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CENTRO NACIONAL DE COORDENAÇÃO DA AÇÃO ANTI-MINAS (CAAMI)

GABINETE DO DIRETOR NACIONAL

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



Request for Extension of its Article 5 Deadline

Submitted to the Committee on Article 5 Implementation in April 2022

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I. Executive summary

Guinea-Bissau signed the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention in 2001. In 2012, Guinea-Bissau declared having fulfilled its obligations under Article 5 of the Convention. Unfortunately, new incidents of anti-personnel mines continued to be reported following the declaration of completion. During the Intersessional Meetings in June 2021, Guinea-Bissau reported the discovery of previously unknown mined areas and subsequently submitted a request to extend its mine clearance deadline. The extension request was granted by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties with a new deadline being set for 31 December 2022.

The objectives of the extension request were to mobilize resources to carry out the survey activities necessary to get a clearer understanding of the extent of the landmine challenge and to develop an evidence-based action plan. Unfortunately, progress during the extension request has been limited due primarily to the lack of financial resources. Nevertheless, thanks to the governmental contribution supporting the functioning of the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI), the CAAMI has been able to engage in dialogue with national and international stakeholders, leading to the identification of 5 key elements which form the basis for the current request for extension:

1. There is still widespread contamination by exploded ordnance across Guinea-Bissau, which is only partially known, having never been systematically assessed.
2. There is currently no capacity to demarcate, mark and remove the threat posed by explosive ordnances.
3. There is no functional information system available to support Mine Action activities.
4. There are no national standards to frame and improve the safety, quality and efficiency of the Mine Action activities.
5. There is population currently exposed to the threat of exploded ordnances (EO).

Regarding the current information available on the extent of the remaining contamination, the national non-governmental organization HUMAID identified 9 confirmed hazardous areas with an estimated area 1'093'840 square meters, as well as 43 suspected hazardous areas, 5 Battle Areas and 3 sites of Spot Task (not cleared in the absence of resources). These hazardous areas are spread over the territory, and are suspected to be contaminated by landmines and explosive remnants of war. However, efforts to identify these hazardous areas did not apply survey techniques as recognised by the most up to date IMAS and would require resurveyed. Additionally, 13 accidents involving 73 victims have been reported since 2012 through informal reporting mechanisms. This constitutes strong evidence of the humanitarian impact of the contamination, the burden that explosive ordnances continue to pose on the population of Guinea-Bissau and the need to carry out further survey to more accurately understand the extent of the challenge.



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Based on these findings, the CAAMI has concluded that a national survey is required, using an evidence-based land release process compliant with International Mine Action Standards. The objectives of the national survey are to:

- Investigate and quantify the nature and extent of the contamination at national level, including the refinement of the data of the already known hazardous areas (action #18 of the Oslo Action Plan).
- Establish a baseline for further monitoring of survey and clearance efforts, as well as for the abandoned explosive ordnances (AXO) and unexploded ordnances (UXO) which also contaminate extensively the country.
- Develop evidence-based work plans and evaluate the resources necessary for Guinea-Bissau to pursue the objective of being a landmine free country by 2025 (action #19 of the Oslo Action Plan).
- Collect necessary information to support the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address any previously unknown mined areas following completion.

Given the current situation, the government of Guinea-Bissau is requesting an extension for a period of 24 months, i.e., to 31 December 2024. In 2023, the national survey will determine the extent and nature of contamination in Guinea-Bissau. Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE), urgent marking and spot tasks will be conducted parallel to the non-technical survey. In 2024, the search and clearance capacity will continue and be expanded based on results of the national survey. A new extension request will be submitted for completion by 31 March 2024 containing a workplan built on concrete evidence.

This action plan however implies some key prerequisites to be fulfilled by the end of the current extension period ending on 31 December 2022. These prerequisites will be crucial for creating an enabling environment supporting a qualitative, efficient, evidence-based and well documented land release process. These prerequisites include the development of an information management system, the development of national standards in line with IMAS, the preparation of resources for the conduct of a national non-technical survey, technical survey, marking and clearance as well as the resuming of EORE activities. These activities are to date unfunded.

Guinea Bissau urgently needs to mobilize international resources and national resources so as to support the plan proposed in the extension request, for the activities planned in 2022 and during the extension period. Guinea-Bissau is aware that, if there were to be a partial or delay funding in 2022, the action plan proposed in this extension request would be delayed accordingly.

Guinea-Bissau aims at accomplishing the following main goals during the two-year extension:

- Completion of non-technical survey at national level
- Strengthening of the national information management system
- Carrying out of EORE activities



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- Carrying out of emergency spot clearance tasks
- Implementation of technical survey and initiation of clearance
- Preparation of a strategy to address residual risk
- Fundraising

The national non-technical survey is scheduled to take place over the course of 2023. The 24-month request until 31 December 2024 will allow for sufficient time to finalize the survey, carry out an analysis of the location, extent and nature of the remaining contamination, for finally developing and submitting a request by 31 March 2024 containing a detailed plan for completion of article 5 obligations.

