



GOVERNO DA
GUINÉ-BISSAU

MINISTERIO DA DEFESA NACIONAL E DOS COMBATENTES DA LIBERDADE DA PÁTRIA
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DOS COMBATENTES DA LIBERDADE DA PÁTRIA
CENTRO NACIONAL DE COORDENAÇÃO DA AÇÃO ANTI-MINAS (CAAMI)
GABINETE DO DIRETOR NACIONAL

Mr. Diretor
Of the Implementation Support Unit
the OTTAWA Convention

N/Ref^a 157 /GND/CAAMI/2022.

Bissau, 26 April 2022

SUBJECT: Shipping note.

Excellency

The Office of the National Director of the Center for the Coordination of Mine Action (CAAMI), comes through this missive, transmitting in annex, to His Excellency, Director of the Unit to Support the Implementation of the Convention, the final version of the Article 7 Report, to your knowledge.



The National Director

Nautan Mancabu

**The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,
Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their
Destruction**

Article 7 Transparency Measures

30 April 2022

State [Party]: **Republic of Guinea-Bissau**

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Updated information provided in accordance with article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Covering the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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C. Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

Guinea Bissau retains nine anti-personnel mines for training purposes. These mines are retained by the Ministry of National Defense.

The details of the nine anti-personnel mines are as follows:

Type	Quantity retained	Lot numbers
PMN	6	
M409 MAP	1	
M969 MAP	2	
Total	9	

Guinea-Bissau is currently assessing the situation and verifying its inventories to report on the situation regarding retained mines.

D. Areas known or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines

In December 2012 Guinea-Bissau declared completion of mine clearance. In subsequent years, Guinea-Bissau discovered previously unknown mined areas.

Confirmed hazardous areas

Nº	Province	Community	Area (m²)	Coordinates	Activity	Sector	Region
1	North	Encheia	600.000	Lat. 12° 39' 54,0" N Long. 014° 59' 08, 5" W	Demining	Bissorã	Oio
2	North	Bricama	90.000	Lat. 12° 49' 27, 8 N Long. 015° 15' 97,2" W	Demining	Farim	Oio
3	North	Cuntima	50.000	Lat. 12° 40' 12, 6" N Long. 014° 58' 43,6" W	Demining	Farim	Oio
4	North	Demba Dabo	51.000	Lat. 12° 32' 09,8" N Long. 014° 08' 53,0" W	Demining	Farim	Oio
5	North	Djequemondo	15.000	Lat. 12° 22' 55,0" N Long. 16° 19' 18,2" W	Demining	S.Domin gos	Cacheu
6	North	Buruntuma	116.700	Lat. 12° 25' 39, 7" N Long. 013° 38' 35,0W	Demining	Pitche	Gabú
7	South	Medjo	108.800	Lat. 11° 21' 46,3" N Long. 014° 55' 28,9" W	Demining	Quebo	Tombali
8	South	Imbai-Baila	60.000	Lat. 12° 26' 11, 1" N Long. 014° 55' 11,1" W	Demining	Quebo	Tambali
9	South	Gubia	2.345	Lat. 11° 49' 30,6" N Long. 015° 35' 75,0" W	Demining	Empada	Quebo
TOTAL			1.093.840				

