

## KEY DATA

**APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE:**  
**1 MARCH 2013** (deadline expired)

New extended interim deadline needed to assess extent of Article 5 obligations and ensure compliance

**AP MINE CONTAMINATION:**

Light, extent unknown

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Release in 2023 (m <sup>2</sup> )
Clearance	0	0
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks		
	2024	2023
AP Mines destroyed	10 (all during spot tasks)	Not reported

**MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATOR IN 2024:**

- Military engineer corps and Gendarmerie

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In January 2025, and for the first time in 15 years, Cameroon submitted an Article 7 report under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), covering calendar year 2023. The report identified 11 districts affected by improvised explosive device (IED) explosions. Cameroon reported 120 incidents for 2023 and informed Mine Action Review of 77 recorded incidents in 2024, including 19 victim-activated IEDs that may constitute AP mines. The North-west region of the country was the most affected by explosive ordnance. Cameroon does not yet have a national mine action authority (NMAA) or formal mine action programme, but it has taken steps to establish a national coordination framework and designated two national focal points to oversee mine action efforts in the meantime. Since 2014 it has worked to strengthen its counter-IED capacity.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Cameroon should establish an NMAA to coordinate efforts to address threats posed by IEDs, including improvised mines, and take urgent steps to minimise harm to civilians.
- Cameroon should conduct investigations and surveys to confirm or refute whether the IED explosions involved improvised AP mines as defined by the APMBC.
- Cameroon should request an interim Article 5 deadline to conduct the necessary survey and assess the extent of improvised AP mine contamination.
- Cameroon should continue to include in its Article 7 reports details of the location of any mined areas under its jurisdiction or control. It should also begin reporting on the status of programmes for the destruction of all AP mines, including those of an improvised nature.
- Cameroon should put in place a systematic data collection mechanism and a centralised database to consolidate information on explosive ordnance incidents and casualties, disaggregating AP mines of an improvised nature from other IEDs. An improvised anti-vehicle (AV) mine sensitive enough to be detonated by a person should be recorded as an improvised AP mine.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	3	Not scored	Cameroon has no conventional mined areas under its jurisdiction. Since 2014, it has been increasingly affected by IEDs used by non-State armed groups (NSAGs), including some victim-activated devices. Cameroon needs to conduct investigations and survey to better assess the nature and extent of contamination and confirm whether devices involved include AP mines as defined in the APMBC. In 2023, Cameroon recorded 120 incidents in 11 districts across the Far North, North-West, and South-West regions. For 2024, Cameroon reported 77 incidents to Mine Action Review, 19 (25%) of which concerned victim-activated devices.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	4	Not scored	Cameroon does not yet have a formal institutional mechanism dedicated specifically to mine action, but has appointed two focal points to oversee mine action efforts based respectively in the Ministry of External Relations and the Ministry of Defence. Cameroon has technical partnerships with France, the United States, and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), to strengthen capacities of its Defence and Security Forces. The 2025 Finance Law prioritised counter-IED operations, with dedicated resources for awareness, training, and response.
<b>GENDER AND DIVERSITY</b> (10% of overall score)	5	Not scored	In 2025, Cameroon served as the gender focal point of the APMBC Committee on Cooperation and Assistance. Domestically, it has not yet detailed how gender and diversity are considered in its Defence sector, and its Article 7 data were not disaggregated. However, it emphasised that considering the different needs of women, children, and persons with disabilities is an integral part of its national approach. Women serve among its Army Engineering Corps, some taking part in explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION</b> (10% of overall score)	3	Not scored	Cameroon has not yet developed a national mine action standard (NMAS) on the environment, but reports that its national environmental protection laws, applicable to mine action and EOD, are aligned with International Mine Action Standard (IMAS) 07.13.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	4	Not scored	Cameroon does not yet have an IMSMA database to centralise data on incidents, victims, or hazardous areas, although an information management system is under development. In January 2025, it submitted its first Article 7 report since 2009, covering calendar year 2023. The report covering 2024 was underway at the time of writing, indicating a resumption of the reporting cycle.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	3	Not scored	Cameroon—without an Article 5 deadline—does not have a work plan in place. It has expressed its intention to develop a national counter-IED strategy, with the groundwork to be established at the upcoming national conference, the date of which has not been set.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (10% of overall score)	3	Not scored	Cameroon conducts spot task clearance and other EOD operations through the Military Engineer Corps and Gendarmerie. In 2024, it built national capacity through police training and international cooperation. With support from France, the United States, and UNMAS, it expanded training in demining and counter-IED, including the development of national instructors. It is not known whether Cameroon has adopted national mine action standards (NMAS) for EOD.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	3	Not scored	Cameroon reported to Mine Action Review that in 2024, spot tasks resulted in the destruction of 10 improvised AP mines. Cameroon's Article 5 deadline to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control expired on 1 March 2013. Considering the number of incidents and casualties caused by IEDs, including improvised mines, Cameroon should request an interim deadline to return to compliance with the Convention.
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>Not scored</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: VERY POOR</b>

## AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- No NMAA or NMAC but two national focal points oversee mine action efforts (one within the Ministry of External Relations and one within the Ministry of Defence).

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Army Engineer Corps
- Gendarmerie (military police)
- Police

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

### OTHER ACTORS

- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) (Training only)

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

The extent of mine contamination in Cameroon has not been quantified. For more than a decade, Cameroon's Far North region bordering Nigeria has been affected by the armed conflicts in the Lake Chad Basin, particularly the actions of Boko Haram, an armed Islamist group. Since 2017, Cameroon has also faced a crisis in its North-West and South-west (NWSW) Anglophone regions, where separatist groups have used IEDs against both security forces and civilians.

In its Article 7 report submitted in January 2025, Cameroon indicated that more than 2,300 people have been victims of explosive devices since it became a State Party to the APMBC, of whom 127 (82 injured and 45 killed) were casualties in 2023. Cameroon recorded 120 incidents in 11 districts across three affected regions—Far North, North-West, and South-West—known or suspected to be contaminated by IEDs (see Table 1). While Cameroon has reported a limited number of victim-activated IEDs, the extent to which all of these devices meet the definition of improvised AP mines is unclear.<sup>1</sup> For 2024, Cameroon reported 77 incidents to Mine Action Review, of which 19 involved victim-activated devices.<sup>2</sup> Improvised AP mines are all munitions designed to be placed under, on, or near the ground and that are designed to be exploded by the presence, proximity, or contact of a person.<sup>3</sup> Such munitions fall within the scope of the APMBC.

IEDs, including improvised AP mines, began to be used in 2014 when Boko Haram in Nigeria spread into Cameroon's Far North region, planting mines extensively on roads targeting defence and security forces.<sup>4</sup> Many incidents have also resulted in civilian casualties. The number of IED attacks in the Far North region significantly decreased after 2017, with very few incidents reported between 2021 and 2022. In 2023, however, there was a resurgence of IED attacks by NSAGs, as shown in Table 1.<sup>5</sup> For 2024, Cameroon has yet to provide

disaggregated data by region. The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED) project recorded 24 incidents in the Far North region killing 25, of whom eight were civilians.<sup>6</sup>

In the first half of 2025, the number of recorded incidents fell to four in the Far North region, yet civilians continued to be harmed, with two children killed in July.<sup>7</sup> In June 2025, the Office of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that two children had died after the explosion of booby-trapped toys in which grenades are believed to have been concealed. The explosion occurred near a defence and security camp. OCHA also noted that the continued presence of IEDs along movement routes is worsening the humanitarian situation, making some areas completely inaccessible to humanitarian responders.<sup>8</sup>

