



SUBMISSION
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CHAD

Children in armed conflict

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INTRODUCTION

This submission focuses on issues related to children in armed conflict, particularly, issues of recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups and the efforts for their demobilisation and reintegration. Although in recent years the UN has not reported recruitment and use of children by the armed forces of the State party, nevertheless, recruitment and use of children by armed groups appears to continue, and therefore the State party is responsible to take all necessary and available measures on the issue. Furthermore, it is alarming that until recently, grave violations of human rights against children, including at least one abduction, as well several cases of rape and sexual violence against girls, have been attributed by the UN to the Chadian National Army.

BACKGROUND – CONSIDERATION IN THE CONTEXT OF UN TREATY BODIES

▪ Consideration under ICCPR

In **November 2008**, in the **List of Issues** in connection with the consideration of the **initial** report of Chad, the Human Rights Committee (hereinafter the Committee) asked:

“Prohibition of slavery and forced labour, right to recognition as a person before the law and special protection of the child (arts. 8, 16 and 24)
[...]

15. What measures has the State party taken to prevent, eradicate and combat the recruitment of minors, including girls, to armed groups? Are monitoring visits conducted regularly in military camps and military training centres in order to avoid further recruitment of minors? What training has been organized to raise military commanders’ awareness of the issue of child protection?”¹

In **January 2009**, in its **Replies to the List of Issues**, the State party replied:

“Question 15

47. The recruitment into the army of minors under 18 is officially prohibited by law. Children can nevertheless be found in military camps and among armed groups, although there are no statistics on this. Awareness campaigns have been organized by United Nations agencies and international NGOs with a view to curbing the problem and a children’s parliament has been established to give children a voice, as recommended by the United Nations. The Government has signed an agreement with UNICEF on the reintegration of child soldiers into the working population. Chad has also undertaken to implement the Paris Commitments adopted at the “Free Children from War” conference held in Paris on 5 and 6 February 2007. In addition, international humanitarian law is taught in the gendarmerie and police academies.”²

In **August 2009**, in its **Concluding Observations** concerning the initial report, the Committee stated:

“33. The Committee notes with concern the presence of child soldiers in armed groups and the recruitment of children into the Chadian National Army, particularly from displaced person camps (articles 8, 9 and 24 of the Covenant).

The State party should put a stop to all recruitment of child soldiers, including girls, into armed groups. To this end, it should set up a monitoring system, including regular follow-up visits to military camps and military training centres, to prevent any further recruitment of minors. The State party should take steps to assist and reintegrate children who have been in the army.”³

In **July 2012**, when the State party submitted its **second periodic report**, it informed:

“Responses to the recommendation contained in paragraph 33 of the concluding observations

214. The public authorities are very alert to the question of the recruitment of child soldiers into armed groups.

215. Chad took an active part in the Paris international conference on child soldiers. This enabled it to draw up a national programme for the withdrawal and temporary care of child soldiers and their reintegration into their families. This programme is being carried out under an agreement concluded in May 2007 between the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Government of Chad. In this highly important agreement, the State undertook to hand over to UNICEF all children recovered upon the incorporation of the various armed groups into the regular armed forces of the Republic of Chad.

216. The 2010 UNICEF report on the situation of children and women in Chad (SITAN)⁴ helps to explain the Government's action in the following terms:

'The first major goal of the national programme for the withdrawal and temporary care of children and their reintegration into their families is to prevent the recruitment and use of children through a number of activities: communication campaign, regional conference on ending the use of children by armed forces and groups (June 2010), signing of the N'Djamena declaration by the six countries of the subregion.

In cooperation with Save the Children, Sweden, UNICEF also provided training in 2009 for 36 instructors in the national army, the gendarmerie, and the National and Nomadic Guard on the role of the military in the protection of children. The second priority goal of the programme is to withdraw children from armed forces and groups and then to facilitate their return to civilian life. By the end of October 2010, cooperation between Chad and UNICEF had led to the withdrawal of some 900 children'.

217. In effectively withdrawing the children, the Government benefited from the support of Care International and UNICEF, which opened transit centres in N'Djamena where, to begin with, children were housed and fed and given medical and psychological care. The children were then returned to their parents. Some 90 per cent are estimated to have effectively rejoined their families, as against 10 per cent who remained in the centres.

