

# SENEGAL

## Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

### Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

#### CONTEXT

IDMC did not record any new displacement associated with conflict or violence in Senegal in 2019. Historically, displacement in Senegal has been concentrated in the southern region of Casamance, where an armed group known as the Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC) has been engaged in [low-level conflict against the government](#) for 37 years. A unilateral ceasefire was called by the armed movement on 30 April 2014, but sporadic fighting has continued. The war was particularly active from 1992 to 2001 when [more than 1,000 people were killed](#). No comprehensive data is available, but estimated figures from 2010 put the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) linked with conflict at 24,000. Since then, there have been no new displacements reported. Humanitarian actors, however, have supported the reconstruction of villages destroyed in the Casamance conflict since that date. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided [regular updates on the progress of these projects between 2014 and 2017](#).

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019  (Year figure was last updated: 2017)	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)	Stocks (Year figure was last updated: 2017)	Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)
-	8,400	-	16,000	-

\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

\*\*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

## TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's estimate represents people who remain displaced from the Casamance conflict in Senegal. All the displaced people are believed to have been forced to leave their homes between 1982 and 2014. Despite a relatively stable situation in Casamance since then and the assistance provided to returnees, some returns may not be durable. We lack any disaggregated information on returns. For this reason, the difference between the total number reported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in 2015 and the one provided by the Government of Senegal for 2019 has been included in the unverified conditions category.

### **Sources and methodologies**

IDMC's estimate for the total number of IDPs is based on data provided by the Permanent Mission of Senegal in Geneva. However, no methodology was shared with regards to the collection and aggregation of the data. According to the Government of Senegal, the data represents the number of villages deserted as a result of the conflict, and the number of households and individuals still displaced.

The total number of IDPs is much lower than the figure of 18,000 which was published last year and was based on the OCHA report from 2015. No methodology was available for that number either.

In order to reflect the unknown returns and the sharp decrease between 2015 and 2019, when the number of IDPs dropped from 24,000 to 8,400 respectively, IDMC is including the difference between the two numbers in the "unverified category". This allows the unexplained decrease to be reflected in the 2019 metrics for Senegal.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

IDMC has low confidence in this figure. There have been no new registrations or scoping evaluations in the country since 2015. The figure provided by the permanent mission for 2019 is updated, but the methodology is still lacking. The living conditions of displaced people who have been able to return home since 2014 also remains unknown.

### **Significant changes from last year**

Because of a change in the source, this figure represents a decrease from the 18,000 figure for 2018. IDMC is using the estimates provided by the permanent mission and is including the difference between the two numbers in the unverified solutions category.

## NUMBER OF IDPS WHOSE PROGRESS TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS CANNOT BE VERIFIED

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements that occurred in 2019 rather than a total number of people*

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC's figure of the number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified represents the unexplained decrease in the total number of IDPs between 2015 and 2019 from the Casamance conflict.

### **Sources and methodologies**

See section above.

**Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

IDMC has low confidence in this figure for the same reasons explained in the previous section.

The figure represents the unexplained decrease in the total figures between 2015 and 2019. IDMC cannot confirm where the displaced people went and whether they have reached durable solutions since their initial displacement.

**Significant changes from last year**

This is the first time that IDMC has reported on unverified conditions in the country. This reflects the data gap on returns in Senegal from the Casamance conflict.

## CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage.

Displacement metric	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People, Households
Methodology	Unknown
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational - admin 1
Frequency of reporting	Upon request
Disaggregation by sex	No
Disaggregation by age	No
Data triangulation	No Triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No
Data on returns	Partial
Data on local integration	Partial
Data on cross border movements	Partial
Data on deaths	No
Data on births	No

For any additional questions please email: [data@idmc.ch](mailto:data@idmc.ch)

For the full country profile on Senegal please visit:  
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/senegal>