

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 30 April 2022, 2,523,618 individuals have been displaced, including 2,317,479 Internally Displaced Persons (92% of the displaced

population) and 206,139 Refugees (8% of the displaced population). Seventy-three per cent of the displaced population (1,839,039 individuals) were located in Burkina Faso, while 16 per cent resided in Mali (402,138 individuals), 8 per cent in Niger (202,068 individuals) and 3 per cent in Mauritania (80,373 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) (February 2021), UNHCR Mali (31 March 2022), UNHCR Niger (31 March 2022), CONASUR Burkina Faso/OCHA (28 February 2022), UNHCR Burkina Faso (31 March 2022), UNHCR Mauritania (31 March 2022).

