



Republic of Chad

Ministry of Planning, Economy and International Cooperation

The High Commission for National Demining, (HCND)

The National Demining Center (CND)

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Presented by;

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Progress made for fulfilling Article 5 obligations

Mr. President

Allow me to add my voice to the previous speakers on congratulating Your Excellency on your election to preside the 11MSP. I would also like to commend the president of the 10MSP on his dedication and relentless effort during his presidency. And finally I would like to commend your government and the people of Cambodia for their great hospitality.

What progress has been made to date since extension request is granted?

The key progress since the extension is granted; is the large-scale technical survey aimed to define with accuracy of the location and surface(s) contaminated to have a clarity on the magnitude of the problem and its challenges.

Chad had started its large-scale technical survey in September 2010 under a UNDP project funded by Japan, with Mines Advisory Group (MAG) as implementing partner. From September 2010 to June 2011, Two technical survey teams – along with a demining section- had been deployed to carry out technical survey operations over different regions affected by mines and UXO contamination. The teams have located 32 743 108 sqm of hazardous areas over seven (7) regions.

The results of the operations can be presented as follows:

2559 mines (1298 antipersonel and 1261 antitank) and 5335 UXO have been collected and destroyed.

Of the 32 743 108 sqm of suspected hazardous areas have been located.

1 027 506 sqm have been cleared and over 49 million sqm have been marked. □

The remaining challenge is be summarized as follows:

□ 9 over the 22 administrative regions of the country, are mine and/or UXO contaminated

□ The technical survey has covered 4 regions (N'Djamena, Sila, Salamat, Hadjer-Lamis) plus most of the suspected areas of 2 others (Borkou, Ennedi)

□ The technical survey should now be implemented in 3 regions (Ouaddaï, Tibesti, Wadi Fira)

□ Clearance operations should continue all over the affected zones

□ The land-release process should be launched in the coming months. I would like to mention that The Digger Foundation has just finished its mechanical QC task on all

cleared surface of the Wadi Doum minified at the end of its contract, Thanks to the Suisse Cooperation and the City of Geneva on financing the D3 machine. The CND will be sending its QC team and subsequently the land would be released.

The results of the first technical survey had been consolidated with the existing data, therefore, significant progress have been made on understanding the true extent of the remaining challenge. The completion of the survey is a must to develop an operational plan that provides a precise estimate of the technical and human resources required to meet our obligation of Article 5. Based on the operational plan, Chad would be able to evaluate the costs of the operations and present a revised action plan with specific timeline subject to resources mobilization.

A second technical survey team was to be deployed in September of this year, therefore, we requested UNMS to bridge the gap by financing the survey operation from July 1 to September 1, 2011 to avoid biting process and subsequent loss of time should MAG leaves the country. Thanks to UNMAS on its approval within very short time in fact before the end of the intercessional meeting contingent on UNDP country office allowing the use of equipments, but for some unknown complication within UNDP country office we were not able to secure the equipments to be used, therefore, the survey did not restart in July.

But the good news is that we have learned from our experiences and today Chad is a living example of how the UNMAS, UNOPS, UNDP, UNICEF, The National Demining Center, MAG and the International Migration Organization are working together;

Allow me your Excellency to site two examples of this team work;

The IMO realized upon its intervention to the flow of people fleeing Libya (Chadians and None Chadians) the fleeings would have to cross Tebisti the most contaminated area, therefore, a rapid intervention team was formed using CND deminers, UNDP assets (of course these assets were bought by Japan for the demining purpose), funded by IMO and MAG as an implementing partner. This rapid Intervention Team is assigned with not only rapid response tasks, but also with survey and clearance of dangerous areas found along their way between Faya, Ounianga, Wadi Doum and Zourake and since then the team;

- Located 43 dangerous areas with 515 ERW. The team cleared 8 of the 43 dangerous areas with a total of 92 ERW destroyed. The 423 ERW and are yet to be cleared. .

The second example is the recent deployment of a demining section to the Fada zone an area ranked second to the technical survey on national priorities the Kicki road links the Northern Sahara desert of Chad to its south;

The CND provided; equipments; including vehicles, detectors, armored vests, hoods and deminer's kits, financed by UNMAS and implemented by MAG. This team is to pave the way for a mechanical demining (again thanks to Japan for its approval of 406K USD of the total price of the Amtrac of 790k USD. Just last week we had a very productive meeting in which the UNDP Country Office made it very clear that; it is going ahead with covering the shortfall of the 384k USD to secure the Amtrac (the machine deemed necessary not only to clear the kicki road and the Fada area but based on what we were told by technical experts is the most ideal machine to be used on clearing the Wadi Doum mine field and the Tebisti region.

So as equal as we blame sometimes, we have to give credit when it's due.
The UN Mine Action Team;

Coordination and complementary well done in Chad and keep up the good work.

In regard to capacity building, thanks to the United States Army for its commencement of training 17 deminers of the CND on EODs level 1 through 3 (level 1 was completed last week) and the remaining two levels would follow).

At the national level the CND trained 160 new deminers from the ex-rebels of the Tibesti region for their familiarity of the region to participate on the technical survey and demining operations that follow.

In regard to south-south Cooperation the model of recruiting ex-rebels was at the center of the effort of Geneva Call on its effort to narrow the gap between former rebels and the authorities of Niger at their technical workshop held in Agadez, Niger last month. Chad participated by sending its presentation on why and how the ex-rebels were recruited.

Chad has also done significant efforts in confidence building not only with its partners, but also among the partners themselves. The previous two examples should be mentioned in this regard.

Regarding the timeline of the extension, Chad intends to present a revised and accurate action plan at the 12MSP based on the results of the technical survey. Maintaining an adequate institutional, technical and operational support during this period will be crucial to ensure a continuation of the efforts and to build on the progress mad. In this regard the UNDP country office agreed during our meeting last week to restart the technical survey in the beginning of 2012, therefore, Chad is willing to respect its commitment should it raise 5 million dollars in addition to the national budget and the existing international support for the year 2012 to review its strategic plan on the basis of an analysis of the results of survey and request a third extension to be submitted no later than 31 March 2013. This revised action plan should clarify the

remaining challenge and contain a detailed annual implementation plan leading to completion.