

HIGHLIGHTS



Chart 1: Reasons of Displacement

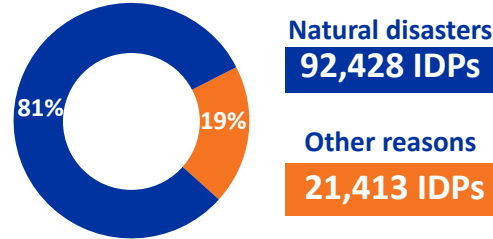
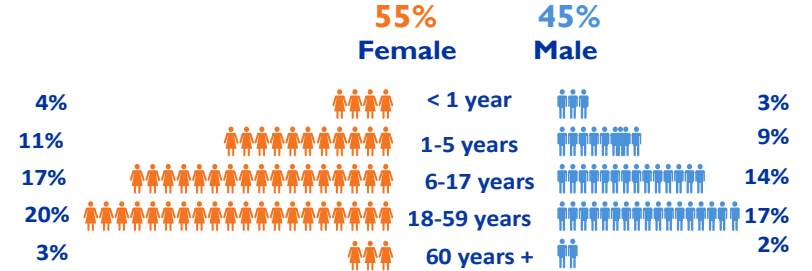
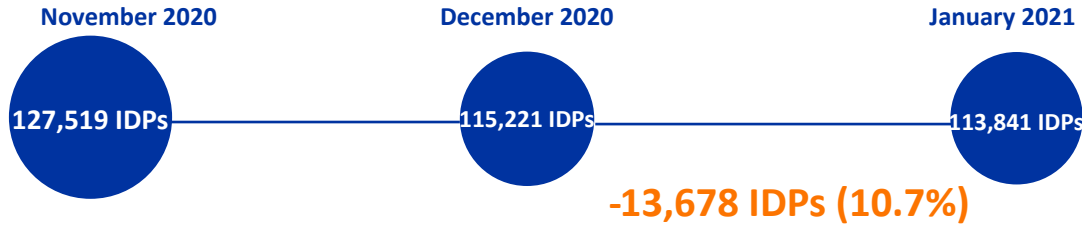


Chart 2: Demographics of the IDP population



DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Chart 3: Trends in the number of IDPs from November 2020 to January 2021



Map 1: Net Change in presence of IDPs from November 2020 to January 2021 by province

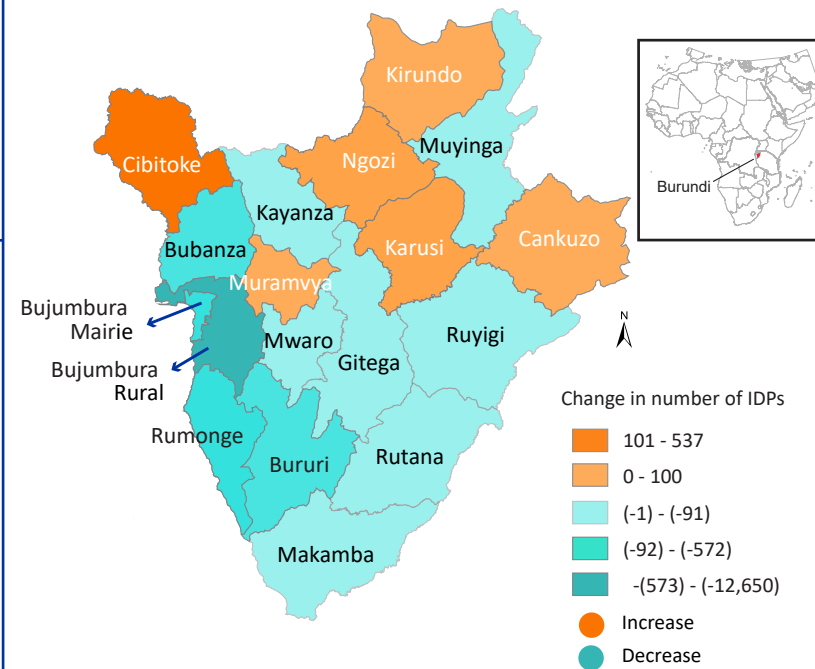
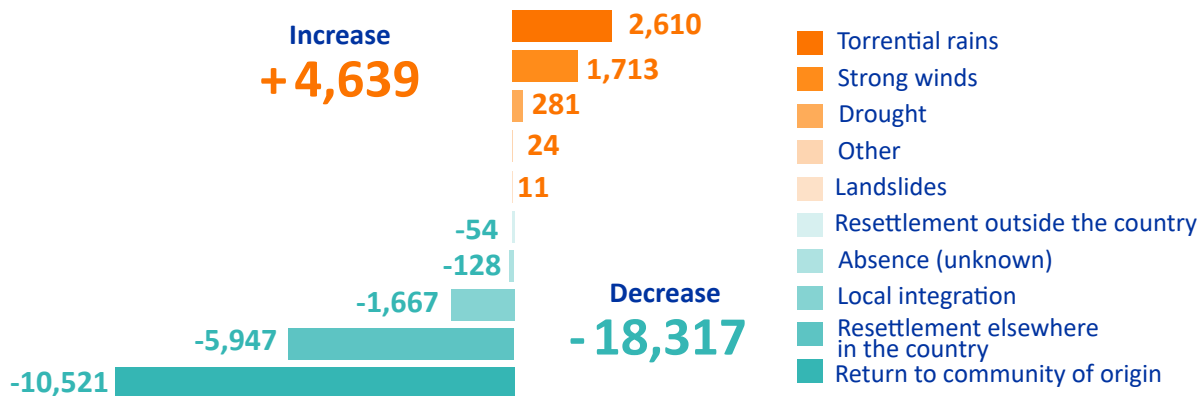


