

## BURUNDI

Displacement Tracking Matrix  
Internal Displacement Report | July 2021



*DTM activities in Burundi are supported by :*



# HIGHLIGHTS



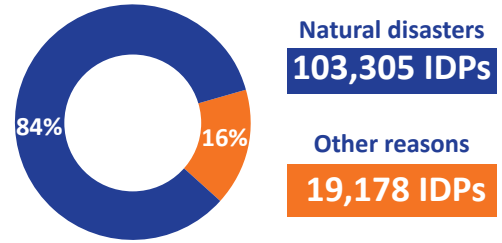
**122,483**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)



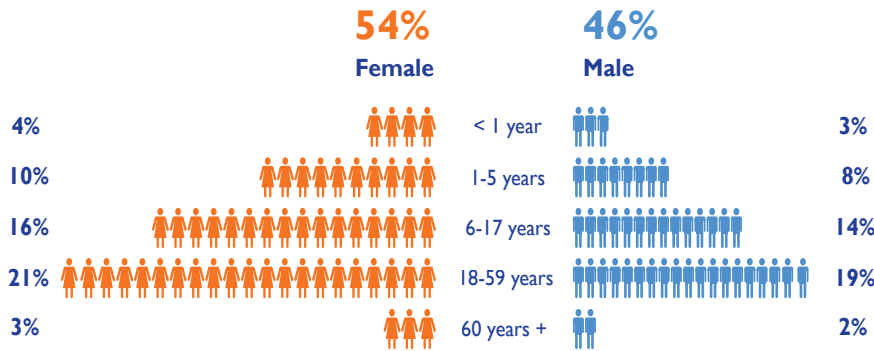
**27,300** Displaced Households

Chart 1: Reasons of displacement



