



# BURUNDI



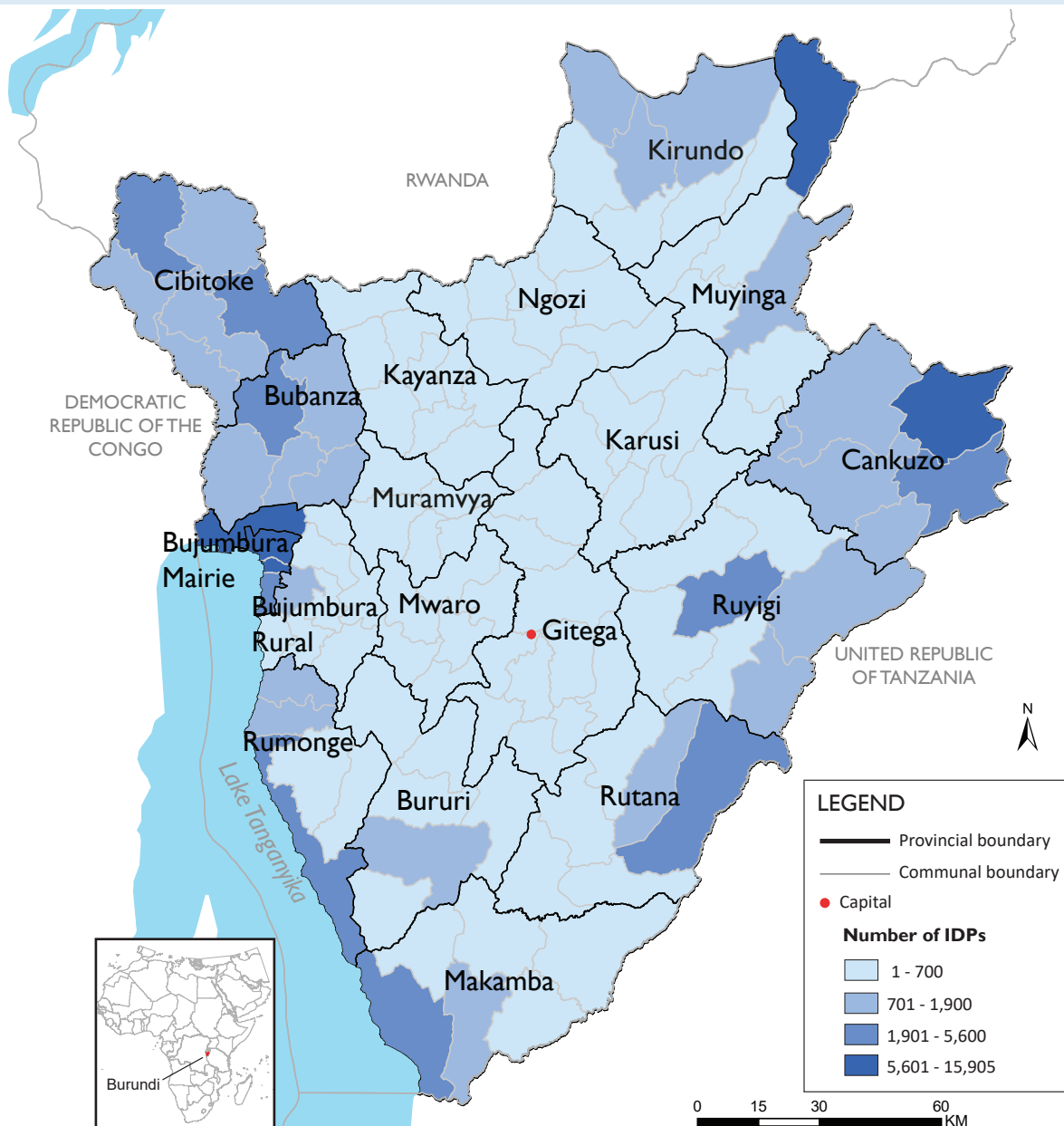
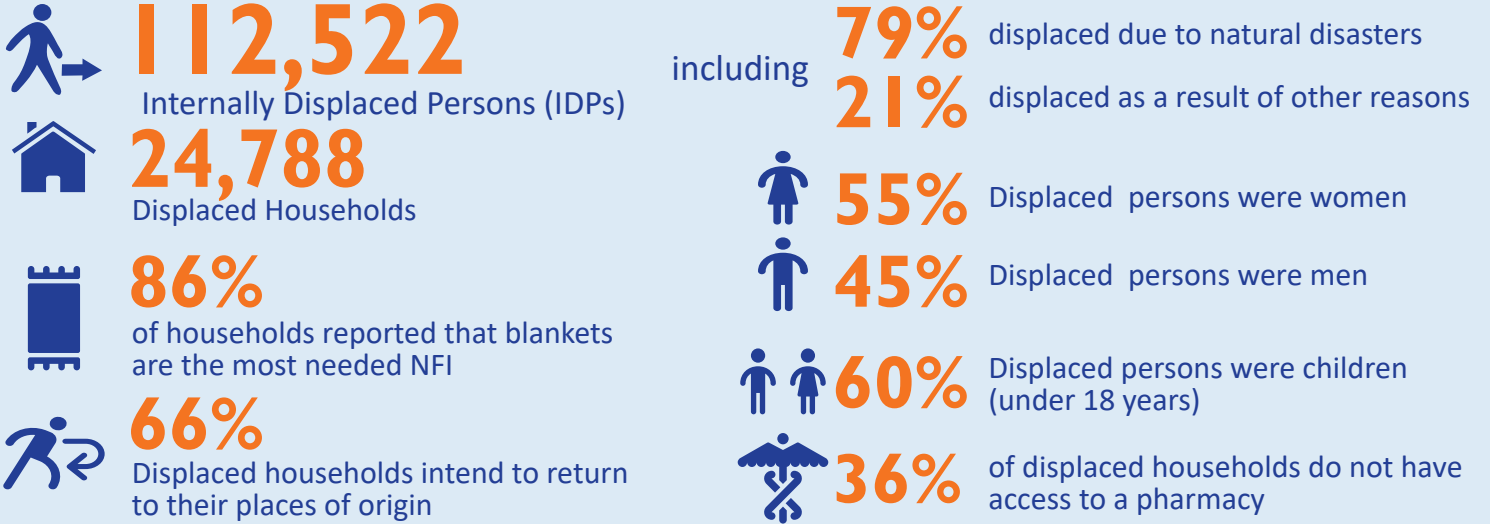
**DTM**

IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX

Publication: March 2020



**UKaid**  
from the British people



These data were collected from 6 to 29 January 2020 in all communes of the country

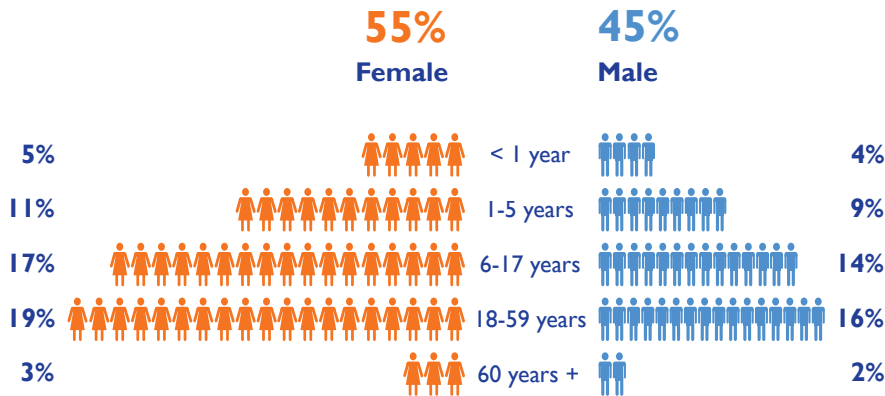
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Source: IOM, IGBU

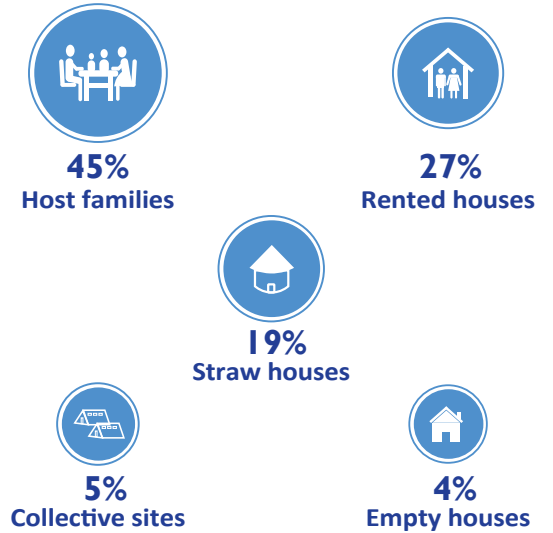
## DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION

Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population



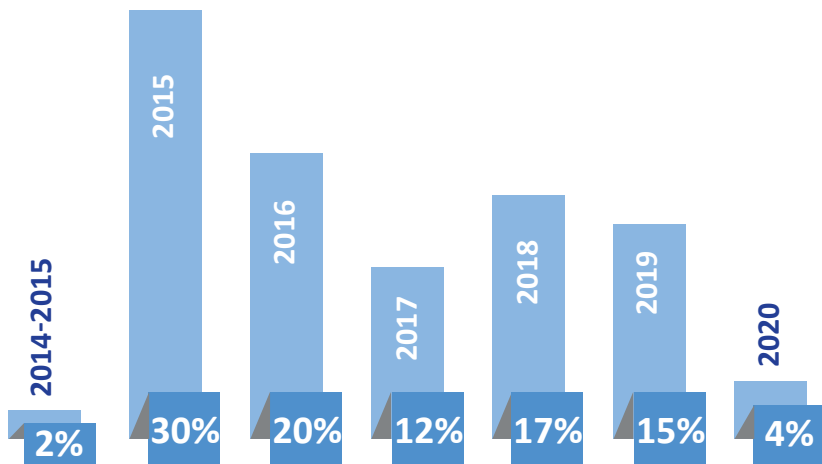
## ACCOMMODATION TYPES

Graph 2: Accommodation types by percentage of IDPs



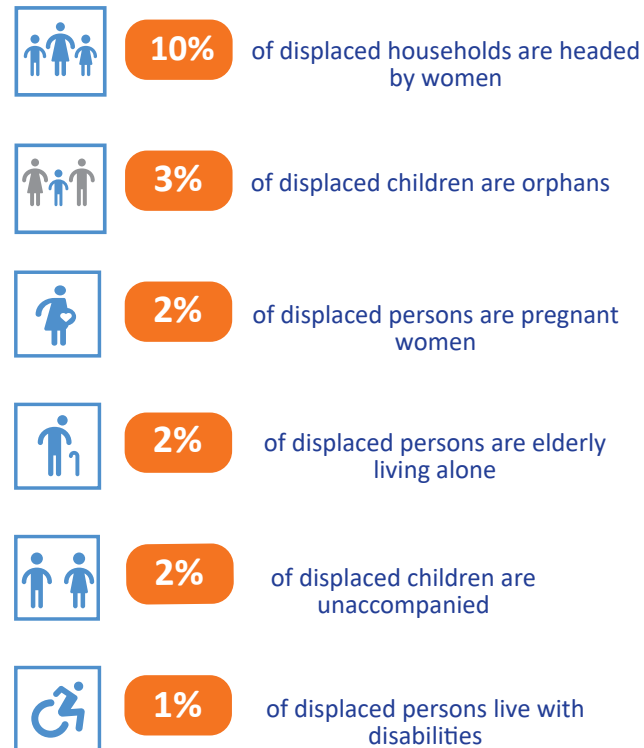
## YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Graph 3: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by year of initial displacement



