

KEY DATA

**CCM ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE:
1 OCTOBER 2026 (INTERIM DEADLINE)**

Not on track to meet deadline

Four-year extension requested to 1 October 2030

CMR CONTAMINATION:Believed to be light,
but no national baseline estimate**LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS**

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2025 (m ²)	Release in 2024 (m ²)
Clearance	0	0
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2025	2024
Submunitions destroyed	0	0

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2025

■ None

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

All known cluster munition-contaminated areas under Chad's jurisdiction have been cleared, except in Tibesti province, in the far north-west of the country, which has never been comprehensively surveyed and where the extent of contamination remains unknown. Since Chad's initial Article 4 deadline extension request under the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in 2022, the required survey has not been conducted due to access constraints and insecurity, a lack of funding, and competing national priorities.

Chad has submitted a third extension request to its Article 4 deadline, to be considered at the Third Review Conference of the CCM in September 2026. The proposed four-year deadline extension aims to mobilise international resources, conduct non-technical survey (NTS) across Tibesti, and address any identified cluster munition remnants (CMR) contamination by 1 October 2030. Chad is seeking €100,000 in international funding to support the conduct of the NTS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chad should urgently conduct the requisite NTS in Tibesti province to assess the extent of CMR and develop a work plan to fulfil its Article 4 obligations.
- Chad should intensify resource mobilisation to secure the national and international funding, technical expertise, and operational support needed to conduct outstanding survey.
- Chad should develop a national mine action standard specific to CMR clearance.
- Chad should develop a strategy to address residual contamination, ensuring that sustainable capacity remains in place once Article 4 obligations have been completed.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2025)	Score (2024)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	4	4	Tibesti province—the last suspected of being contaminated by CMR—requires NTS to confirm the extent of CMR contamination among other ERW. Planned since 2022, the survey is intended to cover five departments (Aouzou, Bardai, Emi Koussi, Wour, and Zouar), although the total area to be surveyed is unclear.
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. No survey and clearance was conducted. The restructuring of the HCND, newly underway since 2025, had not been approved at the time of writing.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	4	4	The 2026 Article 4 deadline extension request made limited reference to gender and diversity. HCND staff and gender composition was similar to last year (4% female staff in the workforce), including a female EOD Level 3 expert.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION (10% of overall score)	2	2	Chad lacks a policy, national standards, 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, northern Chad was impacted by massive flooding, prompting emergency clearance.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	5	HCND's mine action database was extensively cleaned by FSD during the PRODECO project but has not been updated since, despite battle area and mine clearance conducted in 2022–24. Chad submitted its CCM Article 7 report for calendar year 2025 on 30 March 2026.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	4	4	In 2026, Chad submitted a new Article 4 deadline extension request to survey and, if confirmed, clear CMR-contaminated area in Tibesti by 2030. Chad has pledged to undertake a costed and detailed planning process based on the result of the NTS.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	5	5	Chad has 22 national mine action standards, reportedly aligned with IMAS, including a standard on NTS. The last review was done during the PRODECO project. Chad does not have a specific standard on CMR clearance.
LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE (20% of overall score)	4	4	Chad has not reported CMR survey or clearance since the conclusion of the PRODECO project in 2021. As at June 2026, Chad had not secured funding and assistance to conduct the planned NTS in Tibesti. Chad's current deadline of October 2026 will not be met and it has requested a third deadline extension, to 1 October 2030.
Average Score	4.0	4.1	Overall Programme Performance: POOR

CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

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

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- HCND
- Army Engineers

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

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

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

The extent of CMR contamination in Chad remains uncertain, but is believed to be both small-scale and confined to Tibesti, a vast desert and mountainous province in the north-west.¹ In successive deadline extension requests, Chad has described Tibesti as the country's area most heavily contaminated by mines and ERW following four decades of politico-military unrest and armed conflicts, with a high likelihood of encountering CMR.²