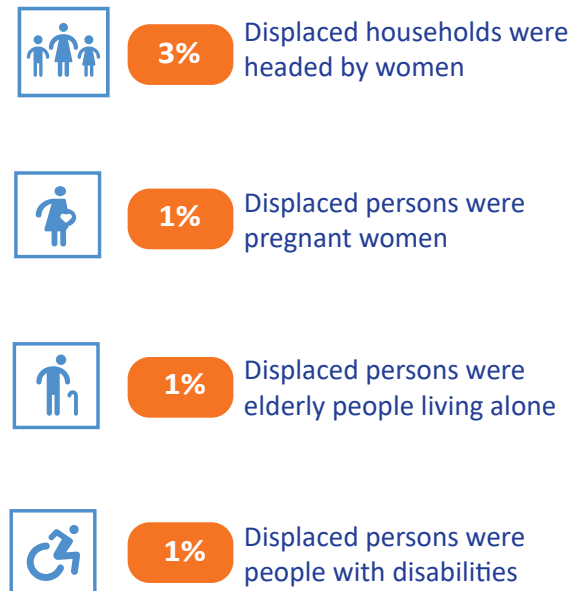
## DEMOGRAPHICS

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 May to July 2021

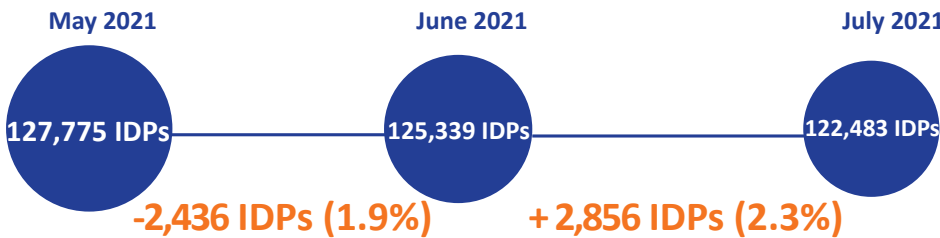
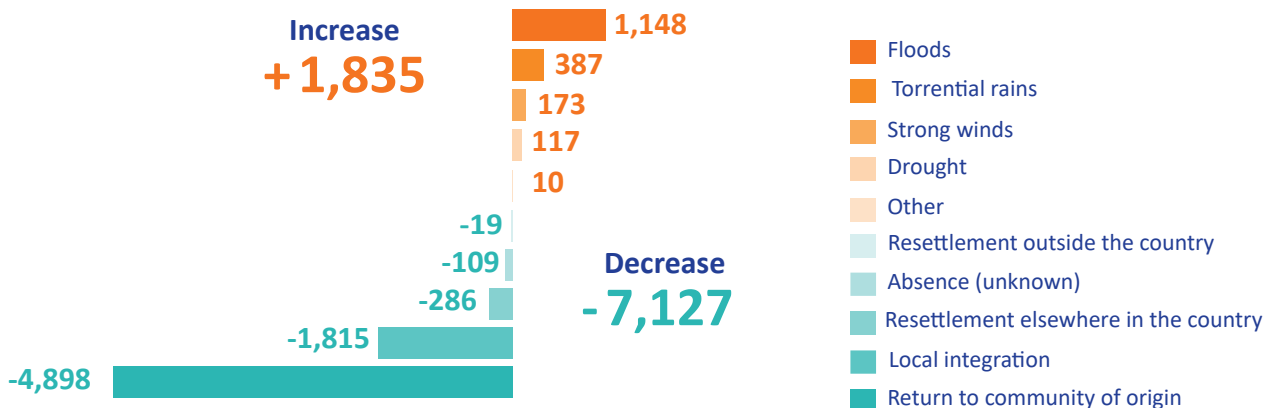
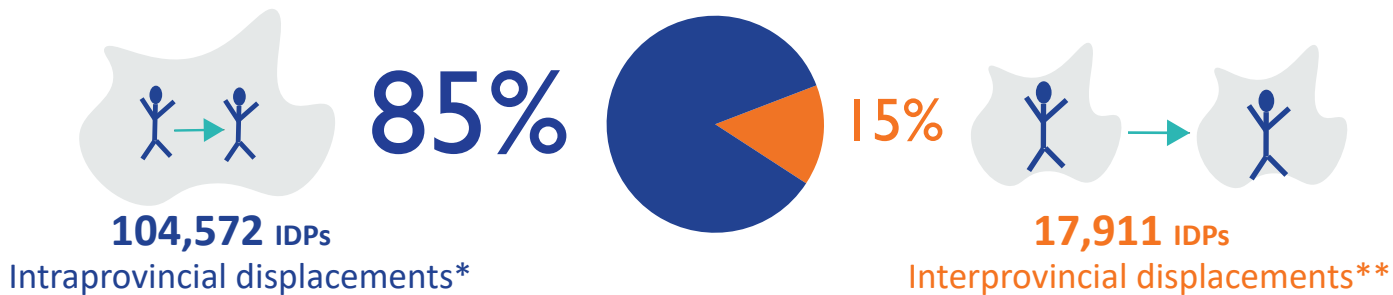


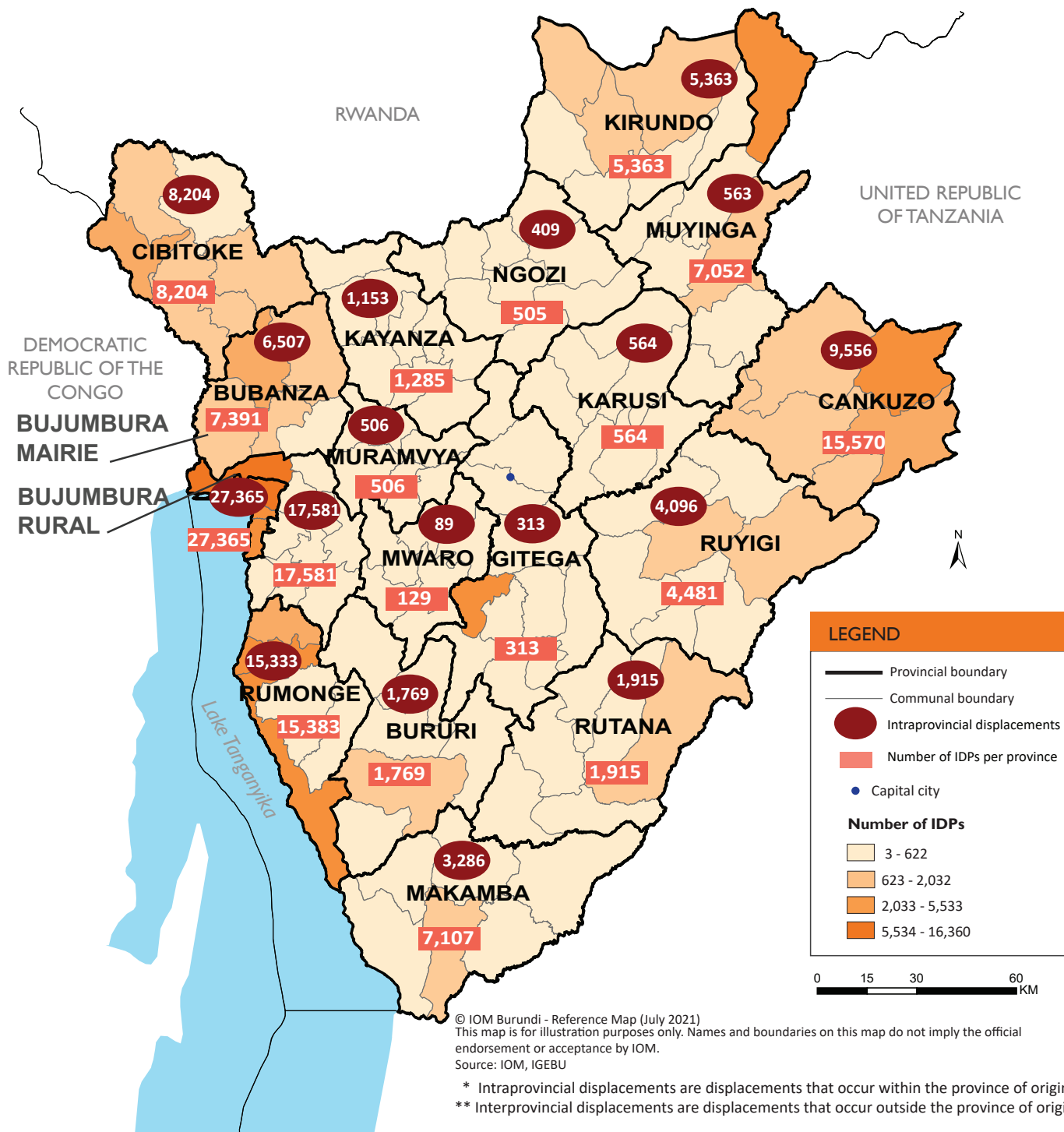
Chart 4: Change in number of IDPs by reason for decrease or increase from May to July 2021



# MOVEMENTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS



Map 1: Presence and movements of displaced persons



## IDP DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

Table 1: Change in IDP presence from May to July 2021, per province

Between the months of May 2021 and July 2021, a decrease of 5 per cent (6,470 IDPs) was recorded. On the other hand, an increase of 1 per cent (1,178 PDI ) was observed (new displacement between May and July 2021).

The province of Bujumbura Rural recorded the largest decrease in IDPs with 39 per cent (2,547 IDPs) of the overall decrease followed by Cibitoke with 28 per cent (1,804 IDPs) of the overall decrease in IDPs. The decrease in Bujumbura Rural was due to the return to community of origin of many IDPs of Gatumba locality. Some of these displaced households had received support through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) such as accomodation support and emergency shelters. In Cibitoke, the decrease could be explained by the local integration and return to community of origin of many IDPs after receiving humanitarian actors' support in rehabilitating their houses.

Despite the decreases reported in other provinces, the province of Makamba recorded an increase of 1,109 IDPs on account of further displacements due to floods caused by Lake Tanganyika rising waters which affected provinces bordering the Lake tanganyika in May 2021.

Province	May 2021	July 2021	Difference	change
Bubanza	7,660	7,391	-269	↓
Bujumbura Mairie	27,426	27,365	-61	↓
Bujumbura Rural	20,128	17,581	-2,547	↓
Bururi	1,769	1,769	0	
Cankuzo	15,549	15,570	21	↑
Cibitoke	10,008	8,204	-1,804	↓
Gitega	414	313	-101	↓
Karusi	588	564	-24	↓
Kayanza	1,419	1,285	-134	↓
Kirundo	5,559	5,363	-196	↓
Makamba	5,998	7,107	1109	↑
Muramvya	539	506	-33	↓
Muyinga	7,013	7,052	39	↑
Mwaro	120	129	9	↑
Ngozi	592	505	-87	↓
Rumonge	15,850	15,383	-467	↓
Rutana	2,266	1,915	-351	↓
Ruyigi	4,877	4,481	-396	↓
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,775</b>	<b>122,483</b>	<b>-5,292</b>	↓

## DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS INTENTIONS

The return to the community of origin (48%) and the local reintegration in the displacement communities (45%) were the prevailing intentions among surveyed households. Most of the displacements were due to natural disasters that caused several damages (destruction of houses and infrastructures). In fact, the majority of displacement households (50%) reported the destruction of houses as the reason of non-return to their place of permanent residence whereas a considerable share of surveyed households (28%) reported the lack of food as the reason preventing them to return to their place of origin.