Chart 4: Change in number of IDPs by reason for decrease or increase from November 2020 to January 2021



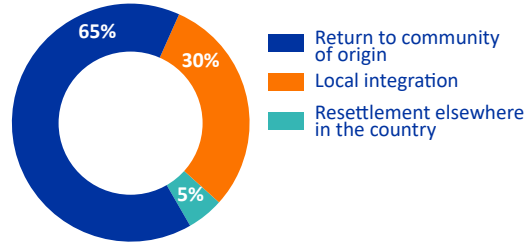
© IOM Burundi - reference map (January 2021)
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply the official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

Bujumbura Rural is the only province that experienced a significant decrease in the number of IDPs during this period.

RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

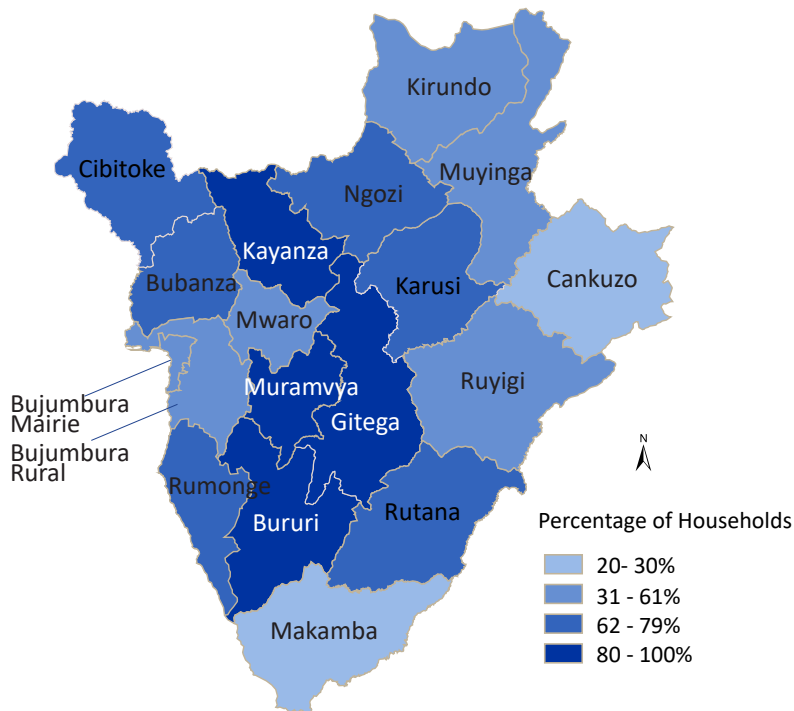
Most of displaced households (65%) reported an intention to return to their places of origin. In the provinces of Kayanza (1,609 IDPs), Bururi (1,562 IDPs), Muramvya (563 IDPs) and Gitega (526 IDPs) at least 80 per cent of displaced households had the intention of returning to their places of origin. The majority of the displaced households in these provinces had moved due to natural disasters which had caused several damages (destruction of houses and infrastructure). Most of the displaced households wanted to return to their places of origin, but to date return conditions have remained unfavorable.

