CHAD

MINE ACTION REVIEW

CLEARING THE MINES 2026

KEY DATA

APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 JANUARY 2030

Not on track to meet deadline

AP MINE CONTAMINATION:

Medium
(Mine Action Review estimate)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2025 (km²)	Release in 2024 (km²)
Clearance	0	0
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0

Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
AP Mines destroyed	0	7 (all during route clearance)

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025:

- None

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

In 2025, the National High Commission for Demining (HCND) continued to address the aftermath of the country's largest ammunition depot explosion, which occurred in the middle of 2024 in northern N'Djamena. Another year passed without the release of any anti-personnel (AP) mined area. Around half of Chad's suspected and confirmed AP mine contamination is in Tibesti province, where insecurity and a lack of funding have long hindered mine action operations. Following its transfer to the Ministry of Armed Forces, the HCND was being restructured, with reductions in administrative and support functions expected.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- **Chad should urgently conduct comprehensive survey in Tibesti province to establish a more accurate contamination baseline. Experience from the earlier PRODECO project indicates that the area to be cleared (as opposed to released through survey) is likely to be much smaller than the one recorded in the national database.**
- **Chad should clearly distinguish AP mined areas from areas contaminated solely by anti-vehicle (AV) mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and update its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database accordingly.**
- **Chad should submit an updated work plan with clear annual projections and land release targets for the remainder of its extended Article 5 implementation period through to 1 January 2030.**
- **Chad should strengthen resource mobilisation efforts to secure the funding required to implement its fifth Article 5 deadline extension request and attract technical expertise and operational capacity needed to complete implementation by 1 January 2030.**

- **Chad should improve reporting on land release by separating areas cancelled through non-technical survey (NTS), reduced through technical survey (TS), and cleared.**
- **Given the country's vulnerability to climate-related hazards, such as the severe flooding in 2024, Chad should integrate environmental considerations into its mine action programme, in line with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).**

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2025)	Score (2024)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	5	5	Chad's contamination estimate remains incomplete and is based on old baseline data. A comprehensive survey is needed, especially in Tibesti, the most affected province. In 2025, the estimate remained unchanged, with no survey or clearance conducted and no contamination newly recorded.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	4	5	In 2025, the Chadian government allocated some €865,000 to the HCND, a 35% reduction compared with previous years. The restructuring of the HCND, underway since 2025, had not been approved at the time of writing.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	3	3	Chad's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request and Article 7 report for 2025 did not address gender and diversity. Women made up less than 4% of HCND staff in 2025.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	2	2	Chad lacks a policy, national standard, and a designated focal point for environmental management in mine action. Climate change is increasing the intensity of natural hazards in Chad, underscoring the need for stronger environmental safeguards. In 2024, the north of the country was impacted by massive flooding, prompting emergency clearance.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	5	The HCND mine action database was extensively cleaned by the Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD) during the PRODECO project and has since been updated to reflect BAC and route clearance in 2023–24. Chad submitted its Article 7 report for 2025 on 30 March 2026, but reporting continues to lack consistency.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	4	4	At the 22MSP in December 2025, Chad stated that given the scale of the challenge and limited funding, Chad intended 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 not yet done, as well as on gaining sustained access to Tibesti.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	5	5	Chad reported having 22 national mine action standards, compliant with IMAS that were last reviewed with support from FSD during the PRODECO project.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	3	5	Another year passed without release of any AP mined area. Chad is not on track to meet its Article 5 clearance obligation by 1 January 2030. Progress continues to be constrained by the scale of the problem, the absence of international support, competing national priorities that have relegated mine action to a lower level of urgency, and the fragile security situation in Tibesti, where much of the remaining contamination is located.
Average Score	**3.9**	**4.4**	**Overall Programme Performance: VERY 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

- Mines Advisory Group (MAG) (weapons and ammunitions management only)

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

Chad's estimate of AP mined area is unchanged since the conclusion of the PRODECO project, whose land release activities ended in 2021. This is so, despite clearance of 1.6km^2 reported in Tibesti and Ennedi west in 2023.[1] Comprehensive survey is still required to update the national contamination baseline, as the extent of contamination is likely to be lower than currently reported. Contamination is mixed, comprising AP mines, AV mines, and ERW, making it difficult to accurately distinguish the extent of AP mine contamination.

