

KEY DATA

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

Not on track to meet deadline

CMR CONTAMINATION:

Believed to be light but
no national baseline estimate

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of cluster munition-contaminated area	Release in 2024 (m ²)	Release in 2023 (m ²)
Clearance	0	0
Technical survey	0	0
Non-technical survey	0	0
Destruction of submunitions during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	2023
Submunitions destroyed	0	0

MAIN CMR SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2024

- National High Commission for Demining (HCND)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

At the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) in September 2024, Chad was granted a second interim extension to its Article 4 clearance deadline to October 2026. The extension is to allow Chad to conduct non-technical survey (NTS) to confirm or deny the presence of cluster munition remnants (CMR) in Tibesti province – its last remaining suspected region. Since Chad's initial request for an extension in 2022, following the conclusion of the four-year European Union-funded PRODECO project, no progress has been reported due to a lack of funding and limited international support. In the first half of 2024, the National High Commission for Demining (HCND) and Mines Advisory Group (MAG) deployed limited resources for battle area clearance (BAC) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) spot tasks in Hadjer-Lamis province. Operations were, however, halted in June. Emergency clearance operations were conducted in response both to the explosion at the main army's ammunition depot in the Goudji neighbourhood in the north of the capital, N'Djamena, and to severe flooding that affected Chad's northern provinces during the summer of 2024.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chad should urgently conduct the requisite NTS in Tibesti province to confirm or deny the presence of CMR and develop a comprehensive work plan to fulfil its Article 4 obligations.
- Chad should reinforce its resource mobilisation efforts to raise the necessary national and international funds to enable it to carry out the requisite survey.

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2024)	Score (2023)	Performance Commentary
UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION (20% of overall score)	4	5	Tibesti province – the last region suspected of being contaminated by CMR—requires NTS to confirm or refute the presence of CMR and other explosive remnants of war. Planned since 2022, the survey is intended to cover five departments (Aouzou, Bardaï, Emi Koussi, Wour, and Zouar), although the total area to be surveyed has not been specified.
NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT (10% of overall score)	5	5	In 2024, the Chadian government allocated some US\$1.45 million to the HCND, consistent with previous years. The funding supported the deployment of seven teams for emergency clearance operations following the ammunition depot explosion near N'Djamena and severe flooding in the north. A restructuring of the HCND was reportedly underway in 2025.
GENDER AND DIVERSITY (10% of overall score)	4	4	The 2024 Article 4 deadline extension request paid limited attention to gender and diversity. It highlighted the strong socio-cultural norms prevailing in Tibesti but planned to recruit women from the province to support survey teams during field interviews. Women made up less than 4% of HCND staff in 2024. The only woman employed for clearance, an EOD Level 3 expert, has reportedly left the sector.
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. It has not reported any specific measures to prevent or mitigate environmental impacts of clearance operations. In 2024, Chad was impacted by massive flooding, prompting the emergency clearance referred to above. Climatic change is increasing the intensity of such natural hazards, underscoring the need for stronger environmental safeguards.
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING (10% of overall score)	5	5	The HCND's mine action database underwent extensive data clean-up by the Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD) in 2020–21, but has not been updated since. Information management support is limited to an annual training in Senegal. Chad submitted its CCM Article 7 transparency report for calendar year 2024 on 15 May 2025. Chad did not attend the intersessional meetings in April 2025.
PLANNING AND TASKING (10% of overall score)	4	4	In its 2024 extension request, Chad set out plans for an initial four-month period to mobilise resources and conduct NTS in Tibesti. A comprehensive CMR work plan was to follow, based on the contamination identified. As of May 2025, however, no concrete steps had been taken in this regard.
LAND RELEASE SYSTEM (10% of overall score)	5	5	The 2024 Article 4 deadline extension request listed 22 national mine action standards, reportedly aligned with IMAS, including a standard on NTS. The last review was in 2021.
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 EU-funded PRODECO project in 2021. In 2024, it was granted a second extension at the 12MSP, with a new deadline of October 2026. As at May 2025, Chad had not secured funding and assistance to carry out the planned NTS.
Average Score	4.1	4.3	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
- General Directorate of the Strategic Reserve (DGRS)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Mines Advisory Group (MAG) (for battle area clearance)