Suspected Hazardous Areas

Nº	Province	Community	Area (m²)	Activity	Sector	Region
1	North	Nhane	Unkown	Survey	Bissorã	Oio
2	North	Yadur	Unkown	Survey	Bissorã	Oio
3	North	Biambe	Unkown	Survey	Bissorã	Oio
4	North	Cussaraba	Unkown	Survey	Mansaba	Oio
5	North	Gassanima	Unkown	Survey	Mansaba	Oio
6	North	Indjassane	Unkown	Survey	Mansaba	Oio
7	North	Candjambari	Unkown	Survey	Farim	Oio
8	North	Sara Mancama	Unkown	Survey	Farim	Oio
9	North	Sambuia	Unkown	Survey	Farim	Oio
10	North	Jopa	Unkown	Survey	Cacheu	Cacheu
11	North	Bipo	Unkown	Survey	Cacheu	Cacheu
12	North	Blom Antigo	Unkown	Survey	Cacheu	Cacheu
13	North	Bachil	Unkown	Survey	Cacheu	Cacheu
14	North	Banhinda	Unkown	Survey	Cacheu	Cacheu
15	North	Cobiana	Unkown	Survey	Cacheu	Cacheu
16	North	Burne Balanta	Unkown	Survey	Cacheu	Cacheu
17	North	Asselem Binhaque	Unkown	Survey	S.Domingos	Cacheu
18	North	Nhambalam	Unkown	Survey	S.Domingos	Cacheu
19	North	Djinhalcunda	Unkown	Survey	S.Domingos	Cacheu
20	North	Bigene	Unkown	Survey	Bigene	Cacheu
21	North	Matá	Unkown	Survey	Bula	Cacheu
22	East	Canbadju	Unkown	Survey	Contubuel	Bafatá
23	East	Dinguirai	Unkown	Survey	Boé	Gabú
24	East	Candjadude	Unkown	Survey	Pitche	Gabú
25	East	Sintchalale	Unkown	Survey	Pitche	Gabú
26	East	Cupe	Unkown	Survey	Pitche	Gabú
27	East	Cancalifa	Unkown	Survey	Pitche	Gabú
28	East	Benfica	Unkown	Survey	Pitche	Gabú
29	South	Barria	Unkown	Survey	Catio	Tombali
30	South	Candempa Nalu	Unkown	Survey	Cacine	Tombali
31	South	Gadamael Antiga	Unkown	Survey	Quebo	Tombali
32	South	Nhacoba	Unkown	Survey	Quebo	Tombali
33	South	Madina Curadje	Unkown	Survey	Quebo	Tombali
34	South	Cubucare de Baixo	Unkown	Survey	Bedanda	Tombali
35	South	Iemberem	Unkown	Survey	Bedanda	Tombali
36	South	Banta	Unkown	Survey	Empada	Quinará
37	South	Satecuta	Unkown	Survey	Empada	Quinará
38	South	Gã-Tande	Unkown	Survey	Empada	Quinará
39	South	Empada	Unkown	Survey	Empada	Quinará
40	South	Biangha	Unkown	Survey	Fulacunda	Quinará
41	South	Foiazinho	Unkown	Survey	Fulacunda	Quinará
42	South	Cobambol	Unkown	Survey	Fulacunda	Quinará
43	South	Bolanha Bodjol N'Casol	Unkown	Survey	Buba	Quinará

In spite of the information available, assessments of mined areas followed a systematic methodology. Available figures on contamination will therefore be adjusted in the future following the application of evidence based survey.

In addition, the analysis of hazardous areas in Guinea Bissau did not use survey techniques as recognised by IMAS. Thus, although the existence of the 9 Confirmed Hazardous Areas previously reported was confirmed through field visits, these hazardous areas demand to be resurveyed in compliance to international standards.

At present Guinea-Bissau is working on rebuilding its capacity in order to resume survey and clearance operations as soon as possible.

Information management

Although the information management -i.e., the recording, verification, analysis, visualization and archiving of structured and unstructured data- is an essential component of the Mine Action strategy, Guinea-Bissau does not have a proper information management system available and functional. However, the CAAMI sees the availability of a functional information system as a prerequisite to resume Mine Action activities, to document the land release process, to inform it based on evidence provided by historical data, as well as to monitor the progresses that will be achieved.

Guinea-Bissau is currently working on addressing this deficiency and expending resource to put in place a capacity for Information Management.

National Standards

Although the national Mine Action standards (NMAS) is another essential component of the Mine Action strategy, Guinea-Bissau does not have existing NMAS, and did not have them in place in the past. The CAAMI sees the establishment of NMAS in accordance with the international Mine Action standards (IMAS) as a second prerequisite to resume Mine Action activities, to ensure safety, quality and efficiency.

The CAAMI will name a focal point responsible for the development, application and revision of national standards in line with IMAS. A working group will be established to follow the development and review of the standards by a panel of national and international actors that would have been identified upstream. The first task of the working group will be to define the priority standards to develop in the national context and in view of IMAS, and then to plan and follow the writing, review and finalisation of the national standards for adoption by the operators.

Gender and Diversity

Guinea-Bissau will aim to promote at all stages of its programme gender and diversity inclusion.

The land release operations already will seek for enabling an environment favourable to the socio-economic development (agriculture, pasture, infrastructures) that will indirectly supporting conflict prevention and peace within the country. For that, the CAAMI will promote the integration of Mine Action issues within other development and humanitarian plans, as recommended in the Oslo Action Plan.

