



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



BURUNDI

**APRIL
2022**

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Funded by the
European Union



Highlights



84,791

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

including **91%**
9%

displaced due to natural disasters
displaced as a result of other reasons



19,407

Displaced households

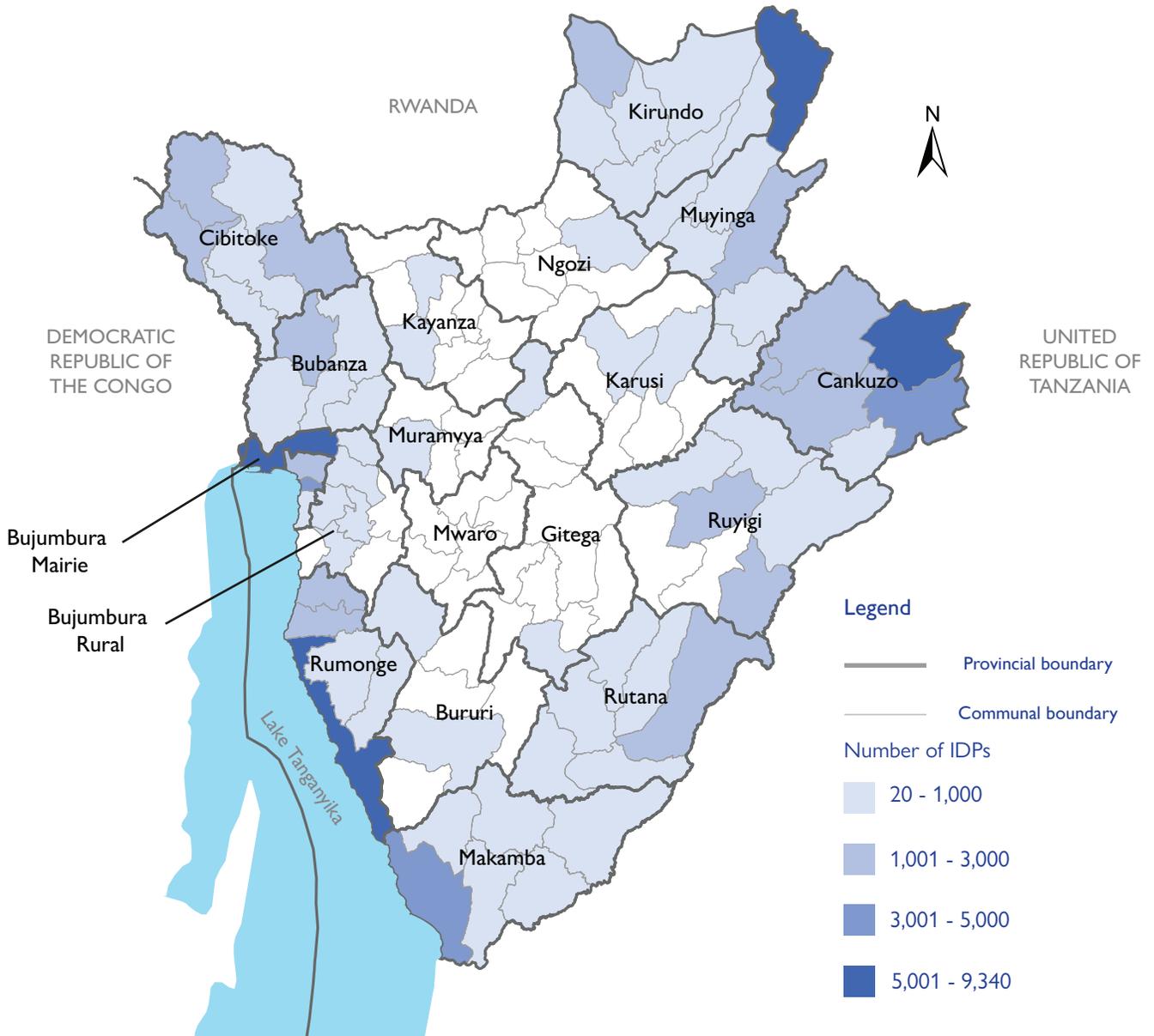


