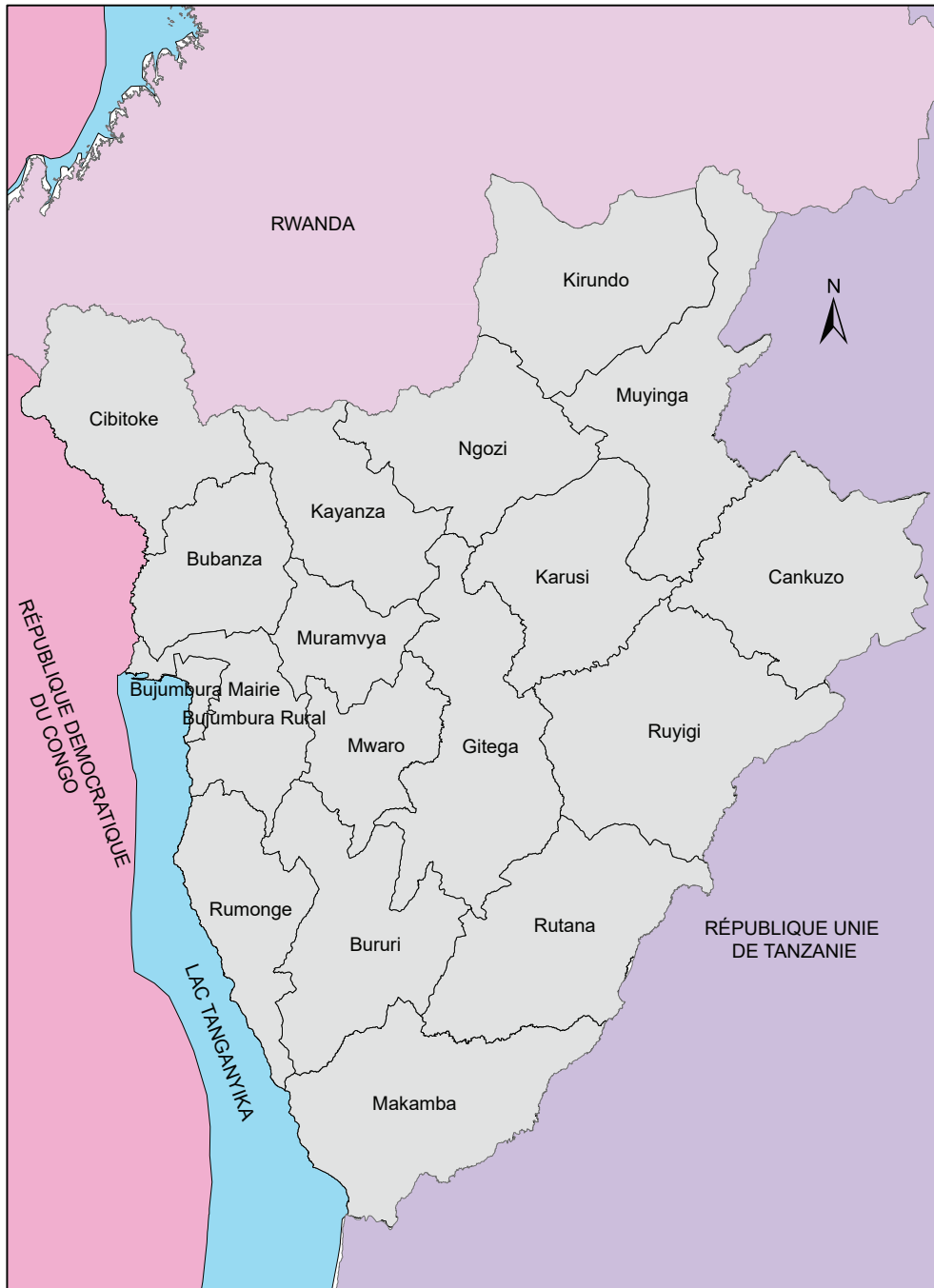


**OCTOBER
2022**

MULTISECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT REPORT



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



From
the People of Japan

Highlights



75,300

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