Chart 5: Percentage of households by return intentions

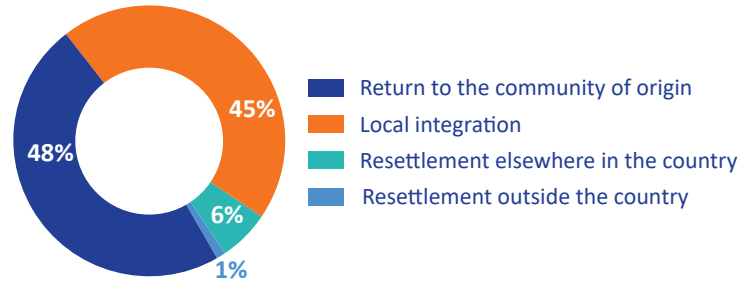
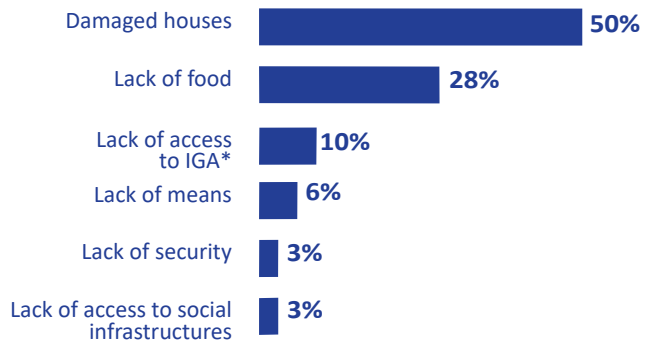


Chart 6: Percentage of displaced households by non-return reason



\*Income Generating Activities

## HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



### EDUCATION

About 74 per cent of school-age displaced children attended school whereas the remaining did not attend school because of some difficulties. The main reasons for non-enrollment of displaced children were the lack of school materials (54%), the responsibility to work to support their family needs (25%) and the lack of food (10%).

Chart 7: Average walking time to the school

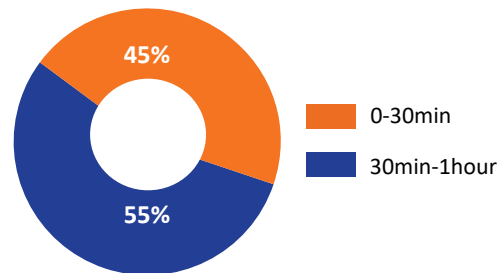


Chart 8: School enrollment rate of displaced children

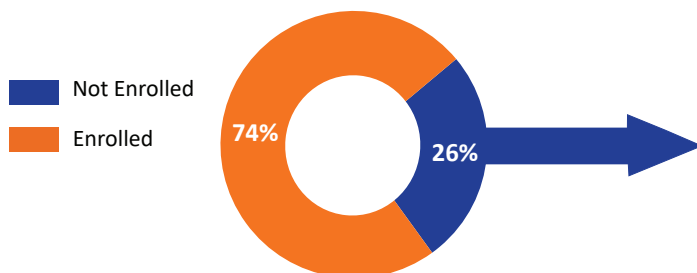
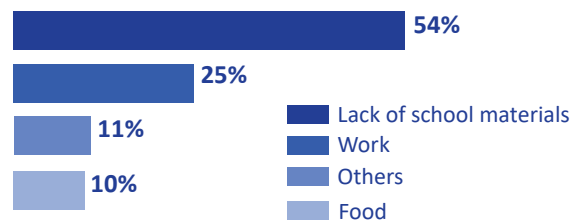


Chart 9: Reasons for non-enrolment





# SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Chart 10: Types of accommodation

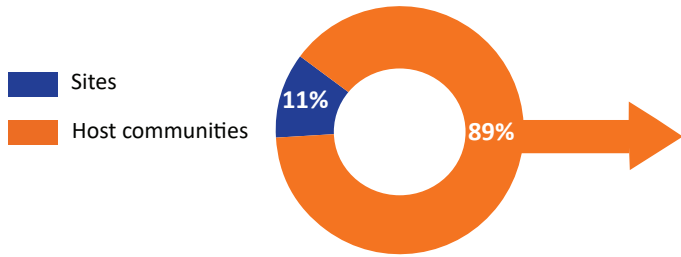
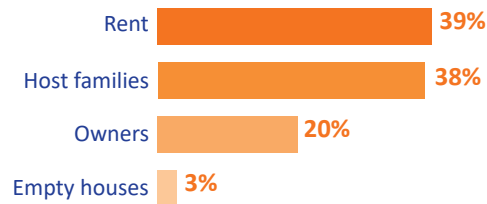


Chart 11: Status of accommodation



Only 12 per cent of displaced households lived in hard standing shelters whereas other displaced households lived in adobe brick shelters (44%), banco shelters (20%), tents (12%) and straw shelters (12%). Moreover, the main shelter-related issues reported were small hosting capacity (71%) and weather protection (29%). 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.