16%
of IDPs returned from
abroad



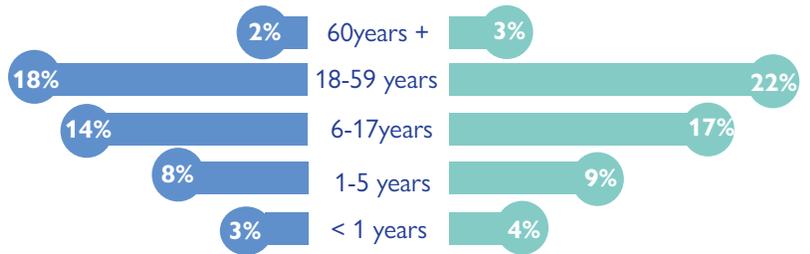
56%
of IDPs were children
(under 18 years old)

PRESENCE OF IDPS PER COMMUNE

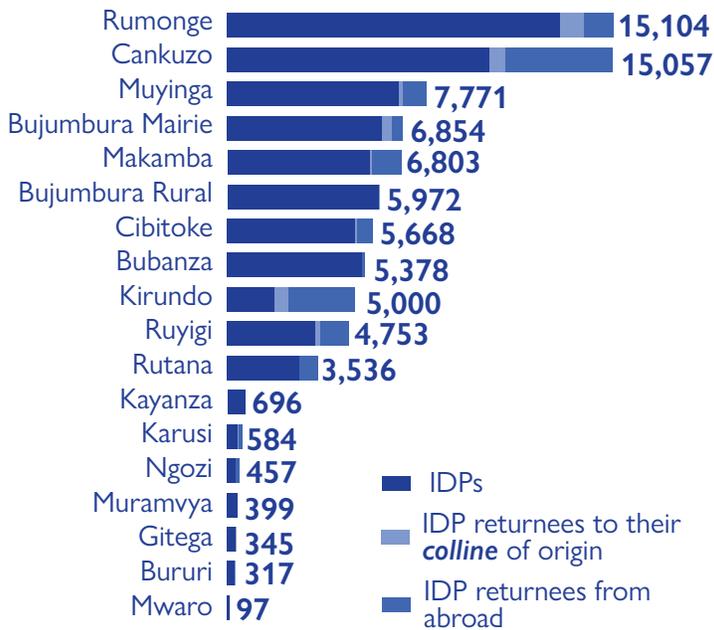


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM
Source: IOM, IGBU
© IOM Burundi - Reference map (April 2022)

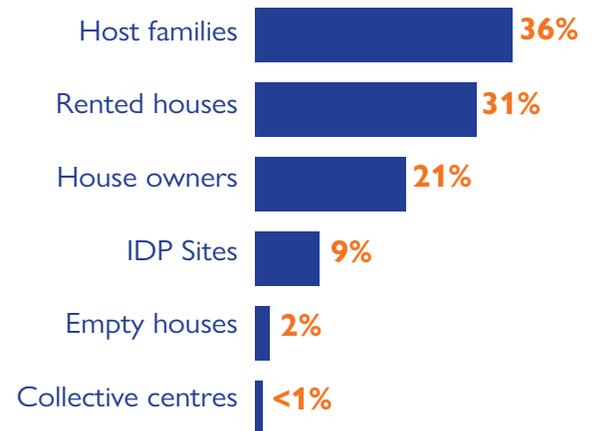
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION



