Request for extension of the deadline for fulfilment of obligations under Article 5 of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

Guinea-Bissau

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POINT OF CONTACT:
César Luís Gomes Lopes de Carvalho
National Director
Centro Nacional de Coordenação da Acção Anti-Minas – CAAMI Bissau
Zona Industrial de Bolola Rua 12 (ex-DBI) – Bissau, Guiné-Bissau
Tel: +245 20 54 72/74
Fax: +245 20 54 73
Email: caami.gbsmineaction@gmail.com,
Celugolocar68@yahoo.com.br

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Executive Summary

As a result of three main periods of armed conflict – the Liberation war (1963-1974), the civil war (1998-199) and the Casamance conflict of March 2006 – Guinea Bissau is contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

Mine and UXO contamination affects both urban and rural populations. To date, a total of 1140 individuals were killed and/or injured by UXO/mines between 1963 and 2004. Among mine/UXO victims, approximately 20% are women, 45% are men, and 35% are children. Roughly 25% of accidents result from UXO.

In early 2001, the Government of Guinea-Bissau established a National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme (PAAMI) and the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI). In September 2001, Decree 55/001 formally created the National Commission for Humanitarian Demining (CNDH), which serves as the Government's steering committee for mine action. UNDP and other UN agencies are full members of CNDH.

Under the office of the Minister for Former Combatants, CAAMI is 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 resources for the implementation of the national mine action programme, and oversee the conduct of mine-related activities on behalf of the Government of Guinea-Bissau. CAAMI also works to facilitate effective operational coordination between relevant national authorities, UN agencies, and non-governmental partners. CAAMI carries out multi-year planning at the strategic and operational levels and monitors adherence to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and identifies gaps in technical expertise and efficiency.

The first systematic coordinated effort to quantify the mine and explosive remnant of war (ERW) contamination took place in 2006 and 2007. The Preliminary Opinion Collection (POC) for the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was executed by the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) at the end of 2006. During the process of information collection and analysis over 278 communities contaminated by mines and ERW were identified.

A targeted LIS was subsequently carried out by a British NGO, Landmine Action, in October 2007 and completed in May 2008. The LIS covered all but 7 of the 278 areas covered by the POC. Due to accessibility, security and other constrains the LIS did not visit all reported communities by POC. Additionally, the LIS was unable to visit 16 communities due to inaccessibility (roads bad conditions) and flooded access due to heavy rains that characterize this country of Western Africa in most of its flat areas. The result of the LIS confirmed 80 affected communities in seven of the country's eight regions. The survey estimated that 12 areas were considered to be mined areas, covering 2,236,560 square meters (this is the size of the impact areas and not the specific mined areas) and 5 major BAC tasks with an estimated area of 930,000 square meters.

In addition to the results of the survey, a further 29 affected communities have been identified through reports by NGOs and the communities, but remain to be surveyed to understand the full extent of the contamination and impact. Therefore, the benchmark from which progress can be measured in Guinea Bissau includes 12 areas known to contain landmines measuring 2,236, 560 square meters and 52 suspected areas (7 picked up by POC but not surveyed by the LIS, 29 areas unknown, not included in the LIS, and an additional 16 areas that were not picked up by the LIS due to inaccessibility.

Significant clearance in Bissau has reduced the risk to innocent civilians; however, the extent of the contamination outside Bissau remains unknown. For this reason, surveys in areas surrounding the capital and in other regions of Guinea Bissau are of primary importance.

Clearance has been undertaken since 2001 by several agencies – national and international: HUMAID (Humanitarian Aid) began operations in early 2000 and is supported by United States, German and Japanese government and the UNDP. LUTCAM (Lutamos Todos Contra As Minas) has been active since February 2003 and is supported by the UNDP through UNOPS. In addition, a British NGO, Cleared Ground Demining, has been operational since 2007, partnered initially with LUTCAM, and more recently with HUMAID.

To date a total of 10 mined areas have been addressed with a total of 3,226,859 square meters having been addressed culminating in the clearance of 3,051 AP Mines, 155 AT mines and 37,407 UXO. Two other areas are currently being addressed with 83,125.72 square meters having been addressed culminating in the destruction of 176 AP mines and 34 UXO.

At the present there are 9 known affected areas remaining measuring approximately 1,378,814,28 square kilometres, however these areas do not represent the size of the mined areas but the socioeconomic impacted area and non-technical and technical survey activities are still necessary to determine the actual size of the mined areas and clearance needs.

There are also other areas (29) not in the LIS report and another 16 not visited by LIS (reported by communities and NGOs) due to accessibility, which are suspected and require survey activities to determine the extent of the contamination in these areas. This is a further elaboration upon in the detailed work plan.

Mine Clearance activities have allowed significant increase in free- movement for people and goods, availability of more agricultural land, and decrease in accidents with mines/UXO indicator in most critical areas, where mine action activities took place as response to addressed impact of landmines and ERW on affected communities throughout the country. Additionally, as a result of successful conclusion of clearance in the areas of Bruntuma, Binta and Suar, about 4,050 people benefited from safe land for relocate fixing IDP and for agricultural purpose, apart from additional safety for boarder travels with Guinea-Conakry. An additional concrete benefit from clearance that can be mentioned is that two mobile operators (MTN and Orange) installed their communication cells (antennas) to bring communication to those areas and allow contact with neighbouring countries.

All clearance work is conducted in accordance with IMAS standards. Mine clearance in Guinea-Bissau is based on manual method, with deminers equipped with metal detectors and excavation tools. Land is released using clearance only as there is no other method, such as non-technical and technical survey in use so far.

CAAMI is the entity responsible for monitoring and quality assurance, two critical elements of Guinea-Bissau's mine action programme that have received considerable attention during the past year. CAAMI has and continues to work to develop an integrated quality control and post clearance impact assessment plan based on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). CAAMI monitors adherence to IMAS and identifies gaps in technical expertise and efficiency. It also provides accreditation for CAAMI's mine action partners. CAAMI also has a number of review mechanisms. Through a monthly consultation process, policies and procedures are continually reviewed to ensure best-practice thinking and results-oriented service to ensure the impact. All Demining Organizations working in Guinea-Bissau are accredited and are monitored in accordance with national (MASGB 2.0 Accreditation and MASGB 3.0 Monitoring) and international management standards.

Control of demining process is achieved through the accreditation and monitoring of demining organizations before and during the clearance process, and by the inspection of cleared land prior to its formal release. All external inspections to NGOs and accreditation process are conducted by CAAMI Monitoring Team. Demining organization's capacity (people, equipment and procedures) and how this capacity is being applied are observed, and Demining internal quality assurance procedures and internal quality control are appropriately being applied to ensure safety, effectiveness and efficiency. Monitoring frequency depends on the task and previous performance of the organization, but, as minimum, every demining site shall be monitored once each three months. Quality controls are conducted at every minefield that has been reported cleared by a demining NGO and normally close to the task closure or at least a week or two following completion to avoid vegetation growth and a subsequent deterioration of clearance boundaries visibility.

Mine Awareness and Mine Risk Education are the main tools used to prevent people from entering mined and suspected hazardous areas. CAAMI is responsible for coordination and monitoring of the Education Program to Prevent Mine Accidents (Programa de Educação para a Prevencção de Acidentes com Minas, PEPAM), with support from UNICEF, which also produced MRE materials. The main implementers are national demining NGOs (in conjunction with clearance activities or through community activists and animators), tasked by CAAMI. CAAMI provides refresher training and ensures that methods used are in line with the International Mine Action Standards. Media is closely involved with diffusion of messages, through radio.

