

Burkina Faso

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	515,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in the northern and eastern regions of the country. The displacement is a result of intercommunal violence, military operations, and attacks by non-state armed groups.	This figure was obtained from data collected by the Government's Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR), UNHCR and OCHA. It is based on the number of registered IDPs by CONASUR and UNHCR and is updated on a monthly basis.	We have medium confidence in this figure due to the limited information on the methodology used for the registration of IDPs and the lack of systematic monitoring of new displacements (including secondary and tertiary movements) in the country. The new displacement estimate for Burkina Faso was calculated using the net increase of IDPs between January and December 2020 and therefore does not capture secondary or tertiary displacements.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	1,075,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in the northern and eastern parts of the country. The majority of IDPs in Burkina Faso are concentrated in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, Nord, and Est regions.	This figure was obtained from data collected by CONASUR, UNHCR and OCHA. It is based on the number of registered IDPs by CONASUR and UNHCR as of December 2020.	We have medium confidence in this figure due to limited information regarding the methodology used by CONASUR and UNHCR for the registration of IDPs.

Burkina Faso

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	20,000	This figure comes from the rainy season which ran from May to October. All regions of the country were affected by seasonal rains.	This figure was obtained from a situation report from OCHA and the Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation (CONASUR). The situation report includes information on the number of people affected and the number of homes destroyed as a result of the seasonal rains. The methodology used to gather the information could not be verified. Due to the lack of information on displacement, a proxy of destroyed houses was used to estimate it.	We have medium confidence in this figure because it is outdated. The displacement figure is an underestimate as a OCHA/CONASUR final report for the rainy season shared with IDMC in 2021 confirmed that over 100,000 people had been displaced from the seasonal rains. The floods also resulted in secondary and tertiary displacements of IDPs previously displaced by conflict and violence but there is currently no systematic tracking of these multiple displacements in the country.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	20,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.

For the full country profile please visit: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/burkina-faso>
For more information, please contact: info@idmc.ch