Chart 5: Percentage of displaced households by return intentions



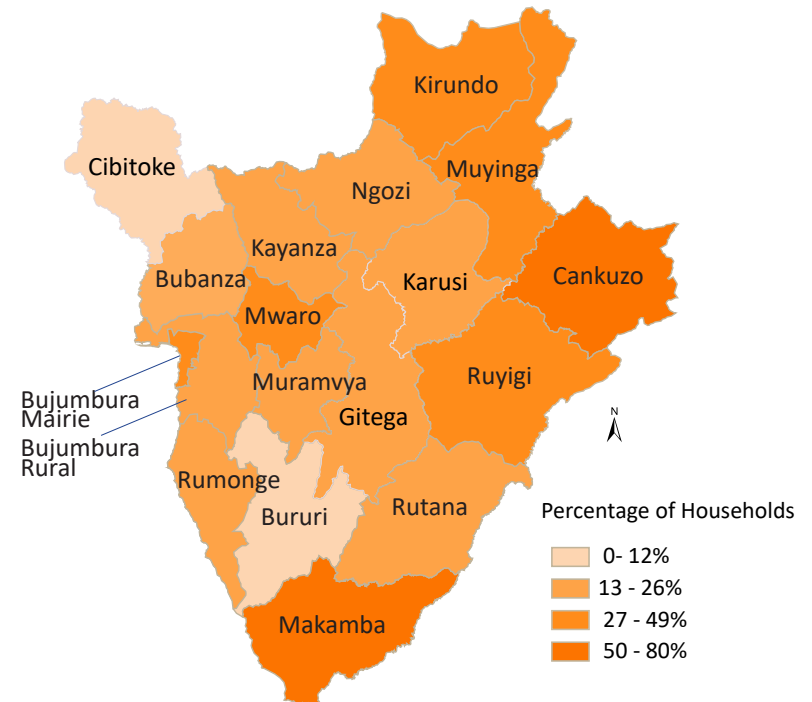
About 30 per cent of households reported their intentions to integrate locally. The vast majority of households in Cankuzo province (80%) preferred to integrate locally due to the availability of land for construction of houses as well as agricultural labor jobs. In Makamba province, more than half of displaced households (68%) preferred local integration, taking into account the presence of employment opportunities due to presence of agricultural labor in the communes bordering with the United Republic of Tanzania and the availability of land for house construction. The majority of displaced people (87%) in Makamba province came from other provinces (Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, Karusi, Bujumbura Mairie and Gitega). For the province of Cankuzo, 32 per cent of IDPs came from the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Karusi.

Map 2: Percentage of households reporting intentions to return to their communities of origin, by province



© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2021)
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGBEU

Map 3: Percentage of households reporting intentions of local integration, by province

