



DTM

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

BURUNDI

REPORT #10—MAY 2017

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensive system which collects data on Internally Displaced Persons in targeted provinces of Burundi. The system is based on two types of systematic assessments: assessments of the displacement trends in the communes provide the main figures and trends of displacement at the communal level, and the assessments in the main displacement areas (*collines**) hosting more than 40 IDP households or 200 IDPs provide information regarding humanitarian needs in the areas hosting a high number of IDPs. The assessments are undertaken on a monthly basis. With the funding of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) of the United Nations and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the May assessment (1-31) includes the data from fifteen (15) provinces in Burundi: Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Gitega, Kayanza, Kirundo, Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Rumonge, Rutana and Ruyigi.

214,895 IDPs*

46,137 households

*15 provinces

2013—2014

14,696 IDPs

Jan—Apr 2015

47,176 IDPs

May—Dec 2015

71,374 IDPs

Displacement Periods

2016

58,883 IDPs

Jan—May

2017

22,766 IDPs

8,898 IDPs (4%)

in sites and collective centers



145,615 IDPs (68%)

with host families

34,371 IDPs (16%)

in rented houses



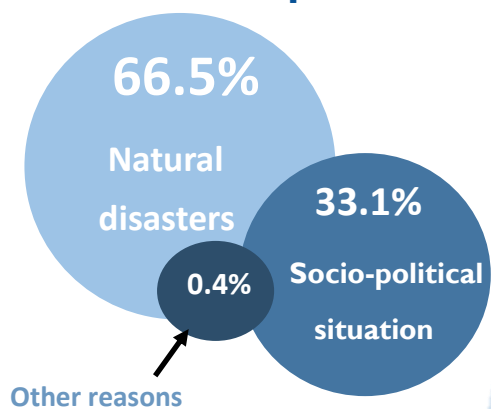
26,011 IDPs (12%)

in empty houses and other shelters

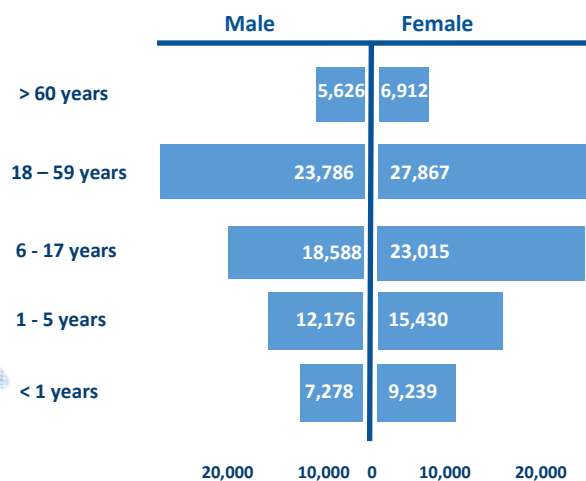


Province	Households	Individuals	Percentage	Average household size
GITEGA	7,624	34,888	16%	4.8
KAYANZA	7,780	34,518	16%	4.4
BURURI	5,059	25,055	12%	5
BUBANZA	4,033	19,762	9%	4.9
MAKAMBA	3,079	15,395	7%	5
RUMONGE	2,738	14,690	7%	5.4
BUJUMBURA RURAL	2,707	13,522	6%	5
RUTANA	2,479	12,366	6%	5
CANKUZO	2,490	11,680	5%	4.7
CIBITOKÉ	2,327	11,248	5%	4.8
MUYINGA	2,572	9,692	5%	3.7
RUYIGI	1,200	5,892	3%	4.9
KIRUNDO	970	2,922	1%	3
MURAMVYA	519	1,941	1%	3.7
MWARO	560	1,324	1%	2.4
TOTAL	46,137	214,895	100%	4.4