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

Financial contributions channelled through UNDP for demining activities are scarce. Information from 2001 to 2004 is not available within UNDP, but it is estimated that about USD 6.5 million was invested in the mine action sector from 2001 to 2004. Investment in mine action activities from 2005 to 2009 is approximately 6.8 million.

The circumstances that have impeded the implementation of Guinea Bissau Article 5 obligations in the initial 10 years are as follows:

- Financial resources: funding for mien action has not been provided on a long term basis.

- Clearance capacity: the currently existing capacity to clear all 9 known affected areas and other reported outside the LIS is not appropriate and enough for the country to comply with set deadline. Clearance rates of the clearance organizations are relatively low, largely in part due to the fact that all mine clearance in Guinea Bissau is undertaken manually (i.e. there are no methodologies in place or in use to improve the productivity of the manual demining, such as mechanical support/preparation or the use of Mine Detection Dogs).

- Climate: Operations in the rainy season are subject to delays due to the fact that manual clearance teams are unable to operate during rain.

- Unclear definition of problem: The remaining tasks have not yet been subject to technical survey and the estimated figures are based purely on the LIS completed in 2007-2008. While these figures provide an excellent basis for strategic planning, there is a possibility that areas may not have been identified during the LIS process and that, when technical survey is applied, the areas prove to be larger than previously believed. While the likelihood of the areas proving to be much larger is small, the possibility of further areas being located is still a possibility.

Guinea-Bissau is requesting a 2 month extension of its November 2011 deadline until January 2012. Although Guinea-Bissau is still positive that it will be able to complete its implementation of Article 5 in known areas by its deadline of 1 November 2 011 it is unclear and unknown what will be discovered by an upcoming survey that will begin in mid September 2010. Unfortunately the results of this survey will not be available until the first quarter of 2011, the year of Guinea-Bissau's deadline and after the last formal meeting of the States Parties before Guinea-Bissau's deadline. If Guinea-Bissau does not request an extension and the survey results indicate that it, in fact, would need more time to carry out clearance, Guinea-Bissau would then have to submit an extension to the 11th meeting of States Parties for consideration. As the 11th MSP would take part after Guinea-Bissau's deadline, Guinea-Bissau would find itself non-compliant with the Convention for the period of 1 month. It is this situation Guinea-Bissau is seeking to avoid with this extension as well as provide the States Parties and International Community

with a clear and detailed picture of where we are at the moment and where we are seeking to be in the short term.

In order to gain a clear picture of the remaining landmine/UXO problem in Guinea-Bissau, UNDP and CAAMI requested Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) to conduct a general and technical survey. Implementation of this survey is expected to verify the degree of landmine/UXO contamination and to increase clearance capacity for Guinea-Bissau to achieve its Article 5 deadline of November 2011 as Planned.

In the commencement, NPA will support as much as possible the work of clearing NGOs in boundaries definition and setup of the clearance sites to help minimize time waste and allow them focus on DHA for clearance. This closer interaction will take place in those open minefields and/or on planned to be started this year.

The Survey Asset will then be split into four groups and will be deployed to support HUMAID in Canjamba and Tumana, and to support LUTCAM in Barraca Lugar and Guiledge this year for the technical survey, and to conduct general survey in 7 of the 8 regions of Guinea-Bissau.

After technical survey of ongoing and next minefields to avoid clearance delays by having the clearance NGO's trying to define the polygons of the contaminated portions by the clearance NGOs for themselves, a complete Technical Survey will takes place in remaining areas of Ponte Banana for HUMAID, Barraca Ponte Rosa for LUTCAM, and Banhinda e Barraca Mandioca for NPA future clearance Team as mentioned on the work plan.

Thus, all subsequent clearances will follow a plan to be adjusted in accordance with the needs for clearance following a robust technical survey to determine the degree of contamination in areas considered for Guinea-Bissau to complete implementation of its Article 5 by deadline of 1 November 2 011. Technical Survey will seek to reduce and cancel non-contaminated areas and define the real HA for clearance.

Concurrently to Technical Survey implementation, a Non Technical (General) Survey will take place and will mostly deal with those areas not reported by the LIS and will seek to identify possible existence of more areas apart from those reported by communities and NGOs to bring a clearer picture of the contamination in Guinea-Bissau.

General Survey

The general survey will be conducted on a national scale and will obey two concurrent stages; general information gathering and non technical survey aimed at pinpointing, where possible, the size of contamination allowing the first area reduction and cancellation processes take place.

As soon as the general survey is concluded NPA will conduct mine clearance to help increase clearance rates in attempt to achieve the set deadline, while technical survey will continue in the preparation of

future tasks in accordance with the work plan that comprises all known LIS areas starting form the High-impacted areas to the low impacted.

Technical Survey

The technical survey will be preparing clearance deployment by accurately defining the real boundaries of contaminated areas (polygons) and reducing most of suspected segments in accordance with work plan of CAAMI. HUMAID and LUTCAM. These organizations will be conducting clearance tasks following NPA survey tasks under CAAMI guidance. Technical survey will be conducted in a way to allow clearance commencement not later than a month following survey completion. This will help clearance units to trace survey marks with easy for their deployment. Ideally, clearance will commence with the survey unit on the completion phase of a technical survey task to ensure information and knowledge of the minefield is passed to clearance unit in place and that any relevant details are discussed together.

Non-LIS Areas

The other areas that were not listed on the LIS will be added to the clearance list as soon as they are surveyed and have been weighed. And handling these areas can only be possible following the Non Technical (General) Survey foreseen to be concluded by May 2010 and the technical Survey by July as per plan. The clearance of all known contaminated areas is foreseen for up to September 2011. The remaining time in 2011 up to February 2012 will be dedicated to the findings of the Non Technical (General) Survey and the later request should it be the case.

The work plan to clear Guinea-Bissau and complete implementation of its Art 5 of Ottawa Convention by November 2011 is based on the known contaminated areas as result of LIS conducted in 2007-2008. The Work Plan is reflected in the annex (Guinea Bissau National Demining Work Plan).

Assumptions:

Based on the current and past clearance rates from HUMAID and LUTCAM the overage clearance for the three demining organization (LUTCAM, HUMAID and NPA) would be in the region of 95,000 square meters per month, without considering environmental factors such as heavy rains, high contamination and heavy vegetation.

Using the same principle we estimate that from August 2010 to November 2011, Guinea-Bissau would have cleared an approximate area of 1,378,814 square meters, an approximate figure to LIS remaining to date if all capacity is maintained operational and no unexpected negative events that may culminate in operations interruptions occur.

However, we expect survey work to compensate delays caused by environmental factors across the planned implementation time by cancelling and reducing sizes of area to be cleared. Survey work is expected to reduce the total area for clearance to less than 50% of the whole suspected area.

Another important condition is that, there should be enough funds to keep all NGOs in operations, especially further funds to support LUTCAM operations throughout 2011.

1. Origins of the Article 5 implementation challenge

As a result of three main periods of armed conflict – the Liberation war (1963-1974), the civil war (1998-199) and the Casamance conflict of March 2006 – Guinea Bissau is contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

2. Nature and extent of the original Article 5 challenge: quantitative aspects

Although a small country, Guinea Bissau is subject to high levels of ERW contamination and limited mine contamination.

Initial information collection on the mine and explosive remnant of war contamination faced by Guinea Bissau was specifically carried out in Bissau and its vicinities and was carried out by demining NGOs, Mine Awareness organizations and CAAMI. The first systematic coordinated effort to quantify the mine and explosive remnant of war (ERW) contamination took place in 2006 and 2007.