At the conclusion of the four-year European Union-funded PRODECO project in 2021, Chad announced that all known CMR had been cleared and indicated its intention to declare compliance with its Article 4 obligations.³ This position was revised in 2022, when the government acknowledged that contamination in Tibesti remained insufficiently understood and committed to further survey.⁴ Between 2017 and 2021, Mines Advisory Group (MAG) and Humanity & Inclusion (HI) conducted technical survey (TS) and clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas under the PRODECO project, but only in the neighbouring provinces of Borkou (MAG) and Ennedi West (HI), as no operator was able to access Tibesti.⁵ In its 2026 Article 4 deadline extension request, Chad explained that in light of the discovery of cluster munitions in Borkou (Kaourchi) and West Ennedi (Delbo), it suspects the presence of cluster munitions in Tibesti, which was subjected to heavier bombing by the Libyan Air Force.⁶

Access to Tibesti has been constrained for much of the past decades. At the start of the PRODECO project, a dispute over deminers' salaries involving former National High Commission for Demining (HCND) personnel who had been demobilised as part of downsizing in 2017–18, resulted in sit-ins in N'Djamena and restrictions on access to the province for HCND personnel from outside Tibesti.⁷

Tibesti also experienced a rapid deterioration in the security situation between August and November 2018. A military

ground and air operation was launched to "clear" the gold mining localities of Kouri Bougri and Miski and, according to Chad's Security Minister, to "prevent links between gold miners and mercenaries". Confrontations and insecurity in the area continued throughout 2019 and 2020.⁸ In August 2023, 11 HCND deminers were abducted in the area while in operation and only released in April 2024 (see the *Deminer Safety* section below). 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 the NTS begin.¹⁰ Chad identified the lack of funding as the main obstacle to conducting the NTS, alongside seasonal weather disruptions, poor road conditions, and a lack of recorded data on previously identified contaminated areas.¹¹

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.¹² Since the withdrawal of Libyan troops, Chad has undertaken several survey and clearance initiatives in CMR-contaminated areas. These included the destruction of CMR around former Libyan positions in Tibesti by the French Sixth Engineers Regiment after 1987,¹³ and survey conducted in Bardaï, Yebibou, and Zoumri in 2012. That said, these areas require re-survey following subsequent armed conflicts.¹⁴ The last clearance of CMR-contaminated areas in Tibesti was conducted by MAG under the EU-funded PADEMIN project (2014–16).¹⁵ Chad's Article 7 report covering 2015 indicated that MAG destroyed an empty cluster munition container with its fuze in Zouar.¹⁶ In 2017, Chad also reported the discovery of additional empty cluster munition containers in Tibesti and Ouaddaï.¹⁷

OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

Chad is significantly contaminated by ERW, particularly across its northern provinces of Borkou, Ennedi West and East, and Tibesti, as well as its eastern border with Sudan and southern border with the Central African Republic.¹⁸

As at the end of 2025, the national database recorded 57 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) covering a total area of 5.8km², mainly located in Borkou and Moyen-Chari.¹⁹ The conflict in 2021, which was marked by clashes between

- 1 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 Province, resulting in a genuine change to the province's territorial boundaries.
- 2 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 7.
- 3 CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F; and Statement of Chad, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Nineteenth Meeting of States Parties, 15–19 November 2021.
- 4 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.
- 5 Article 7 Reports (covering 2019 and 2020), Form F; Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, pp. 5, 7–8.
- 6 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 8.
- 7 "Tchad : sit-in d'ex-agents du HCND à N'djamena", *Alwihda Info*, 3 October 2018, <https://bit.ly/4nuZCcJ>.
- 8 "L'armée bombarde dans le Tibesti au Tchad", *VOA Afrique*, 1 September 2018, <https://bit.ly/4dw65it>.
- 9 "Au Tchad, signature d'un accord de paix dans une zone aurifère du nord du pays", *Le Monde*, 21 April 2025, <https://bit.ly/3Phgwpw>.
- 10 Emails from Soultani Moussa, Director of Operations and Logistics, HCND, 25 April 2025 and 4 May 2026.
- 11 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 14.
- 12 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026; Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 4.
- 13 Article 7 Report (covering 2013), Form F.
- 14 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 8.
- 15 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 7; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.
- 16 Article 7 Report (covering 2015), Form F.
- 17 Article 7 Report (covering 2017), form F.
- 18 Statements of Chad on Article 5, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18 June 2024; and APMBC Fifth Review Conference, Siem Reap, 25–29 November 2024.
- 19 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