At the end of 2025, Chad reported a total of 77.6km^2 of suspected and confirmed hazardous areas, comprising 71 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) covering 55.9km^2 and 48 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) covering nearly 21.7km^2. Of the SHAs, 19km^2 are in Tibesti alone (88%) (See Table 1 below for details by province). Contamination is located across the four northern provinces of Borkou, Ennedi East, Ennedi West, and Tibesti.[2] Most mined areas in Tibesti are located around Aouzou, Bardaï, south-west of Goubonne, Wour, and Yebidou.[3] In Borkou, contamination is reported mainly around Faya-Largeau and Yarda, while in Ennedi West, it is concentrated near Fada.[4] In July 2023, two previously unrecorded minefields, Nohi and Mounou, in Ennedi East were reported to the HCND by the Sub-Prefect of Itou.[5] Survey is required to determine the extent of the contamination and to record the minefields in the national database.[6]

Tibesti accounts for more than half of Chad's suspected and confirmed mined area, with more than 43km^2 of hazardous areas.[7] However, access to the province has been constrained for much of the past decade. At the start of the PRODECO project, a dispute over deminers' salaries involving former HCND personnel who had been demobilised as part of organisational downsizing in 2017–18, resulted in sit-ins in N'Djamena and restrictions on access to the province for HCND personnel from outside Tibesti.[8]

In addition, the security situation in Tibesti deteriorated in 2018 due to tensions surrounding gold mining activities. In August 2023, 11 HCND deminers were abducted in the area while in operation in Tibesti and were not released until April 2024 (see the section below, "Deminer Safety"). In April 2025, the government and the Miski Self-Defence Committee signed a peace agreement, marking a step towards resolving the conflict over mining resources.[9] The HCND has since reported that the security situation is stable and that no areas would be inaccessible should mine action operations resume.[10]

In its successive statements at meetings of States Parties, Chad raised the issue of the Wadi Doum minefield (in Ennedi West) which alone covers 16.4km^2,[11] where the fence has gaps and accidents are recorded each year, including one involving a child in November 2024.[12] Using drones, Humanity & Inclusion (HI) detected, during the PRODECO period, vehicle tracks indicating attempts to dig up mines and informed the authorities.[13] These are likely individuals seeking explosive charges for gold mining extraction.

Table 1: Mined area (both AP and AV mines) by province (at end 2025)[14]

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 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), p. 3; and Article 7 Reports (covering 2024 and 2025).

2 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 2; statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17-20 June 2025; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.

3 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex 9, p. 54.

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

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

6 Emails from Soultani Moussa, Director of Operations and Logistics, HCND, 3 September 2025 and 4 May 2026.

7 No official public information is available on the size of Tibesti following the restructuring of the province into six departments and 20 sub-prefectures under Ordinance No. 001/PR/2024 of 4 July 2024. Following a 2024 administrative restructuring, the Emi-Koussi department—previously part of Borkou province—is now attached to Tibesti, resulting in a change to the province's territorial boundaries.

8 "Tchad : sit-in d'ex-agents du HCND à N'djamena", *Alwihda Info*, 3 October 2018, https://bit.ly/4nuZCcj.

9 "Au Tchad, signature d'un accord de paix dans une zone aurifère du nord du pays", *Le Monde*, 21 Avril 2025, https://bit.ly/3Phgwyp.

10 Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025 and 4 May 2026.

11 Statements of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18–20 June 2024 and 17–20 June 2025; presentation of Chad, Individualised Approach side event, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 20 June 2022; and 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, Annex 4a, p. 44.