E. Mine Risk Education

At present, Mine Risk Education activities are not active in Guinea-Bissau. Guinea-Bissau aims to resume EORE as soon as possible in 2022 to reduce the vulnerability of the population. This is particularly important as the clearance capacity will only be available in 2023, in the best case. The EORE will target as priority areas the 9 communities in which the presence of hazards had been

confirmed by HUMAID, as well as in the 43 areas where there is suspicion of contamination. Community liaison activities that include EORE will also be conducted before, during and after non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance activities. Also, the EORE capacities could be increased based on the findings of the survey in locations where the contamination is confirmed or suspected.

The EORE activities will follow NMAS developed in line with the IMAS 12.10 on risk education. The CAAMI staff will receive a refresh training on that topic. EORE activities and tools will also be tailored taking into account gender and diversity aspects, as well as the at-risk groups. Data on the 1,518 recorded casualties from the independence war until 2012 indicate that victims are mostly males (without age distinction); the data on 24 victims for which the gender is known, out of the 73 recorded between 2012 and 2022, not only show that males are more affected but also that the majority are boys. For this reason, the CAAMI will undertake a study on knowledge, attitudes and practices with regards to the explosive threat to identify the at-risk groups and behaviours, the best ways to disseminate the messages in the national context. This study could also serve as a baseline to further monitor the outcomes of the EORE.

In terms of resources, the CAAMI will identify community activists from youth associations that are willing to enrol in relaying EORE messages at their community levels through door-to-door or public interventions. These activists will receive training or refresh training. First aid training will be planned as well in case an accident would happen in their vicinity. The CAAMI will take care of producing, testing, printing and disseminating the EORE IEC materials to raise awareness of the danger explosive ordnances, such as comics, school notebook, clothing, etc. The CAAMI will reactivate of a hotline which was formerly existing for the reporting of victims and explosive ordnances; this would be subject to the availability of an emergency clearance team to investigate such reports and promote further reporting by population.

H. Victim Assistance

The Government of Guinea-Bissau is committed to address the rights of mine victims in accordance with the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Oslo Action Plan. Following the declaration of mine clearance, however, efforts on Victim Assistance were reduced to minimal until 2019. In 2019 and in the following years, CAAMI and other relevant authorities have made efforts to make sure Guinea-Bissau will continue fulfilling its Victim Assistance obligations.

Guinea-Bissau has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and has been taking steps to ensure a human-rights based approach on disabilities, that also includes mine survivors.

The COVID-19 pandemic delayed our efforts during the years 2020 and 2021, in spite of that, Guinea-Bissau carried on towards improving systems and mechanisms to make sure Victim Assistance will be provided to mine victims in the future. The following achievements and activities are reported according to the Victim Assistance commitments of the Oslo Action Plan:

a) Casualty data

Guinea-Bissau has recorded more than 1,500 casualties caused by explosive ordnance with the most recent incident recorded on 28 January 2021, when six boys were injured and two were killed in Buruntuma, in the Gabu region.

Nº	Years	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Unknown	Totals
01	06/08/2012	1	0	0	0	0	1
02	04/03/2013	0	1	0	1	0	2
03	26/04/2013	0	0	0	3	0	3
04	25/06/2013	0	1	0	5	0	6
05	12/03/2014	0	0	0	1	0	1
06	20/04/2014	0	1	0	0	0	1
07	01/05/2014	0	0	0	1	0	1
08	26/09/2014	0	0	0	1	40	40
09	20/10/2014	0	0	0	0	5	5
10	20/12/2014	0	1	0	0	1	2
11	2016	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	2021	0	0	0	0	2	2
13	28/01/2021	0	0	0	8	0	8
	Totals	1	4	0	20	49	73

The National Institute of Studies and Research (INEP) reported in 2009 that there are 13,590 persons with disabilities (0.94 percent of the population), of which 53.9 percent were identified to be men and 46.1 percent women. In spite of the information available, the prevalence of disability and the number of casualties caused by explosive ordnance in Guinea-Bissau are believed to be much higher.

b) Focal point and coordination

The National Mine Action Centre, *Centro Nacional de Coordenação de Ação Antiminas da Guiné-Bissau* (CAAMI) has a designated focal person on Victim Assistance. With the support of the focal person, CAAMI has been making effort to ensure the implementation of Victim Assistance over the past couple of years. CAAMI has been working together with relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Women, Family and Social Cohesion (MMFSS), the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and the Federation of Associations for the Defense and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of Guinea-Bissau (FADPD-GB) to integrate Victim Assistance into broader mainstream policies and programmes. Our plan is to an inter-agency coordination body – with participation relevant ministries and stakeholders to ensure systemic engagements on disabilities that is inclusive of victim assistance.

c) Implementation roadmap

Under the leadership of MMFSS Guinea-Bissau developed a five-year National Strategy for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (ENPICD). The work on ENPICD had begun in 2018, and in 2021 the ENPICD was finalised.