This however implies some key prerequisites to be fulfilled by the end of the current extension in December 2022:

- Development of an information management system
- Development of national standards in line with IMAS
- Preparation of resources for the conduct of a national non-technical survey and related community liaison activities (information gathering, EREE, etc)
- Preparation of resources for spot tasks, technical surveys and clearance
- Resuming of EORE activities
- Fundraising for the period 2022-2024

Having factored in the aforementioned issues, these have now been developed into an action plan, for which subsequent budget can be found below. So far, much remains unfunded for 2022 and the following years. Guinea-Bissau is aware that, if there were to be a lack of funding in 2022 for the fulfilment of the prerequisites, the proposed action plan would be delayed accordingly. Guinea Bissau will urgently need to mobilize international support to the plan proposed in the extension request, whilst at the same time mobilising national resources.

The cost for implementation of the plan in the extension request totals **5 688 000 USD** for the period 2022/2024.



II. Detailed narrative

1. Origins and background of the Article 5 implementation challenge

The landmine problem in Guinea-Bissau dated as far back as the 1963 to 1974 liberation war with additional landmines and explosive remnants of war laid during the 1998-1999 Civil War and the March 2006 Casamance conflict. Furthermore, a conflict with Senegalese rebels in the north of the country that initiated on 14 March 2006 had led to new mines being laid in this area by a faction of the Movement of Democratic Forces in Casamance. Based on reports from the military, devices used included both manufactured anti-personnel mines, as well as improvised explosive devices (IEDs) fashioned to act as Anti-Personnel mines.

Guinea-Bissau ratified the Convention on 22 May 2001, and the Convention entered into force on 1 November 2001. In its initial transparency report, Guinea-Bissau reported areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines were known or suspected to be emplaced. In accordance with Article 5 of the Convention, Guinea-Bissau undertook to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines in mined areas as soon as possible but not later than 1 November 2011.

On 5 December 2012, following a wealth of survey and clearance efforts, Guinea-Bissau reported to the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties (12MSP) that it had fulfilled its obligation under Article 5 of the Convention before its 1 January 2012 deadline having determined that there are no longer areas under the jurisdiction or control of Guinea-Bissau in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced. Upon declaring completion, 50 mined areas representing a total of 6,524,533.09 square meters had been released through survey and clearance in the regions of Bissau, Biombo, Cacheu, Oio, Bafata, Gabu, Quinara, and Tombali. This work culminated in the destruction of 3,973 anti-personnel mines, 207 antitank mines, and 309,125 unexploded ordnances.

Unfortunately, following the declaration of completion, new incidents of anti-personnel mines continued to be reported. On 23 June 2021, during the Intersessional Meetings, Guinea-Bissau reported the discovery of previously unknown mined areas. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties concerning the identification of mined areas following completion, on 11 August Guinea-Bissau submitted a request to extend its mine clearance deadline which was granted by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties (19MSP) with a new deadline being set for 31 December 2022.



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2. The Extension Request granted by the Nineteenth Meeting of the States Parties, progress since the granting of the request and circumstances that prevent implementation

The request submitted by Guinea-Bissau to the 19MSP highlighted that despite having declared completion in 2012, the country continued to register victims of explosive devices and presence of landmines and ERW.

In light of this situation, Guinea-Bissau's request for extension sought to offer Guinea-Bissau time to *"mobilize national and international support to carry out the necessary survey activities to gather and assess data on landmine contamination and other relevant information to develop a meaningful forward looking plan based on this information, and then submit a subsequent request containing plans based on a clearer understanding of the extent of the challenge and which project with greater certainty the amount of time that will be required to complete Article 5 implementation."*

Unfortunately, progress in carrying out the aims of the request has been limited due primarily to the lack of financial resources. Since the end of the demining activities in 2012, contributions to Mine Action activities have been minimal. Over past ten years, the government has provided an annual contribution of approximately 40'000 USD to support the functioning of the CAAMI by providing premises, by supporting the running costs and salary of some of the CAAMI's staff, as well as few spots task clearance. Unfortunately, no financial support has been provided for field operations. In addition, there have not been any contribution from international donors and organisations, be it financial, material, or else technical contribution. The lack of resources has affected the capacity of the CAAMI to carry out its mandate and Guinea-Bissau to resume explosive ordnance risk education, survey and clearance efforts, although some punctual tasks have been conducted by HUMAID, a national non-governmental organization in the last 10 years, principally through UNOPS funding. The lack of resources also affected other key area of CAAMI such as information management, representation and fundraising.

Despite these difficulties, the CAAMI has demonstrated efforts in making progress towards the objective stipulated in its extension request, as highlighted below:

- The CAAMI has continued to undertake quality control activities on the punctual demining and spot task operations conducted by the national operator HUMAID.
- The CAAMI has undertaken the cleaning of the accident and victim data. In the former extension request, it was mentioned that more than 40 people were victims of explosive ordnance accidents.
- However, following the After the gathering and review of the available information, it was determined that there was a total of 13 accidents which claimed 73 victims since 2012, with the last accident caused by explosive ordnance occurring on 28 January 2021 in Buruntuma in the region of Gabu. This information was recorded through informal reporting mechanisms, and as such, they are certainly not exhaustive. Also, in the absence of a proper information system or manual register, they data have to be interpreted cautiously.



