

KEY DATA

APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE:
1 JANUARY 2030

Not on track to meet deadline

AP MINE CONTAMINATION:
77.6KM²Medium
(National authority estimate, including AP and AV mine contamination)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (km ²)	Release in 2023 (km ²)
Clearance	0	1.69
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	2023
AP Mines destroyed	7 (all during route clearance)	5

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATOR IN 2024:

- National High Commission for Demining (HCND)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

At the Fifth Review Conference of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) in November 2024, Chad was granted a fifth extension to its Article 5 clearance deadline to 1 January 2030. The extension is to address anti-personnel (AP) mined areas estimated to cover 77.6km² across the northern provinces of Borkou, Ennedi (East and West), and Tibesti, with more than half of the contamination located in Tibesti. In 2024, faced with urgent priorities and limited funding, the National High Commission for Demining (HCND) deployed three explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams to secure roadways in these provinces, after torrential rains displaced mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Between September and November, these hazards caused casualties when gold miners drove over them. The HCND also cleared the site of the June 2024 explosion at the country's largest ammunition stockpile, in a northern district of N'Djamena, which, according to the HCND's official account, killed two people and injured 38 others.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Given the security risk—authorities describe hazardous areas as an open-air arsenal (“magasin à ciel ouvert”)—Chad should urgently conduct non-technical survey (NTS) and systematic marking to protect civilians and livestock, and seek to prevent the misuse of explosives in gold mining.
- Chad should intensify and report on its efforts to secure and diversify funding and attract technical expertise and operational support.
- Chad should report on its contamination and land release by clearly distinguishing AP mined areas from those containing only explosive ordnance not covered by the APMBC, such as anti-vehicle (AV) mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW).

- Considering the country's vulnerability to climate change and associated risks, such as the massive floods in 2024, Chad should integrate environmental considerations into its mine action programme as per the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	5	5	Chad has a fairly clear but incomplete estimate of its mine contamination as Tibesti, the most affected province, faces access constraints challenging survey and clearance operations. Following severe summer floods, EOD operations were conducted in northern provinces, including Tibesti, paving the way for continued operations if funding allows. In 2024, no AP mine clearance was conducted, however, and no mined areas were newly recorded, leaving 119 areas with 21.7km ² of suspected hazardous area (SHA) and 55.9km ² of confirmed hazardous area (CHA).
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	5	5	In 2024, the Chadian government allocated approximately US\$1.45 million to the HCND, a similar sum to previous years. The funding supported the deployment of seven teams for risk education and emergency clearance following the ammunition depot explosion near N'Djamena and severe flooding in the north. A restructuring of the HCND was reportedly underway in 2025. Chad depends on international funding to complete clearance and is seeking US\$52 million for its extension period of 2025–29.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	3	3	Chad's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request and draft Article 7 report covering 2024 did not address gender and diversity. Women made up less than 4% of HCND staff in 2024. The only woman employed in clearance operations, an EOD level 3 expert, has reportedly left the sector.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	2	2	Chad has no policy, national standards, or focal point for environmental management in mine action, and has reported no measures to address environmental impacts from clearance. Severe flooding in 2024 required emergency clearance, with climate change increasing such risks.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	5	The HCND's Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database was cleaned and updated during the 2017–2021 PRODECO project. Since then, it has not been updated, as no new areas have been found, and is considered reliable by the HCND.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	4	4	Following feedback on inconsistencies in its 2025–2029 work plan, Chad stated it will submit a revised, detailed version at the 22MSP in December 2025. Given the scale of the challenge and limited funding, Chad intends to focus efforts in 2025–26 on Borkou and Ennedi (East and West), with the final three years assigned exclusively to Tibesti province. Its ability to implement the plan depends on attracting international donor support, which it has yet to secure, as well as gaining sustained access to the challenging Tibesti province.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	5	5	Chad reported having 22 national mine action standards compliant with IMAS. While its 2024 Article 5 extension request stated that the National Mine Action Standards are regularly updated, no review has been carried out since the end of the PRODECO project in 2021. At the June 2025 intersessional meetings, Chad clarified that 48 SHAs first require NTS, while 71 CHAs are planned for TS and clearance.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	5	5	Land release outputs fell to zero in 2024 as Chad directed its limited funding to emergency responses following the depot explosion and flooding in the north. At the Fifth Review Conference, Chad was granted a fifth deadline extension to 1 January 2030 and requires substantial international support to complete its Article 5 obligations.
Average Score	4.4	4.4	Overall Programme Performance: POOR

AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- National High Commission for Demining (Haut Commissariat National au Déminage, HCND)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- HCND
- Army Engineers
- General Directorate of the Strategic Reserve (DGRS)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- None

OTHER ACTORS

- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

Chad has a relatively clear, though not yet complete, understanding of its mine contamination. Indeed, survey is still required in Tibesti, the most contaminated province, as well as in Borkou and Ennedi to cancel and reduce the size of suspected hazardous areas (SHAs). At the conclusion of the European Union-funded PRODECO project, implemented between 2017 and 2021, Chad estimated its AP mined area as covering around 77km².¹ At the end of 2024, Chad reiterated this estimate, with 48 SHAs covering nearly 21.7km² and requiring NTS (38 areas totalling 19 km² are in Tibesti province) and 71 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) covering 55.9km² requiring technical survey (TS) and clearance (see Table 1 below).

More than half of Chad's mined area is in its northern province of Tibesti. Maps accompanying Chad's 2019 and 2024 Article 5 deadline extensions show most mines in Tibesti as being around Aouzou; Bardai; south-west of Goubonne; and in Wour and Yebidou.² That said, no survey has been conducted in the province for more than a decade due to insecurity. Mined areas in Borkou are reported to be mainly around Faya-Largeau and Yarda, and in Ennedi West, close to Fada.³

The contamination estimate is unchanged from the previous year, as no AP mine clearance was carried out in 2024 and no mined areas were added to the national database.⁴ Two

minefields discovered in Ennedi East in July 2023, at Nohi and Mounou, still require survey to determine their size and be added to the national database.⁵ These were reported by the Sub-Prefect of Itou to the HCND as it was conducting battle area clearance (BAC) in Ennedi West.⁶

During the 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request process, inconsistencies were noted between the reported number and size of hazardous areas in Chad's official submissions to the Convention. Chad clarified these figures at the June 2025 Intersessional Meetings and in its draft Article 7 report (covering 2024), which are now consistent with data provided to Mine Action Review.

In its successive statements at meetings of States Parties, Chad raised the issue of the Wadi Doum minefield (in Ennedi West) which alone covers 16.4km²,⁷ where the fence has gaps and accidents are recorded each year, including one involving a child in November 2024.⁸ Using drones, Humanity & Inclusion (HI) detected vehicle tracks indicating attempts to dig up mines and informed the authorities during the PRODECO period. These are believed to be less likely non-State armed groups (NSAGs) using them in the sub-region to manufacture improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and more likely individuals seeking explosive charges for gold extraction.⁹

Table 1: Mined area (both AP and AV mines) by Province (at end 2024)¹⁰

Province	CHAs	Area (m ²)*	SHAs	Area (m ²)*	Total area (m ²)*
Borkou	9	13,491,891	8	2,266,963	15,758,854
Ennedi East and West	11	18,220,266	2	361,798	18,582,064
Tibesti	51	24,224,623	38	19,049,801	43,274,425
Totals	71	55,936,781	48	21,678,562	77,615,343

*Figures rounded to the nearest square metre.

1 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.

2 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex 9, p. 54.

3 Ibid., Annex 5, p. 50 (Borkou) and Annex 7, p. 52 (Ennedi West).

4 Draft APMBC Article 7 Report (covering 2024); and Statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17-20 June 2025.

5 Statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18-20 June 2024.

6 Email from Soltani Moussa, Director of Operations and Logistics, HCND, 3 September 2025.

7 Presentation of Chad, Individualised Approach side event, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 20 June 2022; and 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex 4a, p. 44.

8 Statements of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18-20 June 2024 and 17-20 June 2025; and Draft Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 5.

9 Remote interview with Marianne Chmitelin, Regional Armed Violence Reduction Specialist, and Seydou Gaye, Global Land Release Specialist, HI, 17 March 2025.

10 Draft Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 2; and Statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17-20 June 2025.