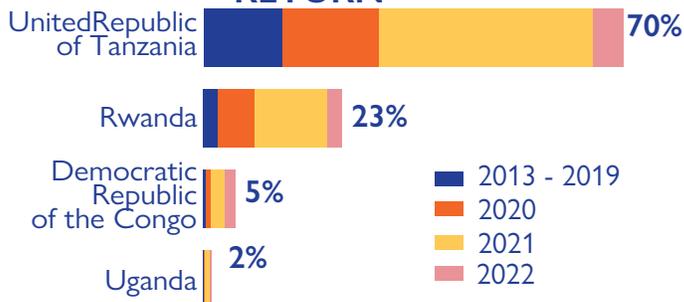
PRESENCE OF IDPs CATEGORY BY PROVINCE



ACCOMODATION STATUS



HOST COUNTRIES BY PERIOD OF RETURN



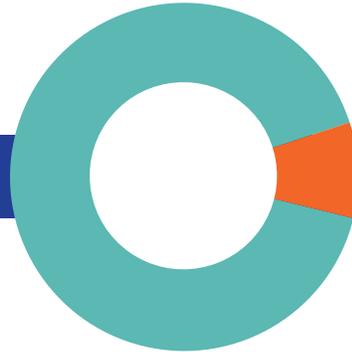
IDP returnees from outside the country who were still in a displacement situation within their country of origin represented about 16 percent of the total IDPs population. Most of IDP returnees (51%) had arrived in 2021 and Cankuzo (31%) as well as Kirundo (20%) provinces were hosting the majority of overall IDP returnees from abroad.

Note: The remaining host countries represented less than 1% of the total number of IDPs from abroad

REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT

Natural disasters

91%

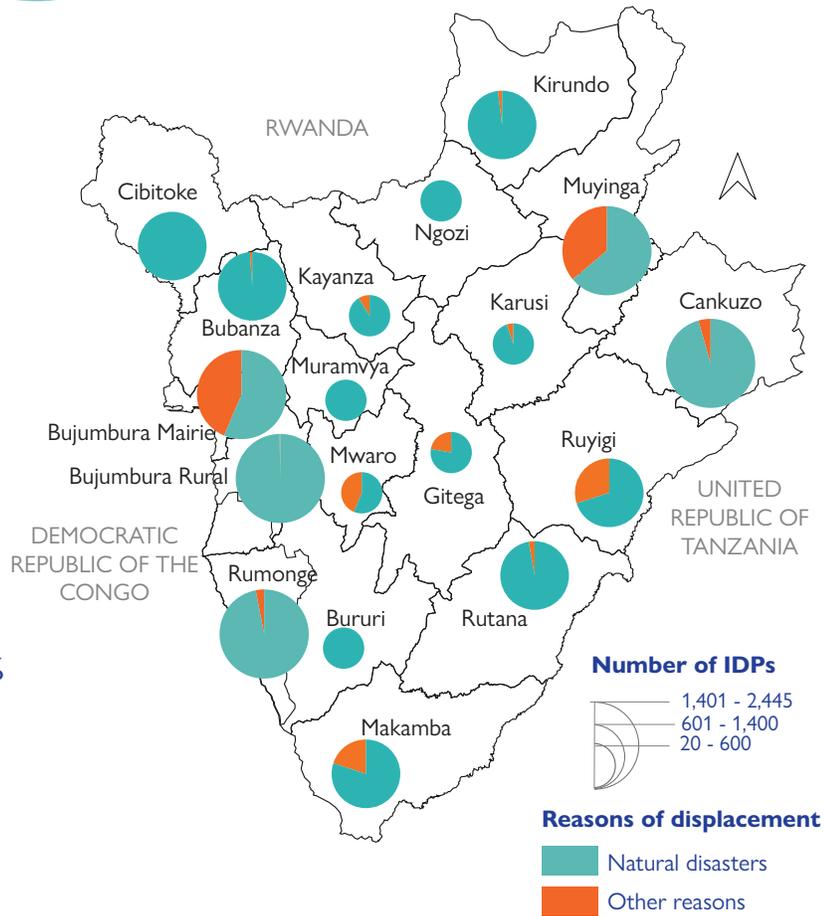


Other reasons

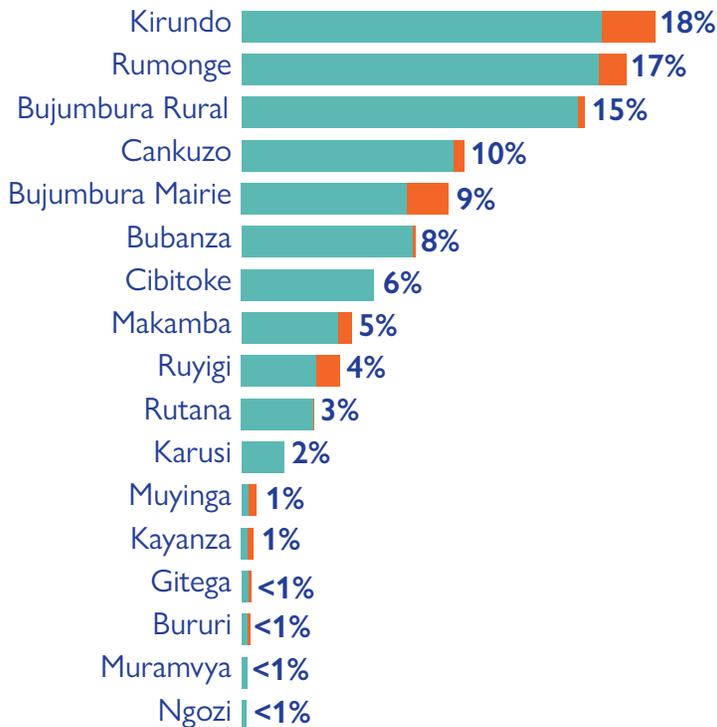
9%

PRESENCE OF IDPs BY REASON OF DISPLACEMENT

Natural disasters was the main cause of displacement as of April 2022 (91%). Apart from IDP returnees from abroad, most IDPs (40%) were hosted in the provinces of Rumonge (15%), Cankuzo (13%) and Bujumbura Rural (13%). Even though natural disasters were the main displacement reason, a considerable share of IDPs in the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie (44%), Mwaro (44%) and Muyinga (36%) were displaced due to other reasons.



PROVINCES OF ORIGIN BY REASON OF DISPLACEMENT

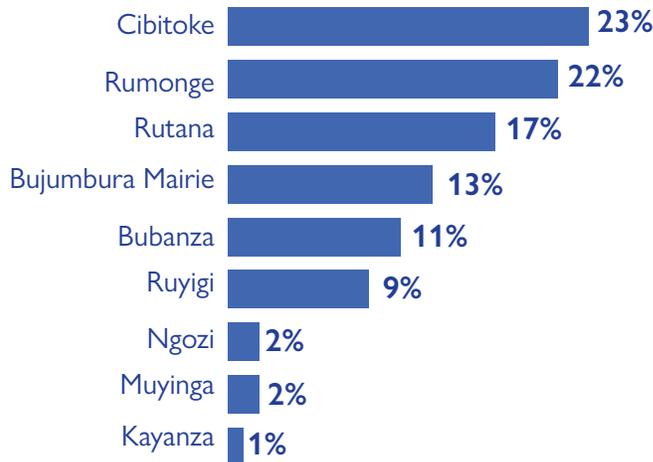


Overall, apart from IDP returnees from abroad, most IDPs (50%) were from the provinces of Kirundo, Rumonge and Bujumbura Rural. Although, most displacements were due to natural disasters, a significant proportion of IDPs from the provinces of Muyinga (57%), Kayanza (48%) and Gitega (34%) were due to other reasons.

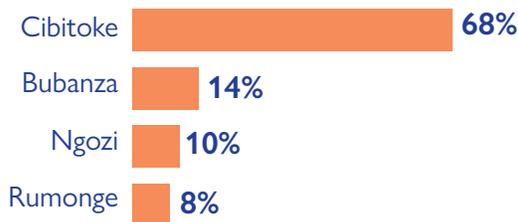
NEW DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS*

From January to May 2022, the various natural disasters, mainly torrential rains and hail had affected 16,372 people, particularly in the provinces of Ngozi (51%) and Kirundo (17%). Furthermore, these natural disasters, including torrential rains and strong winds, had caused the displacement of 2,855 people, particularly in the provinces of Cibitoke (35%) and Rumonge (25%).

