, were principally affected

Cacine.			civil war and Liberation War.	during the civil war and the remaining Sectors of Bedanda, Catio and Quebo were affected by the Liberation War.
East Sectors of: Bambadinca.	Not known	Not known	Assumed to be during Liberation War	See Annex 6.

Estimated Area Minefield (Source- APN Report)

	Location of Mine field	Estimated Area (m ²)
Bigene	Talico	Sectors
Quebo	Balanazinho	60.000
Mansaba	Mamboncom	TBD
Farim	Demba Dado	14.225
Bolama	Santa Maria	15.000
Bolama	Ga-Mela	4.773
Cacine	Campo	100.000
Cacheu	Bassoy	10.500
Bambadinca	Flacam	60.000
Fulacunda	Tumana	TBD
S.Domingos	B.Lugar	19.200
Quebo	Guiledje	10.251
Bigene	Senquerba	TBD
Total		360.899

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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from 30 April 2010 to 30 April 2011

There has been no destruction, retention or transfer of anti-personnel landmines during this reporting period.

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information (transferred from, transferred to)
Armed Forces- Guinea-Bissau	PMN	6		No training for us is taking place in this regard
	M409 MAP	1		
	M969 MAP	2		
TOTAL	-	9		

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

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

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

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information (transferred from, transferred to)
None	0	0		

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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from 30 April 2010 to 30 April 2011

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

The Convention-mandated deadline for destruction of the entire stockpile is 1 November 2005.

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Only one destruction site, approximately 15Km away from Gabu city (since mines were being kept in local military base ; this allowed for a minimal transportation of mines, in that way reducing risks associated with movement)	Methods: Open destruction/One destruction pit-

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

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites : Bissau (capital) and its outlying areas	
<p>From the 9 LIS identified contaminated areas three are still not completed. The total remaining area to be cleared including new areas identified by the NPA is in the region of 360,899 square metres.</p> <p>HUMAID Deployed to Tumana and Talico minefields, after completing Binta, Suar and Bissabur.</p> <p>LUTCAM Interrupted Guiledge and Sao Domingos minefields (Baraca lugar and Baraca mandioca) due to the funds shortage. And Baraca Mandioca is now released by NPA through technical Survey.</p> <p>CGD Completed Paiol de Bra Military depot clearance and now carrying out demolition of obsolete ammunitions from military storages nationwide, as well as spot tasks under CAAMI guidance.</p> <p>NPA Is conducting technical survey in Demba Dado minefield, and completing non-technical in Bolama region.</p> <p>Since the completion of LIS, there have been reports of additional areas suspected as containing landmines. These reports are yet to be followed up with a broader non-technical and technical survey. NPA is foreseen to deploy survey teams as from July 2010.</p>	<p>Methods:</p> <p>All clearance work is conducted in accordance 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>Applicable safety standards:</p> <p>Safety procedures are in accordance with IMAS. This includes the provision of ambulances for evacuation of injured deminers if necessary.</p>
	<p>Applicable environmental standards:</p> <p>The destruction of APMs is carried out</p>

without harm to existing infrastructure and the environment, in keeping with the laws of Guinea-Bissau.

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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from 30 April 2010 to 30 April 2011

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
<i>Fragmentation AP Mine: POMZ 2</i>	896	Destruction conducted in Gabu city
<i>Blast AP Mine: PMD6</i>	3,460	Destruction conducted in Gabu city
<i>Blast AP PMD6M</i>	587	Destruction conducted in Gabu city
<i>Fragmentaion AP Mine: POMZ 2</i>	200	Destruction conducted in Gabu city
<i>Blast AP Mine: PMN</i>	7	Destruction conducted in Gabu city
<i>Blast AP Mine: PMD6</i>	793	Destruction conducted in Gabu city

TOTAL:	5,943	
TOTAL	5,943	

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

The treaty-mandated deadline for destruction of mined areas is 1 November 2011.

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

APM 35	19	<p>May,07- 4 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>June,07- 4 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>July,07- 4 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>Sptember,07- 3 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>October,07- 3 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>December,07- 1 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p>
AT M57	23	<p>June,07- 3 AT MK-II Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>July,07- 2 AT MK-II Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>September,07- 4 AT MK-II Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>October,07- 9 AT MK-II Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>December,07- 1 AT MK-II Cleared from Buruntuma</p>

