Mr President

Thank you for giving me the floor.

I make this statement on behalf of the Analysis Group for Article 4 on the extension request by the Republic of Chad.

Mr President,

Chad’s extension request states that a total area of 61.23 km² that contains suspected explosive ordnance contamination in the regions of Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti. Chad informs that all areas contaminated by cluster munitions under its jurisdiction had been cleared and released on 20 October 2021, apart from the Province of Tibesti, as most of that region still needs to be surveyed to assess the extent of the remaining cluster munition contamination.

On 31 March 2022, Chad informed the CCM Implementation Support Unit of its challenges in securing funding to conduct the remaining survey and potential clearance activities. As a result, the ISU recommended that Chad submit an extension request as it was unclear if Chad would be able to comply with its Article 4 obligations by the deadline of 1 September 2023.

On 10 June 2022, Chad submitted an official request for an extension of its Article 4 deadline up to October 2024. I wish to point out here that there is an error in document CCM/MSP/2022/7 para. 4 which refers to a one-year extension but should actually be a 13-month extension. The extra month is to ensure that Chad is not found to be non-compliant in the event that it needs to submit another request at the 11MSP will likely be taking place after a 12-month deadline of 1 September 2023.

The request states that for Chad to declare compliance under Article 4 of the Convention, it must verify if there is cluster munition contamination in the Province of Tibesti as most of the region has not been surveyed. In addition, Chad informs of the geographical and political-military challenges that had impeded its ability to operate in Tibesti.

Mr President

The Analysis Group commends Chad for requesting a short interim extension period to mobilize resources and survey the remaining suspected hazardous areas to assess the extent of contamination and develop a comprehensive work plan to complete its Article 4 obligations. The
Group further notes with appreciation Chad’s commitment to support its national mine action structure and provide means of transport for its planned survey activities.

The Analysis Group acknowledges that Chad continues to provide explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) to targeted groups and to mark contaminated areas with warning signs. The Analysis Group recommends that Chad include risk education in its work plan and budget and notes that Chad will address any residual risk through its multipurpose unit.

Therefore, the Analysis Group recommends that the Meeting grants the request for an extension of thirteen months up to 1 October 2024, with the expectation that a detailed work plan and budget will be included in a subsequent extension request to be considered at the 11MSP if cluster-munition contaminated areas are discovered during the planned non-technical survey. The Analysis Group further recommends that Chad regularly reports to States Parties on the outcomes of the Non-Technical Survey and provides a costed work plan that includes risk education activities, a resource mobilization plan, and an annual work schedule broken down by month for the next extension period.

In this regard, the Group further notes that the Convention would benefit from Chad reporting annually through Article 7 reports due before 30 April every year and at the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties on the following:

(a) Progress made relative to resource mobilization and non-technical survey activities;
(b) Updated information on the remaining cluster munition contamination based on the findings of the non-technical survey;
(c) A detailed work plan and budget for the subsequent year that includes a risk education plan;
(d) Other relevant information.

In addition to reporting as requested above, the Meeting notes the importance of Chad keeping the States Parties regularly apprised of any other pertinent developments as necessary.