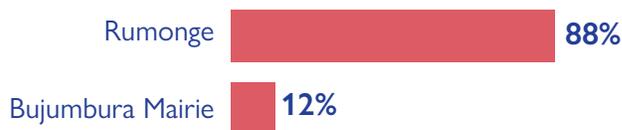
TORRENTIAL RAINS



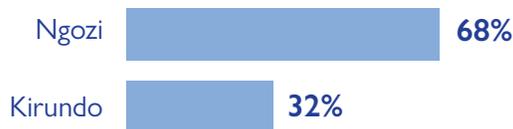
STRONG WINDS



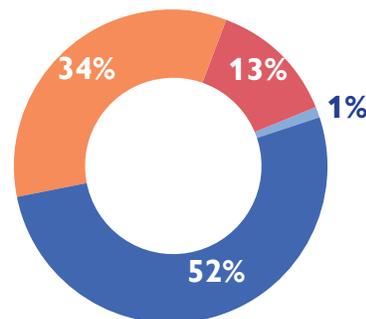
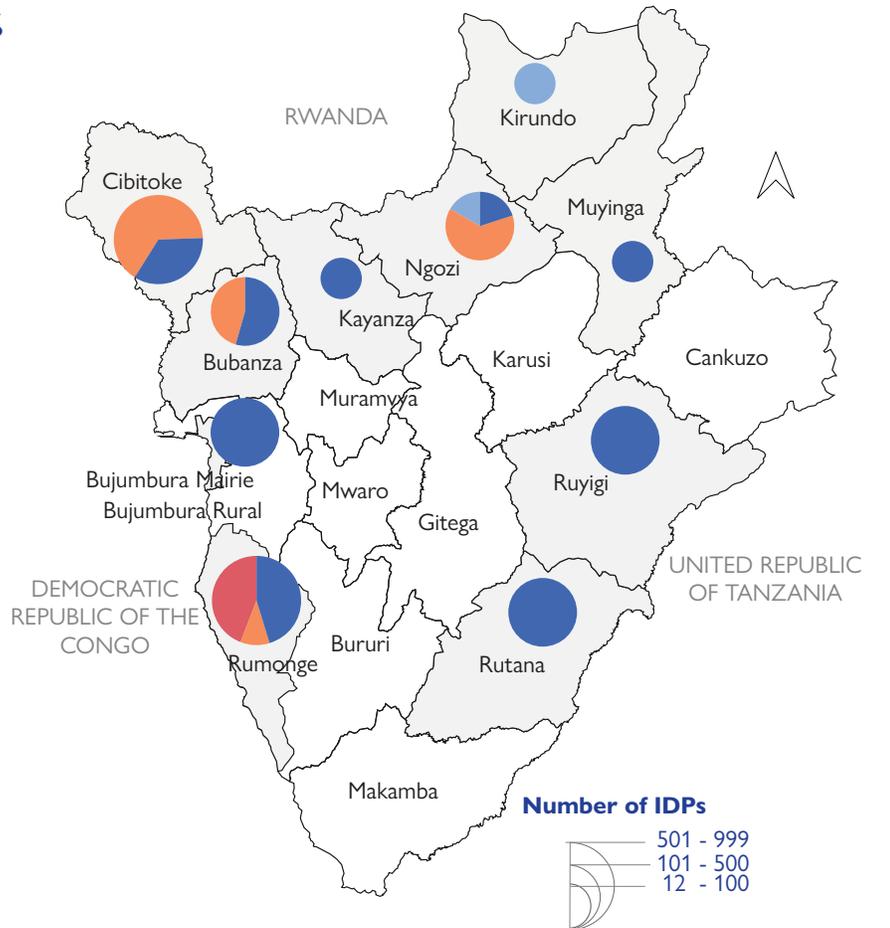
LANDSLIDES



HAIL



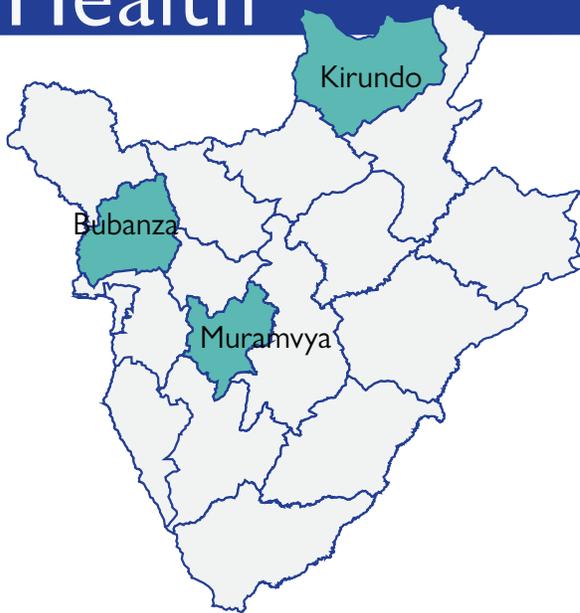
NEW DISPLACEMENTS BY PROVINCE



*These numbers refer to emergency dataset covering the period from January to May 2022.