Chad's explosive ordnance contamination dates back to the conflict with Libya in 1987–88 that affected the former Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) region—now split into four provinces—and which covers more than one quarter of the country's total surface area.¹¹

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

Chad is significantly contaminated by ERW throughout its northern provinces of Borkou, Ennedi East and West, and Tibesti, as well as in the east, notably along the border with Sudan.¹² Clashes between armed groups and the army in 2021 which resulted in the death of President Idriss Déby left thousands of items of UXO that the national clearance capacity partially cleared in 2022 and 2023.¹³ At the end of 2023, Chad had 178km² of recorded battle area, but a single CHA in Kanem province comprised 177km² of this.¹⁴ These figures remained unchanged in 2024, with only limited BAC conducted in Hadjer-Lamis.¹⁵ Chad's work plan submitted in its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request indicated that three ERW-contaminated areas are prioritised for NTS – one in Kanem North, another in Ouaddaï, and the third in Salamat province.¹⁶

The northern province of Tibesti is the last area suspected to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants (CMR). In

2024, Chad was granted a second interim deadline extension to its Article 4 clearance obligation under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). The new deadline of 1 October 2026 is intended to allow NTS to take place in Tibesti and any requisite clearance to be planned. (See Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Cluster Munition Remnants 2025* report on Chad for further information.)

Chad stated in February 2024 at a regional conference in Ghana that it is also confronted with an increasing threat from IEDs emplaced by NSAGs. Most of the incidents involve devices that are remotely activated and which are therefore not covered by the APMBC.¹⁷ In March 2024, an explosive device killed seven Chadian soldiers during a patrol in the west of the country, near Lac province.¹⁸ Another similar incident involving an explosive device reportedly took place in May 2024 injuring three soldiers.¹⁹

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Chad's mine action programme is coordinated by the HCND, which was set up by government decree in 1998 with a mandate to implement a humanitarian programme tackling mines and other explosive ordnance.²⁰ The Commission, which is under the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, is responsible for preparing the national demining strategy, annual work plans, and corresponding budgets, and for implementing the mine action programme.²¹ Since 2007, the HCND reports to a Steering Committee which meets twice a year in ordinary session.²²

In 2017, following an audit commissioned by the Government and conducted by the Ministry of Control and Moralisation, a decree ordered a restructuring of the HCND, reducing the number of personnel by more than half – from 744 to 329. This drastic downsizing and the non-payment of salaries for the reduced workforce led to a long-term strike by Tibesti deminers starting in 2018, which prevented planned survey and clearance in the province during the PRODEC0 project.²³

At the end of 2024, the HCND numbered 419 staff.²⁴ Headquartered in N'Djamena, the HCND was reorganised in 2019 into four departments: Operations and Logistics; Planning, Monitoring, and Victim Assistance; Administration and Finance; and Human Resources and Training.²⁵ In 2024, it maintained four provincial offices in Bardaï (Tibesti province), Faya-Largeau (Borkou province), Fada (Ennedi West province), and Abéché (Ouaddaï province), as well as one sub-provincial office in Amtiman (Salamat province). The HCND informed Mine Action Review that a new organisational chart for the Commission was pending approval from the Ministry in 2025. This new chart does not include the three offices that remained non-operational in 2024: Bol (Lac province), Amdjarass (Ennedi East province), and the sub-office in Zouar (Tibesti province).²⁶

In 2022–23, the HCND focused on BAC in the aftermath of the 2021 clashes.²⁷ In 2024, the HCND deployed seven teams, comprising 49 personnel, to conduct risk education and respond to emergencies following two major incidents.²⁸

11 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 5.

12 Statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024.

13 Presentation by Chad on Article 4, CCM Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 11–14 September 2023, p. 10.

14 Email from Sultani Moussa, HCND, 15 August 2024.

15 Email from Sultani Moussa, HCND, 11 June 2025.

16 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 36 and 37.

17 Presentation by Chad, Regional Conference on Improvised AP Mines, Ghana, 13–15 February 2024, p. 7.

18 Africanews and Associated Press, "Tchad: au moins 7 soldats tués par un engin explosif", *Africanews*, 26 March 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4aQ8Vvz>.

19 Email from Sultani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024.

20 2024 CCM Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

21 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 11 and 12.

