

## BURUNDI

Displacement Tracking Matrix  
Internal Displacement Report | March 2021



*DTM activities in Burundi are supported by :*



 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
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**Swiss Agency for Development  
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# HIGHLIGHTS



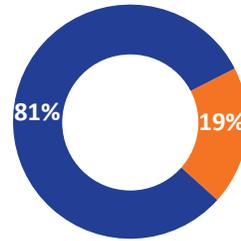
**109,169**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



**25,380** Displaced Households

Chart 1: Reasons of displacement

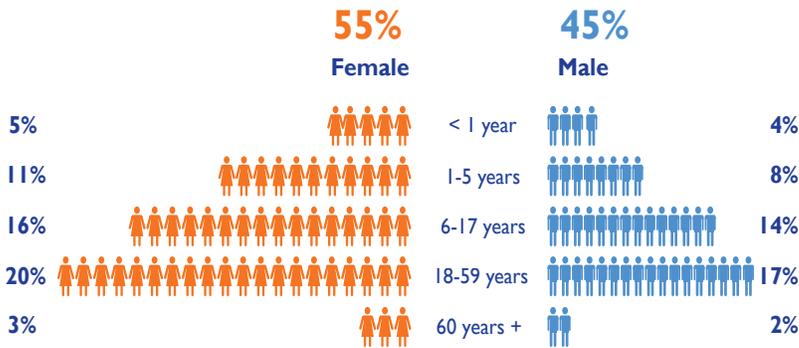


**88,422 IDPs**

**20,747 IDPs**

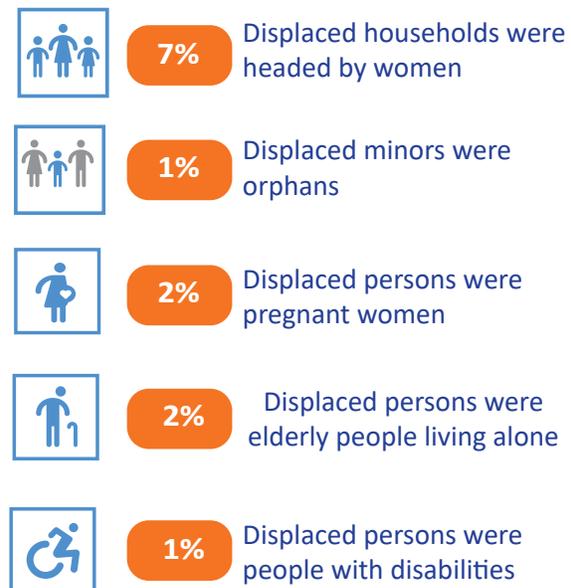
## DEMOGRAPHICS

Chart 2: Demographics of the IDP population



## VULNERABILITIES

Percentage distribution of types of vulnerabilities reported by IDPs



## DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

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

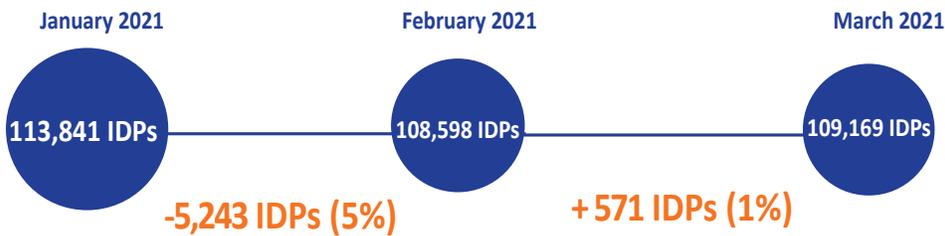
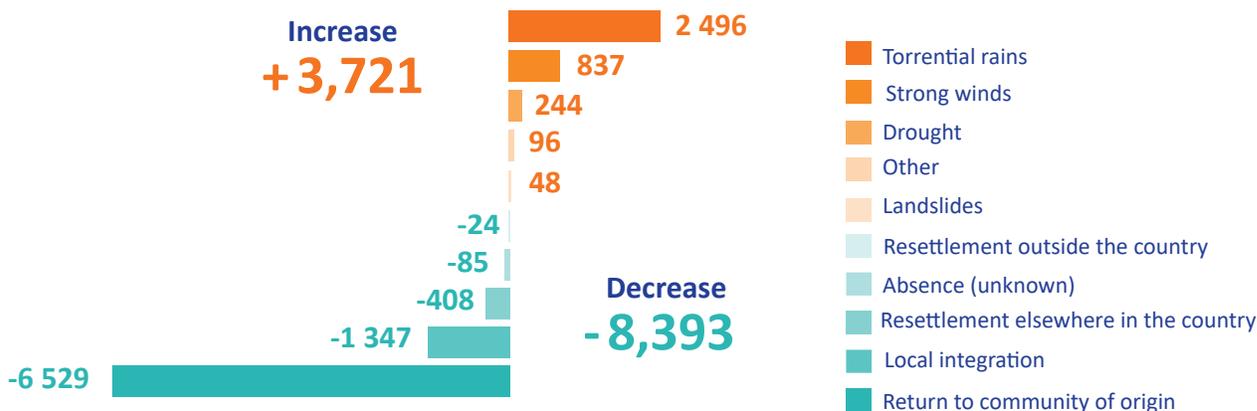