218. Within the framework of the peacebuilding process initiated under the auspices of the President of the Republic, Chad intends to strengthen the institutional mechanisms of the national programme for the withdrawal, temporary care and family reintegration of children. This policy should translate into the establishment of an ambitious action plan aimed at taking Chad off the list of States that recruit or use children, kill or mutilate them, and/or commit sexual violence against them, which is often placed before the United Nations Security Council.

Implementation of the child soldier rehabilitation support programme

219. In the past few decades, Chad has experienced a succession of wars and intercommunity conflicts whose consequences have included the enlistment of children (girls and boys) in armed groups and forces.

220. The Government has mobilized substantial resources for the withdrawal and care of juveniles and their reintegration into their communities, in partnership with international institutions such as UNICEF, Care International, etc.

221. The Government's commitment has been illustrated in the following ways:

- Signing of a statement of principle and commitment, Paris, 6 February 2007;
- Signing of a memorandum of understanding on 9 May 2007 between the Government and the Chad UNICEF office for the withdrawal of all child victims of armed conflicts and their lasting reintegration;
- Training of military officers in the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;
- Awareness-raising campaign in camps, garrisons and instruction centres (more than 3,000 members of the military);
- Awareness-raising campaign aimed at administrative, traditional and religious authorities on the non-recruitment of children in armed groups;
- Production of leaflets and integrated communication plans.”⁵

In an advance unedited version of the **List of Issues**, it appears that the Committee, in the part about family life and protection of minors (arts. 23 and 24) have asked to specify whether the measures taken by the State party have significantly reduced the recruitment of children into armed forces and armed

groups; as well as to provide information on the measures taken by the State party to investigate, prosecute and punish those who recruit children into armed forces and armed groups, to protect them and to provide them with adequate rehabilitation.⁶

In **February 2014**, in its **Replies to the list of issues**, the State party has replied that the measures taken by the Government have put an end to the recruitment of children into the defence and security forces. Inspection missions have been organised to identify children in training centres. With a view to providing greater protection for children, an Action Plan on children associated with armed forces and armed groups in Chad was drawn up and signed on 15 June 2011 between the Government of the Republic of Chad and the United Nations Task Force responsible for the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on violations of children's rights in armed conflict. This effort has led to the withdrawal of children from the ranks of armed forces and groups: 240 in 2009, 181 in 2010, 55 in 2011, and 0 in 2013. Unannounced inspections in military zones conducted by the Government and UNICEF have not detected any children.⁷

In **April 2014**, in its **Concluding observations** concerning the second periodic report, the Committee stated:

“Situation of children

22. [...] While noting the efforts made to eliminate the recruitment of children into the Armed Forces and to reintegrate them into society, the Committee is concerned that some child soldiers have not yet been identified and reintegrated (art. 24).

[...] The State party should reactivate its programme to demobilize children from the Armed Forces and armed groups and continue to integrate them into society.”⁸

In **September 2017**, in the **List of issues** prior to submission of the third periodic report of Chad, the Committee asked:

“Rights of children (art. 24)

24. With regard to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 22), [...]. Please describe the measures that have been taken to reactivate the programme for demobilizing children from the armed forces and armed groups, as well as the rehabilitation and reintegration services provided to them.”⁹

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It is worth noting that:

- In **August 2023**, the State party submitted its **third periodic report**, where in the Normative framework, among the Regulatory measures it is cited the Presidential Directive No. 008/PR/EMP/2013 of 10 October 2013 on respect for the minimum age of recruitment into the Chadian National Army.¹⁰
- In the part about National human rights policies, it is stated:
“The first road map on the implementation of the action plan on children associated with armed forces and armed groups, signed on 14 June 2012 between Chad and the United Nations system coordination office, supplemented by a second road map, signed on 10 April 2015, providing for the exchange of information and the carrying out of joint actions to combat the recruitment of children in armed conflicts”.¹¹
- Finally, responding to the relevant recommendation of the previous cycle, the State party stated:
“84. The Government began to resolve the problem of child soldiers in 2011, by means of a road map that produced a regulatory text: Presidential Directive No. 008/PR/EMT/2013, on compliance with age conditions for recruitment into the Chadian National Army.
85. Several operations carried out by the Ministry of Defence, with support from UNICEF, have led to the removal of all children from the army. Progress has been made thanks to the memorandum of understanding signed on 10 September 2014 between the Government and the United Nations system on the transfer of children associated with armed forces and armed groups.
86. Training in child protection and the rights of the child is also provided every year to contingents due to be deployed as part of United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), for instance in August 2019, and as part of the

Multinational Joint Task Force in the Lake Chad Basin. Another training course was held in Abéché in March 2020 for the soldiers of the Chad-Sudan Joint Force.

