

## KEY DATA

### APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 MARCH 2026

Not on track to meet deadline  
Three-year extension to 1 March 2029 requested  
and compliance with the APMBC in doubt

### AP MINE CONTAMINATION: 1.3KM<sup>2</sup>

Light  
(Government estimate)

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS (OPERATOR DATA)

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Release in 2023 (m <sup>2</sup> )
Clearance	5,508	25,465
Technical Survey	114,825	1,035
Non-Technical Survey	0	15,687
<b>Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
AP Mines destroyed	19	13

### MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2024:

- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Mined area released by Humanity & Inclusion (HI) nearly tripled to 0.12km<sup>2</sup> in 2024 compared to the previous year. The Senegalese National Mine Action Centre (CNAMS) started upgrading its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database from New Generation to Core. Senegal will not meet its current Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 clearance deadline and in November 2025, at a very late stage, it requested a further three years until 2029 to complete clearance of little more than 1km<sup>2</sup> of known contamination. Senegal informally presented its request at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2025 but formally submitted the request only in early November 2025. But the request does not address the issue of reported contamination around one or more military bases, putting Senegal's compliance with the APMBC in serious doubt.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Senegal should state definitively whether anti-personnel (AP) mines remain around the Djirak or other military bases or face censure for non-compliance with the APMBC.
- CNAMS should establish a national mine action platform to provide a forum for discussion and improved coordination among all stakeholders.
- CNAMS should approve and put into use the revised reporting forms already agreed with implementing partners.
- CNAMS should provide details on the progress of its review of national mine action standards.
- Senegal should prioritise development of national capacity and provide details of the arrangements for tackling current and residual contamination identified after completion.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION</b> (20% of overall score)	5	4	A fivefold increase in recorded confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) in 2024 shows Senegal's improved understanding of contamination but 23 years after adhering to the APMBC it still has a number of areas to investigate. Senegal has also repeatedly failed to answer questions about whether border military bases are contaminated with AP mines.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	4	4	Senegal has a well-established structure for managing mine action but remains largely dependent on international donors. CNAMS lacks a platform for regular engagement with stakeholders and delays accrediting operators and issuing task orders are an obstacle to progress.
<b>GENDER AND DIVERSITY</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	CNAMS says there is equal opportunity for men and women in mine action, and that it encourages women to seek employment in the sector. HI recruited a clearance team composed mainly of women in 2024.
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Senegal has a national mine action standard (NMAS) on environmental management. HI, the only operator conducting clearance in 2024, has its own standard operating procedures on environmental management and engages with water and forestry authorities in planning operations.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	CNAMS is upgrading its IMSMA database from New Generation to Core but personnel changes may slow implementation. CNAMS and operators reviewed and agreed on improved reporting forms but CNAMS has been slow to formally approve them and bring them into service. Senegal finally submitted its fourth Article 5 deadline extension request in early November 2025.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	Senegal's fourth Article 5 extension request aims to complete its clearance obligations but the work plan it includes reflects uncertainties about the precise extent of the remaining mine contamination. Better coordination and follow-up by CNAMS could accelerate progress.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (10% of overall score)	5	5	CNAMS introduced NMAS in 2009 and updated them in 2013. It started another revision in 2021 to strengthen standards on survey, clearance, accreditation, risk education, and marking. The Article 5 deadline extension request indicates this process is still under way but gave no details.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	4	4	The absence of a clear statement by Senegal on whether it has completed clearance of mined areas around military installations calls into serious question its compliance with the duty to clear AP mines and even the prohibition on use of AP mines in Article 1 of the APMBC.
<b>Average Score</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>Overall Programme Performance: POOR</b>

## AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- National Commission for the Implementation of the Ottawa Convention
- Senegalese National Mine Action Centre (CNAMS)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- APIT Humanitaire Développement (APIT)

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- HAMAP-Humanitaire
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

### OTHER ACTORS

- APOPO

## UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

Senegal improved its understanding of its mine contamination in 2024 but has yet to establish a comprehensive baseline estimate. Senegal reduced its overall estimate of mined area from about 1.5km<sup>2</sup> in 2023 to 1.28km<sup>2</sup> at the end of 2024 (see Table 1). More significantly, it quadrupled the size of confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) to 1.2km<sup>2</sup> making up 92% of the total contamination, compared with 0.3km<sup>2</sup> representing only about 20% of the total at the end of 2023.<sup>1</sup> In June 2025, CNAMS reported 262,302m<sup>2</sup> had already been released from this total, indicating the known remaining contamination covered about 1km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>2</sup>

Senegal has less clarity on other possible contamination. It identified eight suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) totalling 0.1km<sup>2</sup> in Bignona governorate and five SHAs in Ziguinchor whose size is not known. But it also reports a total of 17 areas of possible mine contamination, including 13 areas which it says were abandoned at the time of survey and four areas where access was prevented by reforestation.<sup>3</sup> It also still needs to address persistent questions about possible contamination around the military base at Djirak on the border with Guinea-Bissau.

