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**Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention  
on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling,  
Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel  
Mines and on Their Destruction**

19 November 2010

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**Tenth Meeting**

**Geneva, 29 November – 3 December 2010**

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

**Informal presentation of requests submitted under  
article 5 and of the analysis of these requests**

**Analysis of the request submitted by Chad for an extension of  
the deadline for completing the destruction of anti-personnel  
mines in accordance with article 5 of the Convention**

**Submitted by the President of the Second Review Conference on behalf  
of the States Parties mandated to analyse requests for extensions**

1. Chad ratified the Convention on 6 May 1999. The Convention entered into force for Chad on 1 November 1999. In its initial transparency report submitted on 29 April 2002, Chad reported areas under its jurisdiction or control containing, or suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines. Chad was obliged to destroy or ensure the destruction of all anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control by 1 November 2009. Chad, believing that it would be unable to do so by that date submitted, to the 2008 Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, a 14 month request for an extension of its deadline, until 1 January 2011. The Ninth Meeting agreed unanimously to grant the request.

2. In granting Chad's request in 2008, the Ninth Meeting noted that, while it may be unfortunate that after almost ten years since entry into force a State Party is unable to account for what has been accomplished and what remains to be done, it is positive that such a State Party, as is the case of Chad, intends to take steps to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge and to develop plans accordingly that precisely project the amount of time that will be required to complete Article 5 implementation. In this context, the Meeting noted the importance of Chad requesting only the period of time necessary to assess relevant facts and develop a meaningful forward looking plan based on these facts. The Meeting further noted that by requesting a 14 month extension, Chad was projecting that it would need approximately two years from the date of submission of its request to obtain clarity regarding the remaining challenge, produce a detailed plan and submit a second extension request.

3. On 20 September 2010 Chad submitted to the President of the Second Review Conference a request for an extension of its 1 January 2011 deadline. Chad's request is for three years, until 1 January 2014. The States Parties mandated to analyse requests submitted under Article 5 of the Convention (hereafter referred to as the "analysing group") recalled that it has been agreed that States Parties seeking Article 5 extensions should submit their request to the President no fewer than nine months before the Meeting of the States Parties

or Review Conference at which the decision on the request would need to be taken. In this context, the analysing group noted that the analysis process was hindered by the late submission of the request by Chad.

4. The request indicates, as did the original request granted in 2008, that Chad's understanding of the original challenge was derived from a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) carried out in 1999-2001, which covered all of Chad's territory except for the Tibesti region. The LIS identified 417 suspected hazardous areas that affected communities in Chad and a further 135 "dangerous areas" that could not be clearly associated with a community. It was estimated that these areas totalled 1,081 square kilometres with 78 of these areas, totalling 440 square kilometres, suspected to contain exclusively anti-personnel mines or a mix of anti-personnel mines and other explosive remnants of war. The request further indicates that subsequent to the LIS, during the course of demining operations in the Borkou and Enedi region in the north of Chad, new areas containing or suspected to contain anti-personnel mines were discovered totalling approximately 96 square kilometres (96,297,542 square metres), including 3 minefields located close to Wadi Doum (960,000 square metres).

5. The request recalls that the first demining operations started in August 2000 and stopped at the end of 2005 due to a lack of funding. The request further recalls that despite limited financial means, Chad was able to reduce in size half of the original challenge. That analysing group noted that, as in the original request, Chad did not elaborate further on this point.

6. The analysing group recalled that Chad's original request granted in 2008, provided Chad with the time Chad believed necessary to survey all suspected hazardous areas to determine with greater precision the extent of the remaining challenge, to elaborate a plan of action and to submit a subsequent request taking into consideration the results of the survey and planning activities. The analysing group recalled in particular that in Chad had committed to: (a) redefine the mandate for the technical assistance provided by the UNDP, (b) reorganise Chad's Haut Commissariat National au Déminage (HCND), (c) conduct survey activities in all suspected hazardous areas to realistically assess the extent of the remaining work and elaborating a plan of action based on survey results, and, (d) increase national contributions to demining. With respect to these commitments, the present request indicates that since 2008: (a) the technical assistance mandate of UNDP in Chad was redefined to focus on resource mobilisation and that these efforts resulted in the mobilisation of US\$ 7 million, including US\$ 5 million made available by Japan for the technical survey and partial demining of Wadi Doum; (b) the HCND's operational staff was reduced by half; (c) the technical survey planned to be conducted could not start until September 2010 because the availability of the Japanese funds was delayed for administrative reasons internal to the United Nations' system; and, (d) the Chadian government allocated enough funds to resume demining operations in Fada and to support the HCND (US\$ 3 million) and regional centres.