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- The CAAMI has organised in January 2022 a national dialogue on victims and persons with disability (PWD), with the support of the Implementation Support Unit of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (ISU) and funding of the European Union. This workshop gathered national and international stakeholders such as ministries, ICBL, ICRC, victims and PWDs association.
- The CAAMI has contacted and requested support from the INGO Halo Trust, which has a presence within the country. A field visit has been organized at the end of March to evidence the state of contamination in some villages.
- The CAAMI has contacted and requested support from the INGO Mines Advisory Group (MAG). After a first contact in July 2021, MAG has directly supported the CAAMI in the first quarter 2022 in identifying challenges, opportunities and resources needed for the resuming of Mine Action activities, in addition to the conduct of a preliminary diagnostic in terms of information management. To this purpose, MAG has coordinated with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

Through dialogue and engagement of stakeholders including HUMAID, MAG, the ISU in the development of the extension request, the CAAMI reports the following key elements regarding implementation of its obligations under the article 5 extension:

① There is still widespread contamination by exploded ordnance across Guinea-Bissau, which is only partially known and has never been systematically assessed.

There are several data sources that demonstrate that the EO contamination was and is still disseminated over the territory of Guinea-Bissau:

- Historical data of clearance;
- Data collected by the national operator HUMAID as part of the assessment conducted in 2014 (see details in below);
- Reports on accidents that have happened since 2012 through informal reporting mechanisms (last accident recorded in January 2021);
- Reports on the presence of EO from communities on an almost weekly basis through informal reporting mechanisms, and spot task clearance by HUMAID, although limited due to lack of funds (limited to remaining donor funds and few government's contributions);
- Punctual tasking of HUMAID for demining, by UNOPS notably.

In spite of the information available, neither the clearance operations between 2000 and 2012, nor the HUMAID assessment conducted in 2014 followed a systematic methodology allowing to monitor localities according to the absence or presence of EO contamination, available figures on contamination will therefore be adjusted in the future. The identification of localities where there is evidence of contamination is based on the informal reporting of accidents and explosive ordnances and on spot clearance tasks, but there is no proactive evidence-based process to collected information.



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In addition, whilst HUMAID performed admirably their role given their limited resources, the analysis of hazardous areas in Guinea Bissau in 2014 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, their areas were only estimated through non-technical methods. Also, the 43 Suspected Hazardous Areas previously reported are not spatially delimited. These hazardous areas demand to be resurveyed in compliance to international standards.

In view of these findings, the CAAMI has concluded that a national survey -following a systematic approach, evidence-based and compliant with international standards- is required. This is especially relevant since Guinea-Bissau is not subject to new contamination. The objectives of the national survey would be to:

- Investigate and quantify the nature and extent of the contamination at national level, including the refinement of the data for the already known hazardous areas (action #18 of the Oslo Action Plan)
- Establish a baseline for further monitoring of mine survey and clearance efforts, as well as for the AXO and UXO which also contaminate extensively the country.
- Develop evidence-based work plans and evaluate the resources necessary for Guinea-Bissau to pursue the objective of being a landmine free country by 2025 (action #19 of the Oslo Action Plan).
- Collect necessary information to support the establishment of a sustainable national capacity to address any previously unknown mined areas following completion.

② There is currently no capacity to demarcate, mark and remove the EO threat.

As mentioned above, some hazardous areas have already been identified, and both the CAAMI and the national operator HUMAID received regular reports on the presence of EO presence through informal reporting mechanisms. No intervention however has been done due to the lack of financial resources. Also, it is expected that the conduct of a national survey will lead to the discovery of new hazardous areas. Thus, the CAAMI considers as necessary the mobilization of a demining capacity to demarcate, mark and remove the currently known contamination as well as any new contamination identified during the national survey.

③ There is no functional information system available to support the Mine Action activities.

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.



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Regarding the historical data, from 2001 to 2012, the CAAMI was using IMSMA, with the support of the GICHHD (latest version used was IMSMA V5). As of 2012, after the declaration of completion of the obligations under article 5, the physical server was no longer in use. Ten years later, the server is not functioning, and no back-up of the data is available. During the first quarter 2022, with the support of MAG, the CAAMI has looked for the support of a qualified technician to retrieve and back-up the data, but due to the obsolescence of the system, no such qualified technician has been identified in Guinea-Bissau. Due to the sensitive nature of the national data on contamination, the CAAMI will continue its search for a qualified person at country level only. If a resource is not available in-country, or if the server were too damaged and/or obsolete to retrieve the historical data, the CAAMI considers the data entry of the historical records in a newly developed information system. To anticipate this situation, the CAAMI will undertake as of the second quarter 2022 the retrieval and filing of paper archives.

④ There are no national standards to frame and improve the safety, quality and efficiency of the Mine Action activities.

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.

⑤ There is population currently exposed to the EO threat.

Although there is no formal reporting system in place, there are regular reports of evidence of contamination and accidents through informal mechanisms (some former community focal points are still reporting), reflecting a high level of threat and vulnerability. The CAAMI considers the resuming of EORE as a priority as soon as possible to reduce the risk of new accidents until the survey, marking and clearance are conducted.