87. From 2018 to 2020, Chad demobilized and reintegrated 39 children associated with armed forces and armed groups (14 associated with the Boko Haram sect and 25 involved with the rebellion).”¹²

In **April 2025**, in the **List of issues** in relation to the third periodic report of Chad, the Committee insisted on the relevant question:

“Rights of children (arts. 7 and 24)

23. In the light of the Committee’s previous concluding observations,¹³ [...] Please describe the measures that have been taken to reactivate the programme for demobilizing children from the armed forces and armed groups, [...].”¹⁴

The **Replies of Chad to the list of issues** in relation to its third periodic report, submitted in **December 2025**, do not appear to provide information on this issue.¹⁵

▪ **Consideration under CRC**

Despite being a separate procedure, it is worth noting in brief the following.

In **August 1999**, in its **Concluding observations** concerning the **initial** report of Chad, the **Committee on the Rights of the Child** stated:

“35. While taking note of the existing awareness and political will regarding the problems caused by the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Committee remains seriously concerned about the lack of resources available to support the rehabilitation and social reintegration of demobilized child soldiers. The Committee is particularly concerned about the situation of traumatized or permanently disabled former child soldiers and their lack of access to compensation or other support services. The Committee recommends that the State party ensures the enforcement of its legislation banning the recruitment of children under 18 years. It also encourages the redoubling of efforts to allocate the necessary resources, if necessary, with international assistance, to the rehabilitation and social reintegration of former child soldiers, and in particular to provide compensation and support services to traumatized or permanently disabled former child soldiers.”¹⁶

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Upon **ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict**, on 28 August 2002, Chad made the following declaration:

“Declaration: The Chadian Government declares that, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Optional Protocol, the minimum age for recruitment into the armed forces is 18 years. Enlistment is entirely and absolutely voluntary and may take place only on a fully informed basis.”¹⁷

In **February 2009**, in its **Concluding observations** concerning the **second** periodic report of Chad, the **Committee on the Rights of the Child** stated:

“Children affected by armed conflict

69. The Committee welcomes the signing of a protocol of agreement on protecting child victims of armed conflict and reintegrating them into communities and families. The Committee also welcomes steps already taken by the State party to end child recruitment in its national army. Nevertheless, it expresses grave concerns about the persistence of widespread violations and abuses committed against children, the continuation of recruitment and use of children by all parties to the conflict, in particular the Sudanese rebel movement (JEM) and certain local commanders of the Chadian armed forces. It notes with regret that only a small number of children have been demobilized since 2007.
[...]

71. The Committee urges the State party to take immediate and adequate measures to ensure observance of legislation setting the minimum age of 18 for recruitment into military forces and release underage fighters from its military, and to facilitate contact between armed

groups operating in Chad and the United Nations in order to demobilize and prevent recruitment of children, particularly the practice of recruitment of children in refugee camps. In this regard, the Committee urges the State party to extend the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programme (DDR), placing a particular emphasis on demobilization and reintegration of the girl child. The Committee recommends that, in its efforts, the State party take into account the recent Conclusions on children and armed conflict of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict (S/AC.51/2008/15). The Committee also recommends that the State party collaborate with the United Nations and NGOs in awareness raising campaigns combating the involvement of children in armed conflict.”¹⁸

According to the relevant UN website, the Republic of Chad submitted its combined 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th periodic reports in July 2024, although the document is dated January 2023. In these combined reports, there are some parts relevant to the issue.¹⁹

RECENT UN REPORTS

In this part it is provided a non-exhaustive compilation of relevant information cited in recent UN reports.

In **January 2022** it was reported:

“Child abduction continued to increase, and verified cases were particularly high in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and **the Lake Chad basin**.”²⁰

In **June 2022**, in a **report covering 2021**, the Secretary General reported:

“30. Rape and other forms of sexual violence perpetrated against 211 girls were verified and mostly attributed to armed groups (171) [...] Twenty violations were attributed to government and pro-government forces: the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic (13), other security personnel (6) and special mixed security units (1), unidentified perpetrators (18) and **Chadian National Army elements (2)**.

[...]