In January 2022, CAAMI with the financial support of European Union and technical support of the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) of the AP Mine Ban Convention, and in coordination with MMFSS and MOPH organized a national dialogue that was entitled “*National Stakeholder Dialogue on Victim Assistance and Disability in Guinea-Bissau: Leaving No One Behind*” to strengthen implementation support mechanisms and tools on Victim Assistance and its integration into broader disability rights, health, education and development frameworks.

The Dialogue was attended by representatives of government, ministries, representative organisations of mine victims, persons with disabilities including men, women, boys, and girls from rural and remote areas, civil society organisations and other national and international stakeholders from the capital and provinces. One of the objectives of the Dialogue was to raise awareness on the

ENPICD, although not adopted at the time of the Dialogue but given that it is the first comprehensive national roadmap on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and integrates Victim Assistance, it was important to ensure Victim Assistance and Disability rights authorities and other partners are aware of it. The Dialogue suggested ideas for the implementation of the ENPICD.

The Dialogue also raised awareness on Victim Assistance in the context of the AP Mine Ban Convention and the Oslo Action Plan. Because of the gaps created after completion of mine clearance, it will be important to increase understandings on Victim Assistance obligations and to make sure all relevant ministries and agencies take part in enabling Guinea-Bissau to fulfil its Victim Assistance obligations and Oslo Action Plan commitments.

d) Healthcare

Guinea-Bissau's public hospitals around the country provide healthcare services to everyone including mine victims and persons with disabilities. The local and regional hospitals refer patients whose treatment are beyond their capacities, to the main hospital in the capital. There are no emergency medical care or first aid available in remote affected areas.

e) Rehabilitation

Physical rehabilitation services including prostheses, orthoses, mobility devices, physiotherapy and acupuncture are provided by the Physical Rehabilitation Centre (PRC) in Bissau. The PRC operates under the responsibility of the MOPH and until December 2021, it was directly supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). To ensure the interrupted continuation of the PRC, is a priority of the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

The PRC provided services persons with disabilities including mine victims in 2021. In addition, mine victims from Senegal also provided with rehabilitation services by the PRC.

The MOPH is working with WHO Guinea-Bissau to improve rehabilitation including to make sure the PRC will continue delivering services. In early 2022, at the request of MOPH, the WHO commissioned a national assessment to find out the needs, challenges, gaps and capacities and opportunities. The assessment is being completed and it is conducted by IAFO (and NGO active in Guinea-Bissau) that partners with WHO and MOPH. A national rehabilitation strategy will be developed after the completion of the assessment and the analysis of its findings.

f) Social inclusion, inclusive education

The Ministry of Education has been working, with support of NGOs such as the Humanity & Inclusion to provide inclusive education to persons with disabilities / mine survivors. The project includes capacity building of schools on inclusive education, provision of materials and awareness raising. The Ministry of Education also issued an instruction to schools to ensure persons with disabilities will be provided with free access to schools.

g) Inclusion and participation

CAAMI regularly consult the Federation of Associations for the Defense and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of Guinea-Bissau (FADPD-GB). FADPD-GB memberships include 17 national associations including those representing mine victims.

The national dialogue was well attended by members of FADPD-GB and other mine survivors and their family members from the capital and remote areas, including affected regions. Following the dialogue,

CAAMI has established a close contact with the participants to ensure their participation in relevant activities.

h) Challenges

The key challenges we face at CAAMI with regards to Victim Assistance implementation include:

- Limited capacity at CAAMI due to lack of financial means. We will need to boost our technical capacity to assist relevant ministries with integration of victim assistance, reporting and coordination.
- Mine action including Victim Assistance has not been a priority for the government of Guinea-Bissau after it has declared completion in 2012.
- With departure of direct assistance of the ICRC to PRC, rehabilitation services in Guinea-Bissau face a challenge. Guinea-Bissau would greatly benefit from long-term cooperation and assistance in this regard. In addition to this, the availability of services such as inclusive education, social and economic inclusion, and healthcare is scarce but information to measure the quality and extent of these services is lacking.
- Updating and verifying the data on mine victims. Until 2012 data was collected on mine victims but since then, data has been collected partially based on media reports and other accessible information. There is a need to conduct a survey in this regard.