Reasons for displacement



IDP Demographics





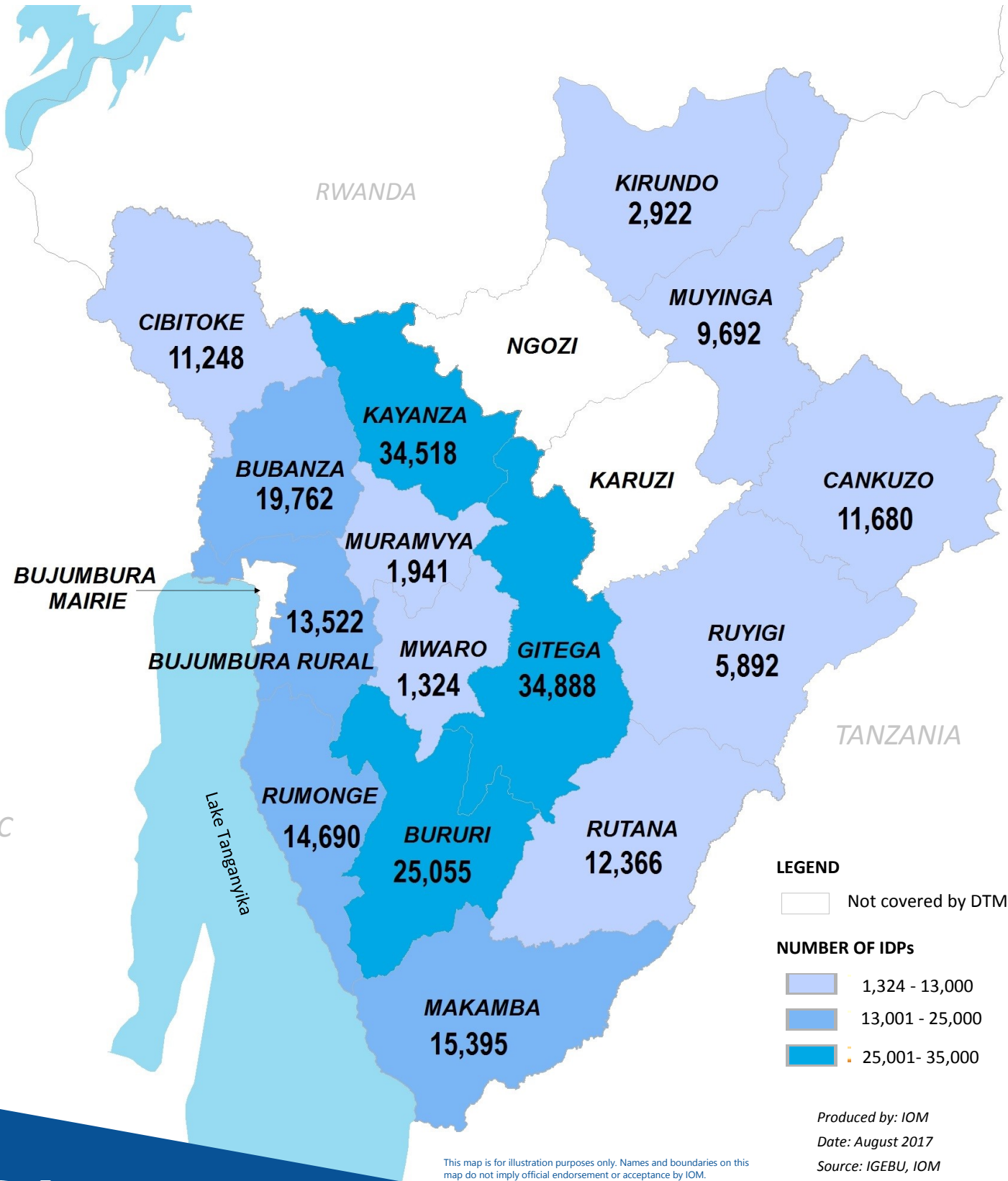
DTM

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LEGEND

Not covered by DTM

NUMBER OF IDPs

- 1,324 - 13,000
- 13,001 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 35,000

Produced by: IOM
 Date: August 2017
 Source: IGEBU, IOM

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



NEW DISPLACEMENT

Key informants were asked about which events have caused internal displacement in May.



Drought: 972 IDPs

Drought conditions during the first agricultural season resulted in an increase of hunger related displacement across the country. The number of IDPs displaced by this phenomenon is most pronounced in the Cankuzo province (523 IDPs) with a large concentration in the Mishiha commune (421 IDPs).



Torrential rains: 471 IDPs

In many provinces of the country, torrential rains have caused significant damage, particularly destruction of houses, causing displacement. In total, 204 IDPs were displaced in the province of Bubanza, 179 of which are in the Bubanza commune and 170 IDPs were displaced in Gitega, 149 of which are displaced Bugendana commune.



Security: 34 IDPs

Security issues have caused displacements in the Cankuzo province (particularly in the Cankuzo commune) where DTM identified 20 IDPs as a result of such issues.



Landslides: 39 IDPs

Displacement caused by landslides are frequent in Bubanza province (16 IDPs) and Rumonge (14 IDPs).



Violent winds: 463 IDPs

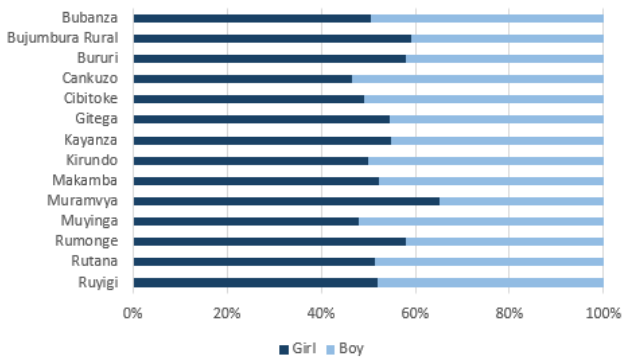
Violent winds have removed roofs and destroyed many houses in the provinces of Cankuzo (296 IDPs) and Rutana (87 IDPs).



©OIM Burundi - Reference Map (May 2017)

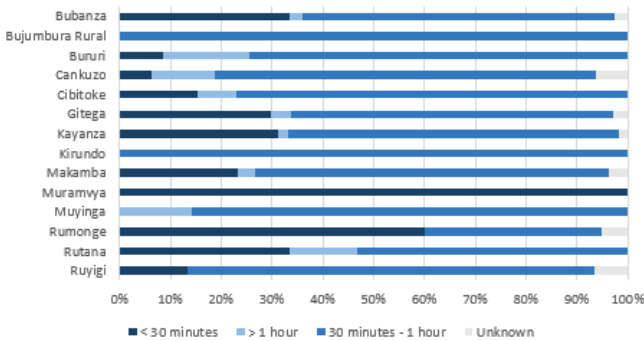
Education

90% of school-aged displaced children attend school. Of the displaced children in the collines evaluated, 54% are girls and 46% are boys.



Graph 1: Percentage of displaced children who attend school, by province

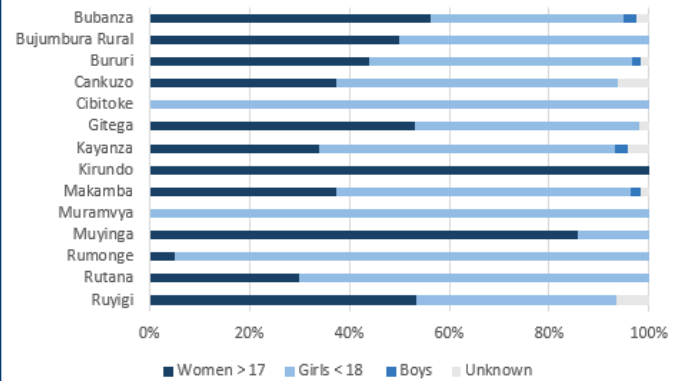
The majority of children (in 63% of collines) walk 30 minutes to one hour to arrive at school and in many areas of the Buhinyuza commune (Muyinga province), children walk more than one hour to attend school.



Graph 2: Percentage of collines by distance that the majority of displaced children walk to arrive at school, by province

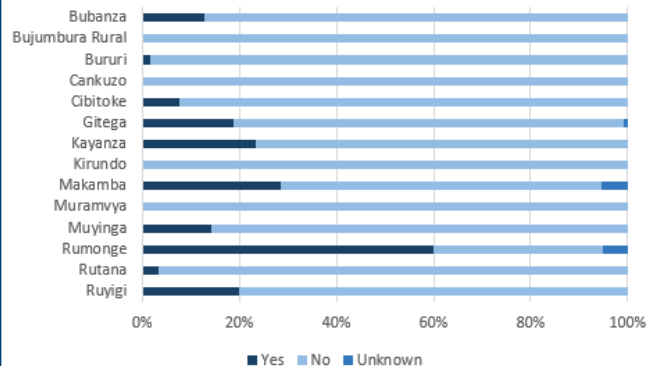
WASH

In 55% of assessed collines, primarily girls under 18 years are responsible for fetching water. In 31% of assessed collines, the majority of displaced persons walk from 30 minutes to one hour to arrive at the main source of drinking water.