AP M35	260	<p>January,08- 7 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>February,08- 13 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>February,08- 5 AP AUPS Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>March,08- 10 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>April,08- 7 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>July,08- 7 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>August,08- 57 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>August,08- 28 AP AUPS Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>October,08- 60 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>October,08- 51 AP AUPS Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>November,08- 6 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>December,08- 6 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>December,08- 3 AP AUPS Cleared from Buruntuma</p>
AT C3A	1	<p>October,08- 1 AT C3A Cleared from São-Domingos</p>
AT 57	59	<p>January,08- 4 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>February,08- 16 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>March,08- 8 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>April,08- 3 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>July,08- 8 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>August,08- 10 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>October,08- 1 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>November,08- 2 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>December,08- 7 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p>
AP M35	10	<p>January,09- 5 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>January,09- 1 AP AUPS Cleared from Buruntuma</p>
AT 57	6	<p>January,09- 5 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma</p> <p>February,09- 2 AP M35 Cleared from Buruntuma</p>

		February,09- 1 AT 57 Cleared from Buruntuma March,09- 2 AM M35 Cleared from Buruntuma
AP Manufacture Mine (Fragmentations)	1	March,09- 1 Manufacture mine Cleared from São-Domingos
AP PMN	1	March,09- 1 Manufacture mine Cleared from São-Domingos
AP AUPS	1	May,09- 1 AP AUPS Cleared from Buruntuma
AP PRB	6	June,09- 6 AP PRB Cleared from São-Domingos
AP AUPS	13	July,09- 13 AP AUPS Cleared from Bintam-8 AP AUPS /Suar-5 AP AUPS
AP AUPS	5	August,09- 3 AP AUPS Cleared from Bintam-3 AP AUPS/Suar-2 AP AUPS
AP AUPS	3	September,09- 3 AP AUPS Cleared from Bintam
AP AUPS	8	October,09- 8 AP AUPS Cleared from Bintam-7 AP AUPS/Suar-1 AP AUPS
AP M966	4	December,09- 4 AP M966 Cleared from Bissabur
AP M966	2	January,010- 2 AP M966 Cleared from Bissabur
AP M966	18	February,010- 18 AP M966 Cleared from Bissabur
AP M966	89	March,010- 89 AP M966 Cleared from Bissabur
AP M966	23	April,010- 23 AP M966 Cleared from Bissabur

The total number of all mines and UXO destroyed since entry into force of the Convention is reflected in the table below:

Year	m ²	AP Mine	AT Mine	AB Mine	UXO`s	Fuses
2000	17.493,37	250	0	0	319	0
2001	145.839,33	1.579	50	0	1.097	0
2002	125.920,55	593	3	20	12.488	0
2003	205.499,62	64	1	16	10.125	0
2004	223.358,1	13	4	32	10.430	0
2005	124.391,69	23	2	28	16.211	0
2006	216.017,18	10	4	25	10.589	1.574
2007	626.801,02	32	24	17	17.246	1.944
2008	1.480.061,1	337	64	14	20.034	454
2009	1.155.748,9	57	7	0	68.448	378
2010	762.901,52	390	5	0	12.455	381
2011	189.498,42	81	1	0	1.765	2
Total	5.273.530,8	3.348	165	152	181.207	4.733

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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from 30 April 2010 to 30 April 2011

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

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 Lote PRB	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Hexolite	50 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to 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 due to 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 due to metallic case
4	M 409 Lot LAR 1-8	Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Triallene	80 g	Yes	no	Difficult with hand-held metallic mine detector (only one gram of metal in the fuse assembly)
5	M 412	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Hexolite	50 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case

No	Name	Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive Content		Metallic content	Color photo attached	Supplementary 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 due to metallic case
7	M 14	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 56 mm Height: 40 mm	Pressure	Tetryl	29 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
8	NR 409	AP Blast	Cylinder Diameter: 86 mm Height: 31,5 mm	Pressure	Hexolite	50 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to 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 due to metallic case
10	PMD	AP Blast	Rectangular 190 X 90 X 65 mm	Pressure	Tolite	200 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
11	PMD 6	AP Blast	Rectangular 191 X 89 X 64 mm	Pressure	TNT	200 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
12	PMD 6M	AP Blast	Rectangular 196 X 87 X 50 mm	Pressure	TNT	200 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
13	PMN	AP Blast	Cylindrical Diameter: 112 mm Height: 55 mm	Pressure	Trotyl	235 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
14	GYATA 64	AP Blast	Cylindrical Diameter: 112 mm Height: 55 mm	Pressure	Tolite	250 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
15	M 966 B Tipo I	AP Blast/ Fragmentation	Cubic	Tripwire	TNT	155 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
16	POMZ 2	AP Fragmentation (stake mine)	Cylindrical Diameter: 60 mm Height: 130 mm	Tripwire	TNT	75 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case