Chart 4: Change in number of IDPs by reason for decrease or increase from January to March 2021

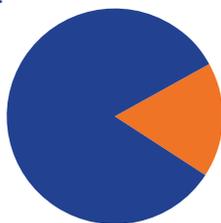


# MOVEMENTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Intraprovincial displacements\*

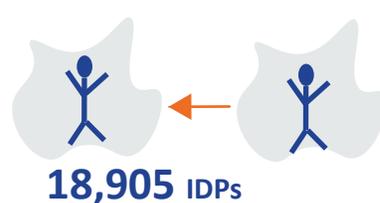


83%

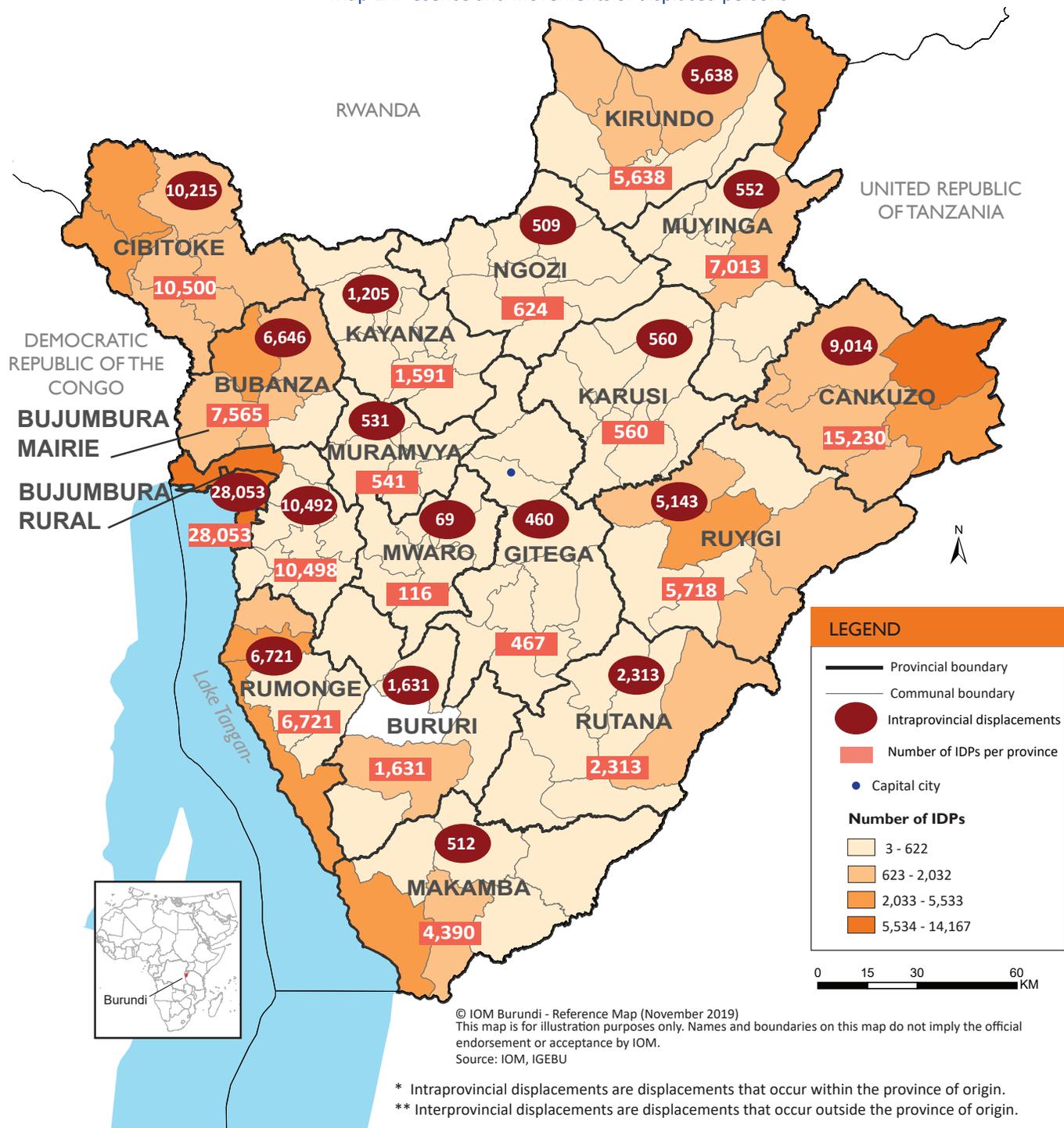


17%

Interprovincial displacements\*\*



Map 1: Presence and movements of displaced persons



## IDP DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Table 1: Change in IDP presence from January to March 2021, per province

Between the months of January 2021 and March 2021, a decrease of 5 per cent (5,937 IDPs) was recorded. On the other hand, an increase of 1 per cent (1,265 PDI ) was observed.

The province of Bujumbura Rural recorded the largest decrease with 85 per cent (5,040 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 Makamba, Ngozi and Rutana were due to the local integration in host communities mainly at Makamba and return to their places of origin after the rehabilitation of their houses.

Despite the decreases reported in other provinces, the province of Bujumbura Mairie recorded an increase of 795 IDPs mainly due to displacements caused by torrential rains in Muha commune.

Province	January 2021	March 2021	Difference	change
Bubanza	7,530	7,565	35	↑
Bujumbura Mairie	27,258	28,053	795	↑
Bujumbura Rural	15,538	10,498	-5,040	↓
Bururi	1,562	1,631	69	↑
Cankuzo	15,079	15,230	151	↑
Cibitoke	10,434	10,500	66	↑
Gitega	526	467	-59	↓
Karusi	561	560	-1	↓
Kayanza	1,609	1,591	-18	↓
Kirundo	5,575	5,638	63	↑
Makamba	4,948	4,390	-558	↓