Chart 12: Types of shelter

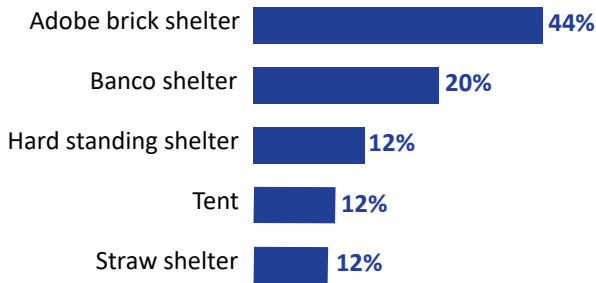


Chart 13: Shelter issues

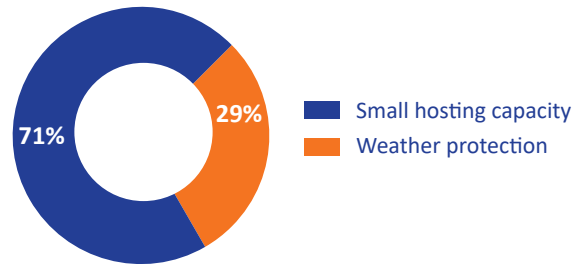


Chart 14: NFI distribution in the last 3 months

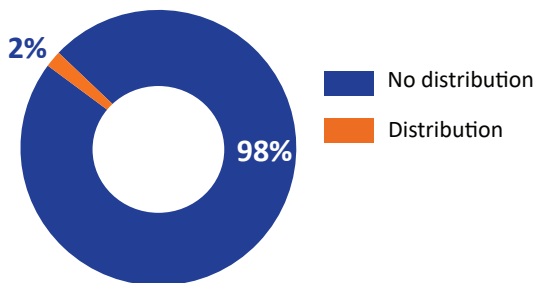
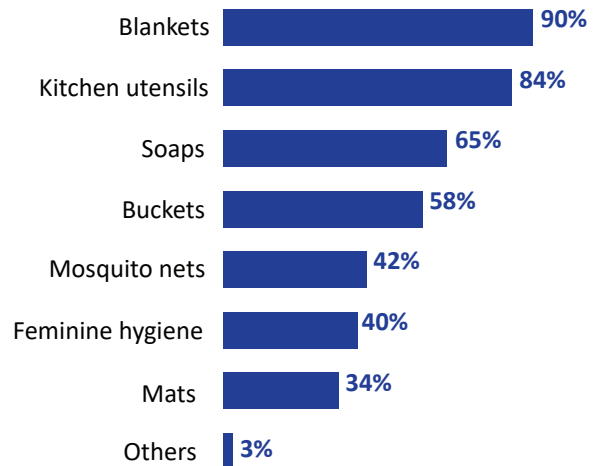


Chart 15: Most needed NFI





## FOOD AND LIVELIHOODS

The main livelihood activities of displaced households were daily labor (75%) followed by agriculture (19%). In addition, only 40 per cent of displaced households had access to arable land whereas market prices were not accessible to most displaced households (80%).

Chart 16: Food distribution in the last 3 months

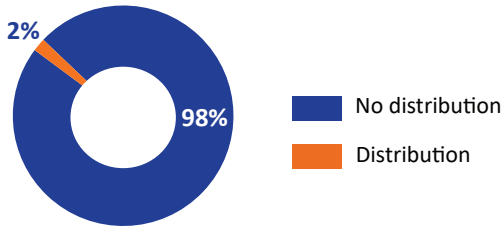


Chart 17: Number of meal per day



Chart 18: Access to arable land

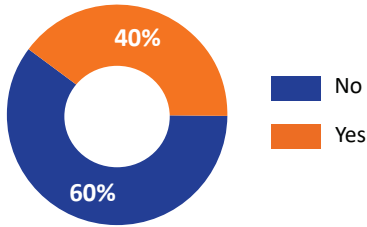


Chart 19: Main livelihood activities

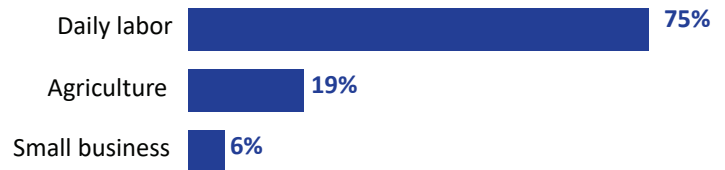


Chart 20: Access to market prices

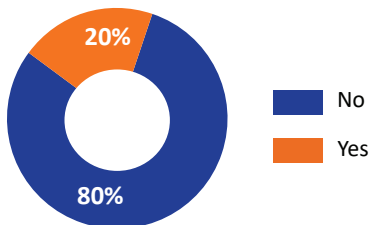
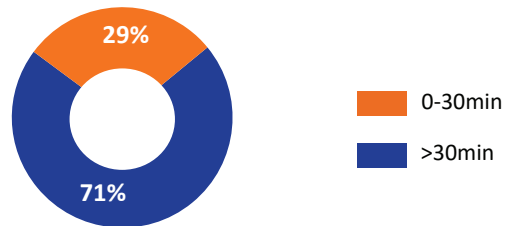