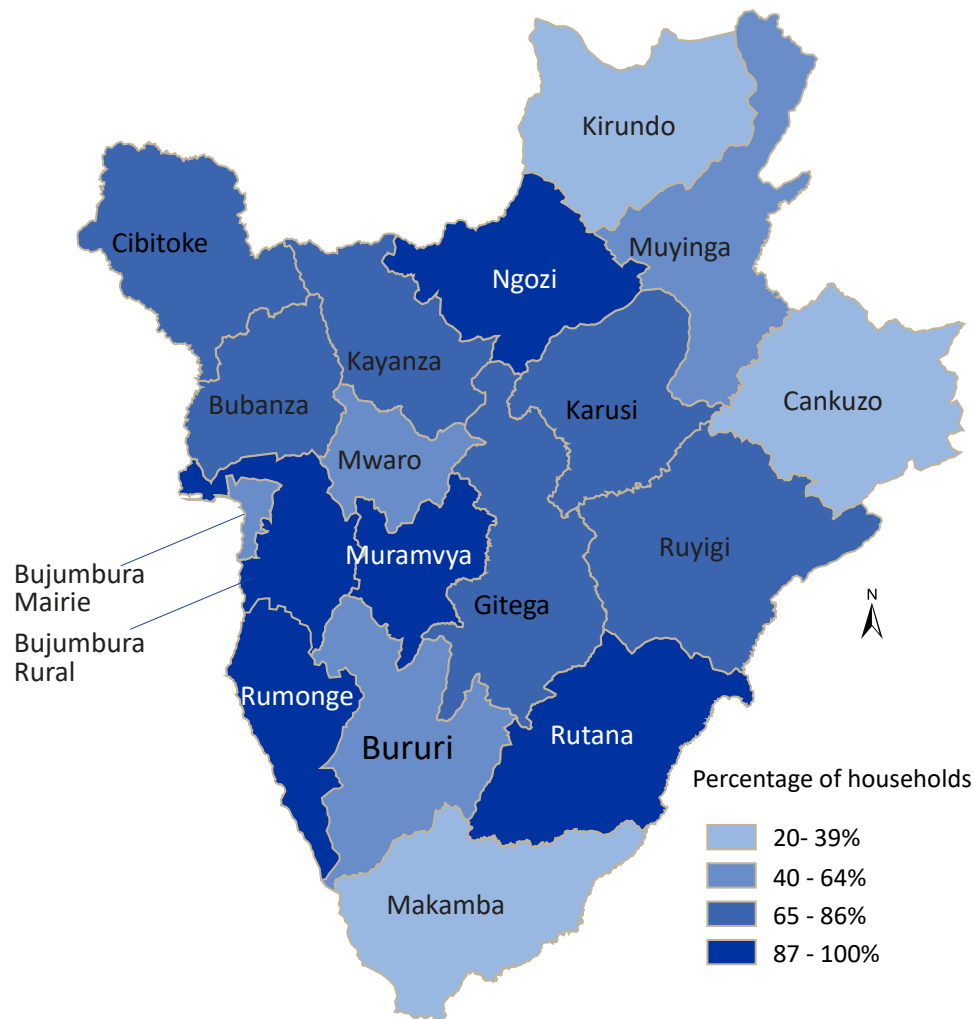


© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2021)
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGBEU

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

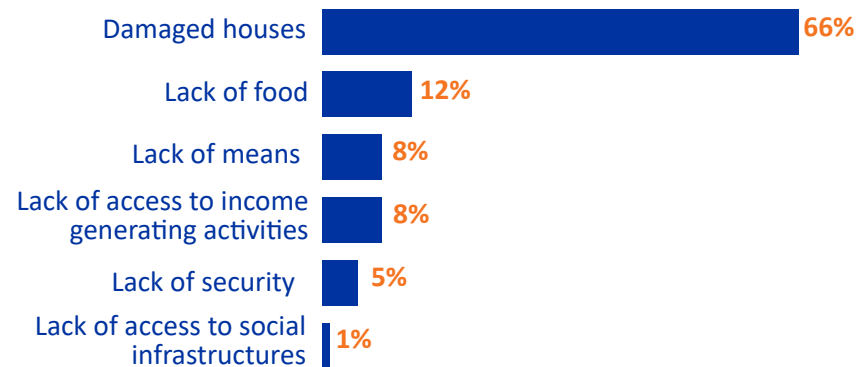
The map below shows the different provinces according to the percentages of displaced households reporting house destruction as the main cause of non-return to their places of origin

Map 4: Percentage of households reporting damaged houses as the reason preventing return to community of origin, by province



© IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2021)
 This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

Chart 6: Percentage of displaced households by reason preventing the return of IDPs



The majority of internal displacement (81%) was due to natural disasters. The destruction of houses by torrential rains, strong winds and landslides was one of the causes of internal displacement in several provinces of the country and also one of the reasons for preventing the return of 66 per cent of displaced households to their damaged homes. Surveyed households in the provinces of Muramvya (100%), Rumonge (100%), Bujumbura Rural (91%), Rutana (88%) and Ngozi (88%) reported damaged houses as the reason for not returning home. In addition, lack of financial resources was an impediment for these displaced households who are not able to rebuild their destroyed homes.