3. Nature and extent of the remaining Article 5 challenge

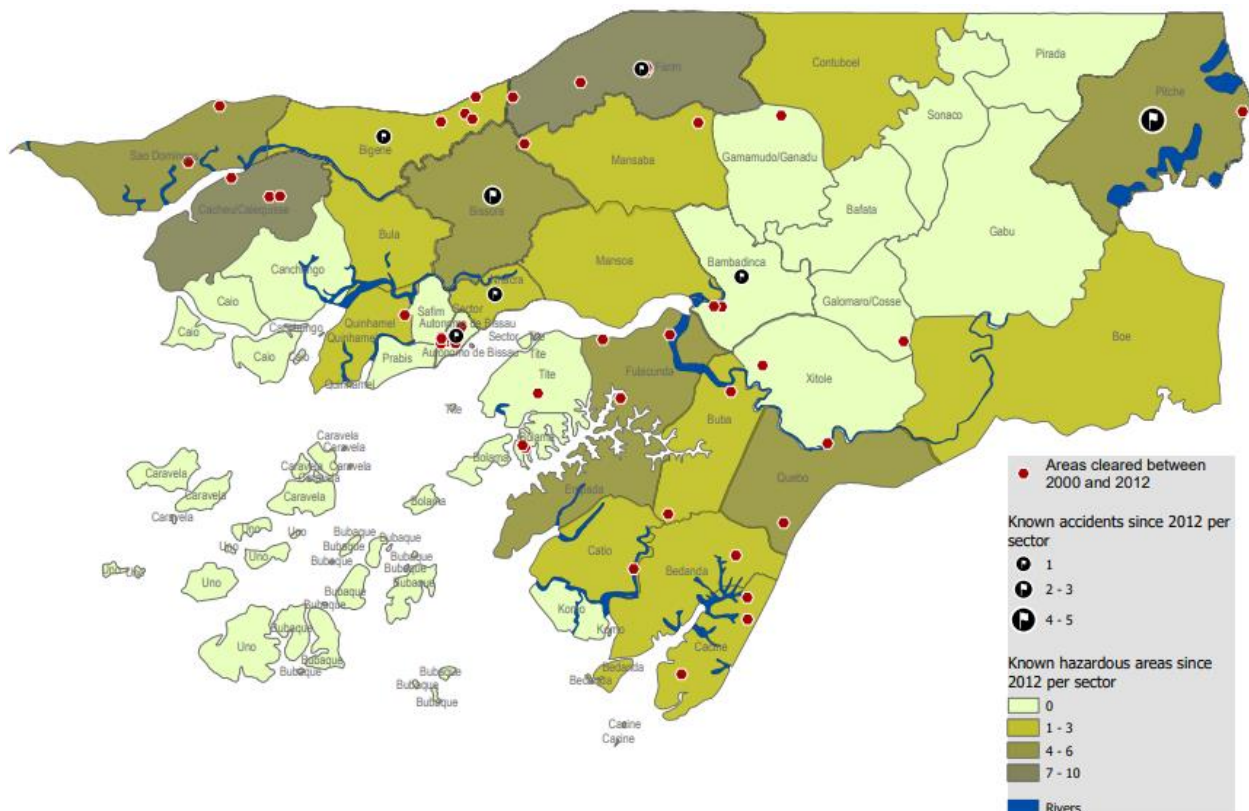
As mentioned above, the national NGO HUMAID had identified new hazards since 2012, with 9 hazardous areas that have been confirmed by field visit for a total area estimated at 1'093'840 square meters, and 43 suspected hazardous areas that have also been identified and are pending further survey, as well as 5 Battle Areas and 3 Spot Task (not cleared due to lack of resources). The details of these areas are annexed. All these areas are suspected to be contaminated by different types of explosive ordnances, i.e., anti-personnel landmines, antitank landmines, and explosive remnants of war.



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The map below illustrates the geographical location, by administrative sector, of the former and new contamination: 1) 47 areas cleared between 2000 and 2012; 2) the new evidence of contamination per sector the number of hazardous areas, BAC and spot tasks; and 3) the new evidence of contamination per sector related to number of 13 known accidents. The data for spot tasks conducted since 2012 is not available.

Figure 1. Past and new evidence of contamination per administrative sector



As highlighted in the map, the suspected contamination remaining is spread across several sectors of Guinea-Bissau, particularly in the Northern, Southern and Eastern regions. Even in some sectors where no new hazardous area has been identified so far, accidents have been recorded (Bambadinca, autonomous sector of Bissau). This highlights that the data on hazardous areas is incomplete and is a strong rationale justifying the need for a national survey that must follow an evidence-based land release process compliant with the highest standards. This evidence-based survey will more accurately determine the extent and type of contamination as well as the impact on local populations living in the vicinity of these areas.



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Although the impact of the contamination on the population has not been properly investigated, landmines and other ERW still kill and maim civilians in Guinea-Bissau. Once again, no less than 73 victims have been recorded since 2012 (see details in annex), and it is likely that other accidents have happened without having been recorded in the absence of a formal reporting mechanism and information management system. This constitutes strong evidence of the humanitarian impact of the contamination and of the burden that explosive ordnances continue to pose on the Guinean population. In addition, experience from other affected countries demonstrate that the presence of landmines and ERW poses a serious obstacle to socio-economic growth and development, which may indirectly contribute to the resurgence of instability and violence.

In this context, the CAAMI underlines the importance of preventing new accidents through EORE, in providing emergency and long-term assistance to former and new victims and, in coupling Mine Action with development.