Muramvya	563	541	-22	↓
Muyinga	7,025	7,013	-12	↓
Mwaro	108	116	8	↑
Ngozi	751	624	-127	↓
Rumonge	6,740	6,721	-19	↓
Rutana	2,394	2,313	-81	↓
Ruyigi	5,640	5,718	78	↑
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,841</b>	<b>109,169</b>	<b>-4,672</b>	↓

## DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS INTENTIONS

The return to the community of origin was the prevailing intention among surveyed households (65%). Most of the displacements were due to natural disasters that caused several damages. In fact, the majority of displaced households (66%) reported the destruction of houses as the reason of non-return to their place of permanent residence whereas a considerable share of surveyed households (26%) reported the lack of food as the reason preventing them to return to their place of origin. Most of the displaced households intended to return to their home communities but conditions have remained unfavorable up to date.

Chart 5: Percentage of households by return intentions

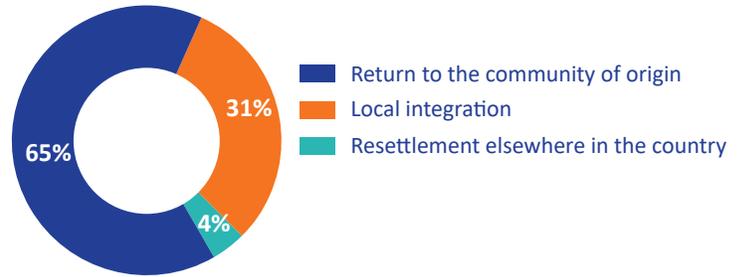
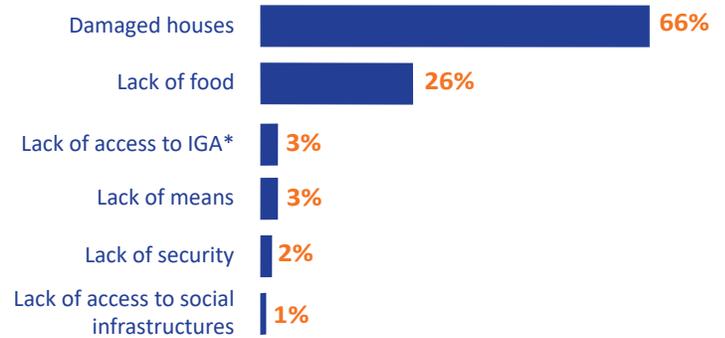


Chart 6: Percentage of displaced households by non-return reason



\*Income Generating Activities

## HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



### EDUCATION

About 70 per cent of school-age displaced children attended school whereas the remaining did not attend school because of some difficulties. The main reasons of non-enrollment of displaced children were the lack of school materials (66%), the lack of food (22%), the responsibility to work to support their family needs (10%).