22 Email from Sultani Moussa, HCND, 11 June 2025.

23 Email from Romain Coupez, Country Director, MAG, 4 March 2019; and Article 7 Report (covering 2020), p. 9.

24 Email from Sultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

25 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 10.

26 Emails from Sultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April and 11 June 2025.

27 Article 7 Report (covering 2022), p. 4; and Article 7 Report (covering 2023), p. 3.

28 Email from Sultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

The first was the explosion of the General Directorate of the Strategic Reserve (DGRS) military ammunition storage facility on the night of 18 June, in a northern N'Djamena neighbourhood. According to the HCND, the blast resulted in two fatalities and 38 injured, with its Victim Assistance department conducting investigations and visiting victims

in hospital.²⁹ Clearance operations were undertaken by three HCND teams over a period of several weeks.³⁰ The second response involved a short-term deployment of three EOD teams to the provinces of Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti following severe flooding that hit the country in the second half of 2024.³¹

FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

Mine action in Chad has been consistently hampered by a lack of funding. Government financial support has long been limited to payment of staff salaries and some administrative costs. In 2024, the government allocated 873,420,000 CFA francs (approximately US\$1.45 million) to the HCND, consistent with the previous year (and the planned funding outlined in its 2024 extension request). The annual subsidy was intended to cover staff salaries and running costs, with limited support for operations.³²

In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Chad said it will continue to contribute financially to the programme for the payment of salaries, operating costs, and limited clearance, but that it needs international technical and operational support to address its AP mine contamination. It estimated funding needs at more than US\$52 million through the end of 2029.³³ The €23 million PRODEC0 project, funded by the European Union between 2017 and 2021, enabled the cancellation, reduction, and clearance of part of the contamination. Since then, international donors have not

been contributing to Chad's mine action programme, with the exception of France that supported a joint Mines Advisory Group (MAG)-HCND project from October 2023 to September 2024 with €500,000 in funding. The project involved BAC, spot-task EOD, and explosive ordnance risk education in western provinces, focusing on ERW and IEDs, but not addressing conventional AP mined areas. Chad had also been supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), primarily for risk education in the provinces of Lac-Chad and Hadjar-Lamis.³⁴

At the 27th UN National Directors Meeting in Geneva in 2024, Chad said it had renewed contact with several donors, including Japan, Norway, and the United States.³⁵ During the APMBC Intersessional Meetings in June 2024, France made a statement in support of Chad's resource mobilisation efforts and regretted being the sole donor at the time.³⁶ At the June 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Chad reported that no donor support had yet been secured.³⁷

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Chad's national plans make no reference to gender and inclusion. Chad's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request and Article 7 report covering 2024 fail to address gender. The HCND employed 16 women in its total of 419 staff at the end of 2024, representing less than 4% of the workforce (see Table 2). Among them are the deputy director of finance, while several women serve as managers and assistants in administrative departments.³⁸ Chad had one EOD Level 3 expert.³⁹

Table 2: Composition of operators by gender (at end 2024)⁴⁰

Operator	Staff employed	Women staff	Managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Operational staff	Women operational staff
HCND	419	16 (4%)	16	8 (50%)	*15	1 (7%)
MAG	27	5 (19%)	7	1 (14%)	12	1 (8%)
Totals	446	21 (7%)	23	9 (39%)	27	2 (7%)

*The 15 members are personnel holding operational positions and do not include deminers or supervisors.

29 "Tchad: un incendie dans un dépôt de munitions militaires fait plusieurs morts", *Le Monde*, 19 June 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4krNJKa>; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 3 September 2025.

30 "Tchad: fin des opérations de déminage après l'incendie", *Le Monde*, 3 July 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4jf2eHf>; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

31 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025; "Inondations au Tchad: au moins 487 décès et des moyens très insuffisants pour aider les sinistrés", RFI, 16 September 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/3YUo77E>; and "On sait où elles sont mais avec les inondations, tout a changé: au Tchad, la vie entre les mines après la guerre", *Libération*, 4 January 2025, at: <https://bit.ly/43u7Qrx>.

32 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

33 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38; and statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17-20 June 2025.

34 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 8; and statement of Chad, APMBC Fifth Review Conference, Siem Reap, 25-29 November 2024.

35 2024 CCM Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.