The majority of households in Kirundo province (71%) reported food scarcity as the reason for not returning to their community of origin. This lack of food was due to prolonged drought in this province. In addition, most of the displaced households from Kirundo province were displaced outside their province of origin (66%), mainly in Muyinga (38%) and Cankuzo (24%). Lack of food was also among the main reasons preventing the return of IDPs in provinces of Cankuzo (28%), Muyinga (19%) and Kayanza (19%).

IDP DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Table 1: Change in IDP presence from November 2020 to January 2021, by province

Between the months of November 2020 and January 2021, a decrease of 11 per cent (14,387 IDPs) was recorded. On the other hand, an increase of 0.5 per cent (709 IDPs) was observed.

The province of Bujumbura Rural recorded the largest decrease with 88 per cent (12,650 IDPs) of the overall decrease in IDPs. This decrease was due to the local integration in rented houses and return to community of origin of many IDPs of Gatumba locality. Some of these displaced households had received support through IOM Shelter/NFI interventions such as accomodation support and emergency shelters.

In addition, the decreases reported in the provinces of Rumonge, Bubanza and Bujumbura Mairie are mainly due to the IDPs' return to their places of origin after the rehabilitation of their houses.

Despite the decreases reported in other provinces, the province of Cibitoke recorded an increase of 537 IDPs due to strong winds that occurred in Rugombo commune.

Province	November 2020	January 2021	Difference	Change
Bubanza	7,902	7,530	-372	↓
Bujumbura Mairie	27,625	27,258	-367	↓
Bujumbura Rural	28,188	15,538	-12,650	↓
Bururi	1,715	1,562	-153	↓
Cankuzo	15,063	15,079	16	↑
Cibitoke	9,897	10,434	537	↑
Gitega	617	526	-91	↓
Karusi	533	561	28	↑
Kayanza	1,631	1,609	-22	↓
Kirundo	5,488	5,575	87	↑
Makamba	4,995	4,948	-47	↓
Muramvya	563	563	0	↑
Muyinga	7,032	7,025	-7	↓
Mwaro	126	108	-18	↓
Ngozi	710	751	41	↑
Rumonge	7,312	6,740	-572	↓
Rutana	2,406	2,394	-12	↓
Ruyigi	5,716	5,640	-76	↓
Total	127,519	113,841	-13,678	↓

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

EDUCATION

70% of households reported the lack of school materials.

Among the 20,211 displaced school-age children (aged 6 to 17), 31 per cent did not attend school. The lack of school materials was the main reason reported by households as it prevented children from going to school (70%). Households in the provinces of Kayanza, Karusi, Cibitoke, Ngozi et Muramvya were the most affected by this lack of school materials. Some IDP school-age children (17%) were not enrolled in school because they had to work to support their family needs.

Chart 7: Percentage of households reporting the lack of school materials, by province



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

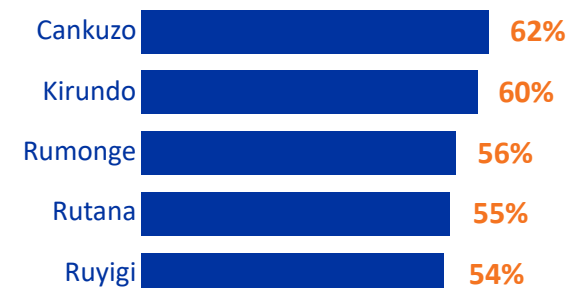
32% of households had drinking water-related complaints.

The main complaints were the presence of residues (57%) and insufficient quantity (45%). Other water-related concerns were related to the color (37%), smell (37%) and flavor (32%). These water-related issues were largely reported in the provinces of Cankuzo (62%), Kirundo (60%), Rumonge (56%), Rutana (55%) and Ruyigi (54%). In addition, 62 per cent of surveyed households reported that the walking time to and from the nearest water source was more than 30 minutes where as 35 per cent of surveyed households had no access to functional latrine.

Chart 8: Drinking water related complaints



Chart 9: Percentage of households reporting drinking water related complaints



HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

NUTRITION

37% of households had access to only one meal per day.