OTHER ACTORS

- None

UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

Chad has never produced a baseline estimate of CMR contamination, although it initially described the threat as significant. At the 2008 signing conference of the CCM, Chad stated that “vast swathes of territory” were contaminated with mines and unexploded ordnance, including cluster munitions, but it provided no supporting data.¹ To date, the extent of CMR contamination remains uncertain. It is believed to affect the northern province of Tibesti, which has never been fully surveyed. In 2012, some NTS were conducted in parts of Tibesti, specifically in Bardaï, Yebibou, and Zoumri. Chad has, though, stated that these areas will need to be re-surveyed due to subsequent armed conflicts. It also said that additional suspected hazardous areas may be identified in the future.²

Between 2017 and 2021, the PRODECO project saw technical survey (TS) and clearance of cluster munition-contaminated areas in Borkou and Ennedi West provinces. In Ennedi West, at Delbo, Humanity & Inclusion (HI) cleared 742,657m², destroying 11 A01-SCH submunitions. In Borkou, the HCND reported the destruction of three cluster munition containers at Kaourchi.³ Additionally, MAG had cleared 1,353,959m² of cluster munition-contaminated area at Chicha (also in Borkou), destroying 28 submunitions in 2019.⁴

In 2021, Chad announced it had completed clearance of all known CMR hazards and intended to declare compliance with

its Article 4 obligations.⁵ This position was revised in 2022, as the government acknowledged that it did not have a “precise reading” of possible contamination in Tibesti and committed to conducting further survey.⁶ No international operator was able to access Tibesti during the PRODECO project’s duration due to security concerns.⁷

In its 2024 extension request, Chad explained that the Tibesti region has experienced several decades of armed conflict, making it not only the most heavily mined area in the country but also the most contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW), with a high likelihood of encountering CMR.⁸ Chad identified a lack of funding as the primary obstacle to conducting the requisite NTS. Additional challenges included limited data collection and reporting capabilities; seasonal weather disruptions; poor road conditions; and restricted access due to security risks.⁹ In 2023, mine clearance at the Hadjar-Magdoud site in Tibesti was suspended after deminers were kidnapped.¹⁰ Access to the region remains restricted due to political instability, security risks, and tensions over informal gold mining.

Chad’s explosive ordnance contamination primarily stems from its 1987–88 conflict with Libya, which affected the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET) region (as it was then known). The region, which covered nearly one-third of the country, has since been divided into four provinces.¹¹

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.¹² As at the end of 2024, the national database recorded 57 confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) covering a total area of 5.8km².¹³ The conflict in 2021, which was marked by clashes between armed groups and the national army that led to the death of President Idriss Déby, left thousands of items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) that national capacity started to clear in 2022 and continued in 2023.¹⁴ By the end of 2023, Chad had 178km² of recorded battle area, though a single CHA in Kanem province comprised 177km² of this.¹⁵ These figures remained unchanged in 2024, with only limited BAC conducted in Hadjer-Lamis and none in Kanem.¹⁶

The national territory is also contaminated by anti-personnel (AP) mines, with 71 CHAs totalling almost 56km² and 48 suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) covering more than 21km² recorded at the end of 2024.¹⁷ As part of its Article 5 deadline extension request under the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), Chad developed a five-year provisional work plan in 2024, prioritising the Tibesti province as it contains the largest extent of AP mined area.¹⁸ In February 2024, Chad said it was

1 Statement of Chad, CCM Signing Conference, Oslo, 3 December 2008.

2 2024 CCM Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 8.

3 Ibid., p. 5; and CCM Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F.

4 Emails from Daniel Davies, Programme Support Coordinator, MAG, 21 May 2021; and Caroline Bruvner, Chad Project Manager, MAG, 5 August 2020 and 23 May 2025.

5 Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F; and Statement of Chad, Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) 19th Meeting of States Parties, 15–19 November 2021.