4. National demining structures

As mentioned earlier, as a response to this problem, the government of Guinea-Bissau officially established a National Humanitarian Mine Action Programme (PAAMI) and the National Mine Action Coordination Centre (CAAMI) on 1st July 2001. The CAAMI depends of the Secretary of State for Fatherland Freedom Fighters, itself under the ministry of Defence and Fatherland Freedom Fighters. The CAAMI's role includes the planning and coordination of all mine action activities, the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the national mine action programme, and the overseeing the conduct of mine-related activities on behalf of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, including the responsibility of land release to communities through quality control. To date, the CAAMI has 17 staff members, including 5 women and 12 men (as illustrated in the organisational chart below). The CAAMI would expect to hire two additional staff in charge of database and GIS to reinforce its team.

The functioning of the CAAMI was largely funded by UNDP until Guinea-Bissau declared the completion of its obligation under Article 5 of the Convention in 2012. Since then, donors have not provided support to the Mine Action sector in Guinea-Bissau. The government of Guinea-Bissau has taken over the coverage of some functioning costs of the CAAMI (building, electricity, mission expenses, salary), with a contribution of an estimated 40,000 USD yearly. Furthermore, since 2012, the CAAMI has not received new equipment, training, or financial support more than the contribution made by the government. In terms of equipment (computer, cars, detectors, GPS etc), they were supplied in the 2000's and are today obsolete and non-functional, except three computers and one printer. The CAAMI's office does not have internet connection. The CAAMI will undertake a thorough assessment of its equipment it has and the equipment that needs to be purchased to support implementation.



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The CAAMI regrets that this lack of resources does not allow the fulfilment of its role, not only as a structure to oversee Guinea Bissau Convention commitments, but more broadly to be an authority able to manage a wider Humanitarian Mine Action programme. As such, the CAAMI requires as a priority the reinforcement of its capacities, be it related to equipment, workforce, skills, procedures, or else funds, looking for sustainability and compliance with international norms.

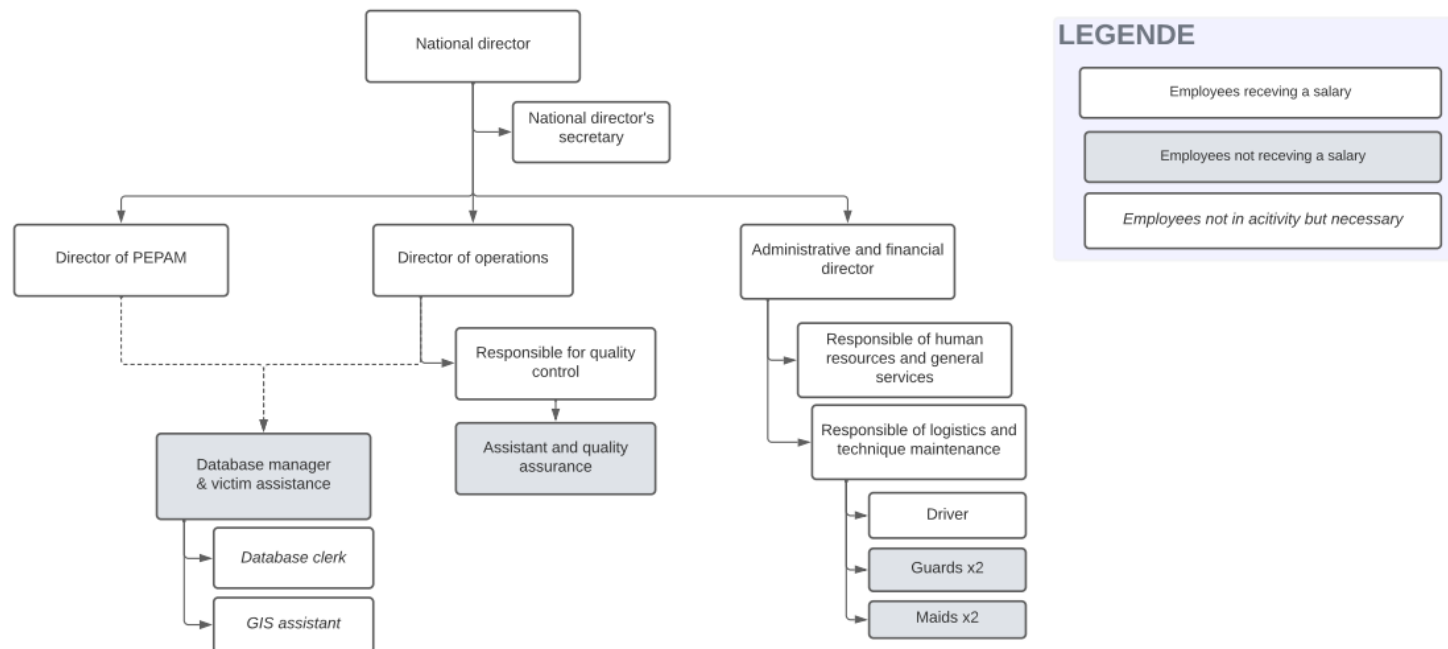
The CAAMI is aware that the lack of operations and lack of visibility may affect the mobilization of resources to build its capacities and to conduct operations. The CAAMI will then work at different levels seeking to raise awareness on its needs, increase its performance and get the necessary attention of the national, regional and international stakeholders on the landmine issue in Guinea-Bissau. The axes of work may be:

- Information management: collection and analysis of data as well as visualization and dissemination of information are important to report on achievements, to support decision-making and fundraising.
- Capacity building for the improvement of the Mine Action project management in terms of quality, efficiency, evidence-based.
- Reactivation at national level of the national council for humanitarian demining (a platform for regular dialogue between the ministries, international organisations, I/NGOs, etc) as it existed in the beginning of the 2000's.
- Representation at national, regional and international levels (media, conferences, diplomatic representations, etc).