The Preliminary Opinion Collection (POC) for the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) was executed by the National Mine Action Coordination Center (CAAMI) at the end of 2006. During the process of information collection and analysis over 278 communities contaminated by mines and ERW were identified and the new information from conflict areas was integrated into the existing database.

A targeted LIS was subsequently carried out in October 2007 and completed in May 2008. The LIS covered all but 7 of the 278 areas covered by the POC. No reasons for not visiting those areas were made know to CAAMI. Additionally, the LIS was unable to visit 16 communities due to inaccessibility (roads bad conditions) and flooded access due to heavy rains that characterize this country of Western Africa in most of its flat areas.

The result of the LIS confirmed 80 affected communities in seven of the country's eight regions. The survey estimated that 12 areas were considered to be mined areas, covering 2,236,560 square meters (this is the size of the impact areas and not the specific mined areas) and 5 major BAC tasks with an estimated area of 930,000 square meters.

In addition to the results of the survey, a further 29 affected communities have been identified through reports by NGOs and the communities, but remain to be surveyed to understand the full extent of the contamination and impact.

Therefore, the benchmark from which progress can be measured in Guinea Bissau includes 12 areas known to contain landmines measuring 2,236, 560 square meters and 52 suspected areas (7 picked up by POC but not surveyed by the LIS, 29 areas unknown, not included in the LIS, and an additional 16 areas that were not picked up by the LIS due to inaccessibility.

3. Nature and extent of the original Article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects

Minefields can be found in populous areas in Bissau and its surroundings. In addition, former battle areas contaminated with UXO and abandoned munitions pose a threat to individuals in Bissau and in the regions of Guinea-Bissau. Mine and UXO contamination affects both urban and rural populations. Among mine/UXO victims, approximately 20% are women, 45% are men, and 35% are children. Roughly 25% of accidents result from UXO.

1140 individuals were killed injured by UXO/mines between 1963 and 2004. Men represent the highest figure due to their propensity to wars that have characterized the country over that period of time. From 2005 to date the mine/ERW impact on the communities indicates a decrease in number due to successful implementation of mine action programme comprising of clearance and mine risk education. 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 judgement of the risk. Women and children are believed to be most at risk, as they traditionally work the land farming and collecting fruit. People using uncleared or secondary paths are also at risk.

In a country such as Guinea-Bissau, where livelihoods are largely linked to agricultural production, the long-term prospect for social stability depends on the clearance of mines/UXO. The presence of this contamination – for which no records exist – impairs the resumption of normal economic activities. These remnants of war have a detrimental effect on communities and they undercut efforts to foster economic development and undertake social reintegration.

				ADULTS				***CHILDREN***				***TOTAL***
YEAR	***PROVINCE***	***REGION***	***SECTOR***	***MEN***		***WOMEN***		***MALE***		***FEMALE***		
				INJURED	***DEAD***	***INJURED***	***DEAD***	***INJURED***	***DEAD***	***INJURED***	***DEAD***	
2005	**NORTH**	SAB	BISSAU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		BIOMBO	PRABIS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		OIO	MANSABA	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	
		CACHEU	S.DOMINGOS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		TOMBALI	CACINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
		GABU	PITCHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL 2005				***3***	***1***	***4***	***1***	***2***	***0***	***1***	***4***	***16***
2006	**NORTH**	CACHEU	S.DOMINGOS	3	3	11	9	1	0	1	0	
	SOUTH	QUINARA	EMPADA	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	
		CATIO	CABOXANQUE	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
TOTAL 2006				***3***	***3***	***11***	***9***	***5***	***5***	***1***	***0***	***37***

2007	**NORTE**	BIOMBO	SAFIM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
		TOTAL 2007		*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***1***
2008	**NORTH**	CACHEU	S.DOMINGOS	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	
		BISSAU	BISSAU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
		TOTAL 2008		***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***4***	***1***	***0***	***0***	***5***
	WEST	BAFATA	BAMBADINCA / XIME	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
			BAMBADINCA/DJAGAR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
2009	OIO	OIO	MANSABA	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	2	
	NORTH	BIOMBO	QUINHAMEL	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
		TOTAL 2009		***1***	***0***	***4***	***0***	***1***	***4***	***4***	***2***	***16***
GRAND TOTAL				***7***	***4***	***19***	***10***	***11***	***10***	***7***	***6***	***75***

Table 2 - Recorded victims 2005-2009

4. Methods used to identify areas containing AP mines and reasons for suspecting the presence of AP mines in other areas.

Two mine assessments;

Preliminary Opinion Collection by CAAMI: The aim of POC conducted in 2006 was to prepare implementation of the national LIS. Preliminary Information collection was conducted by CAAMI personnel during visits to 278 communities of Guinea-Bissau. The survey did not include physical visits to affected lands as it was not conducted by trained mine surveyors. . It used a plain methodology; i.e. the collection was merely about questioning on existence of mines/danger or accidents to villagers with no accuracy of locations around the villages. The survey consisted of the following:

- Visits to each of the communities to collect the information through individual group interviews
- Conduct of individual interviews in the communities
- Formal electronic record of the data collected
- This preliminary survey focused on the local leaders, teachers, nurses, and elders, believing that they represented a more reliable source of information and was conducted separately.

Landmine Impact Survey by Landmine Action**:** This Survey, conducted from 2007 to 2008, was a targeted LIS and confirmed 80 affected communities in seven of the country's eight regions. No reason was given for not visiting all areas reported by POC were made known to CAAMI. The methods used in this Impact Survey have been adapted to the unique characteristics of Guinea-Bissau. However, execution of the impact survey was based on the guidelines by the survey working group and consisted of the following:

- Identification of communities that are likely to be affected by landmines and/or UXO
- Visits to each of the communities to validate the information through group interviews

- Visit to a sample of communities not identified by expert opinion as affected and the conduct of group interviews in those found to be landmine-affected
- Formal electronic record of the data collected

Due to lack of an appropriate mechanism to clearly identify type and degree of contamination in mined areas and taking them apart from suspected areas **during the POC a broader national LIS was carried out**, all investigations and confirmations were assumed from the Preliminary Opinion Collection survey, the LIS results, and pre- assessment works conducted by the NGOs prior to their field deployment.

A more accurate picture on individual areas was generally depicted after clearance operations commencement as there was a very limited technical survey capacity in place. Therefore, it has been difficult to identify in advance the type and degree of contamination for prioritization.

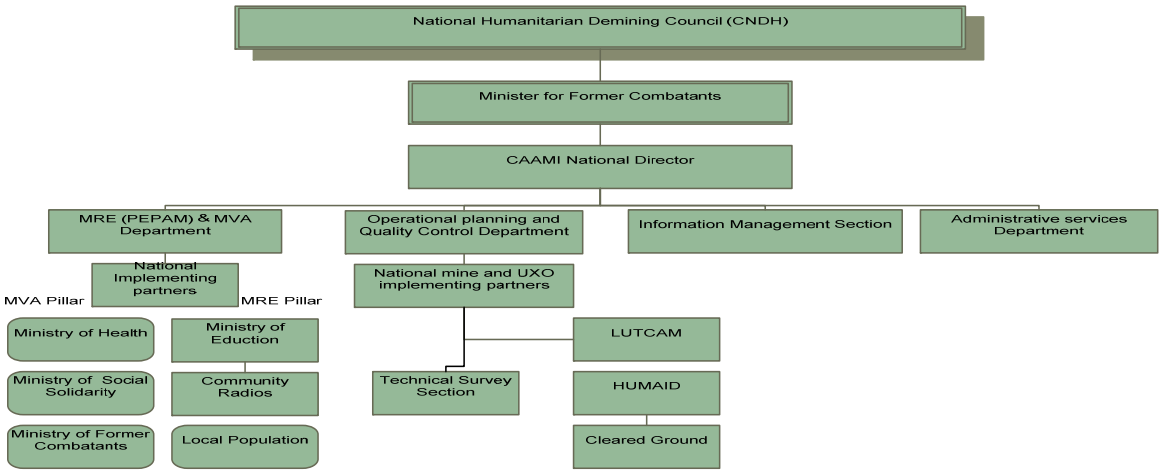
5. National demining Structure

In early 2001, the Government of Guinea-Bissau established a National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme (PAAMI) and CAAMI. In September 2001, Decree 55/001 formally created the National Commission for Humanitarian Demining (CNDH), which serves as the Government's steering committee for mine action. UNDP and other UN agencies are full members of CNDH.