Graph 3: Percentage of collines by category of persons fetching water, by province

In 82% of assessed collines, there are no locked doors on latrines. This gap is most pronounced in the provinces of Kayanza (Kabarore commune), Gitega (Giheta commune), and Bururi (Mugamba commune).

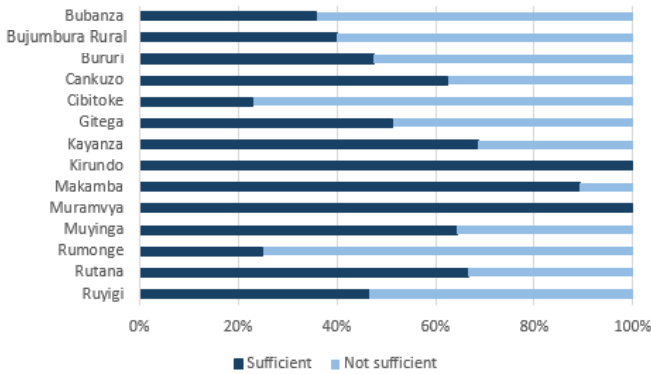


Graph 4: Percentage of collines reporting doors with locks on latrines, by province

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

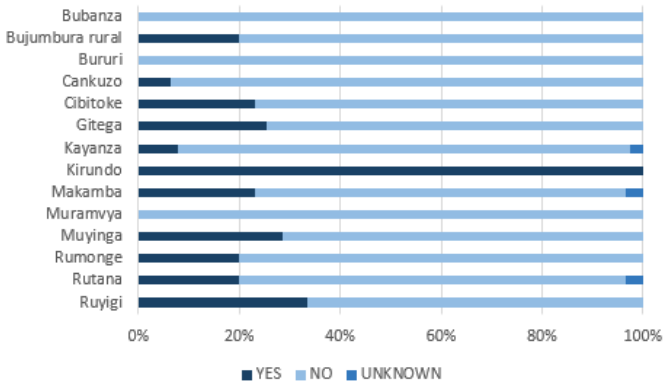
Shelter/NFI

A total of 69% of assessed collines report problems securing their belongings in their shelters. This problem is particularly pronounced in the provinces of Kayanza and Gitega. A total of 57% of assessed collines have insufficient protection against severe weather.



Graph 5: Percentage of collines with insufficient weather protection, by province

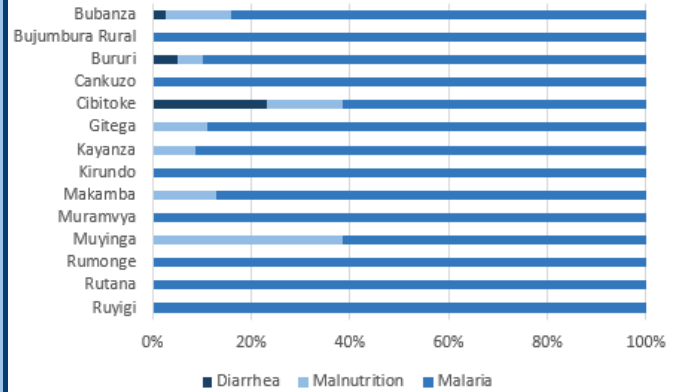
In 84% of assessed collines, **non-food items** are available in the markets and shops. However, there is reduced access to these items in the Giheta and Makambuko communes (Gitega province).



Graph 6: Number of collines with available non-food items in the markets, by province

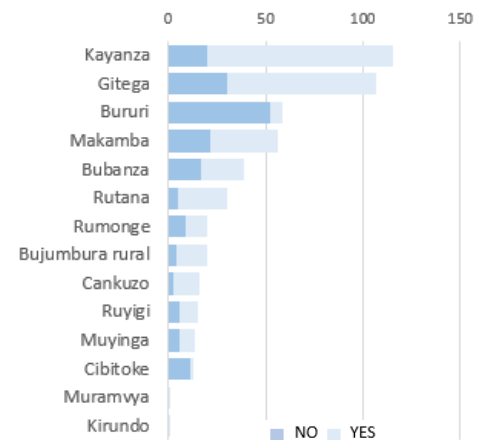
Health

Malaria remains the most recurrent health issue in 90% of assessed collines, particularly in the communes of Kabarore (Kayanza province) and Giheta (Gitega province).



Graph 7: Percentage of collines by the most recurrent health issue, by province

While IDPs have access to services of sexual and reproductive health in 88% of assessed collines, these services are scarce in the Bururi province, particularly in the communes of Vyanda, Rutovu and Mugamba. There is lack of **family planning services** in Cibitoke province (with services in 2 collines of the 13 collines assessed) and maternity services only exist in 7% of assessed collines in the province.



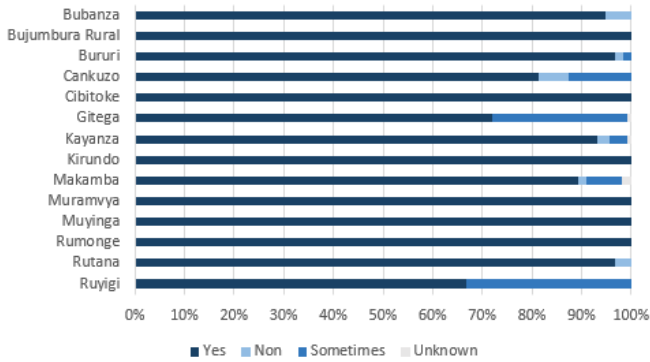
Graph 8: Number of collines by availability of family planning services, by province

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

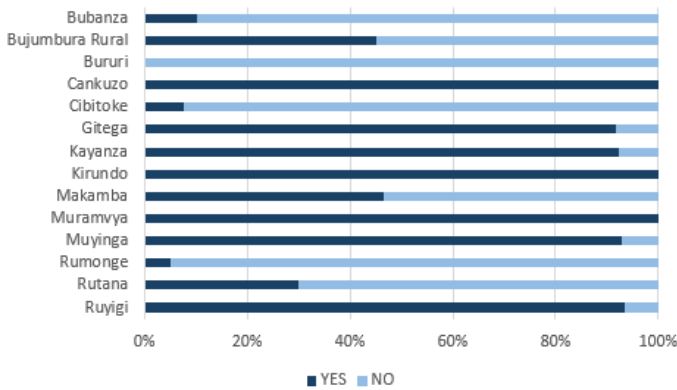
Protection

In 89% of assessed collines, **displaced women report feeling secure**. However, in cases of insecurity, women prefer to consult local authorities in 59% of assessed collines. In the last month, 11% of collines have had security related incidents.