36 Statement of France, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18-20 June 2024.

37 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April and 11 June 2025.

38 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

39 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024.

40 Emails from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March 2025; and Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April and 3 September 2025.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Chad lacks a policy, national standards, and a designated focal point for environmental management in mine action. It has not reported any specific measures to prevent or mitigate environmental impacts of clearance operations. In 2024, Chad was impacted by massive flooding, prompting the need for emergency clearance. Climatic change is increasing the intensity of such natural hazards, underscoring the need for stronger environmental safeguards.⁴¹

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The HCND maintains an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database (version New Generation, NG-6), which underwent a major clean-up supported by the Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD) during the PRODEC0 project from 2017 to 2021. This process cancelled many duplicate entries, including eight hazardous areas deleted in 2021 alone.⁴² Since the project ended, the database has not been updated as no new areas have been discovered, and the HCND considers it still accurate. It is managed by an IMSMA unit chief and a database operator, who received basic training in Senegal in 2024 with support from HI.⁴³ MAG does not have ready access to the database.⁴⁴

Chad's reporting under the APMBC is uneven, as the information provided is not always comparable over time and can be inconsistent. However, following the extension request process in 2024 and inconsistencies noted by the Analysis Group, Chad clarified information regarding its hazardous areas and the required budget until 2030 during the intersessional meetings in June 2025.⁴⁵ Chad submits its Article 7 reports annually and consistently participates in meetings of States Parties. However, as at early September 2025, the Article 7 report covering 2024 was not available online.

PLANNING AND TASKING

In 2024, Chad prepared a five-year provisional work plan as part of its Article 5 deadline extension request, outlining general goals and approximate timelines for the extension period from 1 January 2025 to 1 January 2030. At the Fifth Review Conference, held from 25 to 29 November 2024 in Siem Reap (Cambodia), the Analysis Group issued several recommendations and observations on Chad's work plan, prompting a revision. Chad presented the general concept at the June 2025 Intersessional Meetings and indicated that a detailed work plan would be submitted at the Twenty-Second Meeting of States Parties in December 2025.

Chad indicated that the 48 SHAs covering 21.7km² required NTS to cancel areas. These comprise eight SHAs in Borkou (2.3km²), two in Ennedi East (0.4km²), and 38 in Tibesti (19km²). The 71 CHAs, covering 55.9km², are to undergo TS, followed by manual or mechanical clearance. The majority (51 CHAs) are in Tibesti. Given the scale of the remaining challenge and the lack of financial support, Chad said it intends to focus efforts in 2025–26 on the provinces of

Borkou and Ennedi (East and West), with the final three years exclusively dedicated to Tibesti (see Table 3). At the 2025 Intersessional Meetings, Chad also stated that the government had agreed to fence the Wadi Doum minefield, as incidents continue to decimate the livestock in Ounianga Kébir department.⁴⁶ The existing fencing has gaps and requires maintenance.

Chad's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request sets out a total budget of approximately US\$63 million for its mine action programme, covering all explosive ordnance contamination (not only AP mines) through the end of 2029. National funding would provide US\$11 million of this budget for HCND salaries and running costs, while over US\$52 million will be sought from international donors. This includes US\$50 million for operations and capacity building; US\$1.55 million for risk education and victim assistance; and US\$0.3 million for material and equipment.⁴⁷

⁴¹ Emails from Soutlani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024 and 25 April 2025.

⁴² Emails from Moussa Soutlani, HCND, 27 April 2020 and 9 September 2025; and Eugenio Balsini, Programme Manager, FSD, 28 April 2022.

⁴³ Email from Soutlani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

⁴⁴ Email from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March 2025.

⁴⁵ Statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17–20 June 2025.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38; and statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17–20 June 2025.

Table 3: Planned mine clearance year on year (2025–29)⁴⁸

Years	Sector	SHAs requiring NTS	Area (km ²)*	CHAs requiring TS and clearance	Area (km ²)*
2025–26	Borkou	8	2.26	9	13.49
2025–26	Ennedi (East and West)	2	0.36	11	18.22
2027–29	Tibesti	38	19.05	51	24.22
Totals		48	21.67	71	55.93

*Figures rounded to the nearest hectare.