Chart 7: Average walking time to the school

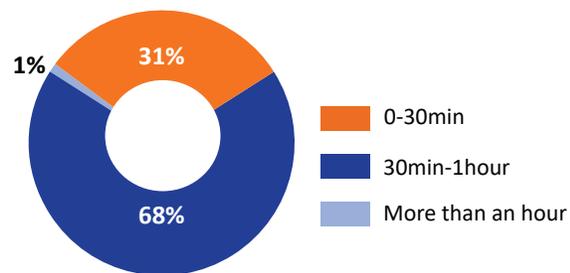


Chart 8: School enrollment rate of displaced children

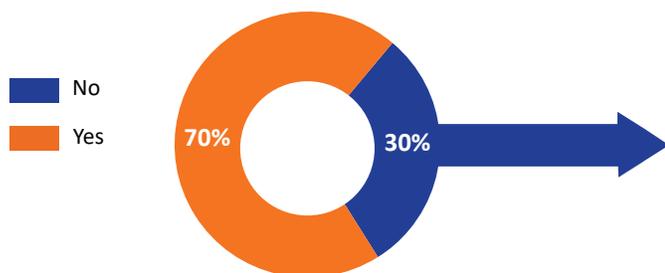
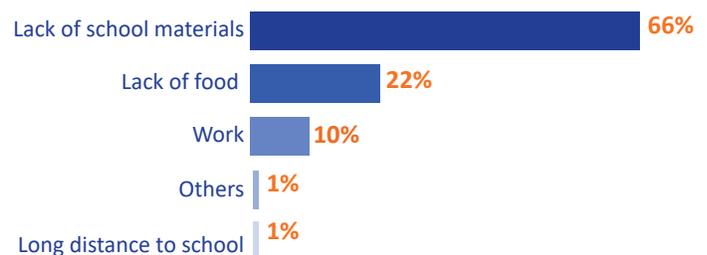


Chart 9: Reasons for non-enrollment





# SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Chart 10: Types of accommodation

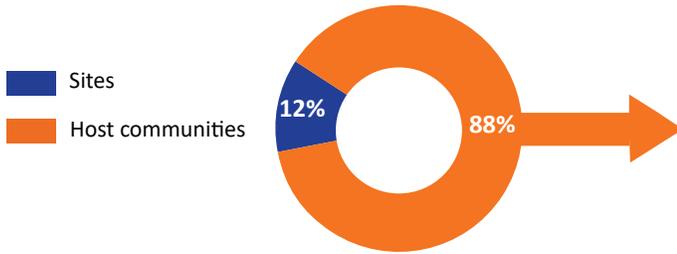
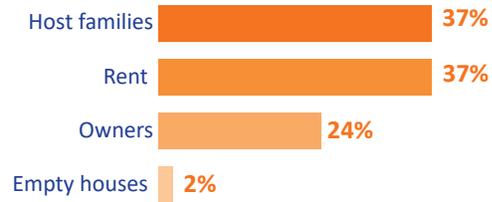


Chart 11: Status of accommodation



Only 11 per cent of displaced households lived in hard standing shelters whereas other displaced households lived in banco shelters (39%), adobe brick shelters (25%), straw shelters (11%) and tents (10%).

Moreover, the main shelter-related issues reported were small hosting capacity (64%), weather protection (27%) and asset safety (9%). Low hosting capacity is explained by overcrowding experienced by IDPs living with host families whereas those living in temporary shelters experienced issues related to weather protection and asset safety.