12 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 5.

13 Remote interview with Seydou Gaye, Global Land Release Specialist, HI, 17 March 2025.

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

Chad's explosive ordnance (EO) contamination primarily stems from Libya's occupation of the Aouzou Strip in 1973 and the subsequent Chadian-Libyan conflicts between 1978 and 1987, which affected the former Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) region. Following the withdrawal of Libyan troops from northern Chad in 1987, the government discovered extensive mine and ERW contamination across these regions. Demining operations were undertaken by Chadian military engineers, with support from the French Army, around key locations including Faya-Largeau, Fada, and Bardaï to restore safe movement. Contamination is also reported to result from 30 years of internal armed conflict.[15]

Civilian casualties are reported every year in Chad. In 2024, torrential rains and flooding displaced EO in the northern provinces, contributing to an increase in accidents, particularly in Tibesti, where several incidents involved gold miners. An AV mine accident in Aouzou on 2 August killed and injured at least 11 civilians.[16] In 2025, Chad reported four mine casualties: three people injured in separate incidents in Tibesti (Aouzou, Bardaï, and Miski) and a 16-year-old killed by an AP mine while cultivating a field in Abéché. The HCND indicated that the actual number of casualties was likely higher, as additional casualties were reportedly communicated through military radio networks but were not included in the official statistics.[17] For more information on casualties, please see the country profile on Chad on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.[18]

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

Chad is significantly contaminated by ERW throughout its northern provinces, as well as its eastern border with Sudan and southern border with the Central African Republic.[19] At the end of 2025, the national database recorded 14 ERW CHAs covering a total area of 178km^2, mainly located in the provinces of Borkou, Ennedi, Kanem, Ouaddaï, Salamat, Tibesti, and Wadi Fira.[20] The 2021 conflict between armed groups and the national army that led to the death of President Idriss Déby, left thousands of items of unexploded ordnance that national capacity partially cleared in 2022 and 2023.[21]

According to Chad, all known cluster munition-contaminated areas have been cleared, except in Tibesti, where the extent of contamination remains unknown due to the absence of comprehensive survey. In September 2026, Chad was granted a third Article 4 deadline extension request under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), for a four-year extension to conduct NTS in Tibesti and address any identified cluster munition remnants by 1 October 2030. (See Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Cluster Munition Remnants 2026* report on Chad for further information.)

In 2024, Chad has reported an increasing threat from improvised explosive devices (IEDs) emplaced by non-State armed groups, particularly in Lac province.[22] Most incidents involve command-detonated devices, which are not covered by the APMBC. In 2024, explosive devices caused multiple military casualties in western Chad near Lac province,[23] and in 2025–26, spill over from the conflict in neighbouring Sudan resulted in additional casualties involving drones and IEDs.[24]

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 to tackle mines and other EO.[25] It is responsible for preparing national demining strategies, annual work plans and corresponding budgets.[26] The HCND previously reported to the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation. Since June 2024, it has been placed under the authority of the Ministry of Armed Forces, Veterans and War Victims. A new organisational structure was proposed in 2025 and was awaiting approval from the Ministry at the time of writing.[27] The new structure would reduce the number of administrative and support personnel while increasing operational personnel.[28]

Headquartered in N'Djamena, the HCND is organised into four departments: Operations and Logistics; Planning, Monitoring, and Victim Assistance (VA); Administration and Finance; and Human Resources and Training. In 2025, it maintained four operational provincial offices in Bardaï (Tibesti province), Faya-Largeau (Borkou province), Fada (Ennedi West province), and Abéché (Ouaddaï province) while the provincial offices in Bol (Lake province) and in Amdjarass (Ennedi East province) remained closed. In addition to its provincial offices, the HCND also has two sub-provincial offices in Zouar (Tibesti province) and Am Timan (Salamat province).[29]

15 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 5–6.