Graph 9: Percentage of collines experiencing security incidents in the last month, by province

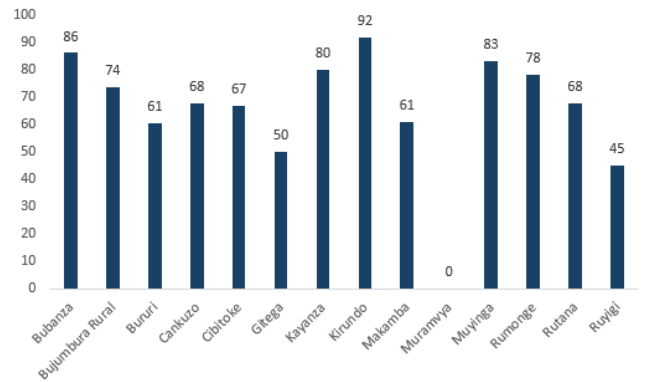
There are specialized **focal points in gender based violence** in 55% of assessed collines. These are lacking in the provinces of Bururi, Rumonge, Cibitoke and Bubanza. Medical services are available in 39% of assessed collines while **psychosocial services** are available in 23% of collines. These services are non-existent in the provinces of Rumonge, Muyinga and Cibitoke. In 68% of assessed collines, they face problems of access to GBV specialised services.



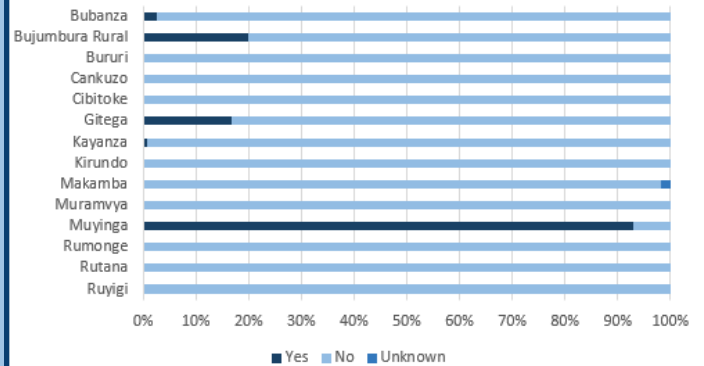
Graph 10: Percentage of collines with problems of accessing specialized GBV services, by province

Food Security

IDPs face **severe food insecurity** with 67% of assessed collines having only one meal a day. During the three last months, there have been no food distributions in 94% of assessed collines.



Graph 11: Percentage of displaced persons eating one meal a day, by province



Graph 12: Percentage of collines with access to supplementary food for pregnant and breastfeeding women, by province

Supplementary food for pregnant and breastfeeding women is not available in 93% of assessed collines. This gap is most pronounced in the Kayanza province in the commune of Kabarore (30% of collines).