Lake Chad basin

253. The United Nations verified 928 grave violations against 826 children (393 boys, 425 girls, 8 sex unknown) in the Lake Chad basin region, namely in the Far North Region of Cameroon (94), **Lac Province in Chad (166)**, Diffa Region in the Niger (224) and north-east Nigeria (444). Among those children, 68 were victims of multiple violations. Violations were primarily perpetrated by Boko Haram -affiliated and splinter groups (890), including Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) (222) and Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’Awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) (243). Information pertaining to violations in Cameroon’s Far North and in north -east Nigeria is included under the respective country sections.

254. The United Nations verified the **recruitment and use** of 11 boys, some as young as 10, **in Chad (8)** and the Niger (3) **by unidentified Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups. Children in Chad were predominantly recruited through abduction and were used in support roles.**

[...]

256. Rape and other forms of sexual violence against two girls were **verified and attributed to the Chadian National Army, in Lac Province.**

[...]

258. A total of 349 children (167 boys, 182 girls) were abducted in **Chad (142)** and the Niger (207) by unidentified Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups. Among those abducted, 1 child was killed, 35 were released and 6 escaped, while the status of 307 children is unknown.

Developments and concerns

259. I welcome the commitment by the Government of Chad to the protection of children,

including efforts to **comply with its action plan on child recruitment and use**, which was completed in 2014, and regular training for its armed forces. These efforts should be prioritized, including by **incorporating such training into the curricula of military schools**. I urge the Government of Chad to pursue accountability for violations against children, including sexual violence.

[...]

261. I call upon the Governments of **Chad** and the Niger to **continue to implement their respective handover protocols for children formerly associated with armed groups to civilian child protection actors. Children allegedly associated with armed groups must be treated primarily as victims, with detention as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.**

262. The scale of grave violations perpetrated by Boko Haram -affiliated and splinter groups in the Lake Chad basin region remains a serious concern, notably the abduction, killing and maiming of and the **recruitment and use of children**. I urge these groups to end and prevent all grave violations and immediately release all children.”²¹

In the same report, it was cited that the Parties in the Lake Chad basin which commit grave violations affecting children in situations of armed conflict are:

“Boko Haram-affiliated and splinter groups, including Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati wal-Jihad and Islamic State West Africa Province”.²²

In **July 2022**, it was reported:

“5. The violation with the greatest increase in 2021 was the abduction of children, which increased by 20 per cent, with 3,459 children (2,399 boys, 1,038 girls, 22 sex unknown) abducted. The abduction of girls alone has increased by 40 per cent. Almost all abduction incidents were attributed to armed groups, with the highest numbers verified in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, **the Lake Chad basin** and Burkina Faso. [...]

29. [...] In Chad, the United Nations trained military officers from the Chadian defence and security forces on international humanitarian law and children’s rights, including the six grave violations.”²³

In **June 2023**, in a **report covering 2022**, the Secretary General reported:

“180. Sexual violence was perpetrated against 35 girls, between the ages of 12 and 17, by unidentified perpetrators (26), the Rapid Support Forces (5) and **the Chadian National Army (4)**.

[...]

Lake Chad basin

259. The United Nations verified 862 grave violations against 620 children (268 boys, 350 girls, 2 sex unknown) in the Lake Chad basin region, namely in Far North Region (Cameroon) (111), **Lac Province (Chad) (100)**, Diffa Region (the Niger) (127) and the north-east of Nigeria (524). Among those children, 134 were victims of multiple violations. Violations were primarily perpetrated by Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) (412) and Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) (149). Information pertaining to violations in the Far North Region of Cameroon and in north-east Nigeria is included under the respective country sections of the present report.

260. The United Nations verified the **recruitment and use** of 9 children (3 boys, 6 girls), between the ages of 15 and 17, **in Lac Province (3)** and Diffa Region (6), all by unidentified perpetrators.

261. The United Nations verified the killing (16) and maiming (6) of 22 children (8 boys, 14 girls) in Lac Province (4) and Diffa Region (18) by unidentified perpetrators (20), including 4 in crossfire between parties, and by the Niger security forces (2). Most child casualties resulted from gunshots (9) and shelling (6).

262. Rape and other forms of sexual violence against three girls were verified and attributed to the Chadian National Army, in Lac Province.

[...]

264. A total of 191 children (88 boys, 103 girls) were **abducted in Lac Province (90)** and Diffa Region (101) by unidentified perpetrators (190) **and Chadian National Army (1)**. Among those, 1 child was killed and 37 were released or escaped, while the status of 153 children is unknown.