16 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 5.

17 Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 4.

18 https://the-monitor.org.

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

20 Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May, 13 July and 10 August 2026.

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

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

23 Africanews and Associated Press, "Tchad : au moins 7 soldats tués par un engin explosif", *Africanews*, 26 March 2024, https://bit.ly/4aQ8Vvz; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024.

24 "Chad : 7 soldiers killed in reported clash at Sudanese border with RSF", *Africanews*, 16 January 2026, https://bit.ly/4v4NWix; and "Sudan war becomes 'direct security threat' to Chad", *ADF*, 31 March 2026, https://bit.ly/4w8osBQ.

25 2024 CCM Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

26 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 11 and 12.

27 Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May and 4 June 2026.

28 Interview with Gen. Brahim Djibrine, National Coordinator, and Soultani Moussa, HCND, in Geneva, 23 April 2026.

29 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 29 January 2026, p. 5; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 June 2026.

Following a 2017 government audit, the HCND workforce was cut from 744 to 329 personnel. The downsizing and unpaid salaries triggered a strike from 2018 that halted planned survey and clearance in Tibesti.[30] At the end of 2025, the HCND had 419 staff members, unchanged from 2024.[31]

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 2025, the government allocated CFA 567,638,600 (approximately €865,000) to the HCND, down from CFA 873,420,000 in 2024, representing a 35% reduction. The annual subsidy covered staff salaries and HCND running costs, but no operations.[32]

FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

In previous years, the government funded limited operations, including battle area clearance (BAC) in North Kanem and Ennedi provinces in 2022 and 2023.[33] It also supported ammunition collection and destruction after the June 2024 explosion at the General Directorate of the Strategic Reserve (DGRS) military depot in northern N'Djamena,[34] and emergency route clearance in northern provinces after the flooding that hit the country in the second half of 2024.[35]

In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Chad pledged to continue to contribute to the programme for the payment of salaries, operating costs, and limited clearance, but needed 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.[36] In 2024, Chad stated that it had renewed contact with several donors, including Japan, Norway, and the United States, during the 27th UN National Directors Meeting (NDM) in Geneva.[37] Since then, however, no meetings or funding requests appear to have been organised. France has continued to make regular statements during Meetings of States Parties in support of Chad, calling on the international community not to neglect forgotten crises.[38]

Between 2017 and 2022, the European Union provided substantial funding of €23 million for the PRODECO project. In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, Chad indicated that 5.25km^2 were released.[39] France subsequently funded a €500,000 joint Mines Advisory Group (MAG)-HCND project from October 2023 to September 2024. The project addressed ERW through BAC and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot-task, and IEDs through explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) in western provinces, but did not address conventional AP mined areas.[40] For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Chad on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.[41]

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Chad's 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request and Article 7 reports do not include gender and diversity considerations. Its 2026 CCM Article 4 deadline extension request acknowledged the need to adapt survey activities to the socio-cultural context of Tibesti, including by recruiting local women to support interviews and ensuring representation of different community groups.[42]

The HCND employed 16 women out of a total of 419 staff at the end of 2025, representing only 4% of the workforce (see Table 2). Among them were an EOD Level 3 expert, two risk education officers, one VA manager, and one VA officer, the deputy director of finance, and several women serving as department heads, managers, and assistants in various administrative sections.[43]

Table 2: Gender composition of the HCND (at end 2025)[44]

Operator	Total staff, including support staff	Total women staff, including support staff	Total staff in managerial or supervisory positions	Total women staff in managerial or supervisory positions	Total staff in operational positions	Total women staff in operational positions
HCND	419	16 (4%)	16	8 (50%)	15*	1 (7%)

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

30 Article 7 Report (covering 2019), p. 9; "Tchad: sit-in d'ex-agents du HCND à N'djamena", *Alwihda Info*, 3 October 2018, https://bit.ly/4nuZCcj; and email from Romain Coupez, Country Director, MAG, 4 March 2019.