DTM

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Gitega province

34,888 IDPs

57%

Socio-political situation

43%

Natural disasters



28,898 IDPs

Host families



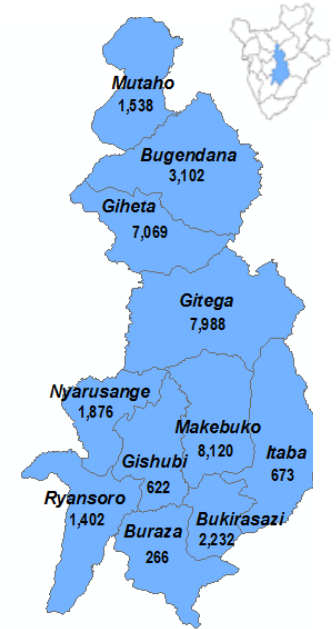
2,844 IDPs

Rented houses



3,146 IDPs

Empty houses and other shelters



Displacement Periods



Kayanza province

34,518 IDPs

64%

Natural disasters

36%

Socio-political situation



25,658 IDPs

Host families



790 IDPs

Camps and collective sites



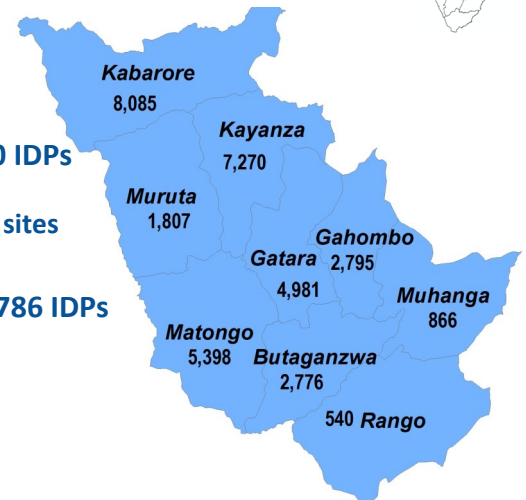
4,284 IDPs

Rented Houses

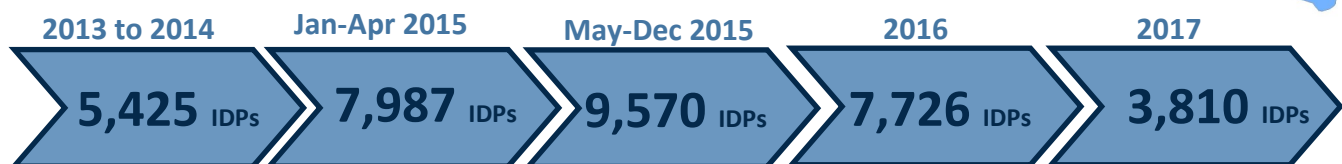


7,786 IDPs

Empty houses and other shelters



Displacement Periods



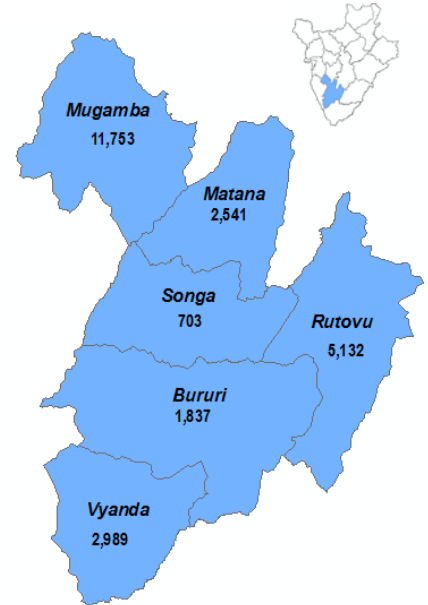
Bururi province

25,055 IDPs

23,922 IDPs
Host families

1,038 IDPs
Rented houses

95 IDPs
Empty houses and other shelters



86%

Natural disasters

14%

Socio-political situation

Displacement Periods



Bubanza province

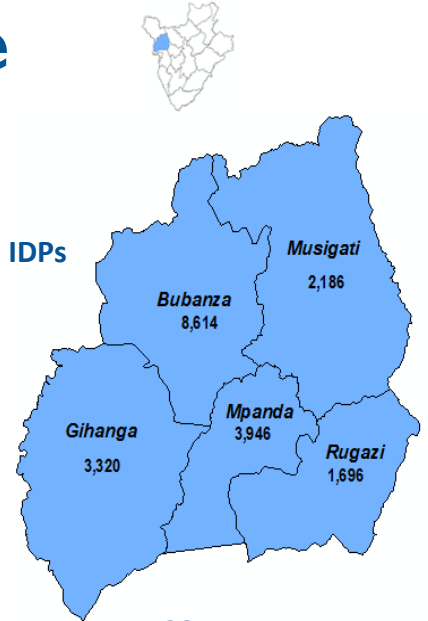
19,762 IDPs

6,814 IDPs
Host families

2,011 IDPs
Camps and collective sites

8,445 IDPs
Rented houses

2,492 IDPs