No	Name	Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive Content		Metallic content	Color photo attached	Supplementary Information to facilitate mine clearance
17	POMZ 2 M	AP Fragmentation (stake mine)	Cylindrical Diameter: 60 mm Height: 107 mm	Tripwire	TNT	75 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
18	M 421	AP Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 46 mm Height: 173 mm	Tripwire	Composition B	95 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to 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 due to metallic case
20	M 966 MR	AP Bounding Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: - mm Height: 244 mm	Pressure Tripwire	TNT	155 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
21	M 432	AP Bounding Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 105 mm Height: 268 mm	Pressure Tripwire	Trotyl	800 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
22	OZM 3	AP Bounding Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 75 mm Height: 120 mm	Tripwire	TNT	75 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
23	OZM 4	AP Bounding Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 140 mm Height: 91 mm	Tripwire	TNT	185 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
24	PP MI SR	AP Bounding Fragmentation	Cylinder Diameter: 101 mm Height: 152 mm	Tripwire	TNT	325 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to metallic case
25	SPM Limpet	AP Blast	Half Cylinder Diameter: 92 mm Height 267 mm	Delay Fuse	TNT	95 g	Yes	no	Readily detectable due to 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".

Our demining team (LUTCAM NGO) found last year in Baraka Manioc minefield some Booby-Traps hand made, meanly made with simple plastic bottles and fishing row, and others artisanal goods. Since 2001 when we started the clearance operation, this is a first time we found this kind of objects in S.Domingos sector in our common border to Senegal. It's mean that the MFDC forces are enough capacity is this matter.

For this reason we consider that this minefield is a most difficult task for us, due to it complexity.

State : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from 30 April 2010 to 30 April 2011

CAAMI is responsible for coordination and monitoring of the Education Program to Prevent Mine Accidents (*Programa de Educação para a Prevenção de Acidentes com Minas, PEPAM*) almost countrywide with support from UNICEF, but does not yet have in place appropriate monitoring procedures. CAAMI are planning to implement a monitoring system to ensure feedback on the effectiveness of MRE activities in order to continuously improve the quality of MRE. In June 2009, UNICEF supported a review of the MRE programme within CAAMI and developed a document providing analysis, strategic direction and a first year operational plan for CAAMI in MRE.

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;

Since 2006, MRE activities were increasingly concentrated outside Bissau where clearance activities had been completed.

Livelihood activities, usually farming, are the main reason for risk-taking behavior. Despite the information they receive, people give more importance to income-generating activities and minimize or make a personal judgment of the risk. Men are believed to be most at risk, as they traditionally work the land.

People using unclear or secondary paths are also at risk. Scrap metal collection is an increasing problem, particularly among men and children, and ammunition storage areas are the areas where casualties are most likely to occur.

MRE has been undertaken together with a number of international NGOs, most notably Handicap International, who have supported the development of this work.

Summary of MRE 2010/2011

Number of training teachers and activists	Total number of beneficiaries for gender			Number of villages for provinces covered			Number of training section for provinces		
	M	F	C	N	S	E	N	S	E
2924	985	1567	372	14	35	5	22	9	25

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 : Guinea-Bissau reporting for time period from **30 April 2010** to **30 April 2011**

Mine Ban Policy

Guinea-Bissau has submitted its initial Article 7 Report in June 2002 and May 2003. Guinea-Bissau attended all Meetings of the States Parties since Managua (Nicaragua) in 2001, first and second Review Conference in Nairobi (Kenya) – 2004 and Cartagena (Colombia) in 2009.

Our delegation attended all Intercessional Meetings of the Standing Committees in Geneva since 2002.

Guinea Bissau is preparing to participate at the upcoming Intercessional Meetings next June in Geneva (APBT and CCM), when we will present our Progress in fulfilling Art.5 implementation.

Guinea Bissau, under CAAMI coordination, continues the fight against landmines using manual clearance method only, which makes clearance slow and difficult.

The capacity in place for manual clearance has been significantly reduced in the last two years, due to fund shortage. But ,fortunately we start to receive some funding from our Donors and Friends (UNMAS, Germany and Australia), those funds will allow us to achieve our goal within the time frame (end of this current year).

HUMAID, which is still operating has 55 field staff, while LUTCAM has 44. In the meantime efforts to bring to Guinea Bissau another NGO with self resources are being made. NPA is expected to conclude survey very soon, at end of this month or June. And to move their operations to mine clearance.

Guinea-Bissau is a State Party of CCW Convention since 2008 And we ratify CCM Convention since last December when we became a State Party from June this year.

Survivor Assistance

Victim assistance in Guinea Bissau has been weak in recent years, but we believe that strengthening this area is important for the long-term needs of the population. CAAMI believes that special attention to survivors, their families and communities needs to be paid and should be a priority at this moment. Little progress in providing assistance to survivors has however been made, due to lack of funds and lack of government support. Data indicates that there have been 1216 victims of mines and UXO since the Liberation war. Many of these may have already died, but it is likely there are many more unrecorded. However our National Prosthetic Centre was Officially inaugurated In last March Month with ECOWAS and CICR support.