including **89%**
11%

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



17,128

Displaced households

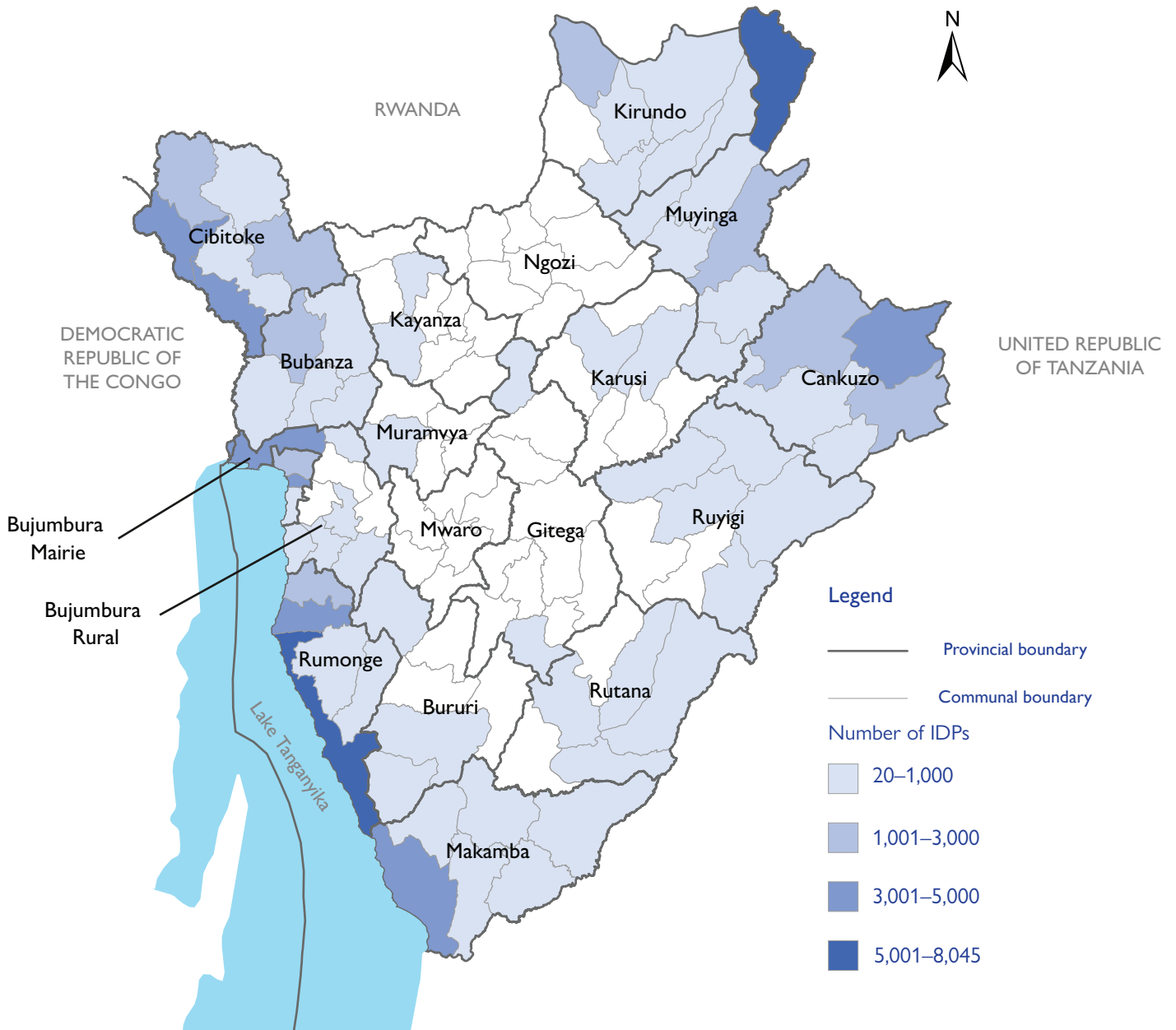


11%
were returnees who
became IDPs



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

PRESENCE OF IDPS BY COMMUNE

