Leaders from the GS Sahel bloc of countries - Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger - and French President Emmanuel Macron met in Mauritania’s capital, Nouakchott, on 30 June, to discuss how to reduce attacks in a region beset by escalating violence and a worsening humanitarian situation. Ahead of the summit, United Nations humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations encouraged the actors present at the GS Sahel summit to find lasting solutions to the security, humanitarian and development crisis in the region. Conflicts prevailing in the Sahel are having unprecedented humanitarian consequences on civilian populations facing insecurity and displacement. It is imperative to collectively reflect on innovative solutions to respond to humanitarian needs while reducing chronic vulnerabilities and curtailing the spread of the crisis. Concerns over several reports of right abuses prompted European Union and Sahel states leaders to warn that any of their troops found guilty of human rights abuses against civilians would be punished severely.

The re-opening of schools in Tillabéri region, following the lifting of COVID-19 related restrictions on 1 June, is hindered by growing insecurity. Over the past two weeks, the Tabotaki and Dan-Marké secondary schools closed due to threats made by alleged armed group members. The Tillabéri Department of Secondary Education has brought 80 students, including 28 girls, to a more secured area in Abala village where they will continue pursuing their education in preparation for their final examinations scheduled from 6 to 8 August. Their priority needs include shelter, non-food items, food and hygiene kits. According to local authorities, as of 10 March, 263 schools remain closed due to insecurity in the Tillabéri region.

On 24 June, a strong blast occurred after the manipulation of an explosive device by seven children in Wadi Fira, eastern Chad. As the children were walking back to the camp with their cattle, they came across the device, resulting in the death of four girls and the wounding of three boys. Similar incidents had happened in the past in the East and North of Chad, but this is the first case reported this year. UNHCR is responding to the needs of the affected families on site. Incidents linked to mines and IEDs remain a persistent issue in some areas of Chad.

According to local authorities, at least 952 internally displaced persons, including 102 men, 204 women and 646 children, have arrived in Gorom-Gorom, Oudalan province, Sahel region, following an armed confrontation that took place on 28 June between members of a Non-State Armed Group and a self-defense group.

Leaders from the G5 Sahel bloc of countries - Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger - and French President Emmanuel Macron met in Mauritania’s capital, Nouakchott, on 30 June, to discuss how to reduce attacks in a region beset by escalating violence and a worsening humanitarian situation. Ahead of the summit, United Nations humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations encouraged the actors present at the G5 Sahel summit to find lasting solutions to the security, humanitarian and development crisis in the region. Conflicts prevailing in the Sahel are having unprecedented humanitarian consequences on civilian populations facing insecurity and displacement. It is imperative to collectively reflect on innovative solutions to respond to humanitarian needs while reducing chronic vulnerabilities and curtailing the spread of the crisis. Concerns over several reports of right abuses prompted European Union and Sahel states leaders to warn that any of their troops found guilty of human rights abuses against civilians would be punished severely.

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On 24 June, a strong blast occurred after the manipulation of an explosive device by seven refugee children from the Kounoungou camp in Wadi Fira province, eastern Chad. As the children were walking back to the camp with their cattle, they came across the device, resulting in the death of four girls and the wounding of three boys. Similar incidents had happened in the past in the East and North of Chad, but this is the first case reported this year. UNHCR is responding to the needs of the affected families on site. Incidents linked to mines and IEDs remain a persistent issue in some areas of Chad.