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 cleared in 2022 and 2023.²⁰

Chad is also contaminated by anti-personnel (AP) and anti-vehicle (AV) mines, with 71 CHAs totalling almost 56km² and 48 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) covering more than 21km² recorded at the end of 2025, as in 2024.²¹ The extent of contamination is likely lower than currently estimated, and that a comprehensive survey should result in the cancellation and reduction of large areas. See Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on Chad for further information on the mine problem.

In 2024, Chad 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 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC). In 2024, explosive devices caused multiple military casualties in western Chad near Lac province,²³ and in 2025–26, spillover from the conflict in neighbouring Sudan resulted in additional casualties involving drones and IEDs.²⁴

For more information on casualties, please see the country profile on Chad on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.²⁵

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.²⁶ It is responsible for preparing national demining strategies, annual work plans, and corresponding budgets.²⁷ 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.²⁸ The new structure would reduce the number of administrative and support staff while increasing operational personnel.²⁹

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).³⁰

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.³¹ At the end of 2025, the HCND had 419 staff members, unchanged from 2024.³²

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.³³

FUNDING FOR CMR 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 following the 2021 clashes.³⁴ 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,³⁵ and emergency route clearance in northern provinces after the flooding that hit the country in the second half of 2024.³⁶

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

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

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 soldats 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/4oRqJP5>.

25 <https://the-monitor.org>.

26 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 6.

27 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 11 and 12.

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

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

30 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 6; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 June 2026.

31 APMBC 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>; email from Romain Coupez, Country Director, MAG, 4 March 2019.

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

33 Ibid.

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

35 "Tchad : fin des opérations de déminage après l'incendie", *Le Monde*, 3 July 2024, <https://bit.ly/4jft2eHf>; and email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

36 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>.

No funding for CMR survey or clearance has been provided since the end of the PRODECO project in 2021, including in 2025.³⁷ To survey Tibesti, Chad estimated a modest budget of €115,038 in its successive deadline extension request. Of this amount, €15,245 will be provided by the government, which also pledged in-kind logistical support (four vehicles) and committed to covering the salaries of five deployed teams (four survey teams and one risk education and VA team) over a five-week period.³⁸

In 2024, Chad stated that it had renewed contact with several donors, including Japan, Norway, and the United States,

during the 27th United Nations National Directors Meeting (NDM) in Geneva.³⁹ Since then, however, no meetings or funding requests appear to have been organised. In early 2026, the Committee on Cooperation and Assistance has offered to support Chad in its resource mobilisation efforts.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

For more information on funding, please see the country profile on Chad on the *Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor* website.⁴²

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Chad's 2026 Article 4 deadline extension request noted that socio-cultural norms are particularly strong in Tibesti province. To address this, the HCND aims to recruit local women to support survey teams during field interviews. It also seeks to ensure that interviewees represent the different groups within the community, including local authorities such as village chiefs or other customary representatives, security representatives, and community members such as land users, landowners, and neighbours. Beside this, Chad gave limited attention to gender and diversity considerations,

mentioning them only briefly in relation to mine risk education and disaggregated victim data.⁴³

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 1). Among them were the deputy director of finance, an EOD Level 3 expert, and several women serving as department heads, managers, and assistants in various administrative sections.⁴⁴

Table 1: Gender composition of the HCND (at end 2025)⁴⁵

	Total staff	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%)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Chad lacks a national policy, a standard, and a 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.⁴⁶ Chad's Article 4 deadline extension requests do not address environmental implications. 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).

The HCND stated that operations are temporarily suspended during flooding or wadi water overflow to prevent accidents caused by mines displaced by rainwater run-off.⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸

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 PRODECO

³⁷ Article 7 Report (covering 2025), p. 5.

