

**CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: 1 SEPTEMBER 2023**  
NOT ON TRACK TO MEET DEADLINE

### KEY DATA

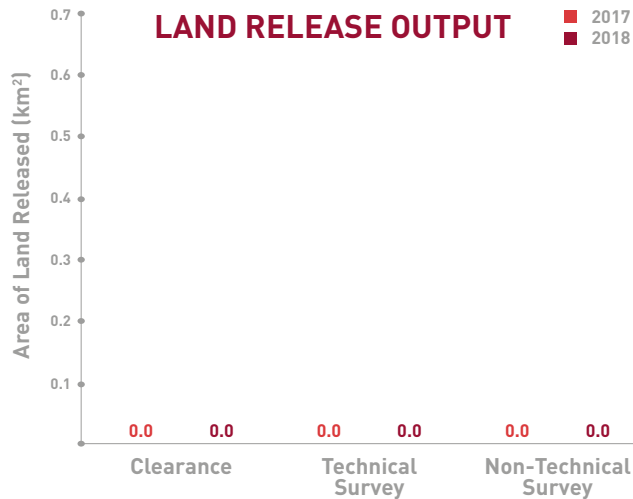
**CLUSTER MUNITION  
CONTAMINATION:  
UNKNOWN, PROBABLY LIGHT**

SUBMUNITION  
CLEARANCE IN 2018

**0** KM<sup>2</sup>

SUBMUNITIONS  
DESTROYED IN 2018

**0**



### KEY DEVELOPMENTS

A European Union (EU)-funded project supported survey and clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and work to improve the national mine action database but no activity focused on cluster munition remnants (CMR) took place.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Chad should draw up a workplan providing for survey of ERW, including cluster munitions, particularly in the Borkou and Tibesti regions.
- Chad should introduce national standards specific to survey and clearance of cluster munitions.
- The Haut Commissariat National de Déminage (HCND) should report at least annually on mine action sector activities.
- Chad's Ministry of Economy and Planning should develop a resource mobilisation strategy for the mine action sector.

## ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Criterion	Score (2018)	Performance commentary
<b>UNDERSTANDING OF CLUSTER MUNITION REMNANT</b> (20% of overall score)	3	Chad suspects cluster munition remnants (CMR) remain but has not conducted survey and cannot yet identify any hazardous areas.
<b>NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b> (10% of overall score)	3	One of the world's poorest countries, Chad has committed little funding to mine action.
<b>GENDER</b> (10% of overall score)	4	National plans have made no reference to gender but women are employed in a number of roles, mainly in risk education and victim assistance.
<b>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING</b> (10% of overall score)	3	Lack of information management skills and funding shortages have limited needed data repair and database improvement.
<b>PLANNING AND TASKING</b> (10% of overall score)	3	The HCND has no plans for CMR survey or clearance.
<b>LAND RELEASE SYSTEM</b> (20% of overall score)	5	Chad has International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)-compatible national standards but none specific to CMR survey or clearance.
<b>LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE</b> (20% of overall score)	2	No CMR clearance has been conducted in the past five years.
<b>Average score</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>Overall programme performance: VERY POOR</b>

## CLUSTER MUNITION SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

### MANAGEMENT

- Haut Commissariat National de Déminage (HCND)

### NATIONAL OPERATORS

- HCND

### INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- Humanity and Inclusion (HI)
- Mines Advisory Group (MAG)
- Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD)

### OTHER ACTORS

- None

## UNDERSTANDING OF CMR CONTAMINATION

The extent of Chad's CMR contamination is unknown. Some cluster bomb containers spotted in the Wouda area of Borkou in March 2019<sup>1</sup> were the first items reported since 2015. In that year, Mine Advisory Group (MAG) identified and destroyed a limited number of CMR, including two empty RBK-250-275 cluster bomb containers in the Tibesti region and an AO-1-Sch submunition in the Borkou region.<sup>2</sup> In January 2015, four children (three girls and one boy) were reportedly injured after handling a submunition in Faya Largeau.<sup>3</sup>

Unexploded submunitions and cluster munition containers dating from Libya's conflicts with Chad between 1978 and 1987 were found in the three northern provinces of Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti; in the Biltine department in Wadi Fira region in the north-east; and east of the capital, N'Djamena. MAG found unexploded Soviet anti-tank PTAB-1.5 submunitions in 2011 during survey in an area close to Faya Largeau.<sup>4</sup>

Chad stated in 2012 that while the precise extent of CMR contamination was not known, it was certain cluster munitions had been used in the Fada region and highly likely they had been used in other parts of the north.<sup>5</sup> Chad also reported that, after Libyan troops withdrew in 1987, members of the French Sixth Engineers Regiment found and destroyed CMR around former Libyan positions and it suspected there was additional contamination in the Tibesti region.<sup>6</sup>

### OTHER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR AND LANDMINES

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Chad has more than 100km<sup>2</sup> of mine and ERW contamination resulting from the 1973 Libyan invasion and more than 30 years of internal conflict (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing the Mines* report on Chad for further information on the mine problem).<sup>7</sup>