Since 2017, Anglophone separatist groups have been fighting against the government for the independence of the NWSW regions which have recorded the highest number of IED incidents. In 2023, Cameroon reported that 105 of the 120 recorded incidents occurred in these regions, with the majority (77) in the North-west (see Table 1). Most involve improvised AV mines planted on roads, though IEDs have also been placed in densely populated areas endangering civilians. Targets included not only the security forces but also civilian infrastructure such as a bus station, a bar, markets, roundabouts, and a public square during celebrations. On 11 February 2024, an IED exploded in a North-west region town during National Youth Day celebrations, killing one person and injuring 120, most of whom were children and women attending the festivities.<sup>9</sup> ACLED reported a second fatality from the same incident and noted that 11 civilians required lower-limb amputations.<sup>10</sup>

According to the Small Arms Survey database on IEDs, 310 IED incidents occurred in Cameroon between January 2014 and July 2022, resulting in 570 deaths and 827 injured.

1 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form D, pp. 7–8; and Form H, p. 18.

2 Email from Dr Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

3 Art. 2(1) and (2), APMBC.

4 P. Kum, "Landmine explosion kills two Cameroon soldiers", *Anadolu Agency*, 28 September 2017, at: <https://bit.ly/2LxKjQO>; and M. E. Kindzeka, "Boko Haram Surrounds Havens With Land Mines", *Voice of America*, 24 May 2015, at: <https://bit.ly/46ZkeDb>.

5 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form D, pp. 7–8; and "La menace des engins explosifs pèse sur l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun", *Institute for Security Studies*, 16 June 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/3siaul8>.

6 ACLED, "Filters: 01/01/2024-31/12/2024, Remote explosive/landmine/IED, Cameroon".

7 ACLED, "Filters: 01/01/2025-31/07/2025, Remote explosive/landmine/IED, Cameroon".

8 OCHA, Situation Report, June 2025, at: <https://bit.ly/3UQSARL>.

9 OCHA, "L'explosion d'un engin explosif improvisé à Nkambe fait un mort et plus de 100 blessés", Press release, 28 February 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4cba2X8>.

10 ACLED, "Filters: 01/01/2023-14/07/2024, Remote explosive/landmine/IED, Cameroon"; and Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect, Cameroon, 15 July 2025, at: <https://bit.ly/4mMaPpA>.

Between 2020 and 2022, IEDs were also used outside conflict zones, notably in the capital, Yaoundé, and in the coastal city of Douala.<sup>11</sup>

IED trigger mechanisms have been diverse. They include victim-operated IEDs (VOIEDs), command-wire (CWIEDs), and remote-controlled by radio or telephone (RIEDs). A manufacturing laboratory was discovered and destroyed in the town of Kumba in the South-West region in May 2023.<sup>12</sup> During a conference on IEDs in Ghana in February 2024,

Cameroon reported that Boko Haram has typically used industrial explosives such as ANFO (ammonium nitrate and fuel oil), to manufacture IEDs, but more recently has shifted to military-grade explosives and repurposed explosive remnants of war (ERW), including mortar shells, grenades, and submunitions, as well as AV mines. In the NWSW regions, separatist groups mainly employ chemical precursors such as locally manufactured black powder, ammonium nitrate, nitric acid, and aluminium nitrate.<sup>13</sup>

Table 1: Incidents by region as reported in Article 7 report (covering 2023)<sup>14</sup>

Region	Incidents	Killed	Injured	Districts with victims
Far North	15	29	13	Logone-et-Chari (hot-spot) Mayo-Sava Mayo-Tsanaga
North-West	77	7	19	Mezam Momo Boyo Donga-Mantung
South-West	28	9	50	Fako Meme Manyu Lebialem
Totals	120	45	82	11 districts

NB: Cameroon did not provide disaggregated data (by gender or civilian status) and only reported districts where IEDs caused casualties. For example, in the North-West, IED incidents occurred in seven districts, but only four of these recorded victims.

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Cameroon does not yet have a formal institutional mechanism dedicated specifically to mine action, but has said it is working to establish a “national body” to address the threat posed by AP mines and IEDs. The country has chosen to appoint two Focal Points to oversee mine action efforts—one civilian and one military—based, respectively, in the Ministry of External Relations and the Ministry of Defence. The Permanent Mission in Geneva works with them to monitor APMBC implementation.<sup>15</sup>

In 2025, Cameroon announced it was preparing to organise its first national conference on counter-IED efforts, which would lay the groundwork for more structured interministerial coordination and provide a platform for dialogue between public authorities, civil society, and technical and financial partners.<sup>16</sup> A timeframe for this to occur was not available as of August 2025.