Empty houses and other shelters



83%

Natural disasters

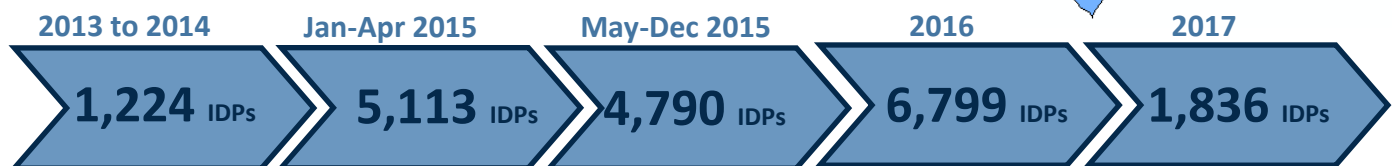
13%

Socio-political situation

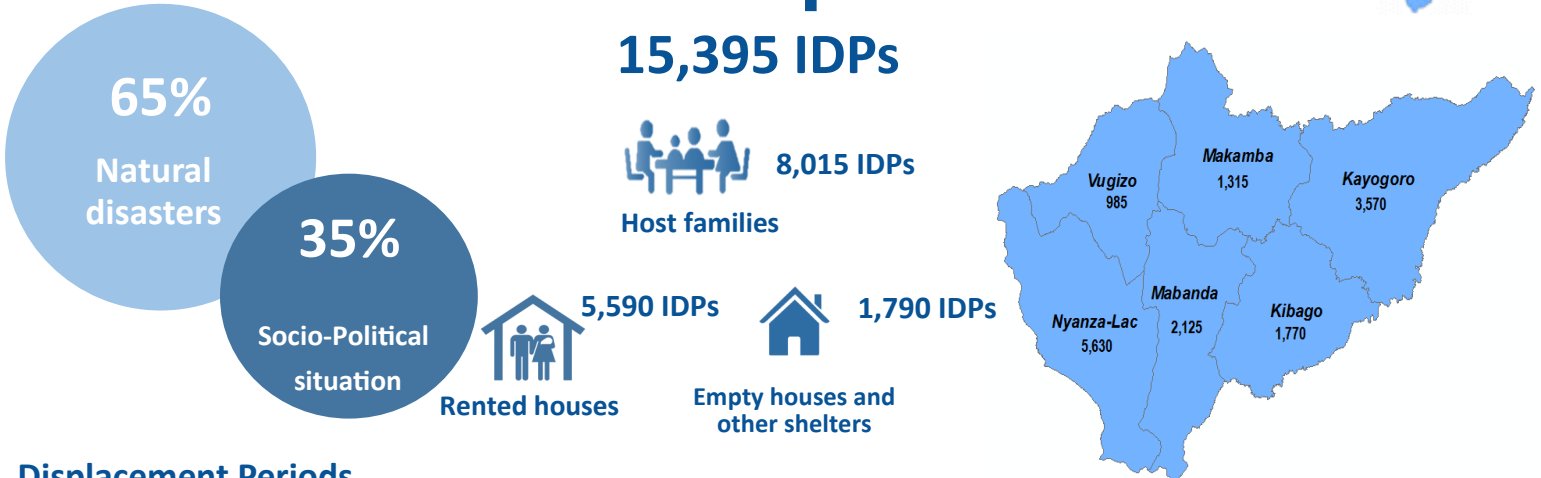
4%

Other reasons

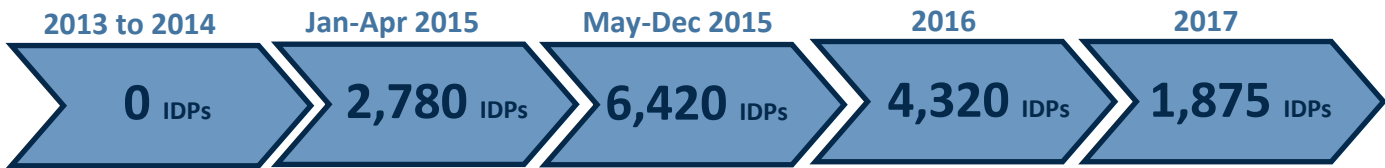
Displacement Periods



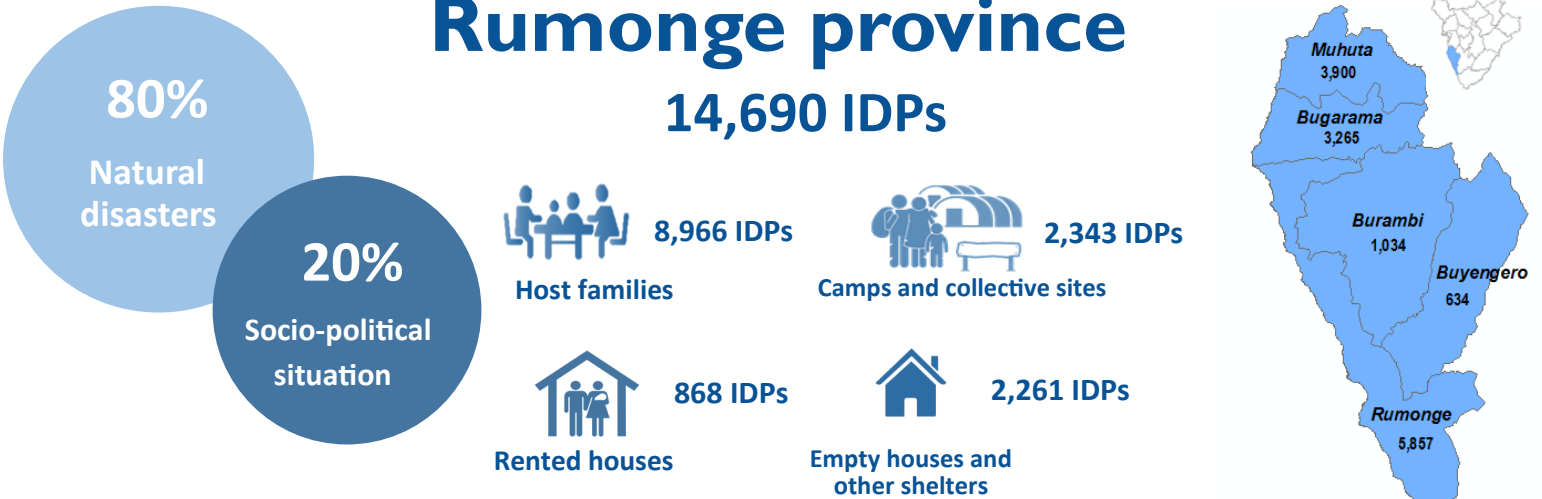
Makamba province



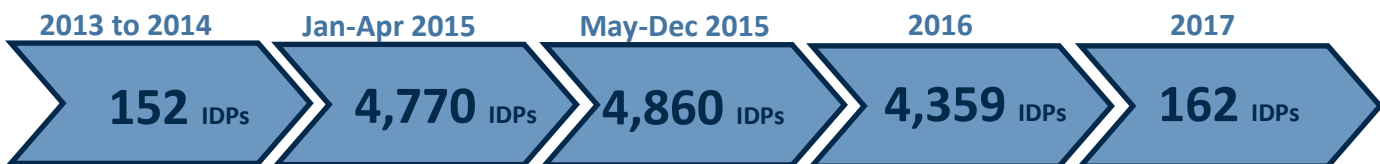
Displacement Periods



Rumonge province

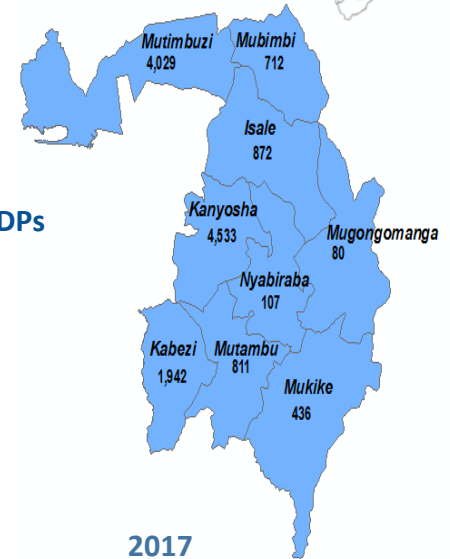


Displacement Periods



Bujumbura Rural province

13,522 IDPs



62%

Natural disasters

38%

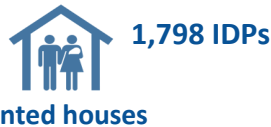
Socio-political situation



Host families



Camps and collective sites

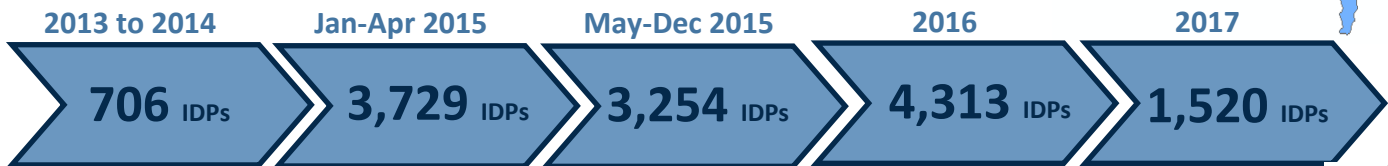


Rented houses



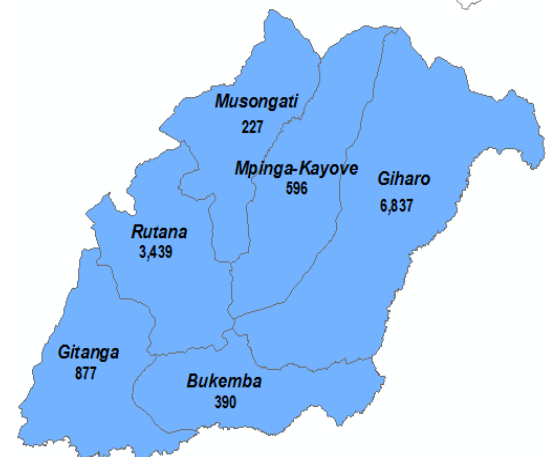
Empty houses and other shelters

Displacement Periods



Rutana province

12,366 IDPs



69%

Natural disasters

30%

Socio-political situation

1%

Other reasons



Host families

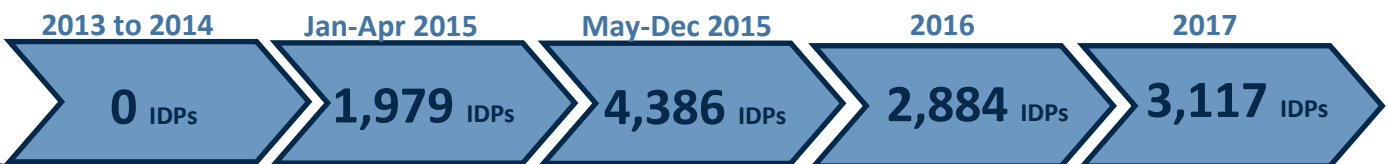


Rented houses



Empty houses and other shelters

Displacement Periods



Cankuzo province



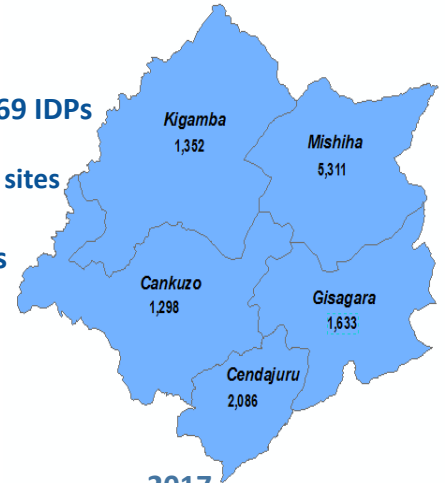