Humanitarian Overview

Health



National average: 63%

>70%

of *collines* in the provinces of **Bubanza, Kirundo** and **Muramvya** reported 30 minutes to an hour as their walking distance to the nearest health centre.

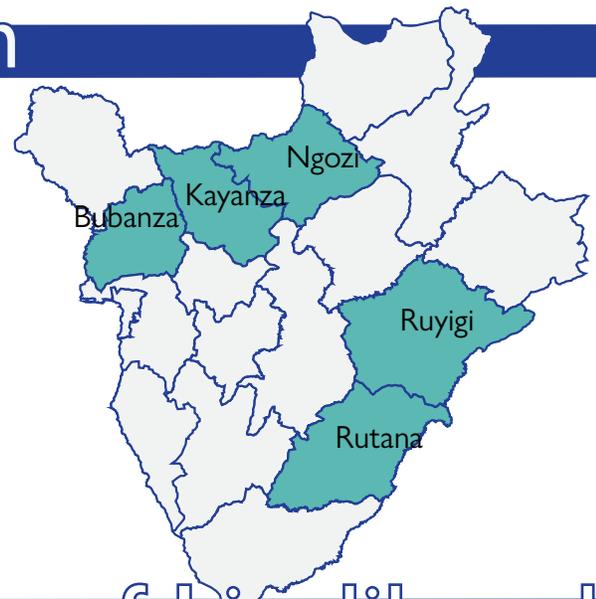


Education

>80%

of *collines* in the provinces of **Kayanza, Ngozi, Ruyigi, Rutana** and **Bubanza** have no school with pre-primary section

National average: 63%

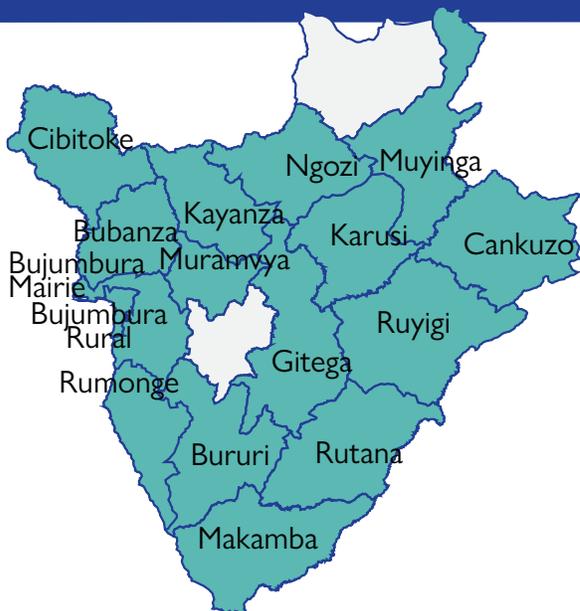


Means of Livelihood

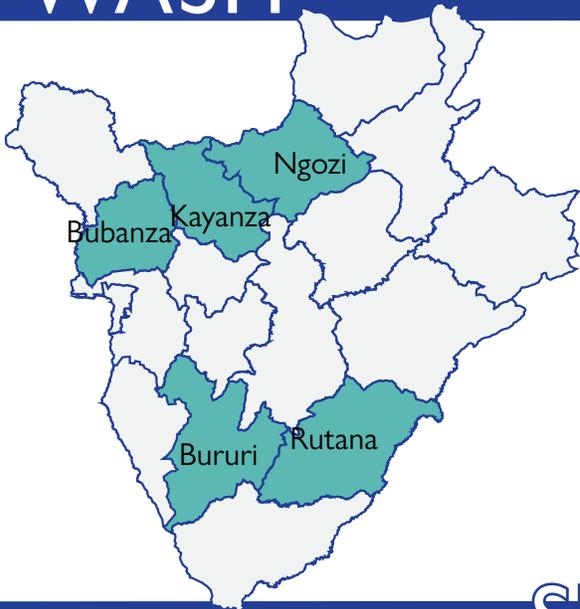
>90%

National average: 96%

of *collines* in all surveyed provinces **except Kirundo** reported that displaced households did not receive support to develop income generating activities in the last three months.