7. The analysing group noted that Chad had not complied with the commitment to survey all suspected hazardous areas to determine with greater precision the extent of the remaining challenge and to elaborate a plan of action. The analysing group noted in particular that it was unfortunate that essential survey activities did not start until September 2010 and that, as a result, Chad continues to lack in 2010, as it did in 2008, sufficient information to provide a detailed implementation plan and an accurate estimate of the time required to complete implementation.

8. The analysing group also recalled that the original request indicated that Chad's land release policy would be revised and improved before the start of the technical survey. The present request indicates that since November 2008 Chad developed national standards and land release procedures. The request further indicates that national standards are in the

process of being validated by the National Authority and the national land release document is currently being approved by the Government. The request further indicates that the land release strategy will be implemented after the completion of the technical survey. The analysing group noted that the original commitment was to have revised and improved land release policy prior to the start of technical survey and that this policy has not yet been approved.

9. The analysing group also recalled that, in the original request, Chad indicated that the available demining sections would be deployed to deal with the areas known to be mined and in which demining had started, and, that priority would be given to the northern and eastern regions of Chad. The present request indicates that demining operations in Fada resumed in March 2010 and that demining of Ounianga Kebbir (4 square kilometres) was completed at the end of March 2009. The request also indicates that thanks to assistance provided by Libya, Chad is now in a position to conduct demining activities in Wadi Doum to complement those of the international operator selected by the UNDP.

10. The request contains a work plan for 2010-2012 which focuses on survey activities to acquire an understanding of the work that remains to be done and on prioritising work in the remaining areas. The request indicates that demining activities will take place during the period of the extension in areas where the presence of anti-personnel mines is known. The request indicates that the work plan will be reviewed as the technical survey progresses and the strategic proposal will be entirely reviewed at the start of 2012, at which point the final results of the survey will be available.

11. The request indicates that during the three-year extension, Chad will conduct technical surveys, first in the Borkou and the Ennedi regions (one year), and, second, funds and security situation permitting in the Tibesti region. The request further indicates that the recent improvement of the security situation in Tibesti has led to a commitment by the government to resume survey and demining activities in the region. The request also indicates that the Government of Chad has appointed a special representative for the Tibesti region.

12. The request indicates that objectives for the technical survey include (a) to determine what clearance has been previously conducted, in what specific areas, by what particular organisations and to what standards, (b) to ascertain the full extent of the remaining contamination including a technical appreciation of all task types (road / minefield clearance tasks), and, (c) to make technical recommendations for the most cost effective and efficient options available for the clearance of the known targets, which could include mechanical and/or manual assets in a variety of survey, assessment and/or clearance roles.

13. The request indicates that of the original 43 kilometres in Wadi Doum, 38 kilometres remain to be addressed totalling a surface area of more than 3 million square metres. As well, three additional minefields around Wadi Doum (960,000 square metres) were identified by operators, taking the total surface area remaining to be addressed to almost 4 square million metres. The request further indicates that two demining units working for 5 years would be required to demine Wadi Doum and that another demining unit would need to be created. In addition, the request indicates the estimated time for demining Wadi Doum is based on an assumption of six demining teams, each covering 3,000 square metres a week and working for 45 weeks a year for 5 years. As well, the request indicates that demining operations in north-eastern Chad (Fada/Kiké road) are to be conducted by the Centre National de Déminage (CND) without international support and aim to open up a route mined by Libyan forces during their withdrawal.

14. The request indicates that over the course of approximately two years, data collected during the impact survey, the technical survey and demining operations will be verified and

the HCND database will be updated. The request further indicates that Chad projects to release as much land as possible during the period of the extension, to reduce areas identified by the technical survey as being dangerous, to determine the precise areas remaining to be addressed, to address all contaminated areas that require no more than 24 hours' work and to mark all areas that could not be addressed during this period.