I. Cooperation and assistance

Guinea-Bissau faces competing priorities and requires international cooperation and assistance to enable us to fulfil our mine clearance and victim assistance obligations and commitments under the Oslo Action Plan.

Guinea-Bissau still needs to secure international assistance. This is important as it will directly impact the further roll-out of activities planned for 2023 and 2024: any gap in the preparatory activities would prevent the implementation in a qualitative and efficient way. Also, the forecasted budget for 2024 is subject to adjustment in light of the results of the non-technical survey.

Budget in USD	2022	2023	2024	TOTAL 2023/24	TOTAL 2022/23/24
CAAMI general operation	142 000	412 000	228 000	640 000	782 000
Development of information management system	111 000	131 000	125 000	256 000	367 000
Development of national standards	56 000	56 000	0	56 000	112 000
National non-technical survey	185 000	800 000	185 000	985 000	1 170 000
Technical activities (NEDEX and marking)	392 000	538 000	441 000	979 000	1 371 000
Explosive ordnance risk education	82 000	227 000	205 000	432 000	514 000
Fundraising	9 000	13 000	13 000	26 000	35 000
Capacity building of CAAMI and operators	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	15 000
Development of a residual risk management strategy	0	5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000
SUBTOTAL	982 000	2 187 000	1 207 000	3 394 000	4 376 000
Overheads	294 000	656 000	362 000	1 018 000	1 312 000
TOTAL	1 276 000	2 843 000	1 569 000	4 412 000	5 688 000

Annex I – Key elements of Guinea-Bissau’s work plan

The following activities will be implemented in 2022, subject to international financial and technical assistance.

1. Development of an information management system:

The first step will be the definition of the best system in terms of quality, efficiency, sustainability and national ownership. In addition, the CAAMI plans the development, at the early stage, of a monitoring and evaluation plan for the information system to respond to operational and strategic needs in terms of data and information. Then, the data collection forms will have to be reviewed and potentially digitalized and a database system will have to be established and further analysis and visualization tools to be developed. In addition, an effort will be carried to recover historical data as well as the verification and transfer of historical data to the new information system. The CAAMI’s and operators’ staff will be trained in using this new system.

The development of the new system will require the support of an information management international specialist, the coordination with relevant stakeholders, the supply of IT equipment, such as hardware, software, internet. The reinforcement of human resource capacities in geo-information management is sought at both CAAMI and operators’ levels. Although the development of such a system can be sequenced, it is expected that the development of a fully functional system covering all components of the Mine Action programme could take an initial 6 months. Afterwards, additional components could be added and maintenance done.

2. Development of national standards in line with IMAS:

The CAAMI will name a focal point responsible for the development, application and revision of national standards in line with IMAS. A working group will be established to follow the development and review of the standards by a panel of national and international actors that would have been identified upstream. The first task of the working group will be to define the priority standards to develop in the national context and in view of IMAS, and then to plan and follow the writing, review and finalisation of the national standards for adoption by the operators.

To undertake this work, the CAAMI will seek the support of an experienced international consultant which could provide methodological guidance and ensure a proper follow-up of the process, especially at the time period to do so is tight to produce an initial set of standards. As for information management, the development of national standards can be sequenced, starting with priority standards and furthermore enriched.

3. Preparation of the non-technical survey:

Guinea-Bissau will undertake a national survey to determine the extent and nature of the remaining contamination. This evidence-based survey will follow the NMAS developed in line with IMAS 08.10 on non-technical survey, and will include clear criteria for land cancellation. The CAAMI staff will receive a refresh training on that topic.

The process will start by an initial review relying mostly on historical data and information from key informants to get the overview of the past and current situation at the different administrative levels over the territory. Liaison will then be done with communities in an exhaustive way, and these communities will then be visited by teams of two to three surveyors. As the teams will have direct

contact with communities, EORE will be provided parallel to non-technical survey activities. Through its different stages and based on evidence, the non-technical survey will produce as outputs the list of communities not suspected of any contamination and the list of communities where the contamination is suspected or confirmed, along with the definition of Suspected Hazardous Areas (SHAs) and Confirmed Hazardous Areas (CHAs) in the IMAS. Attention will be paid to clearly documenting the survey process and evidence.