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Figure 2. CAAMI organisational chart, 2022





5. Institutional, human resource and material operational capacity

There must be a clearer focus on building a sustainable national capacity than there has been previously. This is especially pertinent in Guinea Bissau, where levels of UXO and AXO contamination are acute. Whilst this extension request only covers anti-personnel mines, it must be considered within the context of Guinea Bissau, where UXO is far more widespread. If sustainable capacities are not considered at this stage, Guinea Bissau may once again have to report on newly discovered contamination in the future. For this reason, national Mine Action operators will be considered as priority resources for Guinea-Bissau, for a sustainable operational capacity able to continue responding to EO contamination in Guinea Bissau during and beyond the extension request. In addition to working with organisations specialized in demining, the CAAMI can also collaborate with NGOs which work in the areas of EORE and victim assistance.

HUMAID is a key national demining operator, an NGO active since the beginning of the 2000's. In 2011, HUMAID counted up to 61 staff, including 2 women. EOD training (levels 1, 2, 3, instructor for demining, BAC and spot task activities, but no PSSM) were notably provided by Handicap International, by a Dutch civil organization and by the US department of state, with the latest training done in 2008. During the period from 2000 to 2012, the HUMAID team were used to receive two refresher trainings a year; however, no session has been conducted since then. HUMAID received funding from a variety of international donors.

Since 2012, HUMAID has carried on, although punctually, the conduct of Mine Action activities. Firstly, HUMAID have taken records of accidents and victims when reported by former community focal points still watching. When financially possible on own funds, HUMAID has made field visits to verify the information. The national operator has also conducted some demining and spot task operations in support notably to UNOPS (4 demining areas and an indeterminate number of spot task due to the absence of a proper information system). The CAAMI operated the quality control in the four cleared areas.

To conduct operations, HUMAID can rely on a reserve of more than 20 persons formerly trained at different EOD levels and functions, that can be mobilized upon request. HUMAID also has some equipment functional, such as vehicles (2 including 1 ambulance), GPS (1), detectors (13), protection equipment, destruction equipment. The equipment is old and may require maintenance or replacement; thus, a thorough review and supply of equipment should be conducted in view of the resuming of Mine Action activities.

LUTCAM was the second national operator specialized in Mine Action. This NGO is however no longer active. The CAAMI could consider the reactivation of this organisation to increase the national capacities, or the integration of staff formerly employed by LUTCAM into the HUMAID team.



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In addition, considering the current lack of resources in the country, the CAAMI will look for the support and contribution of international stakeholders to reinforce the financial, material, technical, procedural resources of Guinea-Bissau in its action against landmines and ERW. The primary objective would be the training, coaching and mentoring of national capacities. If these national capacities were to be insufficient in view of the extent and complexity of the work, the CAAMI could solicit international NGOs specialized in Mine Action for operational implementation. The CAAMI is already collaborating with the Mines Advisory Group, and has initiated liaison with Halo Trust. Humanity and Inclusion (formerly Handicap International) is still present in the country but no longer engaged directly in Mine Action. Three other INGOs that worked in Guinea-Bissau on Mine Action are no longer present in the country (Land Mine Action UK; Cleared Ground Demining; Norwegian People's Aid).

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

Given the current situation, the government of Guinea-Bissau further requests an extension for a period of **24 months to 31 December 2024**. The action plan presented below is in line with the best practices for implementing the Convention, as stipulated in the Oslo Action Plan, notably by:

- Demonstrating a strong national ownership;
- Supporting evidence-based national strategies and work plans;
- Using the latest methodologies in line with the IMAS;
- Looking for high quality and accurate information through a sustainable information management system.
- Promoting at all stages of its programme gender and diversity inclusion.

Overall, the focus will be made in 2022 on creating an enabling environment and building of capacities for the quality, efficiency and evidence-based and documented of the land release process. In addition, some EORE activities will be resumed as a matter of priority in the known hazardous areas. This preparatory work will enable the implementation in 2023 of the national survey that will determine the extent and nature of contamination in Guinea-Bissau. The non-technical survey will be integrated into a community liaison approach which also integrates the EORE, and supported by a certain EOD capacity for urgent marking and spot tasks. In 2024, the search and clearance capacity could be expanded based on the findings of the contamination assessment, and the action plan and resources mobilization plan of the extension request could be built based on evidence.

In this regard, Guinea-Bissau will ensure that the activities will take into account best practices in a manner consistent with International Mine Action Standards (IMAS), as recommended by the Committee in its letter approving the request submitted by Guinea-Bissau for an extended deadline in November 2021. The Guinean national standards on land release process will be adapted from the latest IMAS 07.11, thus involving three sequenced methods:



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Non-technical Survey (NTS): in line with IMAS 08.10, the NTS will investigate a new or previously recorded mine and ERW contaminated area, without using technical assets.