Under the office of the Minister for Former Combatants, CAAMI is 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 resources for the implementation of the national mine action programme, and oversee the conduct of mine-related activities on behalf of the Government of Guinea-Bissau. CAAMI also works to facilitate effective operational coordination between relevant national authorities, UN agencies, and non-governmental partners. CAAMI carries out multi-year planning at the strategic and operational levels. CAAMI also monitors adherence to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and identifies gaps in technical expertise and efficiency.

With support from the GICHD and UNDP, Guinea Bissau has established an IMSMA database that has allowed it to develop strategic and operational plans. Furthermore, operations, management, and planning are undertaken using thematic working groups. On an ongoing basis, these groups provide a forum for discussing policy changes, operational and technical matters, and administrative issues that arise within the PAAMI. This process facilitates the development of standards and basic operating procedures, and allows for a continuous review of processes, thus ensuring the use of best practices and results-oriented approaches.

Centro Nacional de Coordenação da Acção Anti-Minas



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6. Nature and extent of progress made: quantitative aspects

Initially, mine action efforts focused on the capital Bissau, which was declared free of landmines in March 2006, as per the plan of 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 Treaty. A total area of 2,193,020 square meters, 2,654 AP mines, 63 AT mines, and 37,303UXO were cleared from Bissau and vicinity areas. From then, focus shifted towards addressing the impact of landmines and ERW on affected communities throughout the country, through mine risk education, survey, demining, battle area clearance, and the establishment of explosive ordnance disposal roving teams.

Since the initiation of operations the minefields of Buruntuma, Binta, and Suar culminated in the clearance of a total of 1,033,839 square meters, resulting in the destruction of 397 AP, 92 AT and 104 UXO. While the estimated areas in the LIS indicated a total area of 774,620 square metres, for Buruntuma, Binta and Suar, clearance ended up with a very high figure resulting in inadequate duration time estimation and resources mobilization for those tasks. Clearance of Barraca Mandioca (suspended task for the need of survey) and Bissabur (ongoing) mined areas totalize 83,125.72 square meters.

Barraca Mandioca was suspended in August last year when decision to conduct technical survey was taken during preparation of the National Mine Action Plan for Completion to fulfil national obligations under Article 5 of the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention.

The decision was based on the need to make demining more cost-effective by avoiding clearance of huge suspected areas and focussing clearance operations on areas that are clearly defined as hazardous areas.

In total, 12 mined areas (5 from LIS and 7 non-LIS/Bissau and vicinities) have been addressed resulting in the combined clearance 3,309,984.72 square meters and the destruction of 3,227 AP mines, 155 AT Mines, and 37,441 UXO. The estimated remaining area is 1,378,814.28 square meters.

7. Nature and extent of progress made: qualitative aspects

Significant clearance in Bissau has reduced the risk to innocent civilians; however, the extent of the contamination outside Bissau remains unknown. For this reason, surveys in areas surrounding the capital and in other regions of Guinea Bissau are of primary importance.

Largely, there was a significant increase in free- movement for people and goods, availability of more agricultural land, and decrease in accidents with mines/UXO indicator in most critical areas, where mine action activities took place as response to addressed impact of landmines and ERW on affected communities throughout the country.

As a result of successful conclusion of clearance in the areas of Bruntuma, Binta and Suar, about 4,050 people benefited from safe land for relocate fixing IDP and for agricultural purpose, apart from additional safety for boarder travels with Guinea-Conakry.

One concrete benefit from clearance that can be mentioned is that two mobile operators (MTN and Orange) installed their communication cells (antennas) to bring communication to those areas and allow contact with neighboring countries.

8. Methods & standards used to release areas known or suspected to contain AP mines

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 areas. In these situations, the mine is safely pulled, removed and destroyed in a different location that offers no danger to local populations.

Mine clearance in Guinea-Bissau is based on manual method, with deminers equipped with metal detectors and excavation tools. Land is released using clearance only as there is no other method, such as non-technical and technical survey in use so far. The national policy for land cancellation is included in the national standards that are still under construction and CAAMI has decided that they should be implemented while validation has not taken place. This would help Guinea-Bissau make adjustment and improvement before their formal promulgation. All NGO participated in the preparation of the standards. Tentatively the national standards will be presented to the national authorities (CNDH-National Council for Humanitarian Demining) for approval in October 2010.

National Land Cancellation Policy:

Non-technical and technical surveys will generally cancel land and reduce the size of land for clearance. An area or parts of it shall be recorded as Confirmed Hazards Area (CHA) through non technical survey when there is sufficient evidence that the area contains mine and/or ERW hazards.

In order to cancel parts or all Suspected Hazards Area (SHA) through a non technical survey process, the following criteria should be met and confirmed by the beneficiaries of the land:

- There has been no evidence of armed conflict in the area;
- There has been no obvious tactical reason for using mines in the area;
- The land has been used by people and/ or animals for three years with no evidence of mines and ERW;
- There has been no mine and ERW accidents in the area (including animal accidents);
- The local community or the landowner indicates that the area pose no hazards

Releasing land by technical survey:

A robust technical survey process will normally provide the ability to reduce the original suspected area. In line with cancellation criteria, as defined in the national standards MASGB 4.00, to determine that an area is free of mines/ERW hazards, this survey process involves gathering sufficient information though non-technical survey and the use of demining assets such as manual resources and machines in technical survey. The technical survey will follow the non technical survey when a CHA is identified. Technical survey shall be undertaken using the same assets as clearance but with a different methodology. When a mine or ERW is found, a buffer zone of 50 meters beyond the last hazards in all directions shall be searched before a decision is made to release the land or to establish the boundary of the Defined Hazards Area DHA. Technical Survey is described in the National Standards MASGB 5.0

9. Methods & standards of controlling and assuring quality

CAAMI is the entity responsible for monitoring and quality assurance, two critical elements of Guinea-Bissau's mine action programme that have received considerable attention during the past year. CAAMI has and continues to work to develop an integrated quality control and post clearance impact assessment plan based on International Mine Action Standards (IMAS). CAAMI monitors adherence to IMAS and identifies gaps in technical expertise and efficiency. It also provides accreditation for CAAMI's mine action partners.

CAAMI also has a number of review mechanisms. Through a monthly consultation process, policies and procedures are continually reviewed to ensure best-practice thinking and results-oriented service to ensure the impact. CAAMI also produces periodic reports to CNDH, donors, and other relevant stakeholders.

All Demining Organizations working in Guinea-Bissau are accredited and are monitored in accordance with national (MASGB 2.0 Accreditation and MASGB 3.0 Monitoring) and international management standards.

Control of demining process is achieved through the accreditation and monitoring of demining organizations before and during the clearance process, and by the inspection of cleared land prior to its formal release.