Chart 12: Types of shelter

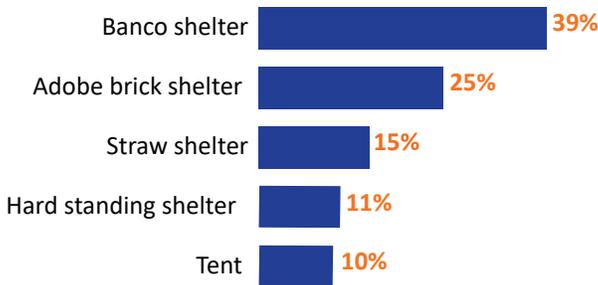


Chart 13: Shelter issues

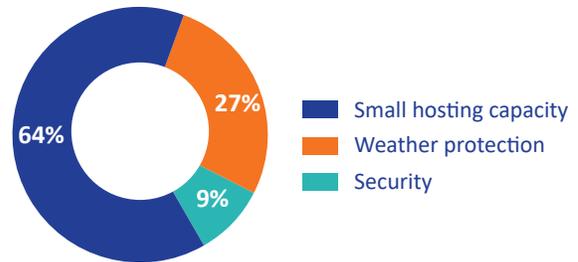


Chart 14: NFI distribution in the last 3 months

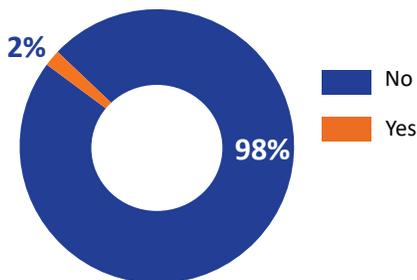
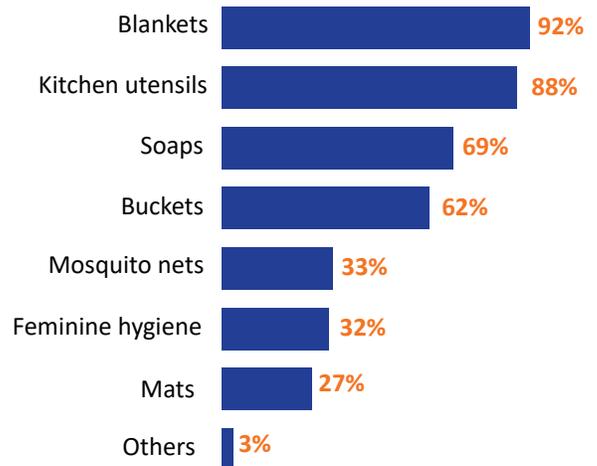


Chart 15: Most needed NFI





## FOOD AND LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood activities of displaced households were daily labor(60%) followed by agriculture (36%). In addition, only 39 per cent of displaced households had access to arable land whereas market prices were not accessible to most displaced households (77%).

Chart 16: Food distribution in the last 3 months

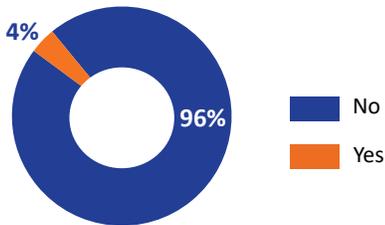


Chart 17: Number of meal per day



Chart 18: Access to arable land

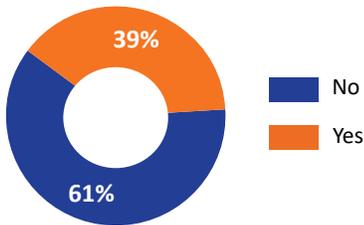


Chart 19: Main livelihood activities

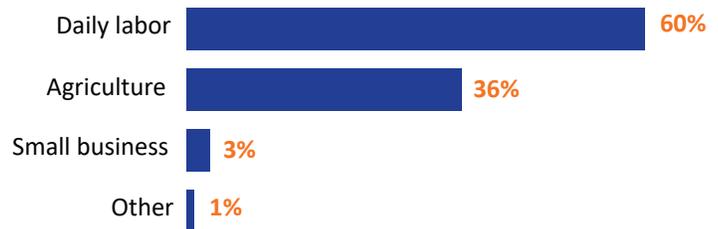


Chart 20: Access to market prices

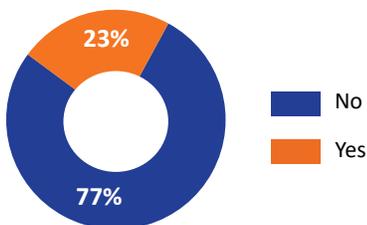
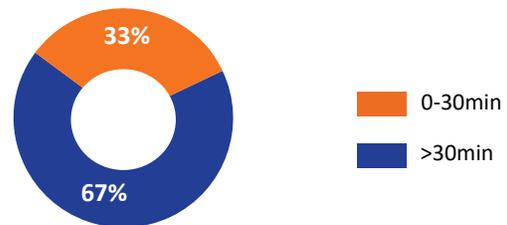


Chart 21: Average walking time to the nearest market





## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Most displaced households (69%) reported equipped source as the main source of water and 65 per cent of households indicated that the walking time of going to and coming back from the nearest drinking water source was more than 30 minutes. Moreover, 32 per cent of surveyed households reported drinking water-related complaints. These concerns were mainly related to the presence of residues (61%), smell (53%), color (52%) and insufficient quantity (34%). In addition, 42 per cent of displaced households had no access to functional latrine.