31 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

32 Ibid.

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

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

35 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, 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, https://bit.ly/43u7Qrx.

36 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38; and statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17-20 June 2025.

37 2024 CCM Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.

38 Statements of France, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18-20 June 2024, and CCM Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 16–19 September 2025.

39 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 8; and statement of Chad, APMBC Fifth Review Conference, Siem Reap, 25–29 November 2024.

40 Email from Caroline Bruvier, Chad Project Manager, MAG, 23 May 2025.

41 https://the-monitor.org.

42 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 29 January 2026, pp. 9–10.

43 Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May and 13 July 2026.

44 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

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 during survey and clearance.[45] 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 IMAS.

The HCND stated that operations are temporarily suspended during flooding or when wadis overflow to prevent accidents caused by mines displaced by rainwater run-off.[46] MAG also indicated that operational planning always take seasonal environmental constraints into account, including the rainy season, which can restrict access to affected areas, and periods of extreme heat, which may require the temporary suspension of operations to protect personnel.[47]

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The HCND maintains an IMSMA database (New Generation, NG-6), which underwent a major clean-up with support from the Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD) during the PRODECO project (2017–21). The process removed numerous duplicate entries, including eight hazardous areas cancelled in 2021 alone.[48] However, data on PRODECO's land release outputs, disaggregated by areas cancelled through NTS, reduced through TS, and cleared, are inconsistent between Chad's official reports and operators' records, indicating that further reconciliation of the data may be required.

Since the conclusion of PRODECO, the contamination baseline in the database has been updated to reflect operations in Bao (Ennedi East) and Wadi Ewou (Ennedi West), but not those conducted at Hadjar Magdoud (Tibesti), where HCND teams cleared the airstrip and access road, which had not previously been recorded as contaminated. The HCND considers the database to be accurate. It is managed by an IMSMA unit chief and a database operator.[49]

In its reporting, Chad frequently combines data on mine contamination with ERW. For example, its Article 7 report covering 2023 reported BAC together with mine clearance, while its 2025–30 work plan combined AP mine and ERW clearance objectives, making it difficult to distinguish progress and plans in addressing AP mine contamination.

Chad consistently participates in Meetings of States Parties, Intersessional Meetings, and the UN-NDM. It submits its annual Article 7 transparency reports and Article 5 deadline extension requests within the required timelines. However, reporting under the APMBC lacks consistency, as information is not always presented in a manner that allows comparison over time. Following the extension request process in 2024, which highlighted a number of discrepancies, Chad provided clarifications during the June 2025 Intersessional Meetings on its remaining hazardous areas and the budget required through 1 January 2030.[50]

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, 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.

Given the scale of the remaining challenge and the lack of financial support, Chad stated that it intends to focus its efforts during 2025–26 on the provinces of Borkou and Ennedi (East and West), with the final three years of its extension period dedicated exclusively to Tibesti, where the large majority of the remaining suspected and confirmed hazardous areas is located (as shown in Table 3).[51]

To support implementation of this plan, Chad informed the Twenty-Second Meeting of States Parties that it was seeking approximately US$1.1 million in international funding to survey and clear selected CHAs in Borkou and Ennedi east and Ennedi west, as follows:[52]

- US$950,000 to complete clearance of the Wadi-Ewou minefield in Ennedi West over 12 months. The minefield reportedly covers 24.2km^2;
- US$118,000 to conduct technical survey (TS) in three areas of Borkou (Kaourchi, Oued Alala, and Baobiliat), covering 13.5km^2 over four months; and
- US$109,000 to conduct TS in three areas of Ennedi East (Nohi, Mounou, and Kaoura), covering 18km^2 over three months.

45 Ibid.

46 Ibid.

47 Email from François Fall, Country Director, MAG, 12 May 2026.

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

49 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May and 10 August 2026.