Monitoring teams will try to find and understand the pattern of laid mines and choose spots that are inside those patterns. Ideal spots for inspection will be those that should have mine detection indication within a pattern. If there is no evidence of mines/ERW during a site visit, spots for inspections are selected randomly and preferred spots will be those that offer more complexity for deminers to clear the land. The amount of land to be inspected will vary in conformance with the confidence gained from previous inspections to the same demining unit, but it should at least be comparable to an area that one demining pair or one man could clear a day per each inspector. CAAMI monitoring personnel may ask that deminers of the demining unit conduct those inspections with a metal detector while they observe clearance procedures. In this case, the amount of inspected land may be increased. Normally CAAMI monitoring team consists of two to three elements.

All external inspections to NGOs and accreditation process are conducted by CAAMI Monitoring Team. Demining organization's capacity (people, equipment and procedures) and how this capacity is being applied are observed, and Demining internal quality assurance procedures and internal quality control are appropriately being applied to ensure safety, effectiveness and efficiency. Monitoring frequency depends on the task and previous performance of the organization, but, as minimum, every demining site shall be monitored once each three months. Quality controls are conducted at every minefield that has been reported cleared by a demining NGO and normally close to the task closure or at least a week or two following completion to avoid vegetation growth and a subsequent deterioration of clearance boundaries visibility.

10. Efforts undertaken to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians from mined areas

Mine Awareness and Mine Risk Education are the main tools used to prevent people from entering mined and suspected hazardous areas.

CAAMI is responsible for coordination and monitoring of the Education Program to Prevent Mine Accidents (Programa de Educação para a Prevencção de Acidentes com Minas, PEPAM), with support from UNICEF, which also produced MRE materials. The main implementers are national demining NGOs (in conjunction with clearance activities or through community activists and animators), tasked by CAAMI. CAAMI provides refresher training and ensures that methods used are in line with the International Mine Action Standards. Media is closely involved with diffusion of messages, through radio.

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 judgement of the risk. Men are believed to be most at risk, as they traditionally work the land. People using uncleared 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.

National authorities are involved to ensure the message is shared and behavior is changed. This also ensures that the central government is informed about mine action activities and the needs of populations are addressed using governmental channels (community leaders).

Due to scarce funds physical barriers to exclude people and livestock from mined and suspected areas are not applied in Guinea-Bissau. However, danger and mine signs are placed at a safe distance to warn people of the presence of mines.

11. Resources made available to support progress made to date

Financial contributions channeled through UNDP for demining activities are scarce. Information from 2001 to 2004 is not available within UNDP, but it is estimated that about USD 6.5 million was invested in the mine action sector from 2001 to 2004. Investment in mine action activities from 2005 to 2009 are as follows (in USD):

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Resource invested by the Government of Guinea Bissau	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Resources invested by external sources through the UNDP	2,208,589	1, 309, 866	1,456,887	1,117,168	740,000	683,974
Resources invested by external sources directly to NGO	Not Available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	2,200,000.00

A primary tool for fundraising in Guinea-Bissau is the *Portfolio of Mine Action Projects*, which serves as the principal means of raising resources for mine action in Guinea-Bissau. Mine action appeals are also included in the UN Development Assistance Framework through the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2003-2007. Funds can be provided directly to implementing partners or channeled through UN agencies, including UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO. The fact that very few donors are present in Guinea-Bissau presents a major resource mobilization challenge. Furthermore, effective reporting and information mechanisms are essential to keeping donors informed of progress in the national mine action programme

The National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme is a vital instrument in the Government's efforts to alleviate poverty. It brings together the national PRSP and efforts to fulfill Guinea-Bissau's obligations under the Mine Ban Convention to clear mined areas. CAAMI regularly invites relevant ministries and government authorities to develop specific plans that will establish linkages between mine action and their development activities.

12. Circumstances that impede compliance in a 10 year period

The circumstances that have impeded the implementation of Guinea Bissau Article 5 obligations in the initial 10 years are as follows:

- Clearance capacity: the currently existing capacity to clear all 9 known affected areas and other reported outside the LIS is not appropriate and enough for the country to comply with set deadline. Clearance rates of the clearance organizations are relatively low, largely in part due to the fact that all mine clearance in Guinea Bissau is undertaken manually (i.e. there are no methodologies in place or in use to improve the productivity of the manual demining, such as mechanical support/preparation or the use of Mine Detection Dogs).

- Climate: Operations in the rainy season are subject to delays due to the fact that manual clearance teams are unable to operate during rain.

- Unclear definition of problem: The remaining tasks have not yet been subject to technical survey and the estimated figures are based purely on the LIS completed in 2007-2008. While these figures provide an excellent basis for strategic planning, there is a possibility that areas may not have been identified during the LIS process and that, when technical survey is applied, the areas prove to be larger than previously believed. While the likelihood of the areas proving to be much larger is small, the possibility of further areas being located is still a possibility.

- Inefficient methods that have been used since the beginning, such as clearance without national standards, technical survey to reduce and cancel suspected land and regard all suspected reported areas as mined areas, contributed significantly to non-compliancy and to misuse of resources that were made available for clearing the country.

13. Humanitarian, economic, social and environmental implications

70 per cent of Guinea-Bissau's population live in rural areas. Farming and fishing are the key productive areas of activity and Guinea Bissau is now the 5th largest cashew nut producer in the world. Because of the agricultural base and the rural focus of the population, availability of land is a critical factor within the country. Landmines and ERW are significantly impacting on the rural population in several areas and are causing access difficulties to reach agricultural areas.

The presence of mines significantly limit the possibilities for further development of agricultural areas and the impact that those areas can have on economic growth, the creation of employment opportunities and improvement of the country's external competitiveness as well as improving the quality of life of the local population.

More than 2,500 people will benefit from releasing of the remaining land for agriculture and resettlement, as the rural area is returning to normalization after conflicts.

14. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: quantitative aspects

At the present there are 9 known affected areas remaining measuring approximately 1,378,814,28 square kilometers, however these areas do not represent the size of the mined areas but the socioeconomic impacted area and non-technical and technical survey activities are still necessary to determine the actual size of the mined areas and clearance needs.

There are also other areas (29) not in the LIS report and another 16 not visited by LIS (reported by communities and NGOs) due to accessibility, which are suspected and require survey activities to determine the extent of the contamination in these areas. This is a further elaboration upon in the detailed work plan.

15. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge: qualitative aspects

The presence of mines significantly limits the possibilities for further development of agricultural areas and the impact that those areas can have on economic growth, the creation of employment opportunities and improvement of the country's external competitiveness as well as improving the quality of life of the local population. The remaining areas to be cleared are the less inhabited in comparison with the capital Bissau and the others that were already cleared, and the most used for agricultural, pasture and fishing purposes in Guinea-Bissau.

There are projects of rural roads extension to support fishing projects installation and improve ground communication for the near future and the need for mine absence confirmation before roads rebuild is essential. There is still no further details on the plans to carrying out these projects and as soon as the details are presented to mine action centre those areas will benefic from confirmation of presence/absence of mines trough survey works or clearance if required.

16. Amount of time requested and rationale for this amount of time

Guinea-Bissau is requesting a 2 month extension of its November 2011 deadline until January 2012. Although Guinea-Bissau is still positive that it will be able to complete its implementation of Article 5 in known areas by its deadline of 1 November 2 011 it is unclear and unknown what will be discovered by an upcoming survey that will begin in mid September 2010. Unfortunately the results of this survey will not be available until the first quarter of 2011, the year of Guinea-Bissau's deadline and after the last

formal meeting of the States Parties before Guinea-Bissau's deadline. If Guinea-Bissau does not request an extension and the survey results indicate that it, in fact, would need more time to carry out clearance, Guinea-Bissau would then have to submit an extension to the 11th meeting of States Parties for consideration. As the 11th MSP would take part after Guinea-Bissau's deadline, Guinea-Bissau would find itself non-compliant with the Convention for the period of 1 month. It is this situation Guinea-Bissau is seeking to avoid with this extension as well as provide the States Parties and International Community with a clear and detailed picture of where we are at the moment and where we are seeking to be in the short term.