Chart 21: Average walking time to the nearest market





# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Most displaced households (64%) reported equipped source as the main source of water and 61 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 (79%), color (50%), flavor (44%), odor (42%) and insufficient quantity (35%). In addition, 42 per cent of displaced households had no access to functional latrine.

Chart 22: Main water sources

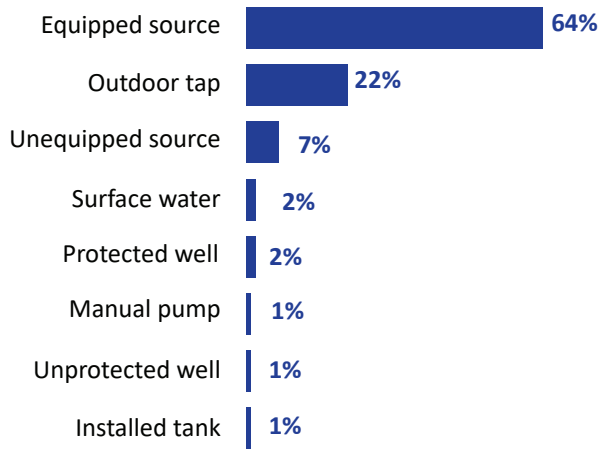


Chart 23: Walking time for drinking water fetching

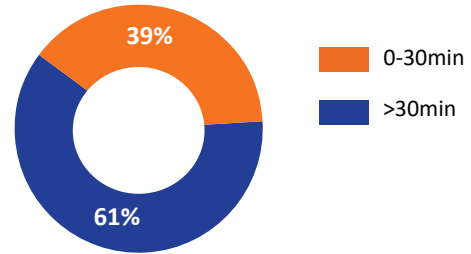


Chart 24: Household access to functional latrine

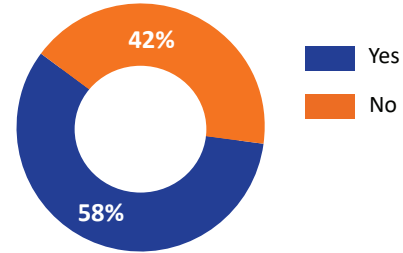


Chart 25: Water quality concerns

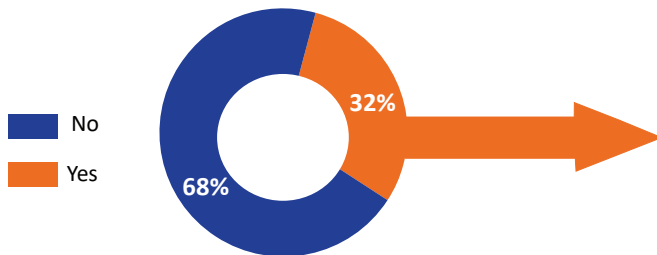
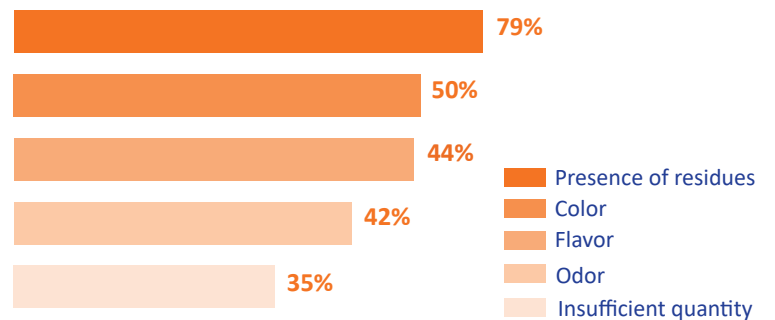


Chart 26: Main water-related issues





The majority of displaced households reported malaria (96%), flu (82%) and bacterial infections (66%) as the most recurrent diseases. In addition, 90 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 69 per cent of displaced households whereas 3 per cent had no access to sexual and reproductive health services.