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Chad's 2024 CCM Article 4 and APMBC Article 5 deadline extension requests state that the country has 22 National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), all aligned with IMAS, and that they are updated annually based on field experience or when new equipment requires revisions to SOPs.⁴⁹ However, the last review dates back to the PRODECO project, when FSD completed a three-year revision of 17 NMAS in 2021.⁵⁰ The NMAS were intended to be included as Annex 7 to the 2024 extension request, but only eight are listed, and their internet hyperlinks do not work.⁵¹

Land release methods involve NTS, TS, marking, clearance, quality assurance/quality control, land release, and information management (database, mapping, and

reporting).⁵² Clearance in Chad can be done either manually (by excavation or using detectors or a magnetic probe) or mechanically. Chad has two clearance machines, both owned by the HCND.⁵³ The first is an ARMTRAC 100-350, in use since 2014, which has been operated by MAG. The second is a GCS 200 (Ground Compaction System), introduced in 2018, which was used by HI during the PRODECO project.⁵⁴

During the PRODECO project, HCND staff benefited from technical assistance and different trainings took place including on survey; EOD Levels 1, 2, and 3; quality assurance and quality control; drone piloting for survey; and IMSMA.⁵⁵ Chad had planned to reassess its training needs and further develop its capacity during the extension period.⁵⁶

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Over the course of 2024, the HCND deployed seven teams, comprising a total of 49 personnel. One team was deployed in Kanem and Bahr El-gazal for risk education activities. Three teams were tasked to clear the ammunition storage area following the explosion; and three other teams were deployed in response to the unprecedented torrential rains that struck the far north in the second half of the year. For this operation, the Chadian government allocated emergency funds to the HCND for post-flood disaster response, enabling it to clear roads of AP and AV mines and ERW that had been displaced by floodwaters in Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti.⁵⁷

In the first half of 2024, MAG and the HCND implemented a clearance project in Massaguet, Hadjer-Lamis Province. The project involved BAC, EOD spot tasks, and risk education. However, operations were suspended following the explosion of the ammunition storage area at Goudji on 18 June 2024. In

response, the HCND redirected its efforts toward emergency clearance. In the aftermath of the ammunition depot explosion, 40 personnel from the HCND, military engineering units, and the DGRS were seconded to MAG to support ammunition destruction efforts.⁵⁸

Since the conclusion of the PRODECO project, no operator has specifically addressed AP mined areas. The project, with a budget of €23 million, started in 2017 and concluded in April 2022, after a no-cost extension granted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁹ It was implemented by a consortium of four organizations: HI and MAG conducted survey and clearance operations; FSD provided technical support; and Secours Catholique et Développement (SECADEV) led on victim assistance.⁶⁰ HI and FSD concluded their mine action work in Chad with the end of the project. Since 2022, MAG remains the only international clearance operator in the country.⁶¹

48 Statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17–20 June 2025.

49 2024 CCM Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 22.

50 Email from Eugenio Balsini, FSD, 28 April 2022.

51 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 32 and 43.

52 Ibid., p. 22.

53 Presentation by Chad on Article 4, CCM Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 11 to 14 September 2023; 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 23 and 24.

54 Emails from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 23 May 2025; and Seydou Gaye, HI, 26 May 2025.

55 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 15.

56 Ibid., p. 35.

57 Emails from Soltani Moussa, HCND, 25 April and 3 September 2025.

58 Ibid.

59 Emails from Gérard Kerrien, Country Director, MAG, 4 April 2022; and Eugenio Balsini, FSD, 28 April 2022.

60 EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, "PRODECO: déminage humanitaire, une approche novatrice et participative", 31 January 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/3tHBOY5>.

61 Email from Matt Wilson, Head of Operations, FSD, 22 May 2024; and online interview with Seydou Gaye, HI, 22 April 2024.