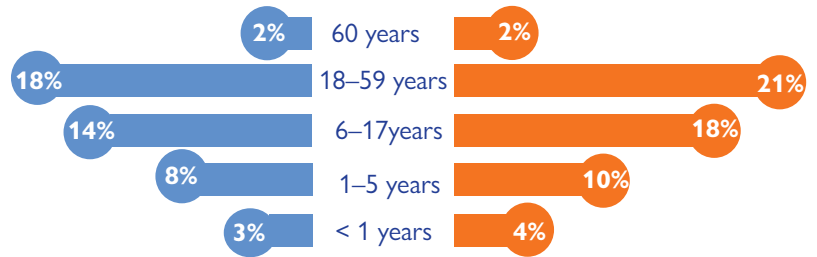


© IOM Burundi - Reference map (October 2022)

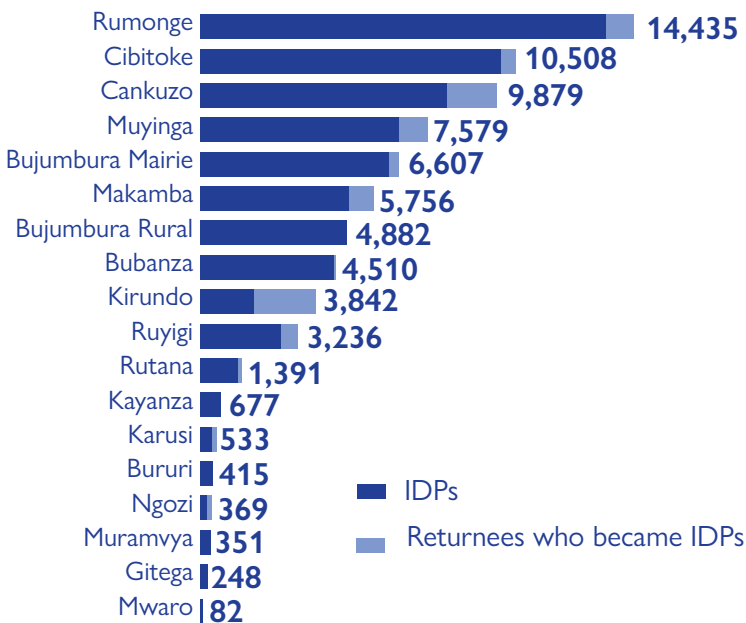
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Source: IOM, IGEBU

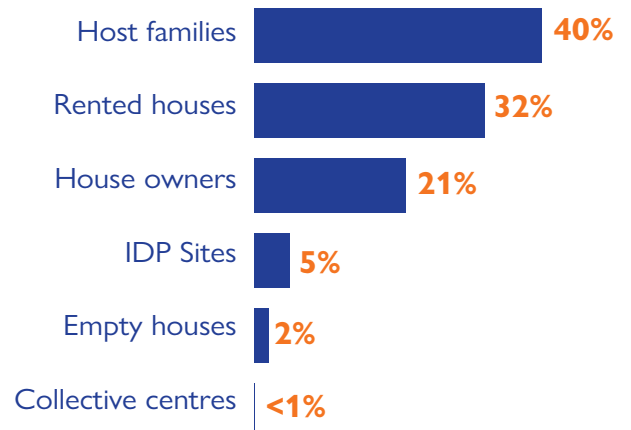
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION



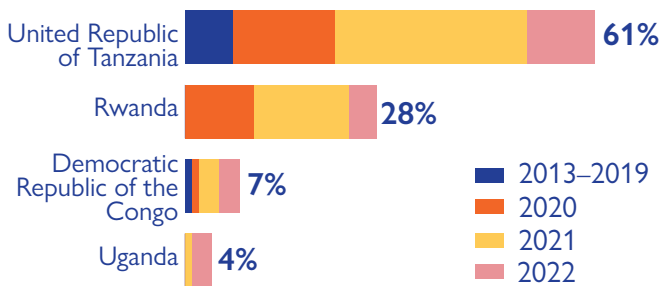
PRESENCE OF IDPs CATEGORY BY PROVINCE



ACCOMMODATION STATUS



HOST COUNTRIES BY PERIOD OF RETURN



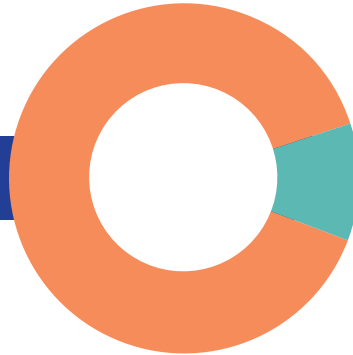
Returnees from abroad who are in a displacement situation within Burundi represented about 11 percent of the total IDPs population. Most of returnees who became IDPs (47%) had arrived in 2021 and Kirundo (25%) as well as Cankuzo (20%) provinces were hosting the majority of overall returnees who became IDPs.