WASH



National average: 63%

>85%

of *collines* in the provinces of Bururi, Kayanza, Ngozi, Rutana and Buzanza reported that there were no WASH related sensibilization campaigns held in the last three months in their communities.



Shelter/NFI**

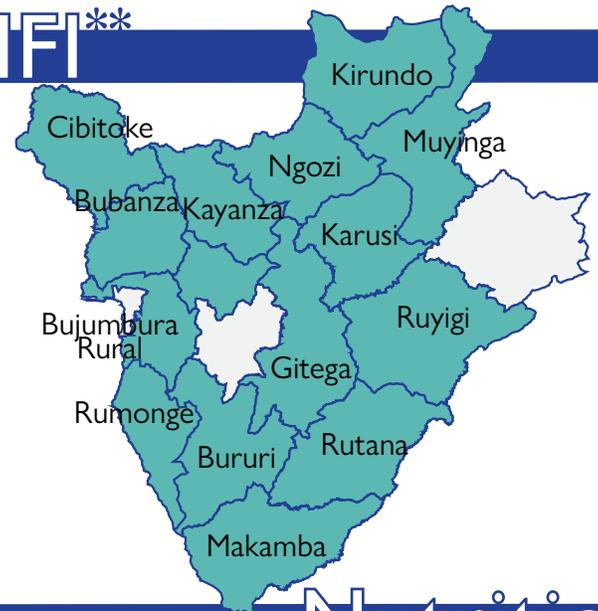
>90%

of *collines* in the surveyed provinces except Bujumbura Mairie, Cankuzo and Muramvya reported that there were no NFI distributed to displaced households in the last three months.

National average: 91%



**Non-food items

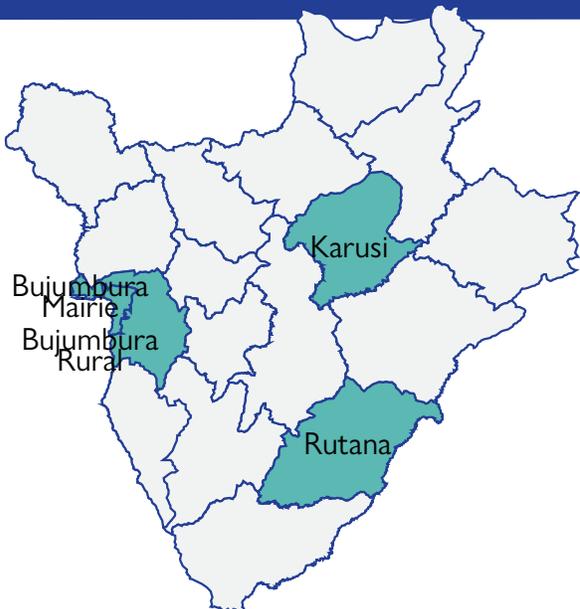


Nutrition

>70%

National average: 44%

of *collines* in the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Karusi and Rutana reported that under-five IDPs children were not screened for malnutrition in the last six months.



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. These IDPs are categorized in 3 groups:

- 1) IDPs: are Burundian nationals who have been forced to flee or leave their home or their usual place of residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, situations of violence widespread, of human rights violations or of natural or man-made disasters or to avoid their effects, and which have not crossed the internationally recognized borders of a State". For the purpose of DTM in Burundi, only IDPs displaced since 2013 or later are considered IDPs.
- 2) IDP returnees to their colline of origin: are Burundian nationals who had been displaced within the country in a different colline than the one they used to live in and have since returned to their colline of origin but continue to be in displacement.
- 3) IDP returnees from abroad: are Burundian nationals who had been displaced outside the country and have since returned (spontaneously or assisted) to Burundi but continue being in displacement within the country for several reasons due to the destruction of their homes or other various reasons.

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.

For this report, enumerators completed two types of assessments:

Baseline Assessment at *colline* level provides information on displacement trends and the presence of IDPs in all *collines* hosting IDPs in Burundi. The *collines* are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi. This assessment provides information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacements phenomena.

Multi-sectoral Location Assessment (MSLA) provides information regarding humanitarian needs in all the *collines* hosting at least 20 IDPs. This assessment captures detailed information on IDPs including demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

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



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