

GHANA

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figure Analysis – GRID 2020

CONTEXT

There were about 2,300 new displacements linked to inter-communal clashes in Ghana in 2019. Sixty-five homes were burned in the Fulani settlement of Bagurugu in the Northern region in August 2019. This led to the displacement of about 200 people. Sporadic conflict in the Northern region between the Chokosis and Kokombas communities displaced about 2,035 people in the first half of the year. The clashes flared up in December 2018, and low-level violence is ongoing. Thousands of houses have been burned and at least eight Kokomba villages were destroyed. The two communities are fighting over a [piece of land with ancestral significance](#) for each of them. Landownership in Ghana is also closely connected to political representation, which is an important issue in a Kokomba-dominated district where Chokosis are seen only as settlers. Two significant waves of violence occurred in March and May 2019. [Military and police forces were deployed](#) to the area to maintain peace and security. IDMC has not been able to verify any returns following these new displacements.

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 (Year figure was last updated: 2019)	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	Flows (1 January – 31 December 2019)
2,300	230	-	-	2,000

*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).

NEW DISPLACEMENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement that occurred in 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC estimates 2,300 new displacements associated with conflict and violence in 2019. This figure is based on displacements linked to ethnic violence in May and August 2019 in the Northern region of the country. The violence in the region is ongoing. The monitoring of displacement, however, is not systematic and is geographically limited.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), local media and the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO). Information on new displacements was triangulated using other local media sources.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

IDMC was only able to triangulate this data by local media reports. There is no disaggregation by sex or age on the new displacements. IDMC has a low confidence in the figure as a result of the lack of systematic monitoring.

Significant changes from last year

IDMC identified 5,000 new displacements in Ghana in 2018. This year's figure represents a decrease from that year. The displacements in 2018 occurred on 31 December 2018, leading us to believe that they are the same as those reported by NADMO in January 2019. NADMO confirmed that the displacements spilled over into January 2019.

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 is based on the reported new displacements from August 2019. IDMC does not have any evidence to suggest returns from these displacements.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate for the total number of IDPs is based on data from NADMO, ACLED and local media articles. IDMC has a low confidence in the figures as no methodology was available on how the sources calculated the estimate.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

IDMC has not been able to obtain information on returns from the new displacements that occurred in August 2019. As such, they have been included in the year-end total figure.

Significant changes from last year

This is the second time IDMC has reported on conflict displacement in Ghana. IDMC estimated a total of 5,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in 2018. The figure comes from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This year's total figure represents a decrease as IDMC was able to obtain more information on the conditions of those displaced as a result of the clashes in December 2018, and some evidence of returns. As such, many of the people who were included in the total figure for 2018 are now included in the Unverified Conditions 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 having occurred in 2019 rather than a total number of people

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate of the number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified reflects people who were displaced in the first half of 2019 and in December 2018. Those who were displaced in December 2018 have reportedly been able to return home, but IDMC has not been able to confirm that these returns actually occurred and whether they represent durable solutions. As such, we are including them in the unverified solutions category.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate is based on data from NADMO, which reports on people who are no longer sheltered and who have been able to return home following the violence of the first six months of the year.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

IDMC has not been able to verify the conditions in which IDPs are living and whether they have been able to achieve durable solutions. There is also no disaggregation by sex or age.

Significant changes from last year

IDMC did not report on any unverified conditions in Ghana in 2018.

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. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People, Households	Households
Methodology	Media monitoring, Key informants	Media monitoring
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational - admin 1	Subnational - admin 1
Frequency of reporting	Other	Other
Disaggregation by sex	No	No
Disaggregation by age	No	No
Data triangulation	Some local triangulation	No Triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	Partial	Partial
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	No
Data on deaths	No	No
Data on births	No	No

For any additional questions please email: data@idmc.ch

For the full country profile on Ghana please visit:

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/ghana>