Chart 22: Main water sources

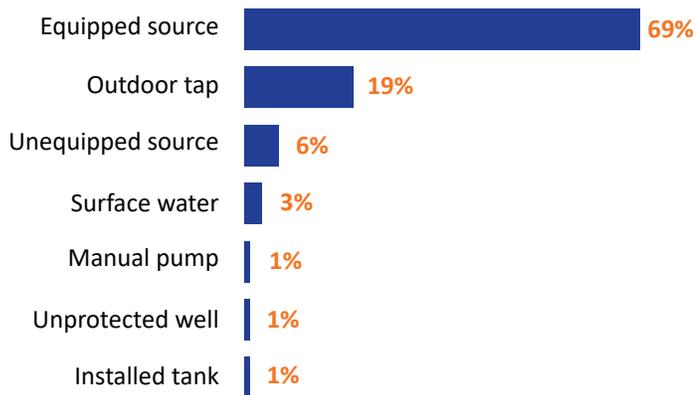


Chart 23: Walking time for drinking water fetching

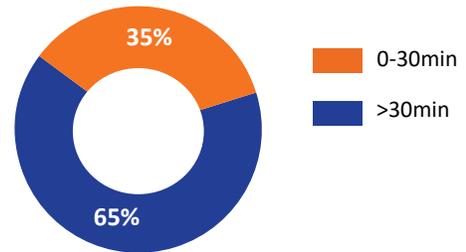


Chart 24: Household access to functional latrine

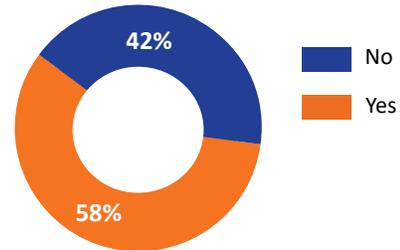


Chart 25: Water quality concerns

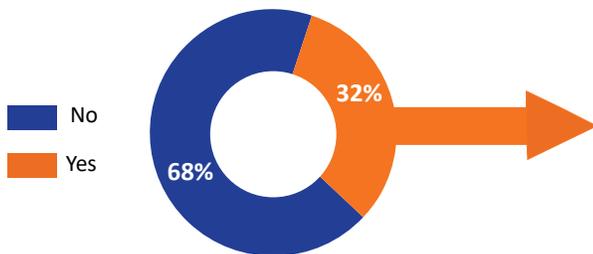
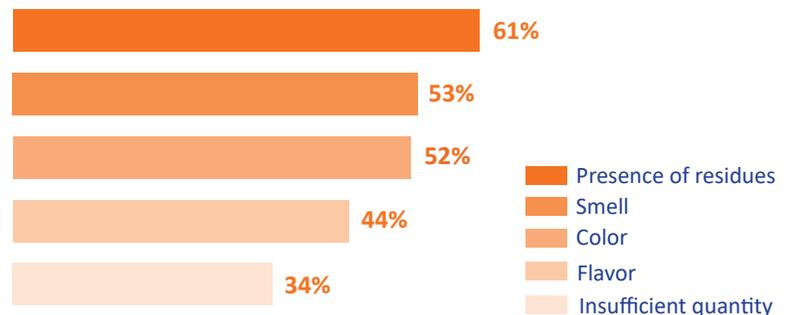


Chart 26: Main water-related issues



The majority of displaced households reported malaria (94%), flu (78%) and bacterial infections (52%) as the most recurrent diseases. In addition, 91 per cent of surveyed households indicated that they could not afford health-related cost. Furthermore, the walking time to the nearest health centre varies between 30 minutes to an hour for 71 per cent of displaced households whereas 2 per cent had no access to sexual health services.