Over the years, Cameroon has strengthened its legislative and regulatory framework. Particularly between 2014 and 2019, Cameroon enacted several laws and decrees, including a law on the repression of acts of terrorism; a law on the general regime of weapons and ammunition; and a decree establishing the National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of former Boko Haram fighters and other armed groups in the NWSW regions.<sup>17</sup> Administrative measures and inter-institutional coordination enable the prosecution of offenders, and several individuals have been arrested and sanctioned in connection with victim-activated IEDs, particularly in the Far North, North-west, and South-West regions.<sup>18</sup>

11 Small Arms Survey, “Hors de Contrôle. Le trafic de composants d’EEI et d’explosifs commerciaux en Afrique de l’Ouest”, November 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/3WoPMvo>, p. 39.

12 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), p. 3.

13 Statement of Cameroon, Regional Conference on Improvised AP Mines, Ghana, 13–15 February 2024; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form H, p. 22.

14 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form D, p. 7.

15 Email from Paul Serres Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

16 Statement of Cameroon on Assistance and Cooperation, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 19 June 2025.

17 Report on national implementation measures, submitted to the President of the Fourth APMBC Review Conference, 15 May 2024; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form A, p.2.

18 Statement of Cameroon on Compliance, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 20 June 2025.

## FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

Cameroon regularly organises government-funded training seminars on AP mine action, aimed primarily at raising awareness of the risks and promoting appropriate safety measures. The Ministry of Defence launched a programme in 2015 to organise seminars aimed at raising community awareness of the risks posed by AP mines, preparing local stakeholders (including the army, security forces, NGOs, and communities) for risk management and response, and strengthening cooperation with international partners in mine action. The 2025 Finance Law prioritized the fight

against IEDs, with dedicated resources for awareness, training, and response.<sup>19</sup>

Since 2014, training courses for gendarmes and military personnel in IED detection and neutralisation have been provided by the United States (US) Special Operations Command for Africa (SOCAFRICA). Since 2021, defence and security forces have received training from both France and the United States (See the subsection below, "Operators and Operational Tools" for further details of training in 2024).<sup>20</sup>

## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

At the June 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Cameroon, as the gender focal point of the Committee on Cooperation and Assistance, made a strong statement calling for gender and diversity to be treated as core elements of mine action, commending States that have taken steps to disaggregate data, consult affected communities, and tailor mine action to specific needs.<sup>21</sup> Cameroon has yet to explain how gender and diversity considerations are addressed in its work domestically, and data provided in its Article 7 report were not disaggregated. It stated, however, that identifying and meeting the different needs of women, children, and persons with disabilities is now an integral part of its national approach, and that it places particular importance on promoting inclusion and gender equality in cooperation policies.<sup>22</sup>

The Cameroonian Army Engineering Corps includes women among its deminers, serving in various units, including those tasked with explosive ordnance disposal (EOD). Women are also present in other areas of the armed forces, such as education, catering, administration, social services, and health. Currently, there are two women in training, both holding EOD Level 1 and Defence Explosive Science and Technology (DEST) IED qualifications.<sup>23</sup> There is also one Cameroonian woman qualified as a UN instructor for Explosive Hazard Awareness Threat (EHAT). Increasingly, women are specialising in mine risk education as trainers or officers.<sup>24</sup>

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Cameroon has not developed a national mine action standard (NMAS) but reports that its national environmental protection laws, applicable to mine action and EOD, are aligned with IMAS 07.13. Among these is Law No. 11/009 of 9 July 2011 on the fundamental principles of environmental protection, which establishes procedural mechanisms and operating rules for safeguarding the environment. Cameroon said that environmental impact assessments must be conducted to identify risks and define mitigation measures before any intervention; where impacts are irreversible, compensation may be required. Local communities and stakeholders must be consulted and involved in decision-making. Demining activities must avoid harming biodiversity, soil, water, and forests, and explosive waste must be managed appropriately to prevent pollution.<sup>25</sup>