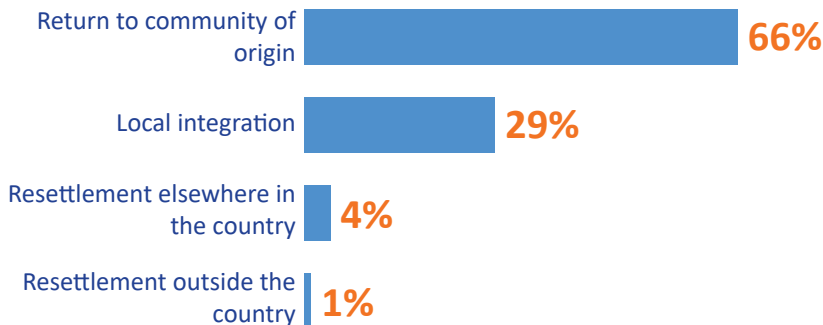
## VULNERABILITIES

Graph 5: Percentage distribution of types of vulnerabilities reported by IDPs

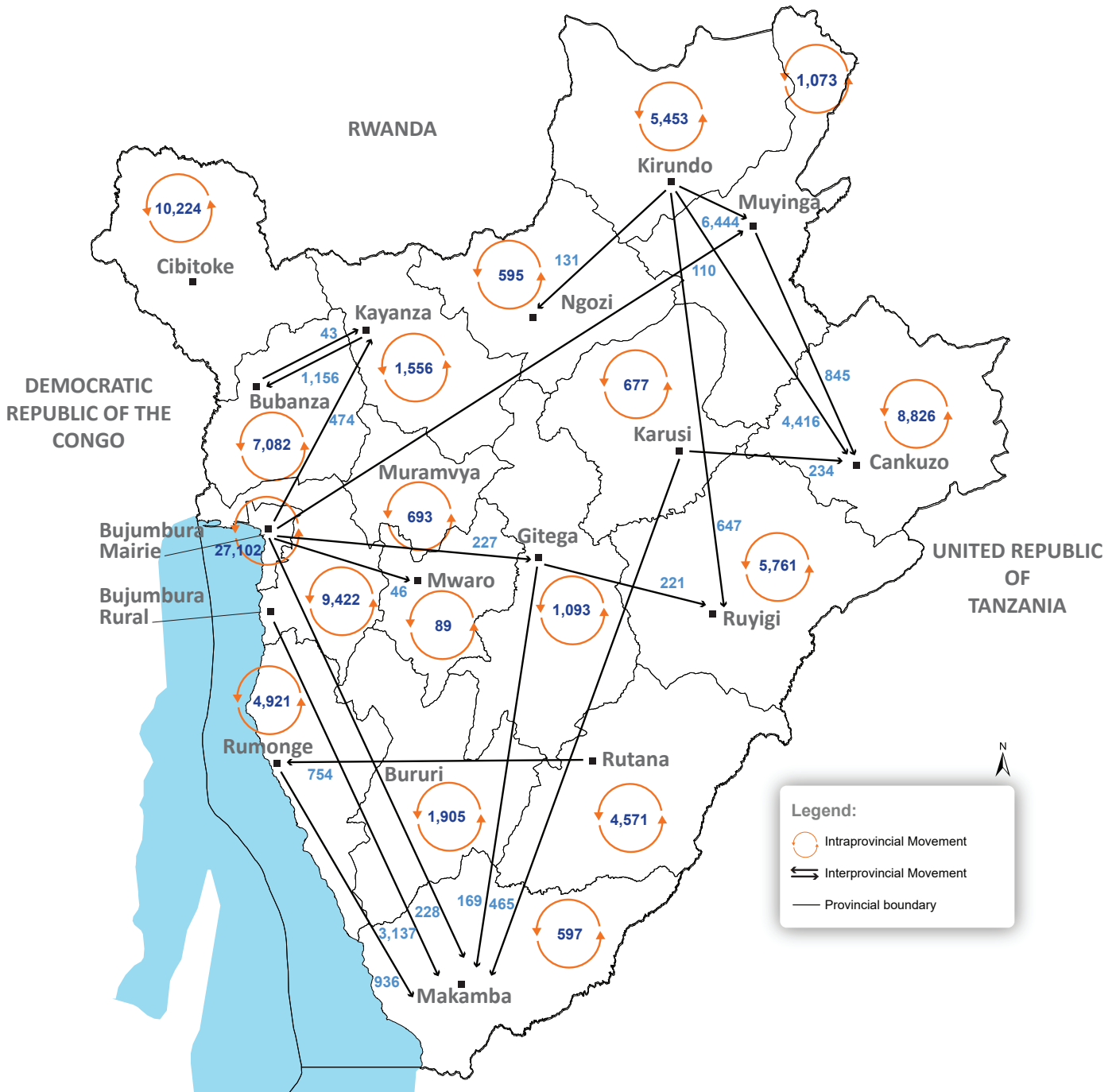
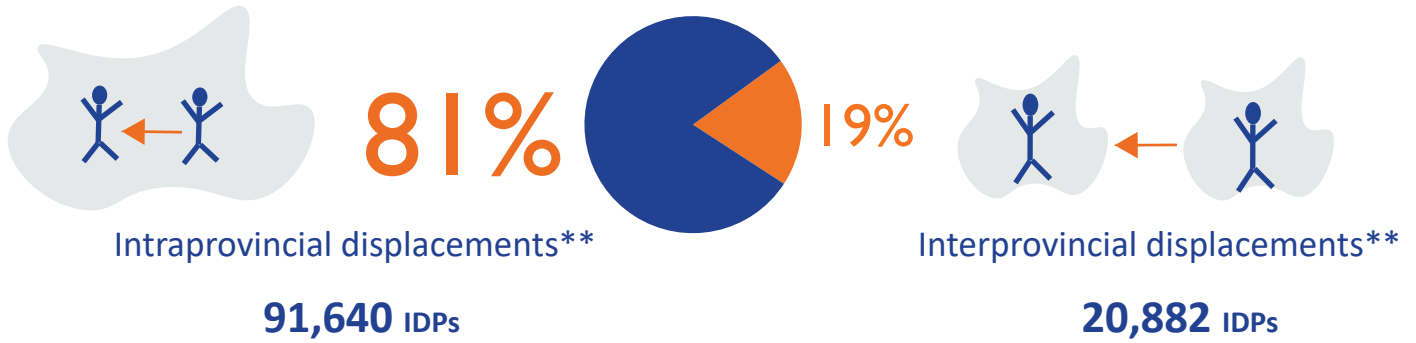


## RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

Graph 4: Percentage of displaced households by intention of return



## MOVEMENTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS\*



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\* Movements of less than 40 persons were not represented on this map.

\*\* Intraprovincial displacements are displacements that occur within the province of origin.  
 Interprovincial displacements are displacements that occur outside the province of origin.

## IDP DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Graph 6: Change in the number of IDPs between October 2019 and January 2020



Table 1: Change in IDP presence from December 2019 to January 2020, by province

During the month of January, an overall increase of 8 per cent in the number of IDPs was recorded. The major increases are mainly due to natural disasters, especially the torrential rains that have raged in recent months and caused a lot of material and human damages. Indeed, torrential rains caused 71 per cent of the new displacements followed by landslides (26%) and strong winds (3%).

The provinces of Cibitoke, Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural have identified more than 1,000 persons newly displaced by torrential rains and landslides. The other provinces which have undergone a no less significant increase are Muyinga (485 IDPs), Rutana (296 IDPs), Ruyigi (276 IDPs), Cankuzo (220 IDPs), Gitega (122 IDPs) and Kirundo (111 IDPs).

The provinces that have observed significant decreases are notably Rutana (712 IDPs), Bujumbura Rural (279 IDPs), Rumonge (198 IDPs), and Kayanza (151 IDPs). This decrease is explained by the return of IDPs to their communities of origin (63%) and local integration (29%).

The adjacent table shows the net difference taking into account the increases and decreases in each province.

Province	December 2019	January 2020	Difference	Trend
Bubanza	8,212	8,250	38	↑
Bujumbura Mairie	23,686	27,102	3,416	↑
Bujumbura Rural	8,423	9,422	999	↑
Bururi	1,891	1,905	14	↑
Cankuzo	14,202	14,321	119	↑
Cibitoke	6,364	10,238	3,874	↑
Gitega	1,321	1,320	-1	↓
Karusi	706	677	-29	↓
Kayanza	2,147	2,073	-74	↓
Kirundo	5,454	5,485	31	↑
Makamba	5,563	5,532	-31	↓
Muramvya	680	693	13	↑
Muyinga	7,251	7,659	408	↑
Mwaro	170	163	-7	↓
Ngozi	740	732	-8	↓
Rumonge	5,848	5,675	-173	↓
Rutana	5,025	4,609	-416	↓
Ruyigi	6,508	6,666	158	↑
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,191</b>	<b>112,522</b>	<b>8,331</b>	<b>↑</b>

## HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



### EDUCATION

**42%** of households report that children do not attend school.

Households in the provinces of Cibitoke, Kirundo, Ruyigi and Cankuzo are the most affected by the issue of children not attending school. The lack of school materials, reported by 66 per cent of households, is the main reason preventing children from going to school. For IDP households whose reason is the lack of food (15%), education is not their priority. In Cankuzo province, 43 per cent of households explained that their children were not going to school due to lack of food.



### WASH

**32%** of households have non-functional latrines.

Bujumbura Mairie, Kirundo, Bubanza and Ruyigi are provinces with the large majority (more than 60%) of displaced households without functional latrines. Due to their high degree of vulnerability, IDPs spend most of their income on food at the expense of building latrines.