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

REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT

Natural disasters

89%

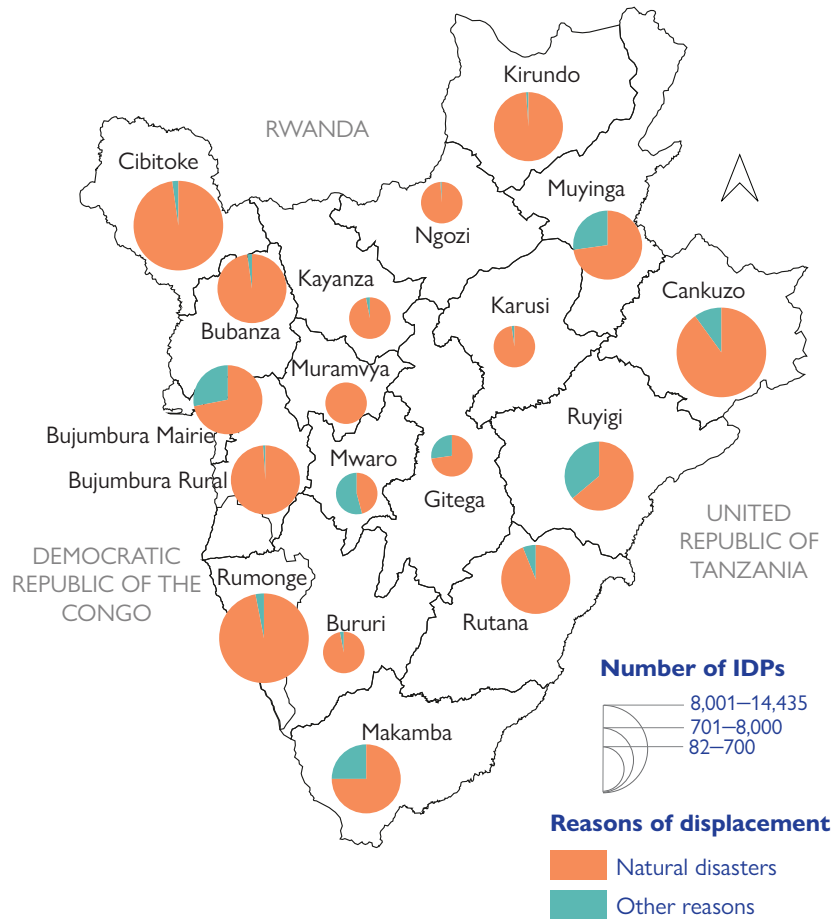


Other reasons

11%

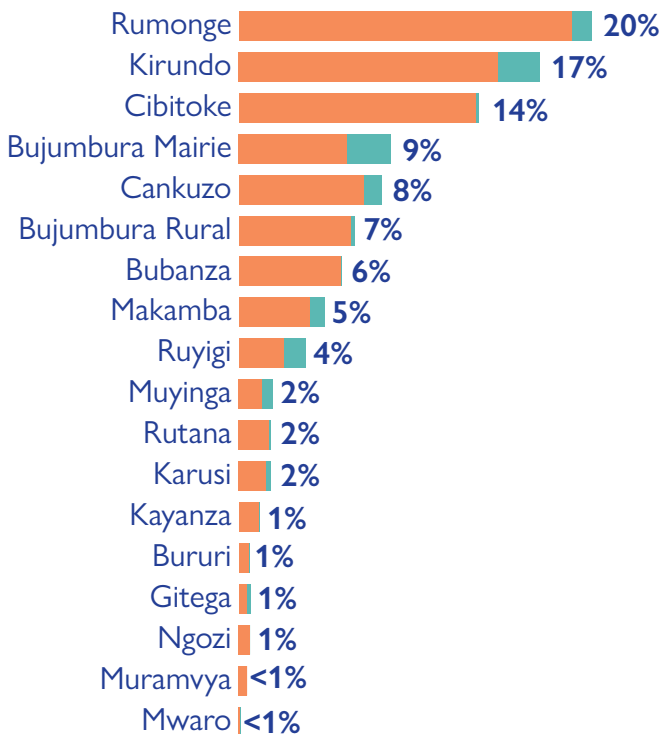
As of October 2022, the main cause of displacement was natural disasters (89%). Most IDPs (46%) were hosted in the provinces of Rumonge (19%), Cibitoke (14%), and Cankuzo (13%). Even though natural disasters were the main displacement reason, a considerable share of IDPs in the provinces of Mwaro (56%), Ruyigi (36%), Bujumbura Mairie (28%), Gitega (27%) and Muyinga (27%) were displaced due to other reasons.

PRESENCE OF IDPs BY REASON OF DISPLACEMENT



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

PROVINCES OF ORIGIN BY REASON OF DISPLACEMENT