³⁸ Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, pp. 12–13.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Article 4 Analysis Group Meeting with Chad at the margins of the NDM, 24 April 2026.

⁴¹ Statement of France on Article 4, CCM Thirteenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 16–19 September 2025.

⁴² <https://the-monitor.org>.

⁴³ Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, pp. 10–11.

⁴⁴ Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025 and 4 May 2026.

⁴⁵ Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Email from François Fall, Country Director, MAG, 12 May 2026.

project from 2017 to 2021.⁴⁹ Since the project ended, however, the database has not been updated, but the HCND considers it still accurate.⁵⁰ It is managed by an IMSMA unit chief and a database operator, who receive annual training. In 2025, both received an IMSMA-Core training at the Training Centre for Post-Conflict Demining and Clearance Operations (Centre de perfectionnement aux actions post-conflituelles de déminage et de dépollution, CPADD) in Benin.⁵¹

Regarding the future survey in Tibesti, one of the difficulties highlighted by the HNCD in its deadline extension requests is the recurring lack of data collection and recording of

previously identified contaminated areas.⁵² This underlines the importance of Chad receiving technical support to help gather evidence, collate documentation, estimate hazardous areas, and update the national database accordingly.

In terms of reporting and information sharing, Chad consistently participates in Meetings of States Parties, Intersessional Meetings, and the NDM. It annually submits its Article 7 transparency reports, although they are brief, within the required timelines, as well as its deadline extension requests. Chad has at times included inconsistent data in its official reporting, although this was not the case in 2025–26.

PLANNING AND TASKING

Chad has never had a national strategic plan dedicated to CMR survey and clearance. A series of Article 7 reports referred to plans to conduct NTS in Tibesti to identify the extent of CMR and clear any contamination found. However, implementation remained limited due to a lack of international funding and technical assistance and the volatile security situation. While some activities were conducted by HI and MAG during the PRODECO project, Tibesti ultimately remained inaccessible.⁵³

Compared with its previous request, Chad's 2026 Article 4 deadline extension request doubled the requested timeframe to four years and covered both survey and clearance. As such, it went beyond an *interim* extension request and, provided the necessary technical and financial support was secured, could enable Chad to complete its Article 4 obligations by the end of the extension period. The request envisaged an initial two-year phase focused on resource mobilisation, deployment preparation, and the conduct of NTS, followed by a further two years to clear any identified CMR.⁵⁴ The revised extension request submitted on 7 July 2026 indicated that the survey will take into account all types of contamination, including mines and other types of ERW apart from cluster munitions, without adjusting the planning and budget.⁵⁵

The NTS is planned to be conducted over a five-week period with the deployment of five teams: four NTS teams, each composed of seven personnel (one team leader, three investigators, one nurse, and two drivers) and one dedicated risk education and VA team.⁵⁶ Qualified personnel trained in NTS, community liaison, and risk education for mines, ERW, and IEDs will receive refresher training before deployment. The survey process will include preparatory administrative, financial, logistical, and operational arrangements before field deployment.⁵⁷ Survey teams will deploy along key road corridors and through village-to-village visits across Tibesti. Priority areas identified by the HCND include Aouzou, Bardai, Goubonne, Wour, Yebbibou, Zouar, Zouarké, and Zoumri, as well as smaller villages and wadis.⁵⁸

The estimated budget for the operation is €115,038, of which Chad indicated it would contribute €15,245, in addition to providing in-kind support in the form of four vehicles, communication equipment, and staff salaries.⁵⁹ In its Article 4 deadline extension request, Chad said it had the necessary equipment and trained personnel to conduct survey and clearance, but emphasised that international financial support remains essential for implementation.⁶⁰

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", aligned with the IMAS.⁶¹ The last revision of the NMAS was concluded in 2021, following a three-year process supported by FSD. Seventeen NMAS were updated including on organisational accreditation, NTS, marking, TS, land release, destruction, information management, and quality assurance.⁶² However, none of these standards is specific to CMR clearance.⁶³

49 Emails from Moussa Souttani, HCND, 27 April 2020; and Eugenio Balsini, Programme Manager, FSD, 28 April 2022.

50 Email from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

51 Ibid.

52 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 14.