17. Detailed work plan for the period of the requested extension

In order to gain a clear picture of the remaining landmine/UXO problem in Guinea-Bissau, UNDP and CAAMI requested Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) to conduct a general and technical survey. Implementation of this survey is expected to verify the degree of landmine/UXO contamination and to increase clearance capacity for Guinea-Bissau to achieve its Article 5 deadline of November 2011 as Planned.

This plan consists of three main activities groups: General Survey Activities, Technical Survey Activities and Mine/ERW Clearance Activities. All survey activities will be conducted by the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) split into four teams; two for the non-technical survey and other two for the technical survey. Mine/ERW clearance will be conducted by three NGOs; HUMAID, LUTCAM, and NPA following conclusion of the general survey in April 2011.

The general survey will take place between mid September 2010 and end of April 2011, while the technical survey will take place from September 2010 to may 2011, and finally the clearance of all LIS reported areas that form bases of this request will take place until January 2012. Landmine clearance will now be conducted following technical survey that will allow area reduction and precisely define Hazardous Areas to be cleared. Since 2000 all clearance activities had been conducted without technical survey. This procedure has made clearance process long and inefficient in Guinea-Bissau

General Survey Activities:

The general survey will be conducted on a national scale and will obey two concurrent stages; general information gathering and non technical survey aimed at pinpointing, where possible, the size of contamination allowing the first area reduction and cancelation processes take place.

General Survey will mostly deal with those areas not reported by the LIS and will seek to identify possible existence of more areas apart from those reported by communities and NGOs to bring a clearer

picture of the contamination in Guinea-Bissau. It will be conducted in 7 of the 8 regions of Guinea-Bissau namely in ***Cacheu***, ***Oio***, ***Gabu***, and ***Bafata*** by the General Survey Team I, and in ***Tombali***, ***Quinara*** and ***Biombo*** by the General Survey Team II.

Non-LIS Areas

The other areas that were not listed -in the LIS will be added to the clearance list as soon as they are surveyed and have been weighed. And handling these areas can only be possible following the Non Technical (General) Survey foreseen to be concluded in April 2011 and the technical Survey by July as per plan.

Technical Survey Activities:

The technical survey will be preparing clearance deployment by accurately defining the real boundaries of contaminated areas (polygons) and reducing most of suspected segments in accordance with work plan of CAAMI. Technical survey will be conducted in a way to allow clearance commencement not later than a month following survey completion. This will help clearance units to trace survey markings with easy for their deployment. Ideally, clearance will commence with the survey unit on the completion phase of a technical survey task to ensure information and knowledge of the minefield is passed to clearance unit in place and that any relevant details are discussed together.

Firstly, the two technical survey teams will be deployed in the support of clearance NGOs in defining more precisely the hazardous areas and setup of the clearance sites where clearance will take place following the current locations to help minimize time waste and allow them focus on Defined Hazardous Areas for clearance. This survey will take place in the minefields of ***Tumana*** and ***Canjambari*** *(next work sites for HUMAID)* and will be conducted by NPA Survey team I. the Technical Survey II will prepare work sites for LUTCAM in ***Barraca Lugar*** and ***Guiledge***.

After technical survey of the next minefields (i.e. those that will be cleared next following the current tasks), NPA will carry out survey in the remaining areas of ***Ponte Banana*** for HUMAID by Survey Team I, **Barraca Ponte Rosa** for LUTCAM by Survey Team II, and finally, in ***Banhinda*** and ***Barraca Mandioca,*** where future NPA clearance team will conduct clearance as mentioned in the work

Clearance Activities:

The work plan to clear Guinea-Bissau and complete implementation of its Art 5 of Ottawa Convention by November 2011 is based on the known contaminated areas as result of LIS conducted in 2007-2008. The Work Plan is reflected in the annex (Work Plan GBS Extension Request).

Currently, clearance operations are taking place in ***Bissabur*** by HUMAID group I while the Group II is preparing for ***Tumana*** *minefield with the start set for September 2010*. Bissabur completion is foreseen for October 2010.

LUTCAM Group I is currently working in ***Barraca Lugar*** *with July 2011 the estimated completion date*, and the Group II in ***Guiledge*** with completion date set for November 2010. The subsequent task for this group is Barraca Ponte Rosa with clearance conclusion estimated for January 2011. Group II will afterwards join and reinforce clearance of Group I at Barraca Lugar site.

As soon as the general survey is concluded NPA will conduct mine clearance to help increase clearance rates in attempt to achieve the set deadline, while technical survey will continue in the preparation of future tasks in accordance with the work plan that comprises all known LIS areas starting form the High-impacted areas to the low impacted.

NPA Clearance team will operate in ***Banhinda*** and ***Barraca Mandioca*** following general survey completion in May 2011. ***Barraca Mandioca*** is the area which clearance was interrupted last year due to lack of clear information on the contaminated area.

The decision to postpone clearance of this task for a later stage and wait for a robust survey was taken during preparation of Guinea Bissau Completion Plan for implementation of its Art 5 of Ottawa Convention.

Clearance of all known contaminated areas (within the process of Ottawa Convention Fulfillment) is foreseen for up to October 2011, with conclusion of Barraca Mandioca minefield.

The remaining time in 2011 up to February 2012 will be fully dedicated to the findings of the Non Technical (General) Survey and the later request, should it be the case.

Assumptions:

Based on the current and past clearance rates from HUMAID and LUTCAM the overage clearance for the three demining organization (LUTCAM, HUMAID and NPA) would be in the region of 95,000 square meters per month, without considering environmental factors such as heavy rains, high contamination and heavy vegetation.

Using the same principle we estimate that from August 2010 to November 2011, Guinea-Bissau would have cleared an approximate area of 1,378,814 square meters, an approximate figure to LIS remaining to date if all capacity is maintained operational and no unexpected negative events that may culminate in operations interruptions occur.

However, we expect survey work to compensate delays caused by environmental factors across the planned implementation time by cancelling and reducing sizes of area to be cleared. Survey work is expected to reduce the total area for clearance to less than 50% of the whole suspected area.

Another important condition is that, there should be enough funds to keep all NGOs in operations, especially further funds to support LUTCAM operations throughout 2011.

18. Institution, human resource and material capacity

Guinea Bissau counts with Four NGOs now to deal with mine/ERW problems in the country, with the start of NPA operations in September

Two NGO have funds pledged by the US Department Of States; HUMAID and Deming Cleared Ground but the CGD is dedicated to stockpile destruction with the armed forces and to spot (EOD) tasks under coordination of CAAMI. Both organizations have funds to cover the requested extension period. HAMAID will be deploying 28 operational staff in the field for clearance activities.

LUTCAM, which had been non operation since last year has now been funded for four months from remaining DFID from last year. The future of this NGO is still unclear to continue contributing with their clearance capacity to the accomplishment of Ottawa Obligation Deadline for Guinea Bissau, however, efforts are made with UNIOGBIS to assist some mine action projects in the future. Due to limitation of funds, LUTCAM will be using 25 deminers in the field for clearance tasks.

