

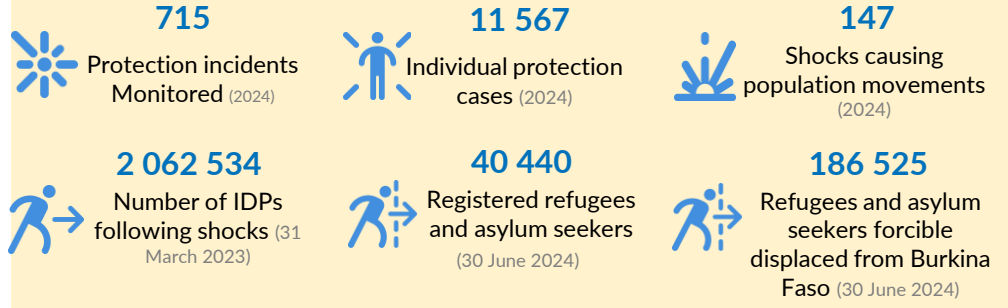
## Contexte

The security situation, undermined by armed group attacks and government operations to liberate the territory, continues to generate forced population movements, both internally and to neighboring countries. Monitoring mechanisms (Protection/Border Monitoring and GCOOR) keep track of these movements. Since March 2023, the date of the latest official IDP statistics (2,062,534), new displacements have been observed, while returns have also been reported. Among those who forcibly fled the country, 186,525 have been registered as refugees or asylum seekers. There are 30,468 refugees and 1,972 asylum seekers registered, while over 5,000 potential asylum seekers await registration in Burkina Faso. Since the beginning of 2024, over 715 protection incidents have been reported, affecting around 11,567 people, 75% of whom are women and children.

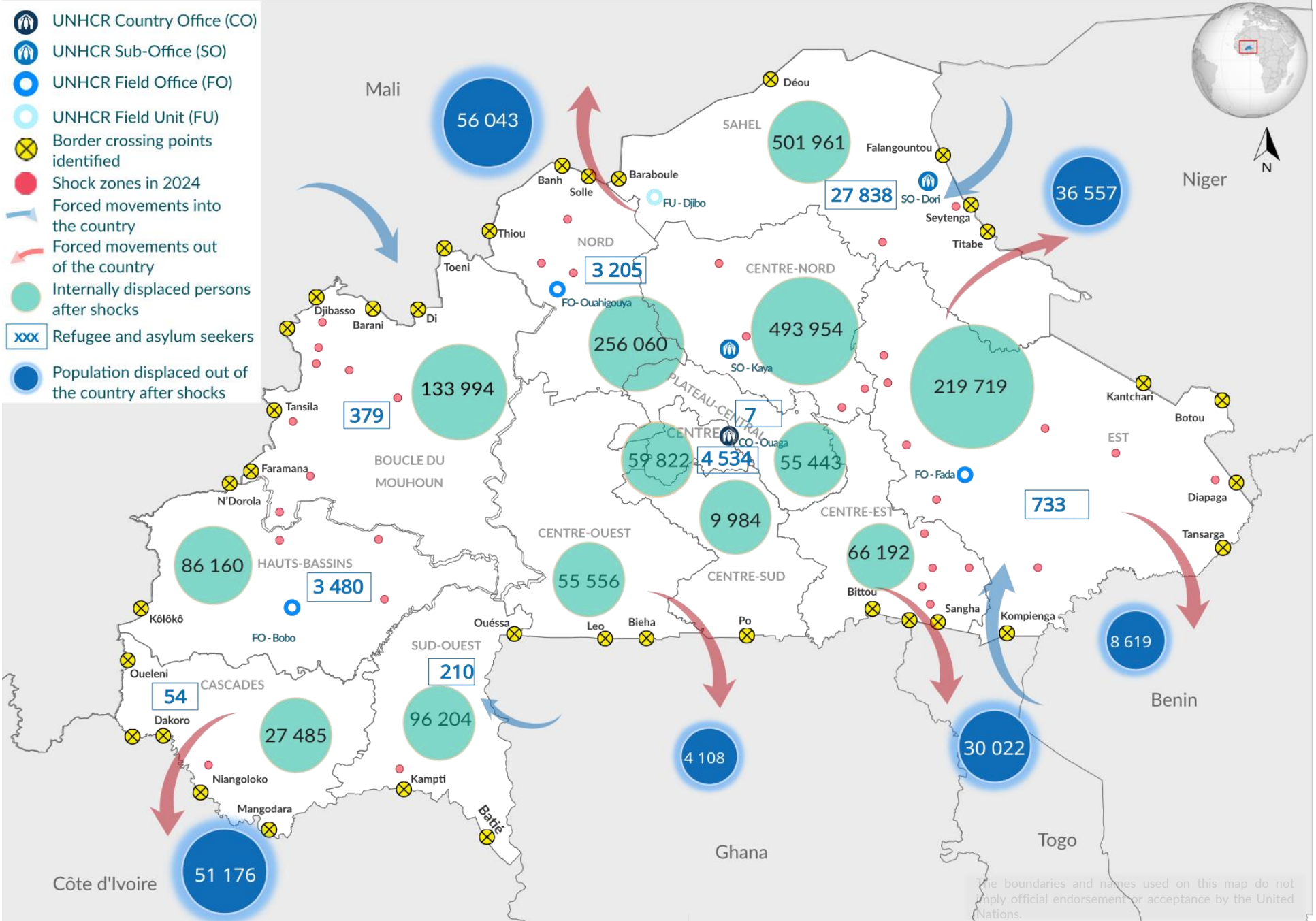
IDP statistics (CONASUR, 31 March 2023) : **2 062 534**