Table 4: Operational capacities deployed in 2024⁶²

Provinces	Operator	Teams	Personnel	Comments
N'Djamena, Goudji neighbourhood ("La poudrière")	HCND	3	21	Emergency clearance after the ammunition storage area explosion.
Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti	HCND	3	21	Emergency clearance following severe flooding.
Nord-Kanem and Bahr El-gazal	HCND	1	7	Only risk education.
Totals		7	49	

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

Chad reported no release of AP mined areas through survey or clearance in 2024, a decrease from the 1.69km² reportedly cleared in 2023 in the Kori-Bogodi area of Tibesti province, where 2 AP mines, 2 AV mines, and 205 ERW were destroyed before a security incident halted operations.⁶³

With funding from the government, three EOD demining teams were deployed to clear and neutralize hazardous areas in the second half of 2024 along roadways in the provinces of Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti, as part of efforts to secure these routes after heavy rains displaced explosive ordnance onto certain sections. According to Chad's 2025 draft Article 7 report, seven AP mines (type PRB NR-442) were found in Bardaï, along with 24 AV mines (21 in Bardaï and 3 in Faya) and 336 ERW (6 in Bardaï, 235 in Faya, and 95 along 3 routes from Fada town covering 290km), all of which were destroyed.⁶⁴

DEMINER SAFETY

In August 2023, 11 HCND staff were abducted when conducting clearance at Hadjar-Magdoud site, in the Kori-Bogodi area of Tibesti province. At the end of April 2024, they were released after nine months in captivity.⁶⁵

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 5 of the APMBC and in accordance with the five-year extension granted by States Parties at the Fifth Review Conference in November 2024, Chad is required to destroy all AP mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 January 2030.

The prospects of Chad achieving its Article 5 deadline in the near to medium term are remote. Chad stated at the Intersessional Meetings in Geneva in June 2025 that the various financial appeals have not produced results so far.⁶⁶ Chad has not received any international funding for AP mine clearance since the closure of the PRODECO project in 2021.

⁶² Emails from Soutani Moussa, HCND, 25 April and 3 September 2025; and Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March and 23 May 2025.

⁶³ Article 7 Report (covering 2023), p. 3; and emails from Soutani Moussa, HCND, 7 and 17 June 2024.

⁶⁴ Draft Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 3; and email from Soutani Moussa, HCND, 3 September 2025.

⁶⁵ Interview with Gen. Brahim Djibrine, Coordinator, and Soutani Moussa, HCND, in Geneva, 30 April 2024; and emails from Soutani Moussa, HCND, 7 and 17 June 2024.

⁶⁶ Statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17-20 June 2025.

France supported some BAC and risk education in 2023 and 2024, but not addressing AP mined area. UN agencies (UNDP and UNICEF) funded some risk education projects but not in 2024. Chad says it requires US\$52 million in international funding to fulfil its Article 5 obligations.

Even if funding becomes available, Chad's ability to fulfil the plans set out in its extension request will be tested by progress in Tibesti, identified as its most mine-affected province, where access constraints and insecurity have long hindered operations. Tibesti faces several challenges. One concerns former HCND deminers from Tibesti, demobilised during downsizing in 2017–18, whose actions have restricted access for HCND staff from outside the province and for international operators; for example, international operators were unable to operate there during the PRODECO project. Another challenge involves armed groups engaged in gold mining in the Miski area, where HCND deminers were kidnapped in August 2023 and released in April 2024. The extension request plans that Chad will focus on other contaminated provinces in 2025–26 and address Tibesti during the final three years.

Lack of data prevents a precise determination of what Chad was able to release during the PRODECO project. A total of 3.35km² of AP mined area has been cleared in the last five years according to official data (see Table 5). In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, however, Chad indicated that the figure was 5.25km², a claim that Mine Action Review could not reconcile with available data. In the process, operators destroyed only 58 AP mines as well as several AV mines and a number of cluster munition remnants and other items of UXO.⁶⁷

Table 5: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance⁶⁸

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2024	0
2023	1.69
2022	*0
2021	1.45
2020	0.21
Total	3.35

*Chad Article 7 report covering 2022 indicated BAC with no AP mines destroyed.

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

The new HCND organisational chart, currently under validation, includes a multi-task rapid response unit ("Unité d'Intervention Polyvalente") designed to respond to explosive ordnance incidents and address all residual contamination in towns and extended urban areas.⁶⁹ There is no active planning for the management of residual contamination.

⁶⁷ "Clearing the Mines 2021" report; and "Clearing the Mines 2021" report on Chad.

⁶⁸ Article 7 reports (covering 2021, 2022, and 2023); Draft Article 7 report (covering 2024); and *Clearing the Mines 2021* report for Chad.

⁶⁹ Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.