Developments and concerns

265. I welcome the commitment by the Government of Chad to the protection of children, **including efforts to comply with its action plan on child recruitment and use**, which was completed in 2014, regular training for its armed forces, and the development of a training guide on child protection. These efforts should be prioritized, including by **incorporating such training into the curricula of military schools**. I urge the Government of Chad to pursue accountability for violations against children, including sexual violence.

[...]

267. I call upon the Governments of **Chad** and the Niger to continue to implement their respective **handover protocols for children formerly associated with armed groups to civilian child protection actors**.

268. I am concerned by the scale of grave violations against children, particularly girls, perpetrated by JAS and ISWAP, notably the abduction, killing and maiming of and the **recruitment and use of children**. I urge these groups to end and prevent all violations, including by engaging with the United Nations to adopt and implement action plans, and to immediately release all children”²⁴ [Emphasis added]

In the same report, it was cited that the Parties in the Lake Chad basin which commit grave violations affecting children in situations of armed conflict are:

- “1. Islamic State West Africa Province
2. Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati Wal-Jihad”²⁵

In **June 2024**, in a **report covering 2023**, the Secretary General reported:

“Lake Chad basin

270. The United Nations verified 2,258 grave violations against 1,193 children (505 boys, 677 girls, 11 sex unknown) in the Lake Chad basin region, namely in Far North Region (Cameroon) (80), **Lac Province (Chad) (60)**, Diffa Region (the Niger) (123), and the north-east of Nigeria (1,995), including 741 children who were victims of multiple violations. Information pertaining to violations in the Far North Region of Cameroon, in Diffa Region of the Niger and in north-east Nigeria is included under the respective country sections of the present report. Grave violations were perpetrated by Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) (1,475), Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) (519), unidentified perpetrators (239), Nigerian Security Forces (21), the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) (3) and the Niger security forces (1). Grave violations involved recruitment and use (720), killing and maiming (118), sexual violence (370), attacks on schools and hospitals (11), abduction (1,038) and the denial of humanitarian access (1). In addition, the United Nations verified 171 grave violations that occurred in previous years.

271. In Lac Province, the United Nations verified 60 grave violations against 59 children by unidentified perpetrators. These included the **recruitment and use (10)**, killing and maiming (4) and abduction (45) of children and one attack on a school.

Developments and concerns

272. I welcome the continued efforts by the Government of Chad to **comply with its action plan on child recruitment and use**, which was completed in 2014, and the 2014 handover protocol. I reiterate my call upon the Government to extend existing training to all security and defence forces, and to incorporate this training into the curricula of military schools. I urge the Government to pursue accountability for violations against children and to **ensure that all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and social reintegration programmes consider the specific rights and needs of children formerly associated with armed groups**.

273. I am alarmed by the scale of grave violations against children, particularly girls, perpetrated by JAS and ISWAP, notably the cases of **abduction, recruitment and use** and

sexual violence against children. I urge these groups to end and prevent all violations, and to immediately release all children.”²⁶

In the same report, it was cited that the Parties in the Lake Chad basin which commit grave violations affecting children in situations of armed conflict are:

- “1. Islamic State West Africa Province
2. Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati Wal-Jihad”²⁷

In **June 2025**, in a **report covering 2024**, the Secretary General reported:

“Lake Chad basin

278. Some 2,641 grave violations against 1,224 children (458 boys, 744 girls, 22 sex unknown) and 269 violations that occurred in previous years were verified in the Lake Chad basin region, namely in Far North Region (Cameroon) (49), **Lac Province (Chad) (41)**, Diffa Region (Niger) (115) and the north-east of Nigeria (2,436). Information pertaining to violations in the aforementioned regions of Cameroon, the Niger and Nigeria is included under the respective country sections of the present report. Grave violations were perpetrated by Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati Wal-Jihad (JAS) (1,753), Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) (714), unidentified perpetrators (154), Bakura (15) and the Nigerian Security Forces (5).

279. In Lac Province, 41 grave violations against 38 children (9 boys, 16 girls, 13 sex unknown) were attributed to unidentified perpetrators. These included **recruitment and use (2 boys), abduction (38)**, and one attack on a hospital.

280. Two boys were detained in Lac Province by Chadian military authorities for their alleged association with armed groups and were handed over to civilian child protection actors.