Most IDP households (60% and above) in Ngozi, Muyinga, Kirundo and Rumonge provinces reported having one meal per day. This could be explained by the lack of financial means to access market prices as reported by 79 per cent of surveyed households as well as destruction of crops by natural disasters such as torrential rains and strong winds.

Chart 10: Percentage of households reporting access to one meal per day, by province



LIVELIHOODS

49% of households perform daily work as their main occupation.

According to the households surveyed, the main occupations of IDPs were daily work (49%) and agriculture (44%). The vast majority of IDP households did not have access to arable land (59%). The provinces most affected by this lack of agricultural land were Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, Makamba and Bubanza provinces. The reasons of the lack of land for agriculture were limited financial means for the purchase or rent of arable land as well as the non-access of agricultural land.

Chart 11: Percentage of households by main occupation

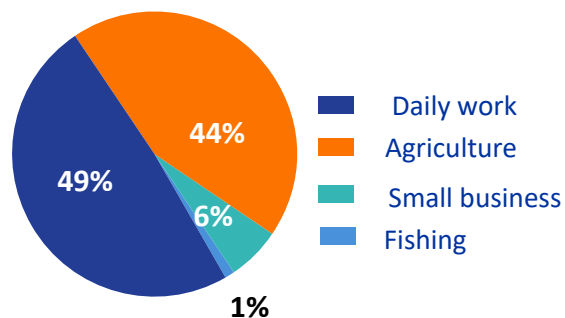


Chart 12: Access to erable land

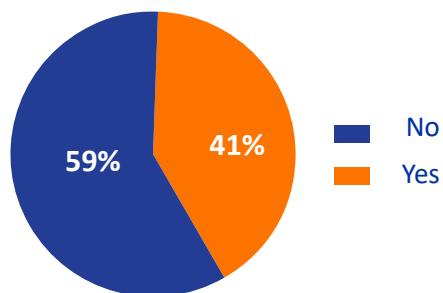
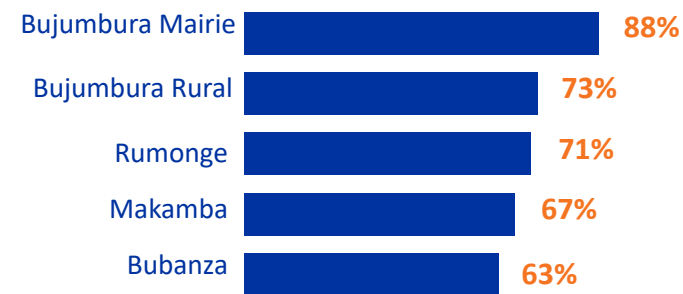


Chart 13: Percentage of households with no access to arable land, by province



HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

81% of households lived in host communities.

The majority of surveyed households lived in host communities (81%) whereas the remaining were located in sites (19%). Regarding households who lived in host communities, 38 per cent lived with host families, 35 per cent in rented houses, while 24 per cent were shelter owners in the displacement community. Furthermore, the most recurrent type of shelter among households in host communities were adobe brick shelter (43%), followed by banco shelter (20%) and straw shelter (17%). In addition, most of the households who were in sites lived in tents, representing 11 per cent of the surveyed displaced households.