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

51 Ibid.

52 Statement of Chad on Article 5, Twenty-Second Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 1–5 December 2025; and emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May and 10 August 2026.

As of June 2026, however, the required funding had not been secured, delaying implementation of the work plan.

The total budget sets for the period was estimated at US$63 million to address all types of EO contamination through the end of 2029. 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. The government 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.[53]

Table 3: Planned mine clearance in 2025–29[54]

Years	Sector	SHAs requiring NTS	Area (km²)*	CHAs requiring TS and clearance	Area (km²)*
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 has 22 National Mine Action Standards (NMAS), known as "les Normes Nationales d'Action Contre les Mines au Tchad, NNAMT", which is reportedly aligned with IMAS and regularly updated.[55] However, the last review dates back to the PRODECO project, when FSD completed a three-year revision of 17 NMAS in 2021.[56] The NMAS were intended to be included as Annexes to the 2024 extension request, but only eight are listed, and their internet hyperlinks do not work.[57]

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.[58] 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.[59]

HCND staff received technical support and different trainings during the PRODECO project, including on survey; EOD Levels 1, 2, and 3; quality assurance and quality control; drone piloting for survey; and IMSMA.[60] Chad had planned to reassess its training needs and further develop its capacity during the extension period.[61]

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Since the completion of the PRODECO project in October 2021 (officially closed in April 2022 following a no-cost extension due to delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic[62]), no international operator has supported Chad in addressing AP mined areas. With a substantial budget of €23 million, the project was implemented by a consortium of four organizations: HI and MAG conducted survey and clearance; FSD provided technical support, especially information management and the NMAS; and Secours Catholique et Développement (SECADEV) led on VA.[63] HI and FSD concluded their mine action work in Chad with the end of the project.[64]

Since 2022, MAG has remained the only international mine action operator active in Chad, although its recent activities have focused on weapons and ammunitions management (WAM).[65]

In 2025, the HCND did not deploy any survey or clearance teams. This contrasted with 2024, when seven teams totalling forty-nine personnel were engaged in ammunition destruction following the depot explosion, and emergency clearance in response to the torrential rains in the northern provinces during the second half of the year.[66] In 2024, MAG

53 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 38; and statement of Chad on Article 5, Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 17–20 June 2025.

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

55 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 29 January 2026, p. 6; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 22.

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

57 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 32 and 43.

58 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.

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

60 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 15.

61 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 35.

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

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

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

65 Email from François Fall, MAG, 12 May 2026.

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

and the HCND also implemented a French-funded project in Massaguet, Hadjer-Lamis province, focusing on BAC, EOD spot tasks, and EORE. Following the June 2024 explosion at the Goudji ammunition depot, the project was reoriented to support ammunition destruction. Under its US-funded WAM programme, MAG, together with the HCND and the DGRS, supported the destruction of 154 tonnes of munitions.[67] However, the suspension of US funding in January 2025, followed by further funding reductions during the year, halted WAM activities until they resumed in 2026.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 5 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

Chad reported no release of AP mined areas in 2025.

The last reported release of AP mined areas took place in 2023, when the HCND reported clearing 1.69km^2 across two areas. This included 19,930m^2 of the Wadi-Ewou minefield near Fada in Ennedi West, where three AP mines, one AV mine, and 510 ERW were destroyed; and the Kouribougoudi airstrip (1.55km^2) and 6.8km access road (136,000m^2) to Hadjar Magdoud in Tibesti. Operations in Tibesti were suspended following the kidnapping of deminers in August 2023, after two AP mines, two AV mines, and 205 items of ERW had been destroyed.[68]

In the second half of 2024, the HCND conducted emergency EOD following heavy rains that displaced EO. The operations resulted in the destruction of seven AP mines (PRB NR-442) in Bardaï, 24 AV mines (21 in Bardaï and three in Faya), and 336 ERW (six in Bardaï, 235 in Faya, and 95 along three routes extending 290km from Fada).[69]