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## NATIONAL OWNERSHIP AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Chad's mine action programme is coordinated by the HCND which comes under the Ministry of Economy and Development Planning.<sup>8</sup> The National Demining Centre (Centre National de Déminage, CND), which earlier conducted clearance operations, appears to have been dissolved. In July 2017, nine years after the government first ordered HCND to restructure, a new government decree reduced the number of personnel by more than half from 744 to 329. At the end of 2018, it had 324 staff.<sup>9</sup>

The HCND is responsible for preparing a national demining strategy, annual workplans, and proposing a budget to support them.<sup>10</sup> Chad's mine action programme does not currently have a national mine action strategy. Government funding for mine action is limited to payment of salaries for national staff.<sup>11</sup> Threats by former deminers over non-payment of salaries prevented some planned survey and clearance activities from proceeding in 2018.<sup>12</sup>

The EU is the principal source of international funding for mine action in Chad. A two-year EU-funded project (Projet d'appui au secteur du déminage au Tchad, PADEMIN) involving capacity development for HCND and survey and clearance of mines and ERW in the Boukou, Ennedi, and Tibesti (BET) region ended in 2016.<sup>13</sup> In September 2017, the EU agreed to support a new four-year mine action project, PRODECO, from 2017 to 2021 at a projected cost of €23 million providing for survey and clearance by international operators Humanity and Inclusion (HI) and MAG in the BET region and for further training and capacity building for HCND by the Swiss Foundation for Mine Action (FSD), including in information management.<sup>14</sup>

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## GENDER

National plans set out in Chad's Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline Extension Request of April 2019 make no reference to gender but the HCND and international partners report gender issues are "taken into account" and that women are employed in mine action in a number of administrative and technical roles. HCND reported in May 2019 that one female member of staff who was already explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) Level 2 qualified was undergoing training for EOD Level 3.<sup>15</sup>

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## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

The HCND operates an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database but acknowledges the quality of much of the information is poor and it lacks technical skills. Under the EU-funded PRODECO project, FSD is building HCND capacity, particularly in information management, and is helping to clean up the IMSMA database. The HCND acquired internet access in September 2018, facilitating communication and reporting by implementing partners.<sup>16</sup>

## PLANNING AND TASKING

Chad does not have a strategic plan for cluster munitions. A national mine action plan for 2014–19, prepared with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) support, notes that Chad adhered to the CCM but does not detail plans to clear CMR.<sup>17</sup>

## LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

### STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

Chad has national mine action standards that are International Mine Action Standard (IMAS)-compliant but has no CMR-specific standards.

### OPERATORS

The HCND is Chad's biggest operator. International NGOs operating in 2018 included FSD, HI, and MAG, but none was active in cluster munitions survey or clearance in 2018.

### OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Only manual clearance is conducted in Chad.

## LAND RELEASE OUTPUT AND ARTICLE 4 COMPLIANCE

### LAND RELEASE OUTPUT IN 2018

Chad did not release any cluster munition-contaminated area in 2018.<sup>18</sup>

### SURVEY IN 2018

Chad did not report any survey in 2018.<sup>19</sup>

### CLEARANCE IN 2018

Chad did not release any land through clearance in 2018.<sup>20</sup>

### ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE AND COMPLIANCE

**CCM ENTRY INTO FORCE  
FOR CHAD: 1 SEPTEMBER 2013**

**ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: 1 SEPTEMBER 2023**

**ON TRACK TO MEET ARTICLE 4 DEADLINE: NO**

By not conducting any survey to determine the extent of CMR contamination Chad is not compliant with the CCM. The absence of any contamination data prevents a conclusive determination as to whether it will meet its Article 4 deadline, but based on current progress it is not on track.

**Table 1: Five-year summary of CMR clearance (2014–18)**

Year	Area cleared (m <sup>2</sup> )
2018	0
2017	0
2016	0
2015	0
2014	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

1 Email from Souttani Moussa, Manager/Administrator, National High Commission for Demining (HCND), 14 May 2019.  
 2 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2015), Form F; and email from Llewelyn Jones, Director of Programmes, MAG, 31 May 2016.  
 3 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2015), Form H.  
 4 Emails from Liebeschitz Rodolphe, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 21 February 2011; and Bruno Bouchardy, MAG Chad, 11 March 2011.  
 5 Statement of Chad, CCM Third Meeting of States Parties, Oslo, 13 September 2012.  
 6 CCM Article 7 Report (for 2013), Form F.  
 7 Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) Article 5 deadline Extension Request, April 2019, p. 20.  
 8 Ibid.  
 9 Emails from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 19 June and 3 July 2018 and 14 May 2019.

10 APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, April 2019, p.  
 11 Email from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 14 May 2019.  
 12 Email from Romain Coupez, Country Director, MAG, 4 March 2019.  
 13 Email from Romain Coupez, MAG, 3 May 2017.  
 14 HI "Country Profile Chad", September 2017, at: <http://bit.ly/2LWNxhP>.  
 15 Emails from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 14 May 2019; and Romain Coupez, MAG, 4 March 2019.  
 16 APMBC Article 5 deadline Extension Request, April 2019, p. 30.  
 17 HCND, Mine Action Plan 2014–2019, May 2014, p. 4.  
 18 Email from Souttani Moussa, HCND, 14 May 2019.  
 19 Ibid.  
 20 Ibid.