Chart 27: Rate of most occurring diseases

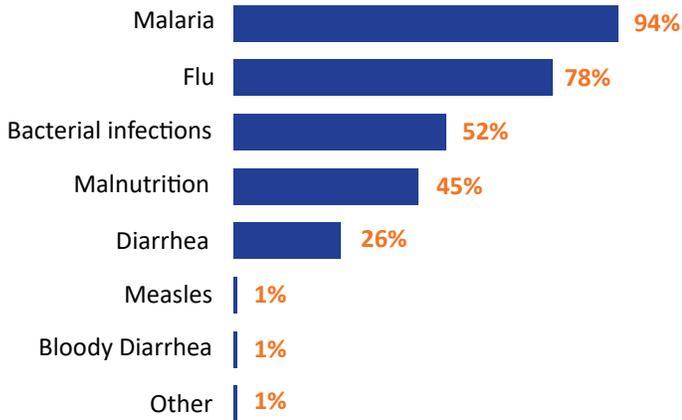


Chart 28: Access to sexual health services

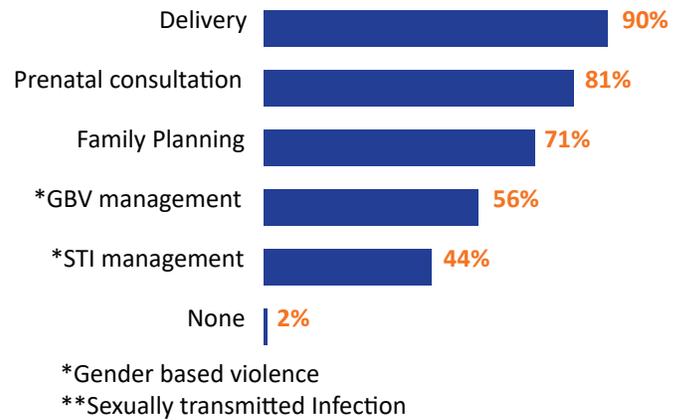


Chart 29: Average walking time to the nearest health centre

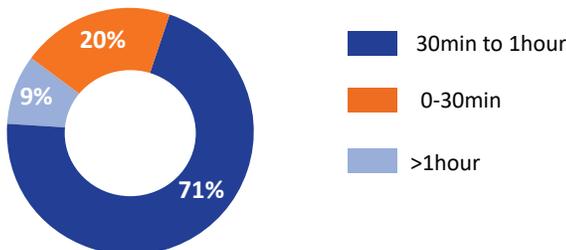


Chart 30: Access to health-related cost

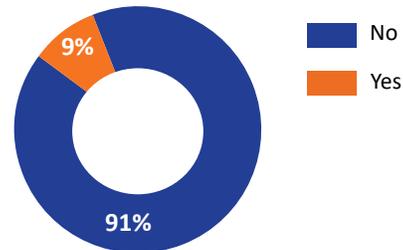


Chart 31: Knowledge of COVID-19 pandemic

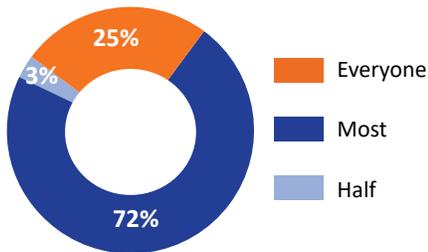


Chart 32: Knowledge of protective measures against COVID-19

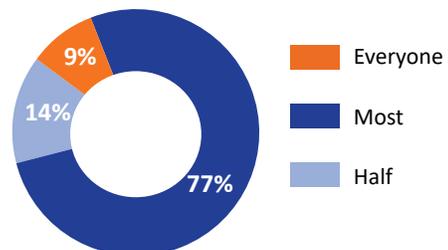


Chart 33: Source of information on COVID-19

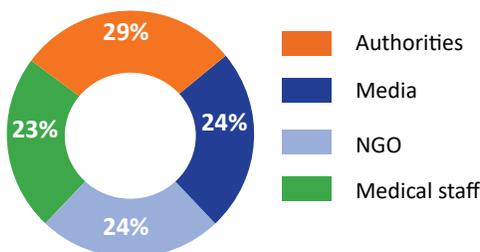
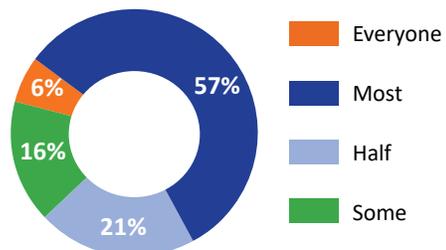


Chart 34: Access to soap



The majority of displaced households surveyed (74%) reported that wood collection areas were the places where women and girls felt most at risk of experiencing gender-based violence (GBV). In addition, 52 per cent of displaced households indicated that women and girls could not safely report violence. Moreover, 60 per cent of surveyed households reported that GBV victims had difficulty accessing specialized services mainly due to fear (70%) and long distance (58%). Furthermore, a child protection committee was operational in most of the surveyed communities (63%).