6 2022 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

7 Online interviews with Caroline Bruvner and Francois Fall, HMA Advisor for West Africa, MAG, 16 April 2024; and Seydou Gaye, HMA Specialist, Humanity & Inclusion (HI), 22 April 2024.

8 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 7.

9 Ibid., p. 12.

10 Interview with Gen. Braham Djibrine, Coordinator, and Soultani Moussa, Director of Operations and Logistics, HCND, in Geneva, 30 April 2024.

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

12 Statement of Chad on Article 5, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18 June 2024.

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

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

15 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 15 August 2024.

16 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 11 June 2025.

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

18 2024 APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 35 and 53.

confronted with an increasing threat from improvised explosive devices (IEDs) laid by non-State armed groups, particularly in the Lake Chad Basin.¹⁹ In March 2024, an explosive device killed seven Chadian soldiers during a patrol in the west of the country, near Lake Chad.²⁰ Another similar incident involving an explosive device took place in May, injuring three soldiers.²¹ See Mine Action Review's Clearing the Mines report on Chad for further information on the mine problem.

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 explosive ordnance.²² The Commission, which is under the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, is responsible for preparing the national demining strategy, annual work plans, and corresponding budgets, and for implementing the mine action programme.²³

Since 2007, the HCND reports to a Steering Committee which meets twice a year in ordinary session.²⁴ Headquartered in N'Djamena, the HCND was reorganised in 2019 into four departments: Operations and Logistics; Planning, Monitoring, and Victim Assistance (VA); Administration and Finance; and Human Resources and Training.²⁵ In 2024, it maintained four operational provincial offices in Bardaï (Tibesti province), Faya-Largeau (Borkou province), Fada (Ennedi West province), and Abéché (Ouaddaï province), as well as one sub-provincial office in Amtiman (Salamat province).²⁶ The HCND informed Mine Action Review that a new organisational chart for the Commission was pending approval from the Ministry in 2025. This new chart does not include the three offices that remained non-operational in 2024: Bol (Lake province), Amdjarass (Ennedi East province), and the sub-office in Zouar (Tibesti province).²⁷

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 2017, following an audit commissioned by the Government and conducted by the Ministry of Control and Moralisation, a decree ordered a restructuring of the HCND, reducing the number of personnel by more than half – from 744 to 329. This drastic downsizing and the non-payment

of salaries for the reduced workforce led to a long-term strike by some deminers starting in 2018, which prevented planned survey and clearance activities in Tibesti during the PRODECO project.²⁸ At the end of 2024, the HCND counted 419 staff, of whom only 16 were women.²⁹

In 2024, the government allocated 873,420,000 CFA francs (approximately \$1.45 million) to the HCND, consistent with previous year and the planned funding outlined in its 2024 extension request. The annual subsidy was intended to cover staff salaries, running costs, and limited operations. It enabled the HCND to deploy seven teams comprising a total of forty-nine personnel to respond to emergencies following two major incidents.³⁰ The first was the explosion of the General Directorate of the Strategic Reserve (DGRS) military ammunition depot on the night of 18 June in a northern N'Djamena neighbourhood, which killed nine and injured another forty-six.³¹ Clearance was conducted by three HCND teams over the course of several weeks.³² The second response involved a short-term deployment to Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti provinces following severe flooding that hit the country in the second half of 2024.³³

At the 27th UN National Directors Meeting in Geneva in 2024, Chad said it had renewed contact with several donors, including Japan, Norway, and the United States.³⁴ During the APMBC Intersessional Meetings in June 2024, France made a statement in support of Chad's resource mobilisation efforts and regretted being the sole donor to the country at the time.³⁵ Chad pledged to contribute, both financially and in-kind, to the NTS in Tibesti, while emphasising the need for international assistance to address all of its CMR contamination.³⁶ As at the end of June 2025, Chad reported that no donor support had yet been secured.³⁷

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

20 Africanews and Associated Press, "Tchad: au moins 7 soldats tués par un engin explosif", *Africanews*, 26 March 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4aQ8Vvz>.

21 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024.

22 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

23 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, pp. 11 and 12.

24 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 11 June 2025.

25 2019 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 10.

