The mine and unexploded ordnance contamination in Chad’s war zone has been estimated at 6.5 million landmines/pieces of unexploded ordnance. This is an estimated ten-month estimate of the world’s 20 million landmines. 

Eighth Edition: Progress Made, but hope remains elusive. Since 2004, Egypt has been listed as a producer of landmines, but in December 2004, the Egyptian government announced a moratorium on the production of anti-personnel mines. Since 2002, Egypt has taken a progressive stance to the landmine issue. As a Party to the Convention and the Mine Ban Convention, Egypt has committed to a ban on the use of landmines and refuses to sign the Mine Ban Convention.

However, Egypt has not met its commitment to ban antipersonnel mines and limit the use of landmines and land mine/UXO on its territory. As of August 2006, Egypt has not signed the Mine Ban Convention.

Egypt is one of the most heavily mined countries, with estimated 86.757 million landmines/UXO. The area of UXO in Egypt has been estimated at 12,685,699 square meters (500 acres) of land, which are cleared and returned to the community.

The Convention-mandated deadline for Chad to be mine-free is November 2009, however, without additional funding and signing of the Tbilisi Peace Agreement, this goal is not attainable.

One of the most important issues facing mine action in Egypt is the lack of funding.

The landmine contamination in certain areas of the country affects all sectors of society, particularly the agricultural sector. The Egyptian government has taken a progressive stance on the landmine issue. As of August 2006, Egypt has not signed the Mine Ban Convention.

Egypt is one of the most heavily mined countries, with estimated 86.757 million landmines/UXO. The area of UXO in Egypt has been estimated at 12,685,699 square meters (500 acres) of land, which are cleared and returned to the community.

The Convention-mandated deadline for Chad to be mine-free is November 2009, however, without additional funding and signing of the Tbilisi Peace Agreement, this goal is not attainable. If donors increase funding to approximately US$20 million per year, the knowledge and accessible high-priority areas of the Tbilisi region will be cleared by the end of 2007.

To view endnotes and references for this article, visit http://mineactionjournal.org/journal/10/1/profile/chad/chad.htm/#endnotes.