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Cameroon does not yet have an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database to centralise data on incidents and victims or to identify and map location of confirmed and suspected hazardous areas. However, efforts are underway to strengthen this capacity. Since 2019, Cameroon has established the "National Joint Commission of Inquiry on the Placement of Improvised Explosive Devices", a strategic-level body under the authority of the Central Director for Coordination of the National Gendarmerie. The Commission is responsible for forward-looking studies and situational analyses, with the authority to make recommendations. It is an important component of the information management system currently under development.<sup>26</sup>

19 Email from Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

20 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), p.4.

21 Statement of Cameroon as Gender Focal Point of the Committee on Assistance and Cooperation, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 19 June 2025.

22 Statement of Cameroon on Assistance and Cooperation, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 19 June 2025.

23 Email from Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

24 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), Form E, p. 14.

25 Email from Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

26 Ibid.

The commission acts as a coordination platform, linking the military engineering corps, which conducts operations in strategic areas; the gendarmerie, deployed in rural areas; and the police, deployed in urban areas. The gendarmerie also conducts post-explosion investigations to identify the type of device used in incidents. Cameroon said it is seeking support from the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) to help prioritise and centralise information flows, and potentially deploy IMSMA.<sup>27</sup> In October 2024, one of Cameroon's Focal Points attended the GICHD regional workshop on information management for mine action in Senegal.<sup>28</sup>

In January 2025, for the first time in fifteen years, Cameroon submitted an Article 7 report under the APMB, covering calendar year 2023. Cameroon indicated the resumption of its reporting cycle and committed to the regular submission of reports. At the June 2025 Intersessional Meetings, it stated that the report covering 2024 was underway and would be submitted as soon as possible.<sup>29</sup>

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## PLANNING AND TASKING

Although official statements refer to planning and national policies, Cameroon—without an Article 5 deadline—does not have a work plan against which it is accountable to other States Parties. It has expressed its intention to develop a national counter-IED strategy, with the groundwork to be established at the upcoming national conference, the date of which has not been set.

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## LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

### STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Cameroon does not conduct humanitarian demining or follow land release methodology. Contaminated areas are theatres of military operations, and EOD is the prerogative of the Ministry of Defence. It is not known whether Cameroon has adopted national mine action standards (NMAS) for ad hoc clearance and EOD operations, nor whether such standards are compliant with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and regularly reviewed or updated.

### OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Ad hoc clearance and EOD operations are conducted by the Military Engineer Corps under the authority of the Ministry of Defence, along with the Gendarmerie (military police), which are deployed in rural areas and which are responsible for post-explosion investigations.<sup>30</sup>

Cameroon has started expanding its national capacity by training police officers, and in November 2024, a group completed training in demining and IED countermeasures at the Yaoundé Police Academy. The training, supported by France, was implemented by the General Directorate of National Security (DGSN) in partnership with GEOMINES, a company specialising in explosive risk management. Over the course of 2024, this partnership delivered three training sessions: a one-month EOD Level 1 course for 25 officers, a two-month EOD Level 2 course for 16 officers, and a two-month IED neutralisation course for 12 officers.<sup>31</sup>

From 4 to 8 November 2024, a training course on awareness and response to IED threats was held in Yaoundé. Organised in cooperation between the US Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Non-proliferation, the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, and the Government of

Cameroon, the course brought together representatives from law enforcement, customs, border security, and internal security agencies. Participants received instruction on topics such as IED threats, vehicle-borne devices, insider threats, and the use of drones in terrorist activities.<sup>32</sup>

United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) IED Threat Mitigation Advisory Team (TMAT) undertook training recognition at the Centre Spécialisé d'Instruction d'Application et de Perfectionnement (CSIAP GEN) in Cameroon. The training recognition was to assess the suitability of the Centre in providing UN aligned training for Explosive Hazard Awareness Training (EHAT). With support of UNMAS's TMAT, Cameroon has been developing national counter-IED instructor capacity with nine instructors in the process of being trained at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) in Kenya, taking the training of trainers "All Arms Search" course.<sup>33</sup>