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

27 Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April and 11 June 2025.

28 Email from Romain Coupeze, Country Director, MAG, 4 March 2019; and APMBC Article 7 Report (covering 2020), p. 9.

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

30 Ibid.

31 "Tchad: un incendie dans un dépôt de munitions militaires fait plusieurs morts", *Le Monde*, 19 June 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4krNjKa>.

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

33 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, at: <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, at: <https://bit.ly/43u7Grx>.

34 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.

35 Statement of France, APMBC Intersessional Meetings, Geneva, 18 June 2024.

36 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.

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

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

Chad's national plans make no reference to gender and inclusion. Its 2024 Article 4 deadline extension request also gave limited attention to gender and diversity considerations, mentioning them only briefly in relation to mine risk education and disaggregated victim data. The request did note, however, 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.³⁸

The HCND employed 16 women in a total of 419 staff at the end of 2024, 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.³⁹ Unfortunately, the EOD Level 3 expert has since left the sector.⁴⁰

Table 1: Composition of operators by gender (at end 2024)⁴¹

	Staff employed	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%)
MAG	27	5 (19%)	7	1 (14%)	12	1 (8%)

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Chad's 2024 Article 4 deadline extension request did not address environmental considerations. The HCND informed Mine Action Review that it has no policy, standards, or focal point for environmental management in mine action. Chad has not reported any specific measures to prevent or mitigate environmental impacts during clearance. That said, 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.⁴² MAG, the only international clearance operator in 2024, does not have a policy or standing operating procedures (SOPs) on environmental management for mine action in Chad.⁴³

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The HCND maintains an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, which underwent a major clean-up supported by the Fondation suisse de déminage (FSD) during the PRODECO project from 2017 to 2021. This process cancelled many duplicate entries, including eight hazardous areas that were deleted in 2021 alone.⁴⁴ Since the project ended, however, the database has not been updated due to no new areas being discovered though the HCND considers it still accurate. It is managed by an IMSMA unit chief and a database operator, who received basic training in Senegal in 2024 with support from HI.⁴⁵ MAG, the only international clearance operator in-country in 2024, did not have ready access to the database.⁴⁶

38 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 9.
39 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.
40 Email from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March 2025.
41 Emails from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March 2025; and Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.
42 Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024 and 25 April 2025.
43 Email from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March 2025.
44 Emails from Moussa Soultani, HCND, 27 April 2020; and Eugenio Balsini, Programme Manager, FSD, 28 April 2022.
45 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.
46 Email from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March 2025.

PLANNING AND TASKING

Chad has never had a strategic plan for CMR survey and clearance. A series of Article 7 reports indicated plans to conduct NTS to identify the location of cluster munitions in Tibesti (and previously also Ouaddaï) province and to clear any contamination found, but in the absence of international funding and assistance, and owing to the volatile security situation, this has not been possible.⁴⁷

Chad's 2024 Article 4 deadline extension request planned for an initial period of four months that included two months to mobilise resources and five weeks to deploy five teams (four NTS teams and one risk education/victim assistance team) to carry out the survey in Tibesti. A detailed work plan covering the remaining period will be drawn up based on the results of the NTS.⁴⁸ The NTS budget has been estimated at €115,038 of which Chad said it would contribute €15,244 and provide in-kind support of four vehicles and communication equipment.⁴⁹ In its extension request, Chad reported having

the necessary equipment and trained personnel to carry out survey and clearance, but said it needed international financial support to do so.⁵⁰

In approving Chad's extension request, the Meeting emphasised the importance of providing annual updates through its Article 7 reports and at meetings of States Parties or review conferences. It encouraged Chad to report specifically on progress in resource mobilisation, NTS activities in Tibesti, updated CMR contamination data, annual work plans and budgets, land release through survey and clearance, and any obstacles to meeting its Article 4 obligations within the extended timeframe.⁵¹ Chad did not attend the CCM intersessional meetings in April 2025 but submitted a brief Article 7 report on 15 May 2025 covering calendar year 2024. The report explained that the planned NTS in Tibesti had not taken place due to a lack of funding.⁵²