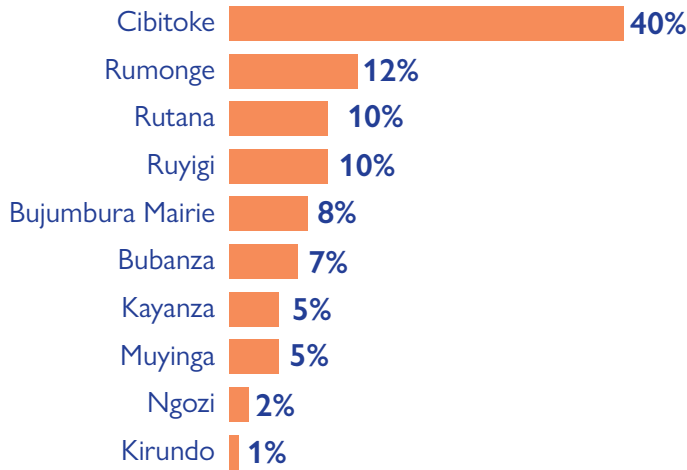


Overall, most IDPs (52%) were from the provinces of Rumonge, Kirundo and Cibitoke. Although, most displacements were due to natural disasters, a significant proportion of IDPs from the provinces of Gitega (36%), Ruyigi (33%), Muyinga (31%) and Bujumbura Mairie (29%) were due to other reasons.

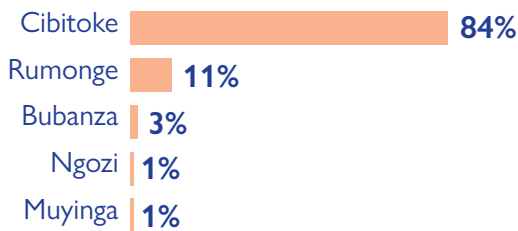
NEW DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS*

From January to October 2022, various natural disasters, mainly torrential rains and hail affected 59,522 people, particularly in the provinces of Kirundo (50%) and Ngozi (32%). Furthermore, these natural disasters, including torrential rains and strong winds, caused the displacement of 9,940 people, particularly in the provinces of Cibitoke (73%) and Rumonge (11%).

