

Context: The Central Sahel area, and in particular the Liptako Gourma region, which borders Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, is affected by a complex crisis involving growing competition over dwindling resources; climatic variability; demographic pressure; high levels of poverty; disaffection and a lack of livelihood opportunities; communal tensions; the absence of state institutions and basic services; and violence related to organized crime and Non-State Armed Groups. The crisis has led to the death of an estimated 5,000 people in 2021 (as of 31 December) and triggered significant displacement of populations in the four affected countries.

As of 26 October 2022, 2,731,953 individuals have been displaced, including 2,510,330 Internally Displaced Persons (92% of the displaced population) and 221,623 Refugees (8% of the displaced population). Seventy-two per cent of the displaced population (1,928,759 individuals) were located in Burkina Faso, while 16 per cent resided in Mali (480,184 individuals), 9 per cent in Niger (232,770 individuals) and 3 per cent in Mauritania (90,240 individuals).

NB: Displacements may also be linked to the crisis affecting Northern Mali since 2012.



Sources: ACLED (Dec 2021), DTM Mali, Commission de mouvements de populations (CMP) (September 2022), UNHCR Mali (31 September 2022), UNHCR Niger (31 September 2022), CONASUR Burkina Faso/OCHA (30 April 2022), UNHCR Burkina Faso (31 September 2022), UNHCR Mauritania (30 September 2022).