Table 1: AP mined area by region (at end 2024)<sup>4</sup>

Region	CHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	SHAs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Bignona	34	747,064	8	107,975	855,039
Goudomp	4	46,651	0	0	46,651
Oussouye	12	241,240	0	0	241,240
Ziguinchor	12	139,057	5	0	139,057
<b>Totals</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,174,012</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>107,975</b>	<b>1,281,987</b>

HI has reported encountering a mixture of AP mine types, including Belgian PRBM 35, Portuguese M969 and M441, Russian POMZ and PMN, Chinese Type 59s, as well as Soviet TMN-46 and TM-57 anti-vehicle (AV) mines, and two improvised explosive devices (IEDs). All the mines found by HI in the Casamance region were on roads or tracks.<sup>5</sup> It has also encountered a small number of improvised mines. In 2024, for instance, it discovered an old improvised device designed to function as an AP mine that it believes dates back to between 1990 and 2000.<sup>6</sup>

## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

The National Commission for the Implementation of the Ottawa Convention, created in 2005, serves as the national mine action authority (NMAA) for Senegal, charged with developing a mine action strategy, promoting economic rehabilitation of mine-affected areas, and overseeing the work of the national mine action centre. The commission, which is chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, includes representatives of the presidency and prime minister's office and several government ministries. Senegal has said the Commission's effectiveness had suffered from high turnover of ministerial representatives, resulting in delays in decision-making and even from a lack of rules on decision-making.<sup>7</sup>

Demining operations in Casamance are coordinated by CNAMS (Centre national d'action antimine au Sénégal), which was set up by decree in August 2006. CNAMS has three departments: Operations and information management; Risk education; and Administration, finance and logistics.<sup>8</sup> Regional mine action coordination committees have been established in Kolda, Sédiou, and Ziguinchor departments.

CNAMS is responsible for promoting the national mine action programme; mobilising resources; coordinating survey and conducting demining; designing and implementing a victim assistance programme; accrediting demining organisations; and monitoring and evaluating activities.<sup>9</sup>

CNAMS is led by a diplomat with the rank of ambassador who was appointed director of CNAMS in February 2023. Changes of personnel and policy in 2024–25 are said to have weakened communication and coordination with mine action operators. Senegal does not have an established platform for convening mine action stakeholders although CNAMS has participated in ad hoc meetings and a technical information management workshop convened by MAG and implementing partners in April 2024.<sup>10</sup> The Governor of Ziguinchor and the National Agency for the Revival of Economic and Social Activities in Casamance (ANRAC) have also proposed establishing a framework for coordinating mine action. The Swiss Embassy in Dakar regularly convenes meetings between mine action stakeholders including officials, operators, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).<sup>11</sup>

1 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form D.

2 Senegal statement to the APMBC Intersessional Meeting, Geneva, 18 June 2025.

3 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form D.

4 Ibid.; and 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension request, p. 5.

5 Emails from Emmanuel Sauvage, Programme Director, HI, 24 April 2023 and 3 July 2024.

6 Email from Marianne Chmitelin, Regional Armed Violence Reduction Specialist, HI, 1 July 2025.

7 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 29.

8 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 29–30.

9 Presentation by CNAMS, "National Stakeholder Dialogue: Towards a Mine-Free Senegal" workshop, Dakar, 29–30 October 2018.

10 Emails from Emilie Sauvaget, Country Director (Senegal and Mauritania), MAG, 18 July and 17 September 2025.

11 Emails from Marianne Chmitelin, Regional Armed Violence Reduction Manager, HI, 1 July 2025; and Emmanuel Sauvage, Programme Director, HI, 3 July 2024.

## FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

Senegal is largely dependent on international donors and has repeatedly stated that lack of funds is a major constraint on mine action progress. Senegal has reported that mine action in the course of the current extension (since 1 March 2021) received a total of US\$9.3 million, two thirds of which was from international donors with the other third (\$3.3 million) from the Government of Senegal. In 2024, donors included the European Union (EU), France, India, Japan, Norway, and Sweden.<sup>12</sup> HI's mine action operations in 2024 were funded by

the EU and the Netherlands but it was uncertain whether that support would continue beyond 2025. MAG's 2024 operations were funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).<sup>13</sup> At the end of 2024, Senegal announced that it had allocated CFA1.5 billion (approximately US\$3.3 million) for mine action through the "Plan Diomaye Faye pour la Casamance 2024-25" but it has provided no information on how or when the funds would be disbursed.<sup>14</sup>

## GENDER AND DIVERSITY

CNAMS has stated there is no gender discrimination in Senegal's mine action programme and staff are recruited on the basis of competence.<sup>15</sup> The new CNAMS director affirmed in 2024 that women are encouraged to work in mine action in line with equal opportunity criteria and cultural conventions.<sup>16</sup> CNAMS did not provide any information on its own employment of women in 2024 but the percentage of female staff employed by the two international demining organisations (see Table 2) ranks among the highest anywhere. HI recruited a demining team in 2024 in which 90% were women.<sup>17</sup>

Senegal's Article 5 deadline extension request, however, does not mention gender. Senegal also has not provided any indication of whether existing estimates of contamination take account of the perspectives of women and girls as well as men and boys and the Committee on Article 5 Implementation has requested information on this point in successive intersessional meetings.<sup>18</sup>

Table 2: Gender composition of operators in 2024

Operator	Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Women operational staff
HI	25	10 (40%)	5	1 (20%)	10	9 (90%)
MAG	9	6 (67%)	6	1 (17%)	9	2 (22%)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16 (47%)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2 (18%)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11 (58%)</b>

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Senegal passed a law on management and protection of the environment in 2001. National mine action standards (NOSAM) adopted in 2009 and reviewed in 2021-22 included a standard on environment—NOSAM 05.30—which provides guidelines on minimum environmental protection measures.<sup>19</sup> Senegal's Article 5 deadline extension request identifies a threat from explosive ordnance to biodiversity and the loss of protected animal species.<sup>20</sup>

HI implements several measures to protect the environment. As most areas of work are agricultural or protected, no burning of vegetation is permitted. HI involves the water and forestry department when preparing to deploy teams. HI does not cut any shrub with a diameter greater than 10cm and any tree cutting in cleared areas must be authorised by the water and forestry department.<sup>21</sup> MAG said it follows the organisation's Global Strategic Framework 2024-2028, which seeks to cut carbon transmissions by 45% by 2030.<sup>22</sup>

12 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 16; Statement of Senegal, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18 June 2025.

13 Email from Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

14 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 16; and email from Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

15 Email from Ibrahima Seck, CNAMS, 21 May 2020.

16 Email from Papa Maguèye Diop, Director, CNAMS, 21 July 2024.

17 Email from Marianne Chmitelin, HI, 1 July 2025.

18 Committee on Article 5 Implementation, "Preliminary Observations", Intersessional Meetings, 21-23 June 2023 and 18-20 June 2024.

19 Email from François Fall, HMA Advisor for West Africa, MAG, 26 June 2024.

20 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 20.

21 Email from Marianne Chmitelin, HI, 1 July 2025.

22 Email from Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

CNAMS operates an IMSMA database that is in the process of being upgraded from the ageing New Generation version to Core. The GICHD conducted a workshop on migrating data to the new system in December 2023 and several meetings on the process were held with information officers of operators in 2024. The new system allows each operator access to the database to input, update, and download data independently.<sup>23</sup> The resignation of CNAMS's head of information management in 2025 raised concern that the process of activating IMSMA Core could suffer delays. In the meantime, however, operators continue to submit hard copy reports.<sup>24</sup> The process of migrating data to Core is expected to be accompanied by an automated data clean up.<sup>25</sup>

MAG held a two-day workshop in Ziguinchor with CNAMS and other implementing partners in April 2024 to review and update the information management tools used in land release. The workshop led to revision of 10 data collection forms and the creation of flow diagrams to clarify who does what at each stage of the process but CNAMS has not yet formally approved the changes so the improvements are not in use.<sup>26</sup>

Senegal informally presented its 2025 Article 5 deadline extension request at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2025,<sup>27</sup> and provided Mine Action Review with a draft of the extension request in mid-July, but did not formally submit it until early November 2025. This is despite the 31 March 2025 deadline for submission of extension requests that was set in order to give the Committee on Article 5 implementation and States Parties sufficient time to analyse and consider the request.