Chart 27: Rate of most occurring diseases

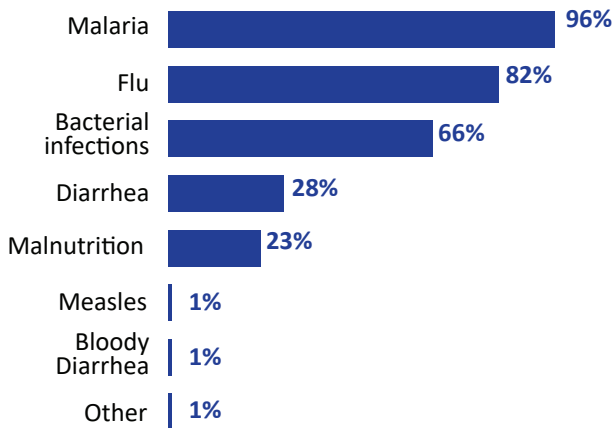


Chart 28: Access to sexual and reproductive health services

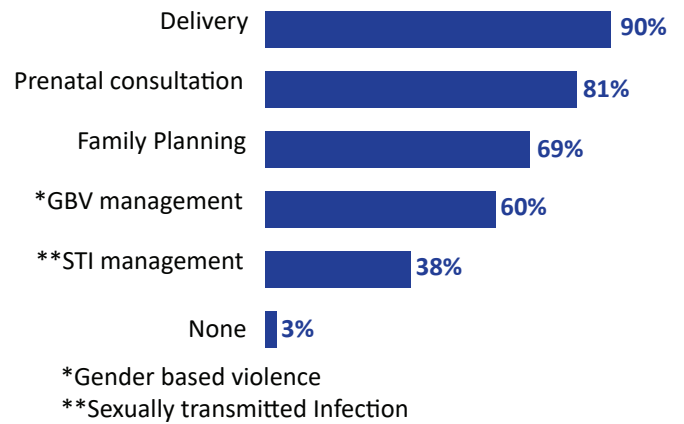


Chart 29: Average walking time to the nearest health centre

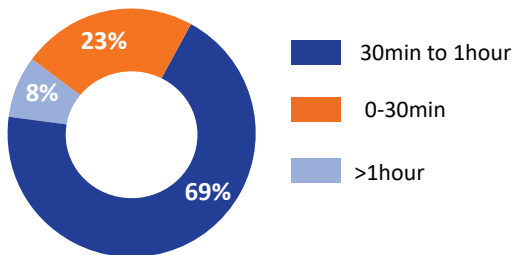


Chart 30: Access to health-related cost

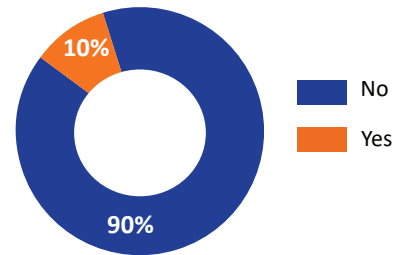


Chart 31: Knowledge of COVID-19 pandemic

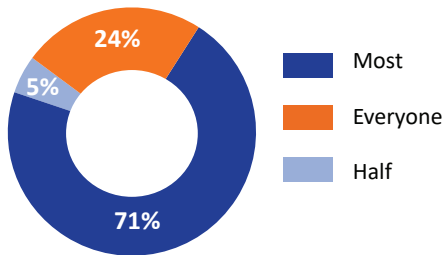


Chart 32: Source of information on COVID-19

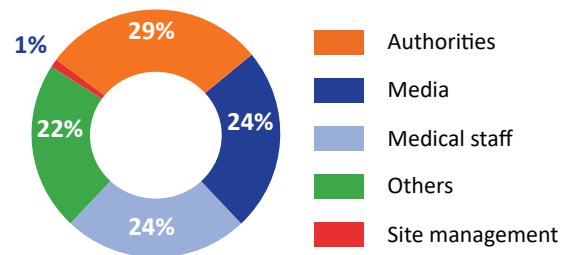


Chart 33: Knowledge of protective measures against COVID-19

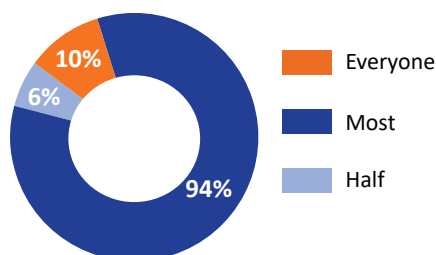
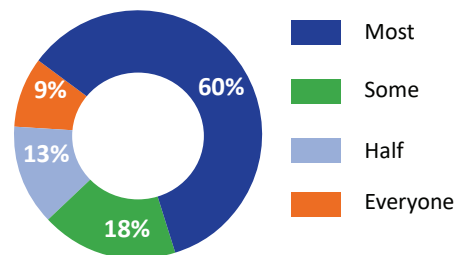


Chart 34: Access to soap





# PROTECTION

The majority of displaced households surveyed (76%) reported that wood collection areas were the places where women and girls felt most at risk of experiencing gender-based violence (GBV). In addition, 49 per cent of displaced households indicated that women and girls could not safely report violence. Moreover, 57 per cent of surveyed households reported that GBV victims had difficulty accessing specialized services mainly due to fear (66%) and long distance (54%). Furthermore, a child protection committee was operational in most of the surveyed communities (68%).