Finally, the Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) has established a country team to conduct survey and eventually manual clearance in the process to meet set deadlines for Guinea Bissau. NPA has funds assured for the Norwegian Government for three years of operations. They will operate with three non technical survey teams of three men each, and two technical survey teams comprising 20 deminers. At the end of non technical survey additional staff will be recruited to reinforce clearance, and it is said there will be a manual clearance team of 20 deminers.

All NGOs will be using manual clearance methods for clearance and survey, with deminers equipped with metal detectors and excavation tools.

Annex I: Overview of National Article 5 implementation status

	Name of area under Guinea Bissau's jurisdiction or control in which AP mines were/are known or suspected to be emplaced	ID of area under Guinea Bissau's jurisdiction or control in which AP mines were/are known or suspected to be emplaced	Geographic Coordinates	Original size of the mined area under the jurisdiction or control of Guinea Bissau in which AP Mines are known or suspected to be emplaced (square meters)	Size of the area addressed (square meters)	Number of AP mines destroyed	Number of AT mines destroyed	Number of UXO destroyed	Size of area which remains to be addressed by Guinea Bissau (square meters)	Date in which the mined areas was or will be considered no longer dangerous due to the presence or suspected presence of mines
1	Bôr		Lat: 11°50'48,91"N Long: 15°38`59,18"W	174,206	174,206	36	4	8,304	0	Non LIS
2	Plaque-1	Bissau	Lat: 11°53'30,37"N Long: 15°36'46,99"W	223,783.02	223,783.02	59	0	59	0	Non LIS
3	N`Dame	Bissau	Lat: 11°53'54,20"N Long:15°35'05,27"W	291,114.40	291114.40	64	59	9	0	Non LIS
4	Enterramento	Bissau	Lat: 11°51'37,00"N Long: 15°38'16,00"W	886,425	886,425	2,236	0	28,803	0	Non LIS
5	Guiné-Telecom	Bissau	Lat: 11°51'49,45"N Long: 15°37'29,65"W	318,575	318,575	89	0	80	0	Non LIS
6	Manuel Água	Bissau	Lat: 11°51'26,75"N Long: 15°36'45,18"W	144,152	144,152	166	0	40	0	Non LIS
7	Cuntum Madina	Bissau	Lat: 11°50'01,83"N Long: 15°37'05,73"W	154,764.58	154,764.58	4	0	8	0	Non LIS
8	Barraca Mandioca	23	Lat: 12°27'09.7"N Long: 16°10'52.2"w	160,000	28,125.72	10	0	0	131,874.28	LIS
9	Barraca Ponta Rose	21	Lat:12°24'29.30"N Long:16°11'41.18"W	36,000	0	0	0	0	36,000	LIS
10	Banhinda	17	Lat:12°14'09.59"N Long:16°02'08.82"W	46,200	0	0	0	0	46,200	LIS
11	Bissabur	44	Lat:12°24'08.4"N Long:15°43'36.1W 28P0421461 UTM1371045	75,500	55,000	166	0	34	20,500	LIS
12	Suar	257	Lat:12°24'50.5"N Long:15°35'14.1"w 28P0436340E UTM1371785	12,000	69,505	8	0	0	0	LIS
13	Binta	40	Lat:12°24'99.5"N Long:15°34'79.6"W 28P0436966E UTM1372688N	11,950	49,122	21	0	4	0	LIS
14	Barraca Lugar	22	Lat: 12°26'19.06"N Long:16°10'12.03w	234,000	0		0		234,000	LIS
15	Buruntuma	64	Lat:12°25'58.1"N Long:13°38'80.7"W 28P0647090E UTM1374062N	750,670	915,212	368	92	100	0	LIS
16	Canjambari		Lat:12°29'27"N Long:15°00'42"W	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000	LIS
17	Tumana	270	Lat:11°53'53.12"N Long:15°04'08.27"W	114,000	0	0	0	0	114,000	LIS
18	Ponta Baiala	287	Lat:12°24'29.30"N Long:16°11'41.18"W	354,240	0	0	0	0	354,240	LIS
19	Guiledge	159	Lat: 11°38'00.00"N Long:14°18'00.00"W	42,000	0	0	0	0	42,000	LIS
	Total			**4,429,580**	**3,309,984.72**	**3,227**	**155**	**37,441**	**1, 378,814.28**	

New suspected areas reported by NGOs and Community (not in the LIS Report)

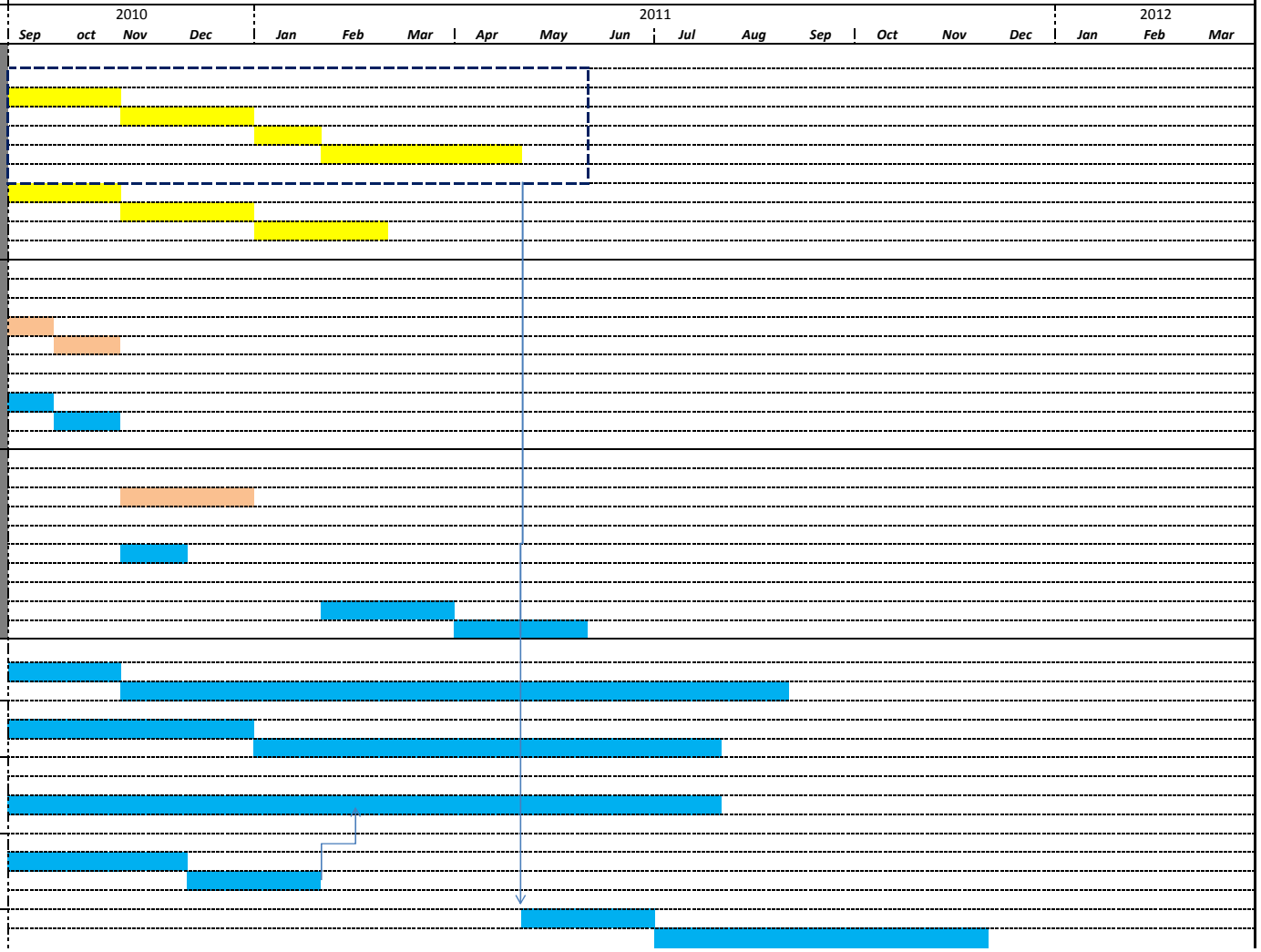
Nº	Locality	Sector	Region
01	Candjufa	Gabú	Gabú
02	Antigo Quartel de Beli	Boé	Gabú
03	Antiga estrada de Beli à Tche-tche	Boé	Gabú
04	Antiga estrada de Madina à Tche-tche	Boé	Gabú
05	Antigo Quartel de Madina	Boé	Gabú
06	Antigo Quartel de Copa	Pirada	Gabú
07	Sonaco	Sonaco	Gabú
08	Antiga estrada de Gabú à Pitche	Pitche	Gabú
09	Camadjaba	Pitche	Gabú
10	Lenquetó-Paté	Pitche	Gabú
11	Sintchan-Sahra	Pitche	Gabú
12	Sintchan-Bilama	Pitche	Gabú
13	Bacaré	Pitche	Gabú
14	Malam Talatche	Pitche	Gabú
15	Flacan	Bambadinca	Bafatá
16	Xime-Area minada	Bambadinca	Bafatá
17	Antigo Quartel-Zona de Cape	Bafatá	Bafatá
18	Bagam-Zona de Culadje	S. Domingos	Cacheu
19	Bassoi	Cacheu	Cacheu
20	Peick	Cacheu	Cacheu
21	Djendu	Mansaba	Oio
22	Capa-3	Farim	Oio
23	Gampara	Fulacunda	Quinara
24	N`Tughane	Buba	Quinara
25	Gabine-Balanta	Buba	Quinara
26	Aidara	Emlpada	Quinara
27	Cudom	Empada	Quinara
28	Timbó	Catió	Tombali
29	Manha	Fulacunda	Quinara