In terms of resources, the conduct of the non-technical survey will require field staff equipped with vehicles, GPS, smartphones, EORE materials and more. None of these resources are available to date; all should be supplied. The CAAMI estimates that a team of about 60 field surveyors plus their supervision staff would be required to allow the visit of the about 1,500 populated places¹ and the finalization of the national survey within one year, in 2023; this takes into account the fact that operations may be interrupted for up to 3 months during the rainy season. The CAAMI will assess the capacity of national partners in doing and supervising the non-technical survey, and would require international resources to implement the survey. An in-depth training will be provided to a community liaison team once identified.

In terms of operational deployment, the team could be subdivided into three sub-teams covering the three provinces North, South and East, although with the flexibility to work in other provinces based on priority needs.

4. Preparation for technical activities (technical survey, marking and clearance):

Guinea-Bissau will strengthen its marking and emergency clearance capacities parallel to the non-technical survey. This clearance capacity will allow demarcation and marking of the hazardous areas as a preventive measure for the safety of the population, as well as to carry out spot task clearance for an immediate removal of identified threats. Finally, if free from spot task clearance and marking, and following non-technical survey the clearance team could start the technical survey and demining activities in the nine hazardous areas confirmed by HUMAID assessments. The technical survey and clearance operations will follow the priority NMAS themselves developed in line with the IMAS 08.20 on technical survey and IMAS 09.10 on clearance. Ideally, there will be one spot task clearance team per province in support to non-technical team. The CAAMI staff will receive a refresh training on these topics.

In terms of resources, three clearance teams would be necessary, one in each of the three provinces North, South and East, in support to non-technical survey teams, and also with the flexibility to work in other provinces based on priority needs. The CAAMI will work with national operator HUMAID which has trained personnel. Some refresh training would however be necessary as they have not received refresher training in more than 10 years. Also, some additional staff will be hired and fully trained. The clearance team staff should be equipped with vehicles including ambulances, GPS, smartphones, protection / detection / marking / destruction materials, etc. If HUMAID has some equipment left from the 2000-2012 period for two clearance teams, this equipment could be obsolete and need maintenance. At its level, the CAAMI does not have this kind of technical equipment available and functional. An inventory will be conducted so as Guinea-Bissau to ensure the availability of adequate equipment.

5. Resuming EORE activities:

The resuming of EORE as soon as possible in 2022 is essential to reduce the vulnerability of the population. This is particularly important as the clearance capacity will only be available in 2023, in

¹ Source : https://data.humdata.org/dataset/hotosm_gnb_populated_places

the best case. The EORE will target as priority areas the 9 communities in which the presence of hazards had been confirmed by HUMAID, as well as in the 43 areas where there is suspicion of contamination. Community liaison activities that include EORE will also be conducted before, during and after non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance activities. Also, the EORE capacities could be increased based on the findings of the survey in locations where the contamination is confirmed or suspected.

The EORE activities will follow NMAS developed in line with the IMAS 12.10 on risk education. The CAAMI staff will receive a refresh training on that topic. EORE activities and tools will also be tailored taking into account gender and diversity aspects, as well as the at-risk groups. Data on the 1,518 recorded casualties from the independence war until 2012 indicate that victims are mostly males (without age distinction); the data on 24 victims for which the gender is known, out of the 73 recorded between 2012 and 2022, not only show that males are more affected but also that the majority are boys. For this reason, the CAAMI will undertake a study on knowledge, attitudes and practices with regards to the explosive threat to identify the at-risk groups and behaviours, the best ways to disseminate the messages in the national context. This study could also serve as a baseline to further monitor the outcomes of the EORE.

In terms of resources, the CAAMI will identify community activists from youth associations that are willing to enrol in relaying EORE messages at their community levels through door-to-door or public interventions. These activists will receive training or refresh training. First aid training will be planned as well in case an accident would happen in their vicinity. The CAAMI will take care of producing, testing, printing and disseminating the EORE IEC materials to raise awareness of the danger explosive ordnances, such as comics, school notebook, clothing, etc. The CAAMI will reactivate of a hotline which was formerly existing for the reporting of victims and explosive ordnances; this would be subject to the availability of an emergency clearance team to investigate such reports and promote further reporting by population.