87%

Natural disasters

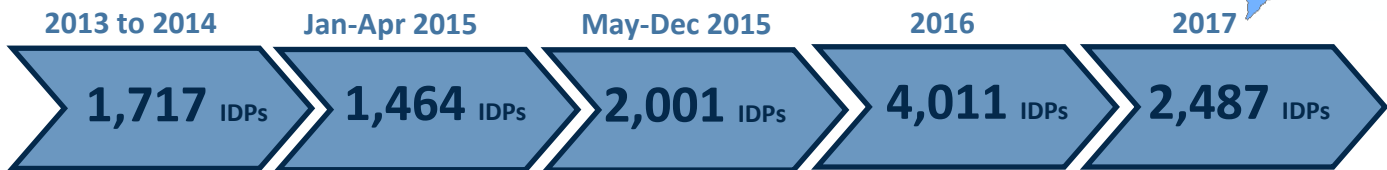
13%

Socio-political situation

11,680 IDPs



Displacement Periods



Cibitoke province



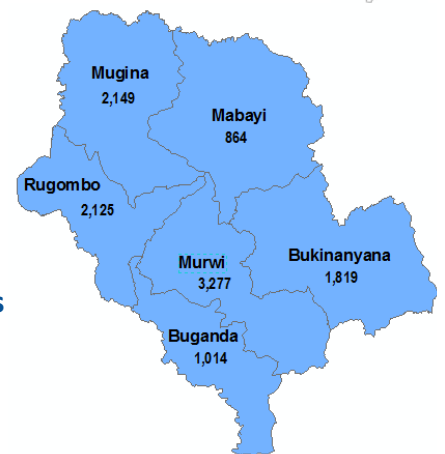
96%

Natural disasters

4%

Socio-political situation

11,248 IDPs



Displacement Periods



Muyinga province

52%

Socio-political situation

48%

Natural disasters

9,692 IDPs



8,058 IDPs

Host families



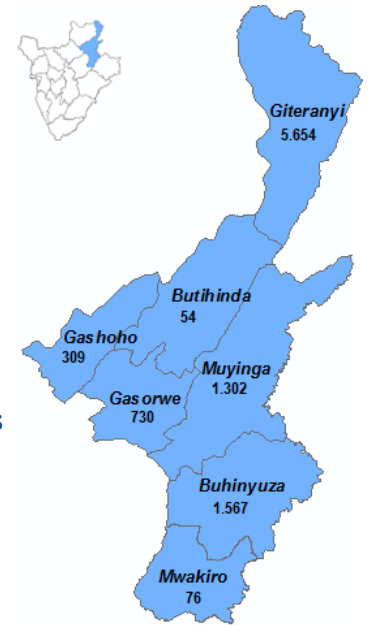
1,524 IDPs

Rented houses



110 IDPs

Empty houses and Other shelters



Displacement Periods



Ruyigi province

69%

Natural disasters

31%

Socio-political situation

5,892 IDPs



4,573 IDPs

Host families



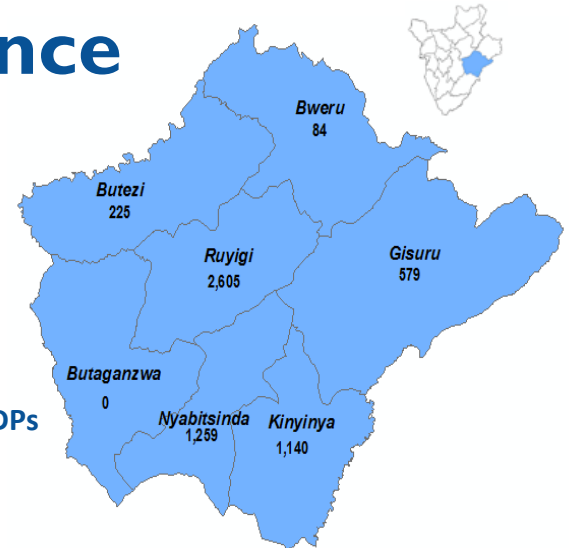
1,241 IDPs

Rented houses

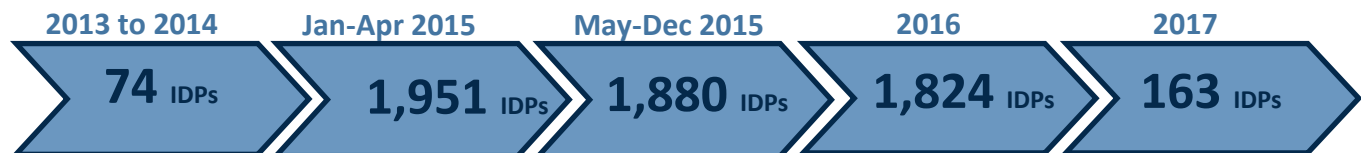


78 IDPs

Empty houses and Other shelters



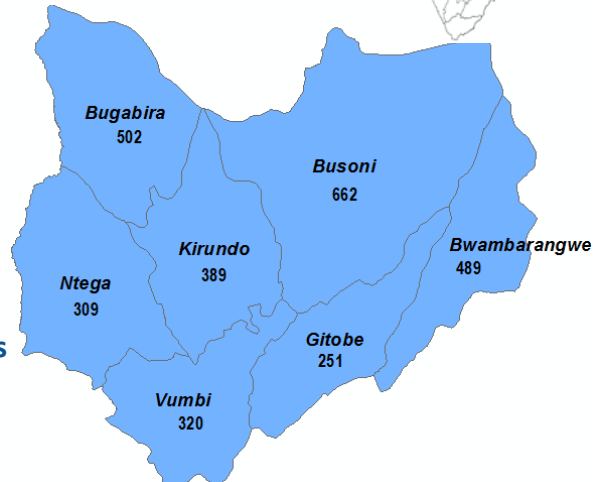
Displacement Periods



Kirundo province



2,922 IDPs



84%
Natural disasters

16%
Socio-political situation



Host families

601 IDPs



Rented houses

1,686 IDPs



Empty houses and other shelters

635 IDPs