## PLANNING AND TASKING

Senegal's latest Article 7 report set targets for technical survey (TS) in 11 districts of Ziguinchor covering 185,708m<sup>2</sup> in 2025 and 24 districts of Bignona covering 834,949m<sup>2</sup> in 2026.<sup>28</sup> Its fourth Article 5 deadline extension request, submitted in 2025, aims to complete clearance of all mined areas and provides a detailed timeline for release of 1,162,146m<sup>2</sup> (see Table 3). The request states mined areas identified in the course of non-technical survey (NTS) will be addressed in 2028.<sup>29</sup> The total area is less than the end-2024 contamination estimate of 1.28km<sup>2</sup> but more than the 1km<sup>2</sup> of outstanding contamination indicated in the June 2025 Intersessionals, where Senegal said 262,302m<sup>2</sup> had already been released.<sup>30</sup>

CNAMS does not provide annual work plans. It issues task files to implementing partners defining the area of intervention, but the priority for implementation is then decided in consultation with local authorities and communities, reflecting the sensitive security environment in a region emerging from decades-long insurgency. Operators identified delays in CNAMS issuing task orders or following up on actions agreed in workshops as a significant obstacle slowing the progress of mine action. They cited the unexpected departure from CNAMS of its director of operations in February 2024 as a serious loss of expertise and institutional knowledge that also represented a setback for the mine action programme more broadly.<sup>31</sup>

**Table 3: Land release targets<sup>32</sup>**

Year	Department	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cost (US\$)
2026	Ziguinchor	85,957	1,055,490
2027	Bignona	834,949	10,019,387
2028	Oussouye	241,240	2,894,881
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,162,146</b>	<b>13,969,758</b>

<sup>23</sup> Email from Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

<sup>24</sup> Emails from Marianne Chmitelin, HI, 1 July 2025; and Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

<sup>25</sup> Email from Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Presentation by Senegal, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, 17–22 June 2025, available at: <https://bit.ly/49CE3Bq>.

<sup>28</sup> Article 7 Report (covering 2024), #20.

<sup>29</sup> 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 26–28.

<sup>30</sup> Senegal statement to the APMBC Intersessional Meeting, Geneva, 18 June 2025.

<sup>31</sup> Emails from implementing partners, July 2024 and July 2025.

<sup>32</sup> 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 26–28.

# LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

## STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Senegal's national mine action standards were developed in 2009 and partially revised in 2013.<sup>33</sup> CNAMS started another revision in December 2021, focusing on standards for NTS and TS, clearance, accreditation, risk education, and marking.<sup>34</sup> Senegal's Article 5 deadline extension request states that national standards are again being updated but provided no details on the process or the standards.<sup>35</sup>

## OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

HI continues to be the only international operator conducting mine clearance in Senegal operating from a main office and operating base in Ziguinchor. Its 40-strong staff in 2024 included two multi-task demining teams with 12 personnel, up from a single team in 2023. HI also had one community liaison/NTS team and a two-person mechanical team doing site preparation. HI's demining work was funded by the EU and the Netherlands but uncertainty around funding in 2025 meant HI faced the possibility of downsizing.<sup>36</sup>

HI was supported by two APOPO dog handlers with four technical survey dogs which it credited with sharply improving productivity. In areas of moderate vegetation without prior brush cutting or preparation enabling them to achieve daily productivity of 1,000m<sup>2</sup> to 1,200m<sup>2</sup> a day, much higher than a 12-person manual team with a digger.<sup>37</sup> It was unclear if funding was available to continue their deployment beyond 2025.

MAG has conducted a weapons and ammunition management programme in Senegal since 2020, but in 2022 it received organisational accreditation for a mine action project which initially focused on providing technical support to CNAMS,

particularly in information management. In August 2023, MAG received operational accreditation for NTS and risk education allowing it to start community liaison activities in October 2023 and conduct contamination baseline assessments. MAG was tasked to investigate 24 locations in 2023 and started NTS in 2024.<sup>38</sup> MAG's Dakar office served as a base for regional management and technical staff serving West Africa and the Sahel, but in 2024 it also operated with a five-person community liaison team and an information management staff member based in the Casamance.<sup>39</sup>