Summary of Mine and UXO Victims from 1968 to 2011

PROVINCIA	REGIÃO SECTOR	Vitimas por Genero/Idade					
		Homens 16 e +anos	Mulheres 16 e +anos	Crianças 0à15anos	Não Especificado	Total	
NORTE	Bissau Bissau	150	31	56	5	242	
	<i>Total de SAB</i>	150	31	56	5	242	
	Biombo	Quinhamel	7	0	0	0	7
		Prabis	24	13	6	0	43
		Safim	9	0	6	0	15
	<i>Total de Biombo</i>	40	13	12	0	65	
	Cacheu	Cacheu	8	9	3	14	34
		Canchungo	4	0	0	8	12
		Begene	2	0	1	0	3
		Bula	3	0	0	0	3
		S.Domingos	19	34	4	5	62
	<i>Total de Cacheu</i>	36	43	8	27	114	
	Oio	Farim	28	0	0	0	28
		Bissorã	5	0	0	0	5
		Mansoa	4	2	0	5	11

		Mansabá	8	10	14	0	32
		<i>Total de Oio</i>	45	12	14	5	76
Total de Norte			271	99	90	37	497
LESTE	Bafatá	Bafatá	25	4	9	7	45
		Afia	0	1	0	0	1
		Bambadinca	3	0	0	0	3
		Gã	1	0	0	0	1
		Mamudo					
		<i>Total de Bafatá</i>	29	5	9	7	50
	Gabú	Gabú	37	1	10	30	78
		Pirada	24	1	4	14	43
		Pitche	31	-	7	18	56
		Sonaco	4	-	-	-	4
	<i>Total de Gabú</i>	96	2	21	62	181	
Total de Leste			125	7	30	69	231
SUL	Tombali	Catió	41	4	8	2	55
		Bedanda	24	1	7	4	36
		Cacine	39	1	11	0	51
		Cabuxanque	0	0	3	0	3
		Quebo	92	9	23	0	124
		<i>Total de Tombali</i>	196	15	52	6	269
	Quinará	Buba	58	9	17	0	84
		Fulacunda	28	10	11	1	50
		Tite	21	5	3	1	30
		Empada	31	3	17	4	55
	<i>Total de Quinará</i>	138	27	48	6	219	
Total de Sul			334	42	100	12	488
TOTAL GERAL			730	148	220	118	1216

From April 2010 to April 2011 two accidents are recorded involving 2 persons: 0 Killed and 2 injured.

Two process support visits have recently been facilitated by CAAMI – in 2006 and 2009 in order to help focus the VA direction of the programme. Guinea-Bissau’s main challenge is its weak development and political instability. Two thirds of the population lives below the poverty line and access to basic services has declined since the civil war. The country depends on external aid to cover even the most basic public expenditures. Continued instability has made the donor community unwilling to commit to continued financial support, so vital for urgently-needed economic recovery.

Healthcare in Guinea-Bissau was severely damaged by the 1998–1999 civil war. The continued lack of infrastructure and political instability has further disintegrated the health system, qualified health personnel and equipment. The system is not capable of addressing the basic needs of the population and health indicators have deteriorated since 2000. There are few facilities near mine-affected areas, emergency transportation is almost non-existent and services are further hampered by a lack of communication mechanisms and roads/transport. Since the end of the World Health Organization (WHO) VA project in June 2006, Guinea-Bissau has faced difficulties in providing medical care to mine/ERW survivors.

Article 5 of the Constitution of Guinea Bissau prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities, but there is a problem in its implementation. Pensions of around \$10/month are paid to disabled civilians by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Poverty Reduction. This ministry also provides socio-economic reintegration opportunities for all disabled persons. In addition, the Ministry of Defense and Ex-Combatants provides pensions for disabled former military personnel. Unfortunately, mine victims do not come under either of these two Ministry schemes and are thus, as of today, receiving nothing from the government of Guinea Bissau, despite the fact that Guinea-Bissau’s Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) specifically mentions mine/ERW survivors as one of the vulnerable groups needing assistance.

Plans to include mine/ERW survivors in the category of “war victims” in Article 5 of the Guinea Bissauan Constitution have not yet been realized. But, since last year 42 mine survivors through CAAMI request started to receive monthly pension in the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Poverty Reduction in the category of persons with disability and living below poverty line.

VA is part of CAAMI’s mine action plan, but very limited activities are undertaken due to the extremely limited resources available. CAAMI is mainly responsible for liaising with relevant ministries, resource mobilization, and limited direct support to survivors.

ANNEX