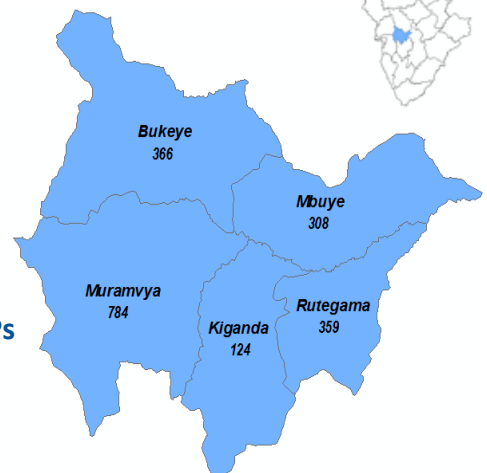
Displacement Periods



Muramvya province



1,941 IDPs



73%
Natural disasters

27%
Socio-political situation



Host families

1,465 IDPs



Rented houses

419 IDPs



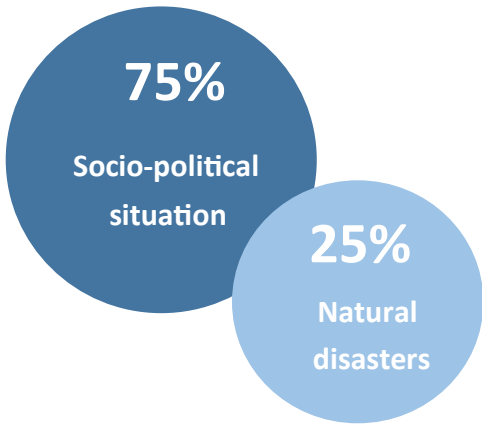
Empty houses and other shelters

57 IDPs

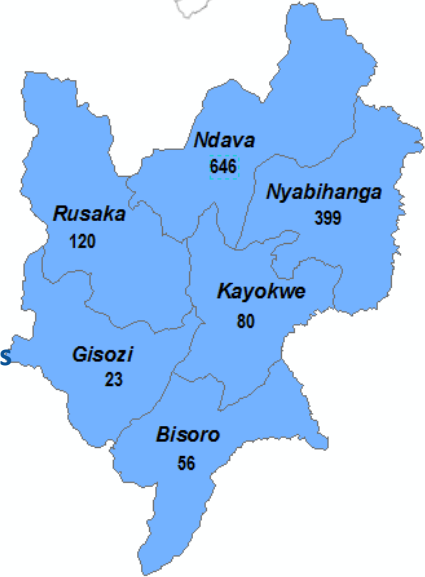
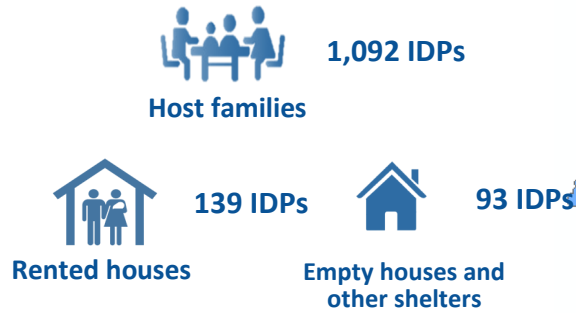
Displacement Periods



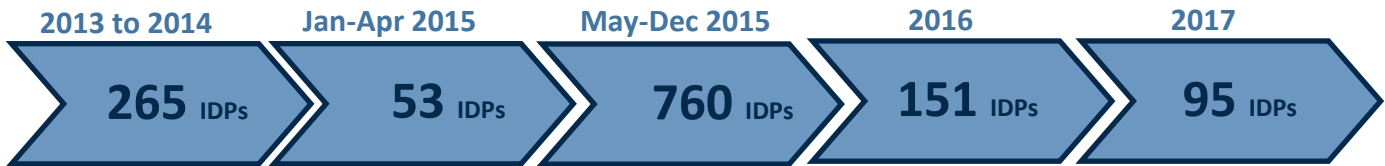
Mwaro province



1,324 IDPs



Displacement Periods





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The DTM is available to provide reliable data to the Burundian government and the humanitarian community to orient assistance and provide durable solutions to these vulnerable populations. Data collection on Internally Displaced Persons through the DTM program, in partnership with the Red Cross Burundi, continues on a monthly basis. Data collection started in Mwaro and Muramvya provinces in the month of May. The DTM will cover the country on a national level in the month of July.

CONTACT

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