Developments and concerns

281. I commend the Government of Chad for integrating child protection into the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and **call upon the Government to ensure that social reintegration programmes consider the rights of children formerly associated with armed groups. I urge the Government to provide access for the United Nations to children in detention.**”²⁸ [Emphasis added]

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In the same report, it was cited that the Parties in the Lake Chad basin which commit grave violations affecting children in situations of armed conflict are:

- “1. Islamic State West Africa Province
2. Jama’atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda’awati Wal-Jihad”²⁹

In **July 2025**, it was reported that:

“27. In the Lake Chad basin, the Chadian Ministry of the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Women and Protection of Early Childhood, in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), trained the newly recruited military personnel on child protection in armed conflict.”³⁰

The above was reported again in **December 2025**.³¹

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensure that programmes for demobilizing children from the armed forces and armed groups are reactivated and/or enhanced.
- Continue to implement handover protocols for children formerly associated with armed groups to civilian child protection actors.
- Ensure that children allegedly associated with armed groups are treated primarily as victims, with detention as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time.

- Provide access for the United Nations to children in detention.
- Ensure that all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and social reintegration programmes consider the specific rights and needs of children formerly associated with armed groups.
- Extend existing training for child protection to all security and defence forces and incorporate this training into the curricula of military schools.
- Pursue accountability for violations against children.

¹ CCPR/C/TCD/Q/1, 26 November 2008, para. 15. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/Q/1>

² CCPR/C/TCD/Q/1/Add.1, 20 January 2009, para. 47. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/Q/1/Add.1>

³ CCPR/C/TCD/CO/1, 11 August 2009, para. 33. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/CO/1>

⁴ [Note in the original] SITAN 2010, p. 95.

⁵ CCPR/C/TCD/2, 28 January 2013, paras. 214-221. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/2>

⁶ CCPR/C/TCD/2, Advance unedited version, para. 23.

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2FC%2FTCD%2FQ%2F2&Lang=en

⁷ CCPR/C/TCD/Q/2/Add.1, 18 February 2014, para. 39.

Available in French at: <https://docs.un.org/fr/CCPR/C/TCD/Q/2/Add.1>

⁸ CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, 15 April 2014, para. 22. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2>

⁹ CCPR/C/TCD/QPR/3, 4 September 2017, para. 24. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/QPR/3>

¹⁰ CCPR/C/TCD/3, 20 November 2023, A. Normative framework, 4. Regulatory measures.

<https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/3>

¹¹ CCPR/C/TCD/3, 20 November 2023, para. 32. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/3>

¹² CCPR/C/TCD/3, 20 November 2023, paras. 84-87. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/3>

¹³ [Note in the original] CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 22.

¹⁴ CCPR/C/TCD/Q/3, 24 April 2025, para. 23. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/Q/3>

¹⁵ CCPR/C/TCD/RQ/3, 23 December 2025. <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/TCD/RQ/3>

¹⁶ CRC/C/15/Add.107, 24 August 1999, para. 35. <https://docs.un.org/en/CRC/C/15/Add.107>

¹⁷ https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11-b&chapter=4&clang=_en#EndDec

¹⁸ CRC/C/TCD/CO/2, 12 February 2009, paras. 69, 71. <https://docs.un.org/en/CRC/C/TCD/CO/2>

¹⁹ CRC/C/TCD/3-5, See part “F - Enfants en temps de conflits armé (art.38), y compris les mesures de réadaptation physique et psychologique et de réinsertion sociale (art. 39)”, paras. 166-173.

Available in French at:

https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2FC%2FTCD%2F3-5&Lang=en

²⁰ A/HRC/49/58, 4 January 2022, para. 2. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/49/58>

²¹ A/76/871-S/2022/493, 23 June 2022, paras. 30, 253-254, 256, 258-259, 261-262. <https://docs.un.org/en/S/2022/493>

²² Ibid. Annex II.

²³ A/77/143, 27 July 2022, paras. 5, 29. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/77/143>

²⁴ A/77/895-S/2023/363, 5 June 2023, paras. 180, 259-262, 264-265, 267-268. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/77/895>

²⁵ Ibid. Annex II.

²⁶ A/78/842-S/2024/384, 3 June 2024, paras. 270-273. <https://docs.un.org/en/S/2024/384>

²⁷ Ibid. Annex II.

²⁸ A/79/878-S/2025/247, 17 June 2025, paras. 278-281. <https://docs.un.org/en/S/2025/247>

²⁹ Ibid. Annex II.

³⁰ A/80/266, 25 July 2025, para. 27. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/80/266>

³¹ A/HRC/61/37, 23 December 2025, para. 12. <https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/61/37>