DEMINER SAFETY

According to the HCND, the security situation in Tibesti is now considered stable. On 20 April 2025, a peace agreement was signed in Bardaï, the capital of Tibesti province, between the Chadian government and a Miski Self-Defence Committee, marking a step towards resolving the conflict over gold mining resources.[70] The agreement, the second of its kind, suspended all mining activities in the Miski area and its surroundings pending the conclusions of a mapping study.[71]

ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE

APMBC ENTRY INTO FORCE FOR CHAD: 1 NOVEMBER 1999

↓

ORIGINAL ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE: 1 NOVEMBER 2009

↓

FIRST EXTENDED DEADLINE (1 YEAR, 2-MONTHS): 1 JANUARY 2011

↓

SECOND EXTENDED DEADLINE (3 YEARS): 1 JANUARY 2014

↓

THIRD EXTENDED DEADLINE (6 YEARS): 1 JANUARY 2020

↓

FOURTH EXTENDED DEADLINE (5 YEARS): 1 JANUARY 2025

↓

FIFTH EXTENDED DEADLINE (5 YEARS): 1 JANUARY 2030

NOT ON TRACK TO MEET ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE

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.

Chad is not on track to meet its Article 5 deadline. Progress towards completion continues to be constrained by several interrelated factors:

- **Lack of international funding.** Chad has received no international funding for AP mine clearance since the conclusion of the PRODECO project. In its 2024 Article 5 deadline extension request, it estimated that US$52 million in external funding would be required to complete implementation by the end of 2029. While France supported BAC and EORE in 2023–24, this assistance did not address AP mined areas.

67 Emails from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March and 23 May 2025.

68 Article 7 Report (covering 2023), p. 3; and emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 17 June 2024 and 23 July 2026.

69 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 3; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 3 September 2025.

70 "Tchad : Les conditions d'une paix durable au Tibesti après l'accord de Miski", *The Conversation*, 30 May 2025, https://bit.ly/4uKSVVJ.

71 "Au Tchad, signature d'un accord de paix dans une zone aurifère du nord du pays", *Le Monde*, 21 Avril 2025, https://bit.ly/4fobXNg.

- **Competing national priorities.** Chad continues to face multiple security challenges, including armed group activity in the north, the presence of Boko Haram-affiliated groups in the Lake Chad region, and the spillover of the conflict from neighbouring Sudan, all of which have reduced the priority afforded to mine action.
- **Insecurity and access constraints in Tibesti.** Most remaining AP contamination is located in Tibesti, where insecurity and restricted access have long hindered mine action operations.
- **Limited land release under PRODECO.** Despite a budget of €23 million, the PRODECO project released around 8.5km^2 over five years, of which Mine Action Review estimates that only 1.66km^2 comprised clearance of AP mined areas. This illustrates the scale of the remaining challenge and the resources likely to be required to complete implementation.
- **Limited operational capacity.** Since the conclusion of PRODECO, no international operator has supported AP mine clearance in Chad. MAG has remained active, but mainly through BAC, risk education, and WAM.

Table 4: Five-year summary of AP mine clearance

Year	Area cleared (km^2)
2025	0
2024	0
2023	*1.69
2022	**0
2021	1.45
Total	**3.14**

* The figure includes road and airstrip clearance involving the removal of AP and AV mines and ERW. ** Chad Article 7 report covering 2022 indicated BAC with no AP mines destroyed.

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Chad lacks a strategy for management of residual contamination post completion of Article 5 obligations. However, the new HCND organisational chart, under validation since 2025, reportedly includes a multi-task rapid response unit designed to respond to EO incidents and address all residual contamination in towns and extended urban areas.[72] The unit conducted EOD in N'Djamena following the June 2024 explosion at the ammunition depot, and also clearance operations in the Lake Chad province.[73]

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

73 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 June 2026.