Technical Survey (TS): in line with IMAS 08.20, demining methods will confirm the presence of landmines, identify the level of contamination and type of hazard and limit the boundaries of the hazard for further clearance if required. Technical assets will be used.

Demining/Clearance: in line with IMAS 09.10, it will result in systematically searching hazardous areas for mines and ERW and in clearing lands from any hazard, using technical assets.

For the extension period, the technical teams will focus on emergency spot task and marking of danger in parallel with non-technical survey. In affected communities, the spot task will allow the immediate removal of the threat, while the marking of landmines and other explosive hazards will provide the people a clear warning of danger and prevent the risk of entry into hazardous areas.

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.

As introduced above, Guinea-Bissau aims at accomplishing the following main goals during the two-year extension:

- Completion of non-technical survey at national level
- Strengthening of the national information management system
- Carrying out of EORE activities
- Carrying out of emergency spot clearance tasks
- Implementation of technical survey and initiation of clearance
- Preparation of a strategy to address residual risk
- Fundraising

The national non-technical survey is scheduled to take place over the course of 2023. The 24-month request until 31 December 2024 will allow for sufficient time to finalize the survey, carry out an analysis of the location, extent and nature of the remaining contamination, for finally developing and submitting a request by 31 March 2024 containing a detailed plan for completion of article 5 obligations.



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This however implies some key prerequisites to be fulfilled by the end of the current extension in December 2022:

- Development of an information management system
- Development of national standards in line with IMAS
- Preparation of resources for the conduct of a national non-technical survey and related community liaison activities (information gathering, EREE, etc)
- Preparation of resources for spot tasks, technical surveys and clearance
- Resuming of EORE activities
- Fundraising for the period 2022-2024

Having factored in the aforementioned issues, these have now been developed into an action plan, for which subsequent budget can be found below. So far, much remains unfunded for 2022 and the following years. Guinea-Bissau is aware that, if there were to be a lack of funding in 2022 for the fulfilment of the prerequisites, the proposed action plan would be delayed accordingly. Guinea Bissau will urgently need to mobilize international support to the plan proposed in the extension request, whilst at the same time mobilising national resources.



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





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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



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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

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



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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 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 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



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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.



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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.



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8. Budget required for the implementation

The mobilization of international funds in complement of the government's contribution takes more time than expected notably due to the nearly absence of communication and visibility since 2012. Thus, the budget presented below includes a revision of the 2022 budget, considering that Guinea-Bissau still needs to secure international assistance to implement the plan presented in the 2021 extension request. 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



9. Resource mobilization plan

The implementation plan is modular, and designed on maximising efficiency, through appropriate use of land release. The scale of resources being requested, is for the initial phase of preparation for, and implementation of a national non-technical survey which will give an accurate baseline of the contamination in Guinea Bissau, and marking and emergency spot task for preventing new accidents where new hazards would be discovered. The cost of each individual activity has been factored in, and Guinea Bissau commits to full transparency of its progress to relevant stakeholders.

As a possible next step to improve this plan, CAAMI would like to engage in a Resource Mobilisation workshop, with support of ISU, MAG and others, to further develop this strategy. The following threats and opportunities for Guinea-Bissau with regards to resource mobilisation can already be identified:

Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors disengaged from Guinea Bissau for a long time. • General misinformation regarding remaining needs, especially with regards to ERW • Competition for limited funding across the region • Inconsistent, incomplete, missing data • Limited CAAMI's resources • Sustainability issues, such as long-term staff employment and identification of sustainable national capacity
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAAMI engaged in a transparent, collaborative and professional way • Opportunity to demonstrate how a country can deal with mines discovered after completion, and the positive benefit this could have on the sector • Government's commitment to the mine action sector

Internal resource mobilisation:

Despite being a country of limited financial means, the government of Guinea-Bissau continues to invest in the Mine Action sector by maintaining the functioning of CAAMI through its contribution to premises, running cost, salaries. Considering the budget required for the national action plan, the CAAMI will submit to the Ministry of Defence a revised budget included the need for any additional personnel, equipment, running costs for state funding. The contribution of the international community will be requested for funding gaps that could not be supported by the government of Guinea-Bissau.



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External Resource Mobilisation:

Guinea Bissau believes that the key to resource mobilisation will be the continued adherence to international best practices, and open and transparent communication with the international community. Therefore, the first approach to resource mobilisation will be a meeting on the individualised approach, at the 20th Meeting of States Parties, where Guinea Bissau can present this current plan. Following on from this, Guinea Bissau intends to submit quarterly updates to key external stakeholders, on progress and challenges against the workplan submitted in the extension request. Guinea-Bissau will also report yearly about contamination and implementation aspects in accordance with its obligations under article 7 of the Convention. If felt appropriate, Guinea Bissau would be willing to establish a Country Coalition, with the support and guidance of the international community.

10. Risk and assumptions to the implementation of the detailed work plan

As mentioned earlier too, the absence of new contamination in the country is a great opportunity for Guinea-Bissau to achieve its obligations under Article 5. In complement to the threats and opportunities mentioned above with regards to the resource mobilisation plan, main risks are related to political instability, and to a possible turn-over in the direction and staffing of the CAAMI.