Chart 35: Percentage of households reporting GBV risk areas

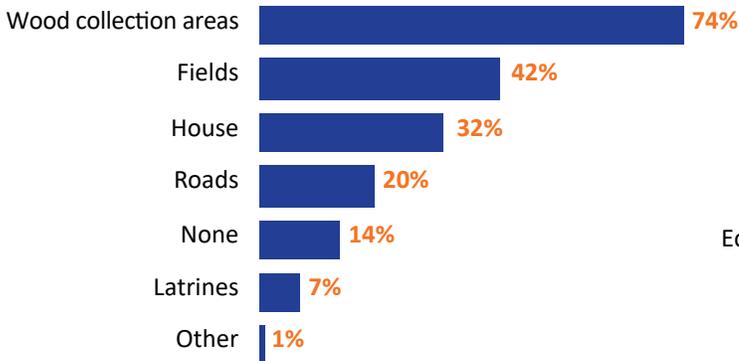


Chart 36: Available services to GBV victims

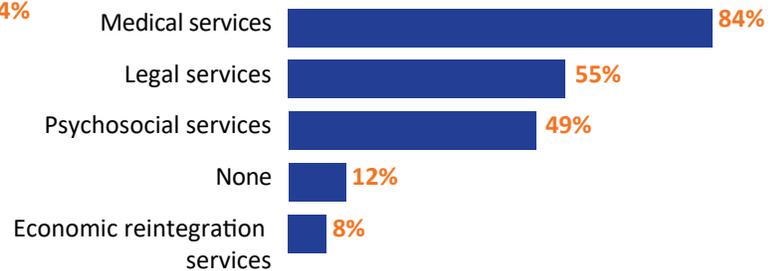


Chart 37: Difficulty to access GBV specialized services

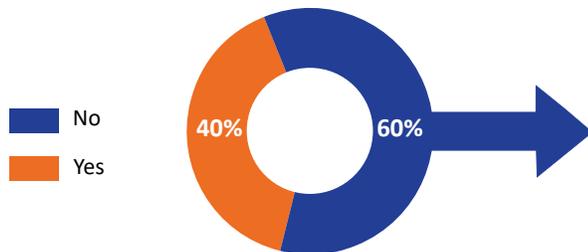


Chart 38: Main access issues to GBV specialized services

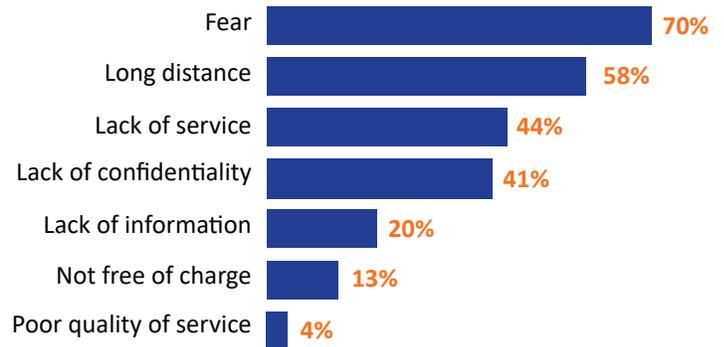
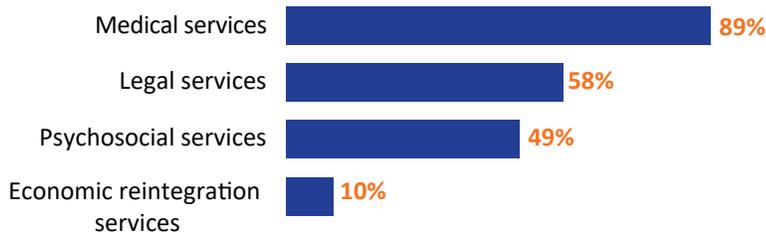


Chart 39: Available services to vulnerable children



## 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 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 were collected from 3 to 31 March , 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, Twenty-four communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gitega, Karusi, Muramvya, Muyinga and Mwaro have 50 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 540 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

\*\*\* Among the 540 collines, 52 collines host only one newly displaced household and 366 collines did not have newly displaced households. Assessments from 296 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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