HAMAP Humanitaire started a project in Senegal in December 2023 with a local partner, APIT Humanitaire Développement, which received accreditation from CNAMS for NTS and risk education in July 2024 and was working in four communes of Bignona department. HAMAP had two international staff, a coordinator and EOD-qualified technical adviser, while APIT had 17 staff, including an NTS/risk education manager and 10 NTS/risk education personnel working in two teams. Due to the conclusion of French Ministry of Foreign Affairs funding, APIT suspended operations at the end of February 2025.<sup>40</sup>

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

Table 4: Summary of land release outputs in 2024 (HI data)

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (m <sup>2</sup> )
Clearance	5,508
Technical survey	114,825
Non-technical survey	0
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024
AP mines destroyed	19

33 Email from Ibrahima Seck, CNAMS, 21 May 2020.

34 Emails from Ibrahima Seck, CNAMS, 23 May 2022; and Roxana Bobolicu, MAG, 29 September 2022.

35 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 23.

36 Email from Marianne Chmitelin, HI, 1 July 2025.

37 Email from Emmanuel Sauvage, HI, 2 September 2024.

38 Emails from Melanie Broquet, Regional Programme Manager, Sahel & West Africa, MAG, 24 April 2023; and François Fall, Regional Mine Action Programme Manager, MAG, 26 June and 27 August 2024.

39 Email from Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

40 Emails from Julien Kempeneers, Mine Action Unit Manager, HAMAP, and Francois Ropars, Head of Project, HAMAP, 15 September 2025.

Land released by HI, the sole operator conducting clearance in Senegal, nearly tripled in 2024, rising to a total of 120,333m<sup>2</sup> in 2024 from 42,187m<sup>2</sup> in 2023. HI's output, conducted in Ziguinchor, was achieved largely through TS. Operations involved destruction of 19 AP mines.<sup>41</sup> Senegal's official data, however, does not indicate any area released through survey and shows clearance of 105,515m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>42</sup> At the 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Senegal reported clearance of 111,056m<sup>2</sup> in 2024 and the destruction of 21 mines.<sup>43</sup>

### SURVEY AND CLEARANCE IN 2024

CNAMS only assigned NTS tasks to MAG and HAMAP in 2024. MAG said it conducted NTS in areas that had been surveyed previously but without any proper recording of the outcomes.

APIT teams visited 87 localities between July 2024 and the end of January 2025 and reported identifying 21 CHAs and 8 SHAs in four communes covering a total of 913,702m<sup>2</sup>.<sup>44</sup>

Table 5: NTS by MAG in 2024<sup>45</sup>

Department	No. of surveys	Area surveyed (m <sup>2</sup> )
Bignona	8	3,437,883
Oussouye	3	5,801,521
Ziguinchor	12	7,256,010
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16,495,414</b>

TS was the main component of land release in 2024, with HI releasing nearly 115,000m<sup>2</sup> compared with little more than 1,000m<sup>2</sup> the previous year.<sup>46</sup> The higher output reflected the contribution of TS dogs provided by APOPO which said they searched 98,822m<sup>2</sup> in 2024 of mined area, making a significant contribution to Senegal's progress.<sup>47</sup>

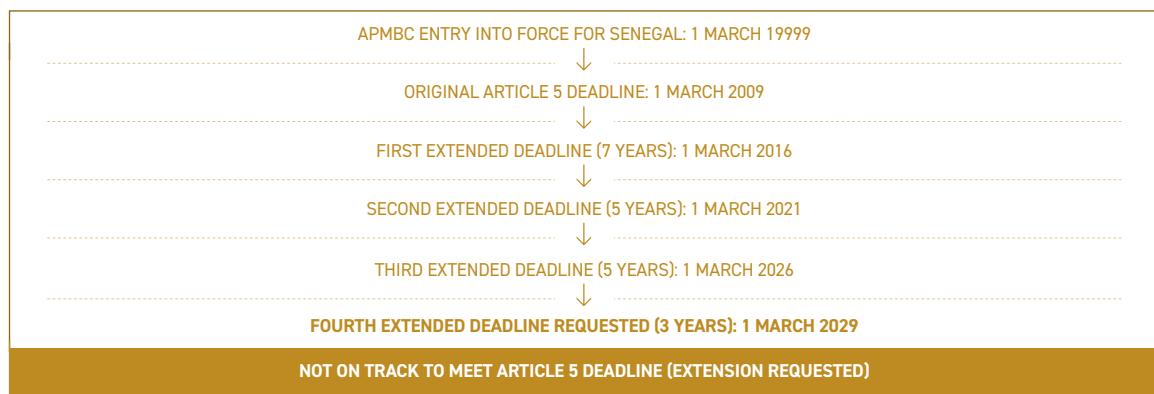
By contrast, HI reported clearance of 5,508m<sup>2</sup> in 2024 (see Table 6), one fifth of the area cleared in 2023, although it destroyed more mines: 19 in 2024 compared with 13 in 2023.