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

In its 2024 extension request, Chad reported having 22 national mine action standards (NMAS), including one for NTS, all said to be aligned with the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).⁵³ However, none of these standards is specific to CMR clearance.⁵⁴ FSD had completed a three-year revision of Chad's national mine action standards in 2021,⁵⁵ and no updates have been made since.⁵⁶

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.⁵⁷ 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. 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.⁵⁸

During the PRODECO project, the HCND staff benefited from technical assistance and different trainings took place including on survey; EOD Levels 1, 2, and 3; quality assurance and control; drone piloting for survey; and IMSMA.⁵⁹

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 victim assistance.⁶⁰ HI and FSD concluded their mine action work in Chad with the end of the project. Since 2022, MAG is the only international clearance operator active in the country.⁶¹

47 Article 7 Reports (covering 2019), Form F; (covering 2021), Form I; (covering 2022), Form F; and (covering 2023), p. 3; and 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 4, 8, and 12.

48 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, pp. 10 and 12.

49 Ibid, p. 11.

50 Presentation by Chad on Article 4, CCM Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 11 to 14 September 2023; and 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 11.

51 Final Report of the Twelfth Meeting of States Parties to the CCM, 18 September 2024.

52 Article 7 Report (covering 2024), p. 3.

53 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 6.

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

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

56 Emails from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 7 June 2024 and 25 April 2025.

57 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.

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

59 2024 Article 5 deadline Extension Request, p. 15.

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

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

In the first half of 2024, MAG and the HCND implemented a clearance project in Massaguet, Hadjer-Lamis province, which was funded by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The project involved BAC, spot tasks, and risk education. However, operations were suspended following the explosion of the ammunition storage area at Goudji on 18 June 2024. In response, the HCND redirected its efforts toward emergency clearance. MAG, in collaboration with the HCND and the DGRS, expanded its United States-funded Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) programme and supported destruction of 154 tons of munitions transported from the explosion site to the Massaguet firing range.⁶² MAG maintained a team of 27 national and international staff throughout 2024, supplemented by deminers seconded to it from the HCND (see Table 2). In the aftermath of the

ammunition depot explosion, 40 personnel from the HCND, military engineering units, and the DGRS were seconded to MAG to support the ammunition destruction efforts.⁶³

Over the course of 2024, the HCND deployed seven teams, comprising a total of 49 personnel. Three teams were tasked to clear the ammunition storage area following the explosion; and three additional teams were deployed in response to the unprecedented torrential rains that struck the far north in the second half of the year. For these operations, the Chadian government allocated emergency funds to the HCND for post-flood disaster response, enabling it to clear roads of AP mines that had been displaced by floodwaters in Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti.⁶⁴

Table 2: Operational capacities for 2024⁶⁵

Provinces*	Operator	Teams	Personnel	Comments
Hadjer-Lamis (Massaguet battle area)	MAG with HCND seconded deminers	6	22	BAC and EOD spot tasks halted in June 2024. (3 MAG field managers and 19 deminers were seconded by the HCND: 3 for NTS, 8 for TS, 8 for BAC).
Hadjer-Lamis (Massaguet firing range)	MAG with seconded national deminers	2	42	Ammunition destruction (2 MAG managers and 40 personnel seconded by the HCND, the Military Engineers, and the DGRS).
N'Djamena (Goudji neighbourhood)	HCND	3	21	Emergency clearance after the ammunition storage area explosion.
Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti	HCND	3	21	Emergency clearance following severe flooding.

* Chad initially said that a team had been assigned to carry out spot tasks in North Kanem and Bahr El-Gazel, but later clarified that none had been deployed.⁶⁶

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

Chad did not report any release of cluster munition-contaminated areas through survey or clearance in 2024.⁶⁷ Its 2024 interim deadline extension request is meant to conduct the NTS of Tibesti to confirm or deny the presence of CMR, and to develop a comprehensive work plan if contamination is confirmed.