Access to field for operational teams could also be hampered or even made impossible during the rainy season, especially from July to September. To anticipate the slow down and interruption of activities, the proposed action plan has taken into account, for the 2023 national survey, a 9-month operational period. Period of interruption could be dedicated to quality control activities and refresh training.

The final main risk that Guinea-Bissau would like to highlight is the delaying or partial funding compared to the budget required for the implementation of the action plan. In both cases, it would affect and delay the conduction of the whole action plan. To this regard, the funding of the preparatory activities in the second half 2022 is a prerequisite for the implementation of 2022-2023 activities; as such, Guinea-Bissau seeks urgently for international assistance on this matter.



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III. Annexes

a. Estimated areas of confirmed hazardous areas (source: HUMAID, confirmed by field visits)

N	Province	Community	Area (m ²)	Coordinates	Activity	Sector	Region
1	North	Encheia	600.000	Lat. 12° 39' 54,0" N Long. 014° 59' 08, 5"	Demining	Bissorã	Oio
2	North	Bricama	90.000	Lat. 12° 49' 27, 8 N Long. 015° 15' 97,2"	Demining	Farim	Oio
3	North	Cuntima	50.000	Lat. 12° 40' 12, 6" N Long. 014° 58' 43,6"	Demining	Farim	Oio
4	North	Demba Dabo	51.000	Lat. 12° 32' 09,8" N Long. 014° 08' 53,0"	Demining	Farim	Oio
5	North	Djequemon do	15.000	Lat. 12° 22' 55,0' N Long. 16° 19' 18,2" W	Demining	S.Domi ngos	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"	Demining	Quebo	Tombal i
8	South	Imbai-Baila	60.000	Lat. 12° 26' 11, 1" N Long. 014° 55' 11,1"	Demining	Quebo	Tambal i
9	South	Gubia	2.345	Lat. 11° 49' 30,6" N Long. 015° 35' 75,0"	Demining	Empada	Quebo
T			1.093.840				

b. Suspected Hazardous Areas (source: HUMAID, not confirmed by field visits)

Nº	Province	Community	Area (m ²)	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



CENTRO NACIONAL DE COORDENAÇÃO DA AÇÃO ANTI-MINAS (CAAMI)

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Nº	Province	Community	Area (m ²)	Activity	Sector	Region
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	Unkown	Survey	Buba	Quinará



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c. Estimated Battle Areas Clearance (source: HUMAID, not confirmed by field visits)

It is important to highlight that in addition to contamination by anti-personnel mines, Guinea-Bissau is affected by other explosive ordnance. At present the information available indicates the following:

Nº	Province	Community	Area (m ²)	Activity	Sector	Region
1	South	Manha	122.304	Clearance	Falacunda	Quinará
2	North	Bumal	75.000	Clearance	Mansoa	Oio
3	North	Rossum	175.000	Clearance	Nhacra	Oio
4	North	Cuntima	30.000	Clearance	Farim	Oio
5	North	Ilonde	60.000	Clearance	Quinhamel	Biombo
TOTAL			402.304			

d. Spot clearance tasks (source: HUMAID, not confirmed by field visits)

Nº	Province	Community	Area (m ²)	Activity	Sector	Region
1	North		Unknown	Tarefas	Farim	Oio
2	North		Unknown	Tarefas	Farim	Oio
3	North		Unknown	Tarefas	Farim	Oio



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e. Data available on accidents and victims since 2012

#	Province	Region	Secteur	Communauté	Date Accident	Nombre Victimes	Sexe / Age					Engin explosif			
							Homme	Femme	Garçon	Fille	Inconnu	AP	AT	REG	?
1	North	Oio	Nhacra	Fanhe	04/03/2013	2	1	0	1	0	0	–	–	Yes	–
2	North	Oio	Farim	Demba dado	26/04/2013	3	0	0	3	0	0	–	–	–	Yes
3	North	Cacheu	Bigene	Unknown	25/06/2013	6	1	0	5	0	0	–	–	Yes	–
4	North	Bissau	Bissau	Pluba	01/05/2014	1	0	0	1	0	0	–	–	Yes	–
5	North	Oio	Bissora	Encheia	26/09/2014	40	0	0	0	0	40	–	Yes	–	–
6	North	Oio	Bissora	Binar	20/12/2014	2	1	0	0	0	1	–	–	Yes	–
7	North	Oio	Bissora	Fiure	20/04/2014	1	1	0	0	0	0	–	–	Yes	–
8	East	Gabu	Pitche	Buruntuma	06/08/2012	1	0	1	0	0	0	Yes	–	–	–
9	East	Gabu	Pitche	Buruntuma	20/10/2014	5	0	0	0	0	5	–	–	–	Yes
10	East	Gabu	Pitche	Buruntuma	2016	1	0	0	0	0	1	Yes	–	–	–
11	East	Gabu	Pitche	Buruntuma	2021	2	0	0	0	0	2	–	–	–	Yes
12	East	Bafata	Bambadinca	Centro	12/03/2014	1	0	0	1	0	0	–	–	Yes	–
13	East	Gabu	Pitche	Buruntuma	28/01/2021	8	0	0	8	0	0	–	–	–	Yes
							4	1	19	0	49				

f. Attachments to the extension request

- Declaration of completion of implementation of Article 5 of the Convention
- Landmine Impact Survey of Guinea Bissau