53 Article 7 Reports (covering 2019), Form F; (covering 2021), Form I; (covering 2022), Form F; and (covering 2023), p. 3; and Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, pp. 5, and 7–8.

54 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, pp. 11–12.

55 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, pp. 9 and 12.

56 Ibid., p. 12.

57 Ibid., p. 10.

58 Ibid., pp. 8–9; and email from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

59 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 13.

60 Ibid.; and presentation by Chad on Article 4, CCM Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 11 to 14 September 2023.

61 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 7.

62 Email from Eugenio Balsini, FSD, 28 April 2022; and APMBC Article 7 Report (covering 2020), pp. 3–4.

63 Emails from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024 and 11 June 2025.

To conduct the NTS, the HCND stated that, once deployed in villages, team leaders are required to coordinate with civil, military, and traditional authorities before engaging communities. Surveys will involve interviews with at least 20 community members familiar with SHAs and their history, ensuring representation from different groups within the community, including local authorities, security representatives, land users, and residents. Standardised questionnaires established under the NMAS will be used, while translated into local languages or dialects where necessary.⁶⁴

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.⁶⁵ The first is an ARMTRAC 100-350, in use since 2014, which has been operated by MAG. This machine is capable of clearing both CMR and AP mines, though it has only been used for AP mine clearance to date.⁶⁶ The second is a GCS 200 (Ground Compaction System), introduced in 2018, which was used by HI during the PRODECO project to conduct TS at the Delbo site.⁶⁷

HCND staff were trained on survey; EOD Levels 1, 2, and 3; quality assurance and control; drone piloting for survey; and IMSMA during the PRODECO project.⁶⁸

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Since the conclusion of the PRODECO project in 2021, no operators have specifically addressed cluster munition-contaminated areas. The project, with a budget of €23 million, was implemented by a consortium of four organisations: HI and MAG conducted survey and clearance, including in CMR-contaminated areas; FSD provided technical support; and Secours Catholique et Développement (SECADEV) led on VA.⁶⁹ HI and FSD concluded their mine action work in Chad with the end of the project.⁷⁰ Since 2022, MAG has been the only international operator active in Chad's mine action sector, although its activities have recently focused mainly on weapons and ammunition management (WAM).

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 and emergency clearance in response to the torrential rains that struck the far north during the second half of the year.⁷¹

In 2024, MAG and the HCND implemented a French-funded project in Massaguet, Hadjer-Lamis province, focusing on BAC, EOD spot tasks, and explosive ordnance risk education (EORE). Following the June 2024 explosion at the Goudji ammunition depot, the project was reoriented to support ammunition destruction. Under its US-funded weapons and ammunition management (WAM) programme, MAG, together with the HCND and the DGRS, supported the destruction of 154 tonnes of munitions.⁷² 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.

Between January and May 2026, a further 7.1 tonnes of munitions originating from the Goudji depot were destroyed at the Massaguet firing range. Separately, in 2025, MAG supported the destruction of approximately 100kg of munitions during mobile missions in Ennedi East province to assess and, where necessary, destroy weapons stockpiles held by defence and security forces.⁷³

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2025

Chad did not conduct the requisite survey in Tibesti in 2025 to determine the extent of CMR contamination.⁷⁴ The most recent CMR clearance operations were conducted by HI and MAG during the PRODECO project.

Between October and December 2019, MAG had cleared 1,35km² of cluster munition-contaminated area in Chicha, Borkou province: 510,506m² through TS and 837,453m² through clearance. Operations involved the destruction of 28 submunitions.⁷⁵

Between September 2020 and April 2021, HI released 742,657m² in the vicinity of Delbo village, near Fada, in Ennedi West province: 330,647m² through TS and 412,010m² through clearance. Operations resulted in the destruction of 11 AO-1SCh submunitions and 28 RBK 250-275 cluster munition dispensers.⁷⁶

The last clearance of CMR-contaminated areas conducted in Tibesti was conducted by MAG under the EU-funded PADEMIN project in 2014–16.⁷⁷

⁶⁴ Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 10.