In 2024, MAG, in collaboration with the HCND, cleared 140,000m² of battle area in Massaguet, Hadjer-Lamis Province—part of a larger contaminated area totalling 1,607,438m²—and destroyed 213 ERW during operations in March and June. As part of its WAM programme, MAG also supported the destruction of 154 tons of munitions transported from the ammunition depot explosion site to the Massaguet firing range.⁶⁸

DEMINER SAFETY

In August 2023, 11 HCND staff were abducted when conducting clearance at Hadjar-Magdoud site, in the Kori-Bogodi area of Tibesti province. At the end of April 2024, they were released after nine months in captivity.⁶⁹

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

63 Ibid.

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

65 Emails from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025; and Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March and 23 May 2025.

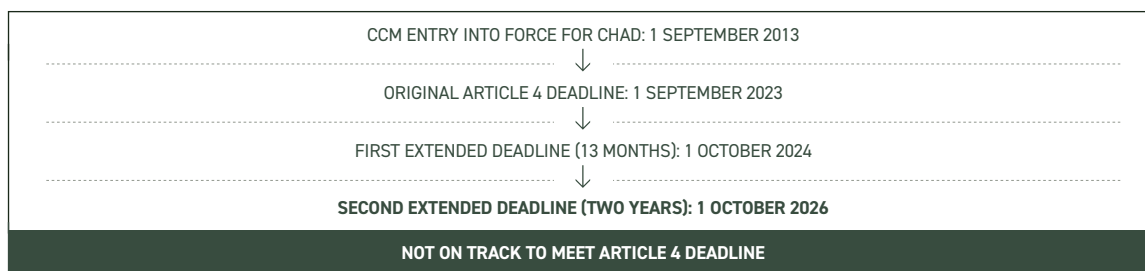
66 Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 11 June 2025.

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

68 Email from Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 17 March 2025.

69 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.

ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE



Under Article 4 of the CCM (and based on a two-year extension granted 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. As at May 2025, no funding had been secured to conduct the NTS planned for Tibesti.⁷⁰

The most recent CMR clearance in Chad was conducted by HI during the PRODECO project between September 2020 and April 2021 in Delbo village, Ennedi West Province. HI released a total of 742,657m² (330,647m² through TS and 412,010m² through clearance) resulting in destruction of 11 AO1-SCH fragmentation submunitions and one cluster munition dispenser.⁷¹ Additionally, Chad reported discovering three containers in the Kaourchi district of Borkou Province, although no submunitions were found inside.⁷² In 2019, MAG had cleared 1,353,959m² of cluster munition-contaminated area in Chicha, also in Borkou province, destroying 28 submunitions in the process.⁷³

Owing to difficulties in securing funding for the remaining survey and potential clearance, Chad submitted a first Article 4 deadline extension request at the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to the CCM, which granted a 13-month extension until 1 October 2024. As Chad could not meet this new deadline,

it submitted a second extension request at the Twelfth Meeting of State Parties, which granted a further two-year extension until 1 October 2026. In this second request, Chad indicated plans to mobilise resources and survey the five departments of the Tibesti province to properly assess the extent of contamination. If evidence of CMR contamination is discovered during the NTS, Chad will develop a comprehensive work plan and may request a further extension to address any cluster munition-contaminated areas identified during the survey and to complete its Article 4 obligations.⁷⁴

Table 3: Five-year summary of CMR clearance

Year	Area cleared (m ²)
2024	0
2023	0
2022	0
2021	0
2020	412,010
Total	412,010

PLANNING FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUAL CONTAMINATION

The new HCND organisational chart, under validation at the time of writing, includes a multi-task rapid response unit designed to respond to explosive ordnance incidents and address all residual contamination in towns and extended urban areas.⁷⁵ There has been no active planning for the management of residual contamination.

⁷⁰ Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.

⁷¹ Article 7 Report (covering 2020), Form F, p. 4; and Article 7 Report (covering 2022), Form B, p. 7.

⁷² 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 5.

⁷³ Emails from Daniel Davies, Programme Support Coordinator, MAG, 21 May 2021; and Caroline Bruvier, MAG, 5 August 2020 and 23 May 2025.

⁷⁴ 2024 Article 4 deadline Extension Request, p. 8.

⁷⁵ Email from Soultani Moussa, HCND, 25 April 2025.