Security issues contributed to the result. HI said its survey and demining teams were unable to visit two of 10 locations assigned for clearance because of security concerns.<sup>48</sup>

Table 6: Mine clearance in 2024 (HI data)

Department	Areas cleared	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )	AP mines destroyed	AV mines destroyed
Ziguinchor	Kouring 6	100	4	0
Ziguinchor	Darsalam 3	3,232	15	0
Ziguinchor	Darsalam 1	2,176	0	1
<b>Totals</b>		<b>5,508</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>

### ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



<sup>41</sup> Email from Marianne Chmitelin, HI, 1 July 2025.

<sup>42</sup> Article 7 Report (covering 2024), #19.

<sup>43</sup> Statement of Senegal, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18 June 2025.

<sup>44</sup> Email from Julien Kempeneers, HAMAP, and Francois Ropars, HAMAP, 15 September 2025.

<sup>45</sup> Email from Emilie Sauvanet, MAG, 18 July 2025.

<sup>46</sup> Email from Marianne Chmitelin, HI, 1 July 2025.

<sup>47</sup> APOPO Annual Report 2024, p. 36.

<sup>48</sup> Email from Marianne Chmitelin, HI, 1 July 2025.

Under Article 5 of the APMBC (and in accordance with the five-year extension granted by States Parties in 2020), Senegal was required to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 March 2026. Senegal informally presented its fourth extension request at the Intersessional Meetings in June 2025, and provided Mine Action Review with a draft copy of the request in mid-July, but did not formally submit it until early November (well after the 31 March deadline for submission of extension requests). It is seeking a three-year extension through to March 2029.

Senegal affirmed that with an extension of three years it "will certainly be able to fulfil its obligations under Article 5"<sup>49</sup> but faces a number of constraints that have slowed mine action progress and still pose a potential obstacle to completion:

- **Security.** Senegal has achieved considerable progress in negotiating with different factions of the Mouvement des forces démocratiques de la Casamance (MFDC) to end a four-decades-old rebellion, but local security sensitivities still have the potential to delay demining operations needed to allow the return of communities displaced by conflict.
- **Funding.** Senegal extension request estimates the cost of land release operations at almost \$14 million,<sup>50</sup> but provides no indication of how much the government will commit to demining and how they will be funded.
- **Capacity.** The uncertainty over funding extends to the capacity available for survey and clearance. Senegal's extension request notes a general intention to develop local capacity to take over demining from international

operators, including setting up a local mine detection dog (MDD) unit, but provides no information about how or when it expects this to take place.<sup>51</sup>

■ **Extent of contamination:** Release of Senegal's known remaining contamination amounting to around 1km<sup>2</sup> should not present a problem if funding sustains or expands existing capacity but timelines for completion remain vulnerable to identification of previously unrecorded hazardous areas as well as the potential loss of donor funding and/or capacity. Senegal has said that areas of its borders with Gambia and Guinea-Bissau are still experiencing armed clashes and are heavily contaminated with mines and explosive devices and the areas are difficult for demining organisations to access.<sup>52</sup>

Senegal needs to provide a definitive statement detailing the presence or absence of mines around military bases, including particularly the base at Djirak, or risk being found in serious violation of the Convention.

**Table 7: Five-year summary of mine clearance**

Year	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )
2024	5,508
2023	25,465
2022	2,095
2021	0
2020	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,068</b>

## PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Senegal has reaffirmed that any residual mine threats will be dealt with by a specialised unit of Senegal's military engineers, but has not provided details of this capacity.<sup>53</sup> The Committee on Article 5 Implementation received the same information but has repeatedly requested more details.<sup>54</sup>

<sup>49</sup> Statement of Senegal, APMBC Intersessionals, Geneva, 18 June 2025.

<sup>50</sup> 2025 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 26–28.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid., pp. 7 and 9.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid., p. 18.

<sup>53</sup> Email from Papa Maguèye Diop, CNAMS, 21 July 2024.

<sup>54</sup> "Clarifications du Sénégal aux questions du comité d'examen de la 3<sup>eme</sup> demande d'extension", 22 September 2020; Preliminary Observations, Committee on Article 5 Implementation, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.