In 2024, 27 members of the armed forces received EOD training provided by CSIAP-GEN, UNMAS, and France (through the Training Centre for Post-Conflict Mine Clearance and EOD, CPADD in Benin).<sup>34</sup>

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27 Interview with Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, and Lt.-Col. Eric Dingom Komon, Focal Point under the Ministry of Defence, UN National Directors Meeting, 9 April 2025.

28 Email from Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

29 Statement of Cameroon on Compliance, APMB Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 20 June 2025.

30 Email from Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

31 Ibid.

32 Ibid.

33 Social media posts by UNMAS, 20 February 2025, at: <https://bit.ly/4mIMNcD>; and <https://bit.ly/41lxoAU>.

34 Email from Paul Serges Ntamack Epoh, Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the UN in Geneva, 5 June 2025.

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

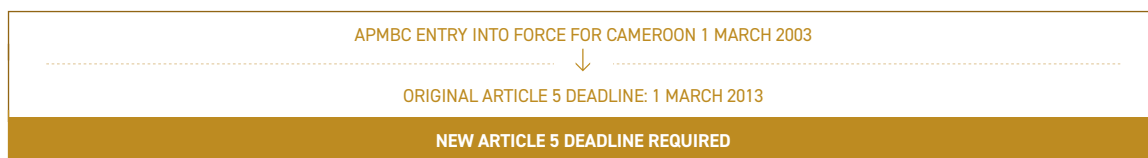
### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

Cameroon reported to Mine Action Review that in 2024, spot tasks resulted in the destruction of 10 improvised mines (eight in the North-West and two in the Far North), the neutralisation of 48 IEDs, and the destruction of 19 ERW (see Table 2). Its Article 7 report, covering 2023, did not include information on EOD tasks or the destruction of improvised mines.

**Table 2: EOD spot tasks in 2024 by region<sup>35</sup>**

Region	Number and type of devices			Totals
	AP mines (including improvised mines)	Other IEDs	ERW	
Centre	0	1	0	1
Far North	2	14	6	22
North	0	1	0	1
North-West	8	27	12	47
South-West	0	5	1	6
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>77</b>

### ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Cameroon's Article 5 deadline to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control expired on 1 March 2013. For the first time in fifteen years, Cameroon submitted an Article 7 report covering 2023, in which it reiterated that no mined areas have been identified on its territory, but acknowledged that since 2014, IEDs used by NSAGs have caused casualties, particularly in its Far North region bordering Nigeria and its NWSW Anglophone regions, including a few instances involving victim-activated devices that fall under the definition of an AP mine. In 2023, 11 districts across these regions have recorded explosions resulting in casualties. Nevertheless, in the absence of systematic post-blast investigations and a national survey, Cameroon remains unable to determine the nature and extent of contamination.

Under the APMBC's agreed framework, Cameroon must immediately inform all States Parties of any newly discovered AP mines following the expiry of its Article 5 deadline and

ensure their destruction as soon as possible. If necessary, it should also submit a request for a new Article 5 deadline, which should be as short as possible and not more than ten years. Cameroon must continue to fulfil its reporting obligations under the convention, including on the location of any suspected or confirmed mined areas under its jurisdiction or control and on the status of programmes for the destruction of all AP mines within them.

Considering the number of incidents and casualties caused by IEDs reported by Cameroon, including improvised mines, albeit to a lesser extent, Mine Action Review recommends that Cameroon request a two-year interim deadline. This would allow time to conduct the necessary survey and better assess the nature of contamination, while continuing to strengthen national capacity and coordination to address the threat. Cameroon is encouraged to seek and facilitate assistance and expertise from other States Parties and humanitarian demining organisations.

### PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Cameroon does not have plans in place to address residual contamination once its Article 5 obligations have been fulfilled.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.