6. Fundraising for the period 2022/2024:

After the end of the activities in 2012 funding for Mine Action from international stakeholders ceased. In return, and although the government has since then contributed to the functioning of the CAAMI, the lack of funding for Mine Action and the nearly absence of mine action activities have negatively impacted awareness of the international communities concerning contamination issues facing Guinea-Bissau.

This situation has hampered fundraising for the implementation of intervention initially planned in the 2021 extension request. The CAAMI will undertake significant efforts to increase the government's contribution to the fulfilment of the Article 5 obligations and to attract external financing in support of its program. For that, the CAAMI has kept working with the national NGO HUMAID, has collaborated with the ISU, has requested support from INGOs, which has led to the Mine Advisory Group to initiate concrete actions in support to Guinea-Bissau through technical support and fundraising.

In line with the action #6 of the Oslo Action plan, partnership should be further developed, coordination reactivated and representation intensified in the coming months so as to raise again the attention and interest of the international community on Guinea-Bissau's mine issue. Efforts will be made to establish and strengthen standards, information management, quality management and evidence-based decisions with the aim of raising donors' confidence on the quality and efficiency of the planned intervention. In addition, the CAAMI, ISU and MAG consider leading a joint event at the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention Intersessional Meetings in June 2022 as well as at the International Meeting of Mine Action National Directors and United Nations Advisers (NDM-UN). At

national level, as mentioned earlier, the CAAMI expects to reactivate the national council for humanitarian demining gathering ministries, international organisations, national and international NGOs.

Some resources are needed for Guinea-Bissau to perform its coordination and representation roles such as the development and printing of communication materials and travel-related costs within the region and internationally.

The following activities will be implemented in 2023, subject to funding 2022/2023.

- 7. Implementation of the non-technical survey at national level:*
- 8. Implementation of the emergency spot task clearance and marking:*
- 9. Implementation of the EORE activities.*

The implementation of the Mine Action programme in 2023 is based on the assumption that partnerships are established, that all the preparatory activities planned in 2022 are funded and achieved, and that there is also funding for the planned activities in 2023.

The tasking of activities will be prioritized to reach the maximum efficiency in terms of risks, population's safety and operational efficiency. The activities should be framed by strong quality management, monitoring and evaluation, and information systems. The quality management system will rely on three main methods:

- 1) Accreditation: the CAAMI will define criteria that organizations should meet to ensure their structure, staff, systems, procedures will allow the implementation of activities in compliance with adopted NMAS.
- 2) Quality assurance: aiming at ensuring confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled, it will consist in the inspection of the different operational components, such as procedures, equipment, qualifications, documentation, ... to confirm the compliance of organizations to the accreditation processes.
- 3) Quality control: aiming at ensuring that quality requirements have been fulfilled, it will consist notably of post-clearance inspections for demining activities.

As mentioned above, there will be three operational bases, one in each province considering the driving time between provinces and work in remote areas. The CAAMI will also require the operators to constitute their operational teams taking into consideration matters related to gender and diversity.

Until the completion of obligations under the article 5, Guinea-Bissau will report the hazardous areas and progress and challenges on land release in accordance with the article 7 obligations of the Convention.

10. Reinforcement of the capacities of the CAAMI and national operators:

Along with the training on technical aspects, the CAAMI will seek to building its capacities and those of its national partners with knowledge and skills on more transversal aspects, such as computer skills, gender and diversity, monitoring and evaluation, proposal writing, communication skills... These training could be dispensed by international organizations and commercial companies, depending on the topic, availability, or cost of the training.

11. Definition of the residual risk management strategy:

As defined in IMAS 04.10, residual risk is “the risk remaining following the application of all reasonable effort to identify, define, and remove all presence and suspicion of explosive ordnance through non-technical survey, technical survey and/or clearance”, in the perspective of the land release process. As it is commonly agreed that all actions to reduce or mitigate the risk will rarely removes risk entirely, Guinea-Bissau will work on defining a national strategy for the residual risk management and on the strengthening of national capacities for its conduct. The reinforcement of the national capacities previously detailed will contribute to the implementation of this longer-term strategy.

The development of such a strategy would require the holding of workshop with national and international stakeholders. An action plan could be further developed based on the outputs of the workshops. The results of the national survey and subsequent clearance will also be critical to further ensure the establishment of an appropriate sustainable demining capacity to address any contamination identified following completion.