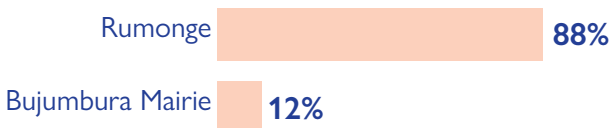
TORRENTIAL RAINS



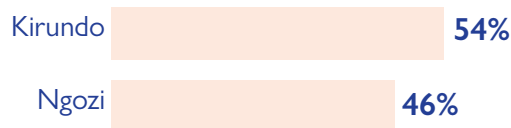
STRONG WINDS



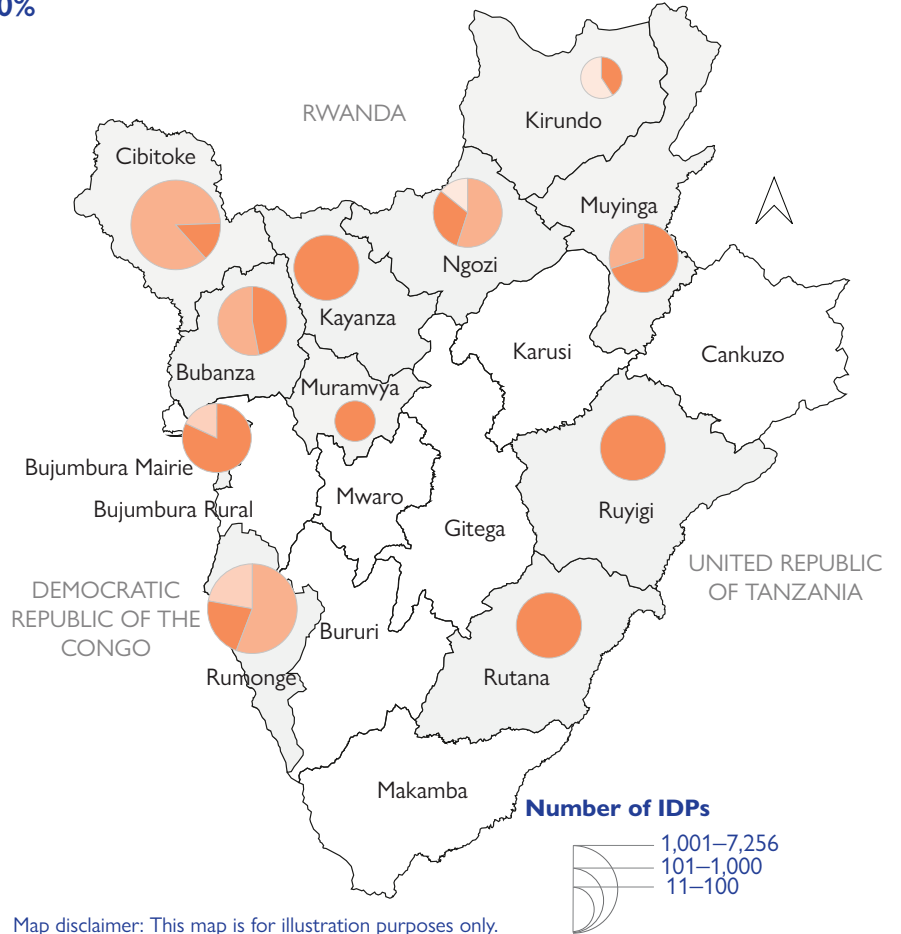
LANDSLIDES



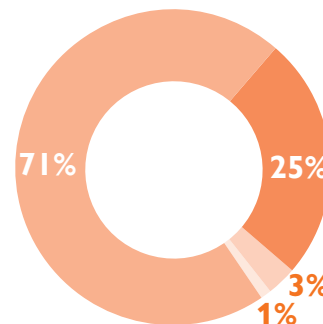
HAIL



NEW DISPLACEMENTS BY PROVINCE AND BY TYPE OF NATURAL DISASTER



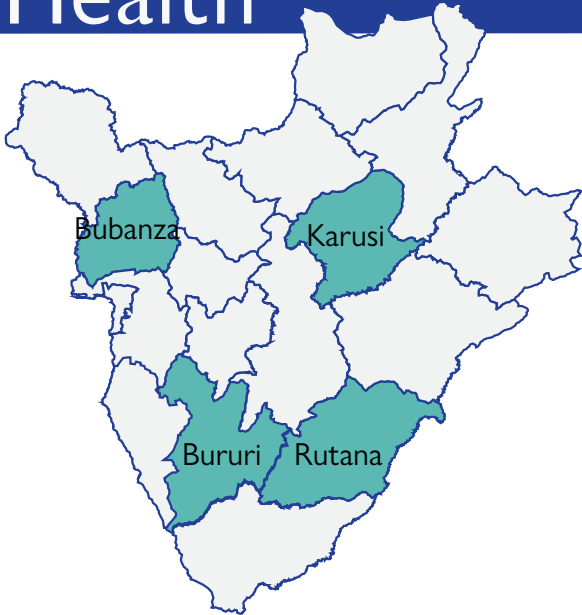
Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM



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

Humanitarian Overview

Health



National average: 61%

>70%

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

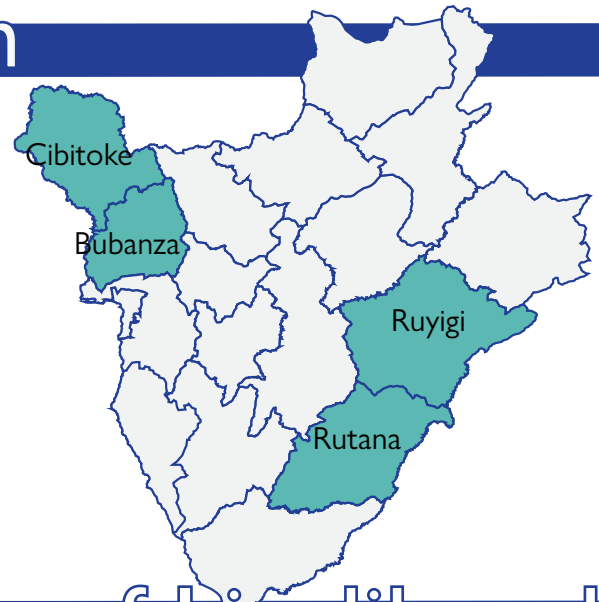


Education

>70%

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

National average: 56%

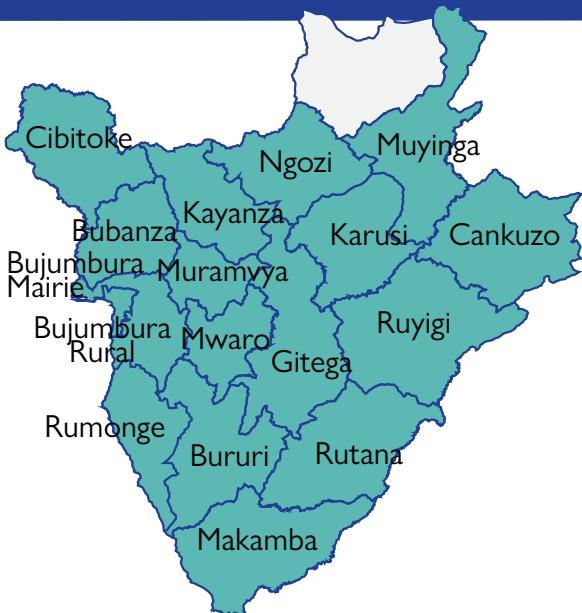


Means of Livelihood

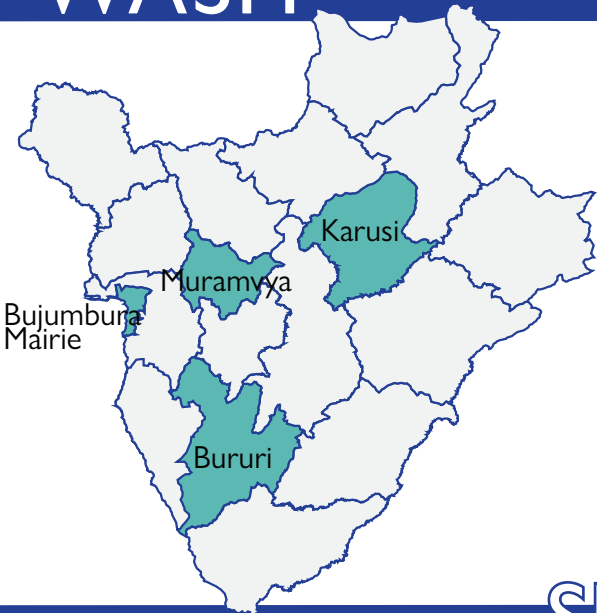
>95%

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: 49%

>70%

of *collines* in the provinces of Bururi, Bujumbura Mairie, Muramvya and Karusi reported that there were no WASH related sensibilization campaigns held in the last three months in their communities.



Shelter/NFI**

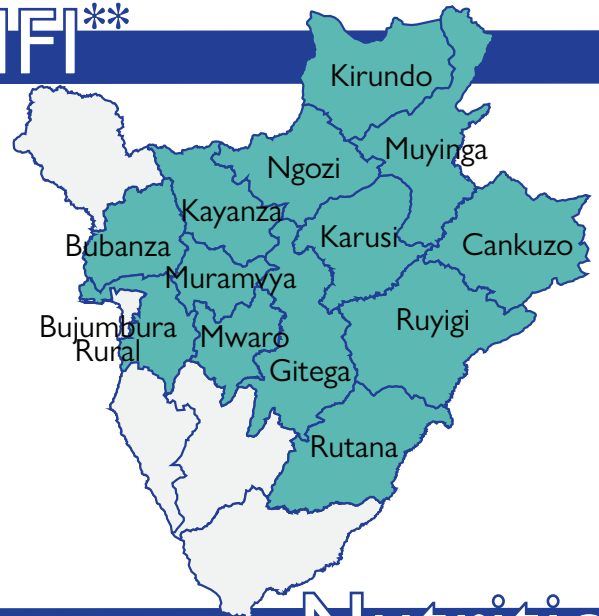
>90%

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

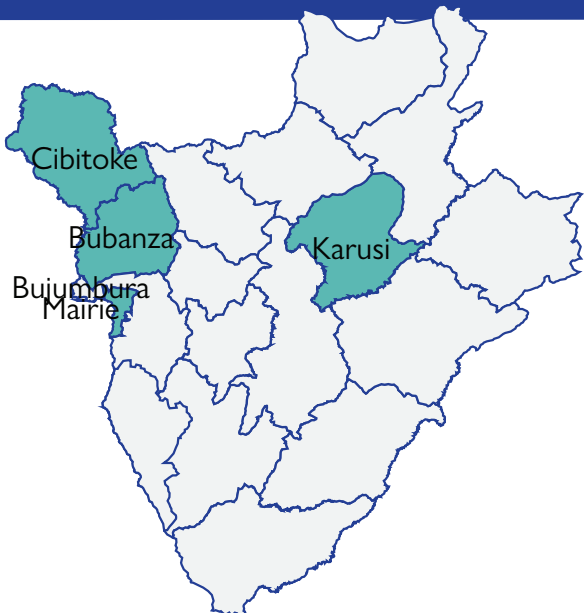
National average: 90%



**Non-food items



Nutrition



National average: 44%

>70%

of *collines* in the provinces of Karusi, Bujumbura Mairie, Cibitoke and Bubanza 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 2 groups:

1) IDPs: 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) Returnees who became IDPs: 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 type 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>



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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