15. The request indicates that the implementation of the plan is based on acquiring the necessary annual financial contributions and the creation of two new demining units. The request further indicates that Chad projects that US\$ 6 million per year will be required for activities related to the implementation of Article 5 during the period of the extension, 2011-2014. This includes US\$ 1 million per year for the technical survey, US\$ 1.5 million per year for the creation of two demining units (demining operation in Tibesti and resumption of demining in Fada), US\$ 2 million for operational costs (Tibesti and the Wadi Doum operations with an estimated duration of three years), and US\$ 1.5 million for HCND functioning costs and training of CND personnel. The analysing group noted that elsewhere the request indicates that US\$ 5 million would be required each year.

16. The request indicates that of the total amount required each year, Chad projects a national annual contribution of US\$ 2 million. The request further indicates that Chad is seeking US\$ 1.5 million per year from international financial institutions and US\$ 3 million from other external actors. The analysing group noted the discrepancy in the required annual amount reported by Chad and the sum of the annual national and external contributions sought by Chad.

17. The request recalls that circumstances that impeded implementation in the original 10-year period included a lack of international and national financial contributions, geography (vast size of the country) and climate, inaccuracies of the LIS data, information management problems, and internal mismanagement at the HCND. The request also indicates that the delay, due to United Nations' bureaucratic procedures, in the release of funds provided by Japan for technical survey efforts impeded the deployment of survey teams and hence the fulfilment of one of the commitments made in the original extension request.

18. The request indicates that the implementation of Article 5 will have significant positive humanitarian, economic, social and environmental consequences, including a diminishment in the number of new victims and an increase in the safe movement of goods and people.

19. The request includes other relevant information that may be of use to the States Parties in considering the request including a list of the types of mines and other explosive remnants of war found in Chad and a list of available demining equipment.

20. The analysing group noted that Chad had not complied with the commitment it had made, as recorded in the decisions of the Ninth Meeting of the States Parties, to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge and to develop plans accordingly that precisely project the amount of time that will be required to complete Article 5 implementation. The analysing group further noted that it would appear that Chad does not possess much more knowledge now than it did in 2008 to develop a plan to meet its Article 5 obligations.

21. The analysing group noted that, while it is unfortunate that almost twelve years since entry into force a State Party is unable to specify how much work remains and how it will be carried out, it is positive that Chad intends to renew efforts to garner an understanding of the true remaining extent of the challenge and to develop plans accordingly that precisely project the amount of time that will be required to complete Article 5 implementation. The analysing group noted that by requesting a three year extension, Chad was projecting that it would need approximately three years and four months from the date of submission of its

request to obtain clarity regarding the remaining challenge, produce a detailed plan and submit a third extension request. The analysing group further noted that it would be beneficial if Chad was able to do so in less than three years given the indication by Chad of the socio-economic benefits that will flow from implementing Article 5.

22. The analysing group noted that, while Chad has made it clear that the provision of external support is necessary to fully implement the plan contained within its request, Chad could inspire greater confidence on the part of those in a position to provide assistance by providing as soon as possible clarity regarding the remaining scope of the problem and gave consideration to the transformation of the HCND towards a more civilian organisation.

23. The analysing group noted that the commitments made in Chad's 2010-2012 work plan would greatly assist Chad and all States Parties in assessing progress in implementation during the extension period. The analysing group noted in particular the commitment made by Chad to review its strategic plan at the beginning of 2012 on the basis of an analysis of the final results of survey efforts. In this context, the analysing group noted that it would be beneficial if Chad presented to the Twelfth Meeting of the States Parties (12MSP) in 2012 a revised strategic plan as a precursor to Chad submitting, no later than 31 March 2013, a third extension request that would be comprehensive in clarifying the remaining challenge and that would contain a detailed annual implementation plan leading to completion. The analysing group also noted that, in addition to presenting a revised strategic plan to the 12MSP, it would be beneficial if Chad provided updates relative to all commitments made in its request at meetings of the Standing Committees and at Meetings of the States Parties.

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