Refugees and asylum seekers statistics (CONAREF, UNHCR 30 June 2024) : **40 440**

## Key figures



## Mapping of forced displacement movements

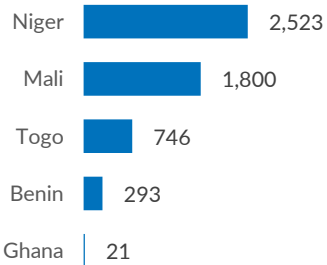


## Potential asylum-seekers

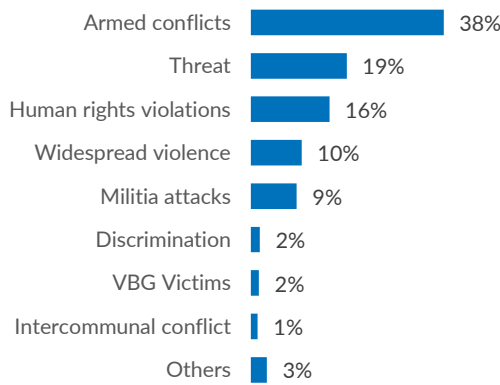


Estimated number of households

### Individuals per nationality



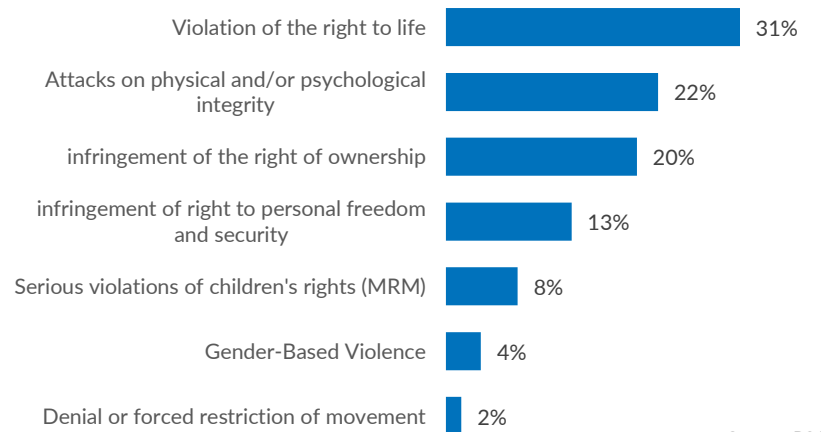
### Reasons for leaving home country



Sources: Border Monitoring & Government/UNHCR

## IDPs

### Protection incident categories



Source: P21

## Impact Analysis

- Massive internal displacement:** The large number of internally displaced people due to the security crisis is putting increasing pressure on the already limited resources of the host regions.
- Burkinabè in neighboring countries:** In addition to internal displacement, a growing number of Burkinabè continue to seek refuge in neighboring countries, particularly coastal ones.
- Potential asylum seekers:** Some 47% are from Niger and 33% from Mali. These people are at increased risk due to security conditions and difficulties in accessing basic social services in the host areas.
- Limited access to humanitarian aid:** Access to certain areas is becoming increasingly restricted. This hampers the provision of vital humanitarian aid, including shelter interventions and protection services, to crisis-affected populations.
- Impact on livelihoods:** The crisis continues to have a profound impact on people's livelihoods, compromising food security, disrupting economic activities and leading to the loss of jobs and economic opportunities in areas affected by insecurity.