### NUTRITION

**41%** of households have access to one meal per day.

Most IDP households in Rumonge, Kirundo, Ngozi and Muyinga provinces only eat one meal a day. Rumonge is the province which is more affected due to the inaccessibility of arable land and the majority of IDPs live on daily labor, which is becoming increasingly rare. The province of Kirundo is also affected due to the vulnerability of IDP households.

**Table 2: IDPs Humanitarian needs overview, by province**

Province	% of households reporting children not attending school	% households with non-functional latrines	% households with one meal per day
Bubanza	36%	70%	59%
Bujumbura Mairie	43%	80%	47%
Bujumbura Rural	40%	1%	3%
Bururi	40%	57%	46%
Cankuzo	60%	24%	42%
Cibitoke	88%	60%	59%
Gitega	10%	7%	20%
Karusi	31%	25%	29%
Kayanza	52%	28%	26%
Kirundo	66%	73%	91%
Makamba	45%	17%	20%
Muramvya	10%	6%	16%
Muyinga	51%	30%	70%
Mwaro	12%	13%	0%
Ngozi	32%	38%	78%
Rumonge	44%	8%	96%
Rutana	38%	35%	8%
Ruyigi	63%	67%	24%

## HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



### HEALTH

**93%** of households do not have means to pay for health care.

All households in the provinces of Cankuzo, Ngozi, Rumonge and Ruyigi report that they cannot have means to pay for health care. This is due to the financial constraints of IDPs which limit their ability to pay for health care. The surveyed households report that the most recurrent health problems are malaria (93%), flu (66%) and amoeba (52%).



### LIVELIHOOD

**46%** of households not have access to income generating activities.

The large majority of displaced households in Ngozi, Rumonge and Kayanza provinces do not have access to income generating activities. The lack of access to arable lands and the lack of capital prevents IDP households from initiating income generating activities, which therefore keep them in a situation of permanent food insecurity.



### NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

**47%** of households report small hosting capacity as a shelter issue.

The majority of households in Kirundo, Bujumbura Rural, Muyinga and Kayanza provinces report small hosting capacity as a shelter issue as displaced persons live together with host families in the same houses. Another major shelter issue is weather protection reported by 38 per cent of displaced households.

**Table 3: IDPs Humanitarian needs overview, by province**

Province	% of households lacking means to pay for health care	% of households not having income generating activities	% households reporting small hosting capacity as a shelter issue
Bubanza	92%	69%	54%
Bujumbura Mairie	73%	30%	37%
Bujumbura Rural	85%	45%	<b>73%</b>
Bururi	93%	47%	28%
Cankuzo	<b>100%</b>	20%	56%
Cibitoke	97%	77%	42%
Gitega	85%	69%	34%
Karusi	95%	38%	19%
Kayanza	99%	<b>78%</b>	<b>61%</b>
Kirundo	99%	19%	<b>80%</b>
Makamba	95%	37%	60%
Muramvya	71%	47%	56%
Muyinga	97%	39%	<b>66%</b>
Mwaro	65%	51%	33%
Ngozi	<b>100%</b>	<b>95%</b>	46%
Rumonge	<b>100%</b>	<b>80%</b>	32%
Rutana	98%	69%	30%
Ruyigi	<b>100%</b>	59%	19%

## DTM METHODOLOGY

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a comprehensive system to analyze and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burundi. Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) consult with key informants to identify displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants can be community leaders, local government authorities and religious leaders.

Enumerators complete three types of assessments:

**The commune level assessment** provides information on displacement trends in all communes in Burundi (119 communes). This assessment provides information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacements phenomena.

**The colline level assessment** provides information regarding humanitarian needs in the top five displacement areas (collines\*) hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons per commune.\*\* This assessment provides information on demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

**The household level assessment** provides information regarding humanitarian needs in two newly displaced households in surveyed collines.\*\*\*

Data presented in this report were collected from January 6 to 29, 2020.

\*Collines are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi.

\*\* While colline assessments are conducted in the five collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune. Eleven communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gitega, Karusi et Mwaro have 29 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 566 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

\*\*\* All 566 collines host two newly displaced households. Assessments from 1,132 households are used in the analysis of this report.

All DTM Burundi reports and information products are available on  
<https://displacement.iom.int/burundi/>