⁶⁵ Presentation by Chad on Article 4, CCM Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 11 to 14 September 2023; and 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 23 and 24.

⁶⁶ Email from Caroline Bruvier, Chad Project Manager, MAG, 23 May 2025.

⁶⁷ Email from Seydou Gaye, HMA Specialist, HI, 26 May 2025.

⁶⁸ 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 15.

⁶⁹ EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, "PRODECO: déminage humanitaire, une approche novatrice et participative", 31 January 2022, <https://bit.ly/3tHBOY5>.

⁷⁰ Email from Matt Wilson, Head of Operations, FSD, 22 May 2024; and online interview with Seydou Gaye, HI, 22 April 2024.

⁷¹ Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

⁷² Emails from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March and 23 May 2025.

⁷³ Emails from François Fall, MAG, 12 and 20 May 2026.

⁷⁴ Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

⁷⁵ See Mine Action Review report: *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2020*; and emails from Daniel Davies, Programme Support Coordinator, MAG, 21 May 2021; and Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 5 August 2020 and 23 May 2025.

⁷⁶ Article 4 deadline Extension Request, 7 July 2026, p. 5; Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F, p. 3; and Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form B, p. 7.

⁷⁷ Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 4 May 2026.

DEMINER SAFETY

According to the HCND, the security situation in Tibesti is now considered stable. However, since 2018, the expansion of gold mining activities has fuelled tensions in the area.⁷⁸ In August 2023, 11 HCND staff conducting clearance at the Hadjar-Magdoud site in the Kori-Bogodi area were abducted and only released in April 2024 after nine months in captivity.⁷⁹ On 20 April 2025, a peace agreement was signed in Bardaï, the capital of Tibesti province, between the Chadian government and the Miski Self-Defence Committee, marking a step towards resolving the conflict over mining resources.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 4 of the CCM (and on the basis of the two-year extension granted by States Parties in 2024), Chad is required to destroy all CMR in areas under its jurisdiction or control as soon as possible, but not later than 1 October 2026. It will not meet this deadline and has requested a third extension to 1 October 2030. The request was due to be considered at the Third Review Conference in September 2026.

Since 2022, Chad has submitted two interim Article 4 deadline extension requests at the Tenth and Twelfth Meetings of States Parties to the CCM. Both requests aimed to conduct NTS in Tibesti and, based on the findings, prepare a final extension request to address any identified CMR contamination and ultimately declare completion.

As Chad was unable to secure either national or international funding, it submitted a third deadline extension request on 29 January 2026, revised on 7 July 2026, seeking an additional four-year period. The request foresees two years to mobilise

resources and conduct survey in Tibesti, followed by two years to address any identified contamination. Should Chad succeed in attracting the necessary funding and technical expertise, and should the security situation remain stable, it could become one of the next States Parties to complete its Article 4 obligations between now and 2030.

Table 2: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (km ²)
2025	0
2024	0
2023	0
2022	0
2021	0
Total	0

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

Chad lacks a strategy for management of residual contamination post completion of Article 4 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.⁸² The unit conducted EOD operations in N'Djamena in June 2024 following the explosion at the ammunition depot, and also clearance operations in the Lake Chad Province.⁸³

78 "Des affrontements dans le Tibesti au Tchad", *VOA Afrique*, 12 November 2018, <https://bit.ly/4uQ4DhN>.
79 Interview with Gen. Brahim Djibrine and Soultani Moussa, HCND, in Geneva, 30 April 2024; and emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 7 and 17 June 2024.
80 "Tchad : Les conditions d'une paix durable au Tibesti après l'accord de Miski", *The Conversation*, 30 May 2025, <https://bit.ly/4uKSVVJ>.
81 "Au Tchad, signature d'un accord de paix dans une zone aurifère du nord du pays", *Le Monde*, 21 April 2025, <https://bit.ly/4fobXNg>.
82 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.
83 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 6 June 2026.