Chart 35: Percentage of households reporting GBV risk areas

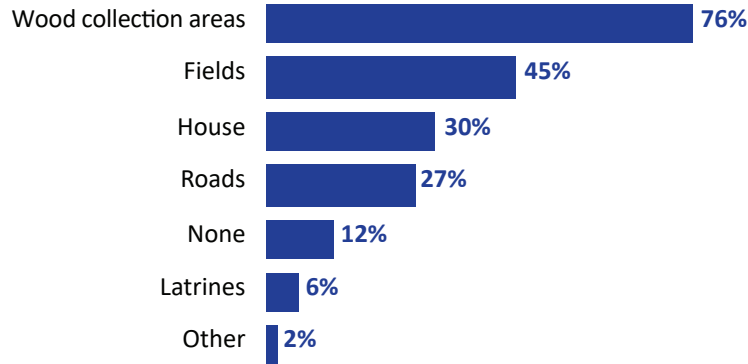


Chart 36: Available services to GBV victims

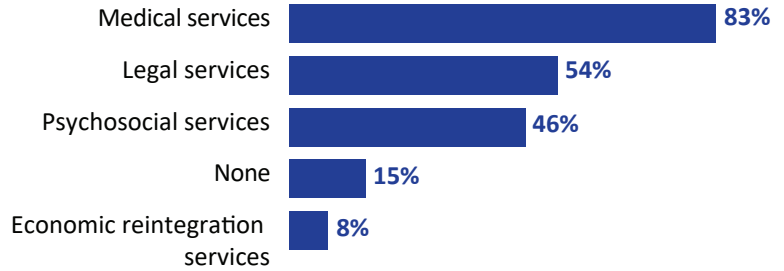


Chart 37: Difficulty to access GBV specialized services

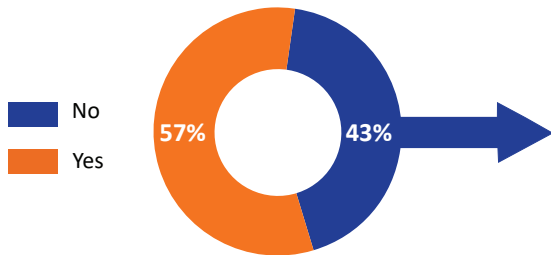


Chart 38: Main access issues to GBV specialized services

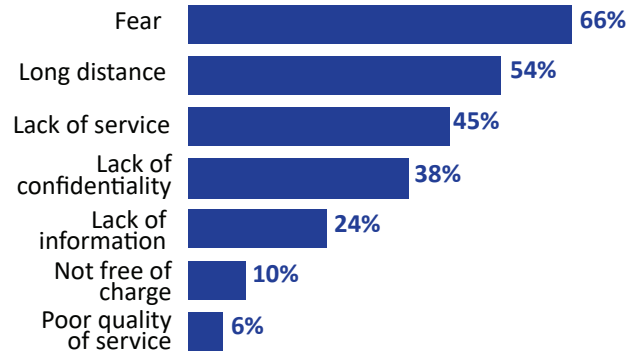
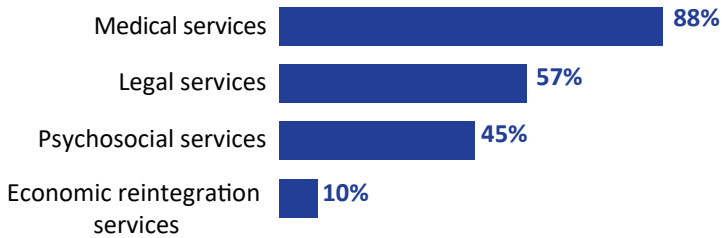


Chart 39: Available services to vulnerable children



## 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 (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 3 to 30 July , 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-five communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gitega, Karusi, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro and Ngozi have 64 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 531 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

\*\*\* Among the 531 collines, 45 collines host only one newly displaced household and 422 collines did not have newly displaced households. Assessments from 173 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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