Chart 14: Displacement Location Types

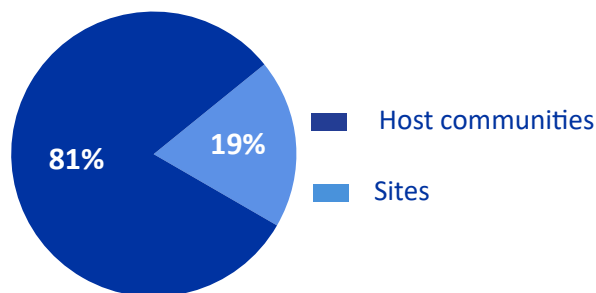


Chart 15: Housing status in host communities

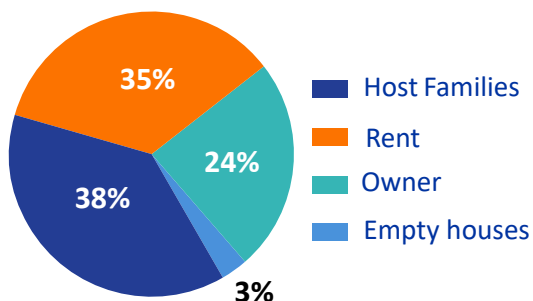
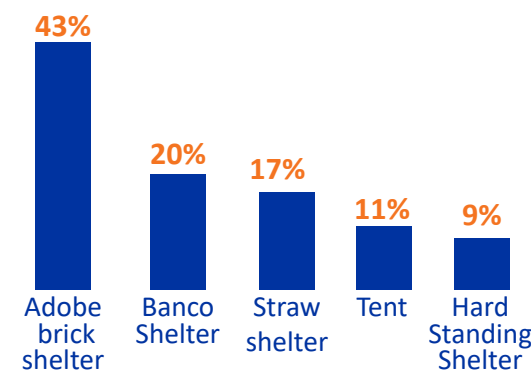


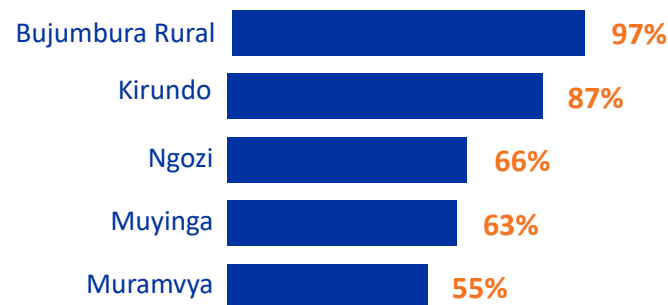
Chart 16: Types of shelter



53% of households reported small hosting capacity as a shelter issue.

The majority of households in Bujumbura Rural, Kirundo, Ngozi, Muyinga and Muramvya provinces reported small hosting capacity as a shelter issue considering that IDPs and host families shared the same roof. Another major shelter issue was weather protection reported by 36 per cent of displaced households.

Chart 17: Percentage of households reporting small hosting capacity as a shelter issue, by province



HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



NFI (NON-FOOD ITEMS) NEEDS

The data collected suggested that blankets (89%) and kitchen utensils (83%) were the most needed non-food items among displaced households. The table below shows the different provinces according to the percentages of displaced households that reported the most needed non-food items.

Table 2: Overview of IDP household Non-Food Item needs, by province

Province	Blankets	Kitchen utensils	Soap	Buckets	Mats	Mosquito nets	Feminine hygiene
Bubanza	92%	66%	64%	46%	26%	44%	24%
Bujumbura Mairie	73%	83%	37%	27%	13%	93%	40%
Bujumbura Rural	94%	93%	99%	94%	12%	55%	1%
Bururi	88%	91%	70%	55%	36%	36%	42%
Cankuzo	98%	96%	96%	78%	64%	42%	62%
Cibitoke	86%	63%	61%	25%	37%	37%	22%
Gitega	95%	78%	57%	43%	16%	10%	26%
Karusi	97%	79%	82%	49%	44%	36%	10%
Kayanza	99%	94%	97%	98%	57%	2%	6%
Kirundo	80%	91%	86%	49%	20%	33%	53%
Makamba	78%	85%	67%	73%	60%	58%	67%
Muramvya	95%	78%	65%	30%	50%	20%	5%
Muyinga	89%	95%	35%	50%	18%	3%	32%
Mwaro	68%	65%	45%	45%	6%	0%	23%
Ngozi	100%	73%	75%	70%	37%	33%	10%
Rumonge	78%	84%	54%	64%	36%	18%	14%
Rutana	77%	88%	57%	40%	28%	25%	7%
Ruyigi	99%	80%	62%	59%	28%	48%	16%

DTM METHODOLOGY

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix 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 hosting IDPs in Burundi (118 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 was collected from 4 to 30 January 2021.

*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. Twent-two communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gitega, Karusi Muramvya, Muyinga and Mwaro have 51 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 539 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

*** Among the 539 collines, 80 collines host only one newly displaced household and three Collines did not have newly displaced households. Assessments from 992 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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