Communities/Areas not visited by the LIS due to inaccessibility

N°	Villages/Tabancas	Sector	Region
01	Billincres	Cacheu	Cacheu
02	Cail	Cacheu	Cacheu
03	Peci	Cacheu	Cacheu
04	Cangundjam	Cacheu	Cacheu
05	Ponate	Cacheu	Cacheu
06	Gudanco	Bigene	Cacheu
07	Gã-Cumba	Empada	Quinara
08	Gã-Nafa	Empada	Quinara
09	Fulacunda à Gampara (estrada)	Fulacunda	Quinara
10	Mato Grande	Tite	Quinara
11	Rebentamento	Tite	Quinara
12	Horta de Mama Queita	Nhacra	Oio
13	Hermacono	Farim	Oio
14	Komo	Catió	Tombali
15	Cassente	Cacine	Tombali
16	Canboncaram	Pitche	Gabú

Guinea-Bissau Demining Work Plan 2010-2012

DEMINING UNIT	ACTIVITIES	AREA IN SQM
	Survey Activities	
	Non Technical Survey	
NPA TEAM I	*CACHEU*	
	OIO	
	GABU	
	BAFATA	
NPA TEAM II	*TOMABLI*	
	QUINARA	
	BIOMBO	
	Technical Survey	
	Next Clearance Tasks	
NPA TS TEAM I	*HUMAID*	
	TUMANA	
	CANJAMBARI	
NPA TS TEAM II	*LUTCAM*	
	BARRACA LUGAR	
	GUILEDGE	
	Future Clearance Tasks	
NPA TS TEAM I	*HUMAID*	
	PONTE BANANA	
NPA TS TEAM II	*LUTCAM*	
	BARRACA PONTE ROSA	
	NPA	
	BANHINDA	
	BARRACA MANDIOCA	
	Clearance Activities	
HUMAID GROUP I	BISSABUR	47282
	CANJAMBARI	400000
HUMAID GROUP II	TUMANA	114000
	PONTE BANANA	354240
LUTCAM GROUP I	BARRACA LUGAR	234000
LUTCAM GROUP II	GUILEDGE	42000
	BARRACA PONTE ROSA	36000
NPA DEMINING TEAM	BANHINDA	46200
	BARRACA MANDIOCA	105092,28



PROVINCIA	REGIÃO	SECTOR	MORTOS	MORTOS DESCONHECIDOS	FERIDOS	FERIDOS DESCONHECIDOS	ADULTOS				CRIANÇAS			
							HOMENS		MULHERES		MASCULINOS		FEMININOS	
							Feridos	Mortos	Feridos	Mortos	Feridos	Mortos	Feridos	Mortos
	SAB	BISSAU	0	17	0	11	142	4	27	2	20	15	3	5
	BIOMBO	BIOMBO	0	4	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		GUINHAMEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		SAFIM	0	5	0	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		PRABIS	0	12	0	43	23	0	7	5	3	1	3	0
	TOTAL BIOMBO		0	21	0	62	40	0	7	5	3	1	3	0
	CACHEU	CACHEU	0	51	0	38	6	2	6	3	3	0	0	0
		SAO DOMINGOS	0	0	0	0	10	3	8	6	2	0	0	0
		BIGENE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		CANCHUNGO	0	6	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CAIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		BULA	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL CACHEU		0	57	0	40	25	5	14	9	6	0	0	0
	OIO	BISSORA	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		FARIM	0	9	0	45	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		MANSABA	0	0	0	0	5	2	4	3	0	0	1	1
		NHACRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		MANSOA	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL OIO		0	11	0	45	38	6	5	4	0	0	1	1
TOTAL NORTE			0	89	0	147	103	11	26	18	9	1	4	1
	BAFATA	BAFATA	0	38	0	118	21	4	4	0	7	1	0	1
		GAMAMUDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CONTUBOEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		XITOLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		BAMBADINCA	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
		GALOMARO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LESTE	TOTAL BAFATA		0	38	0	118	22	7	5	0	7	1	0	1
	GABU	GABU	0	117	0	74	35	2	4	0	5	2	3	0
		PIRADA	0	44	0	83	24	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
		SONACO	0	24	0	16	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
		PITCHE	0	66	0	39	29	2	1	1	6	1	0	0
		BOE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL GABU		0	251	0	212	92	6	6	2	14	4	3	0
TOTAL LESTE			0	289	0	330	114	13	11	2	21	5	3	1
	QUINARA	FULACUNDA	0	199	0	39	20	8	7	3	9	0	2	0
		TITE	0	0	0	0	15	6	2	3	3	0	0	0
		EMPADA	0	70	0	49	29	2	8	3	3	0	6	5
		BUBA	0	137	0	269	42	16	7	2	8	3	6	0
	TOTAL QUINARA		0	406	0	357	106	32	24	11	23	3	14	5
	BOLAMA	BULAMA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		CARAVELA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		UNO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		BUBAQUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL BULAMA		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUL	CATIO	CATIO	0	19	0	42	39	2	2	2	1	4	3	0
		CACINE	0	41	0	27	16	11	0	2	1	0	0	0
		BEDANDA	0	17	0	6	17	7	2	0	3	4	0	0
		QUEBO	0	129	0	191	79	13	15	0	15	0	0	0
	TOTAL CATIO		0	206	0	266	151	33	19	4	20	8	3	0
TOTAL DE SUL			0	612	0	623	258	65	43	15	43	11	17	5
TOTAL GERAL			0	990	0	1100	617	93	107	37	93	32	27	12

TOTAL 2090

TOTAL ENVOI 1018