



# DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT  
TRACKING MATRIX



JANUARY 2018



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# DTM METHODOLOGY

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensive system implemented to analyse and disseminate information to better understand movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons in Burundi.

1

Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross consult key informants with knowledge of displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants are community leaders, local government authorities, or religious leaders.



2

Surveyors complete two types of assessments:



## Commune level assessment

Provides information on displacement trends in the communes

Assesses all communes in Burundi (18 provinces)

Information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacement phenomenas



## Colline level assessment



Provides information regarding humanitarian needs

Assesses the top 5 displacement areas (collines) hosting the highest number of displaced persons\*

Information on demographics, vulnerabilities, and sectoral needs

3

Once data is verified, IOM compiles the data to produce a report.



\* While colline assessments are conducted in the 5 collines hosting the highest number of displaced persons in each commune, two communes (Gihogazi and Shombo communes in Kirundo province) only have 2 and 3 collines hosting IDPs, respectively. Therefore, assessments conducted in these collines are used in the analysis of this report.



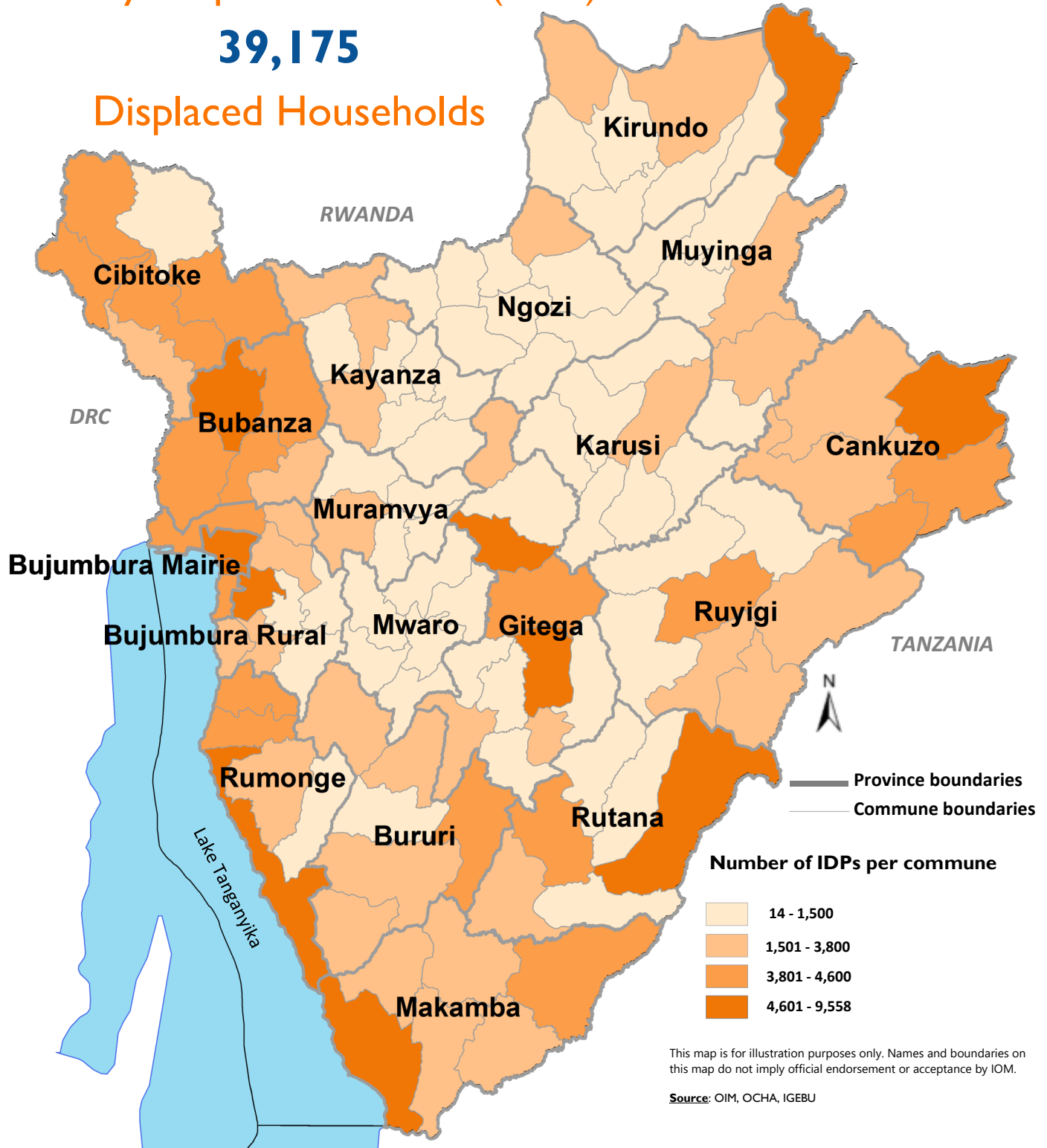
### IDP PRESENCE MAP

# 175,936

## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

### 39,175

## Displaced Households



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

Source: OIM, OCHA, IGBU

0 30 60 120 Km

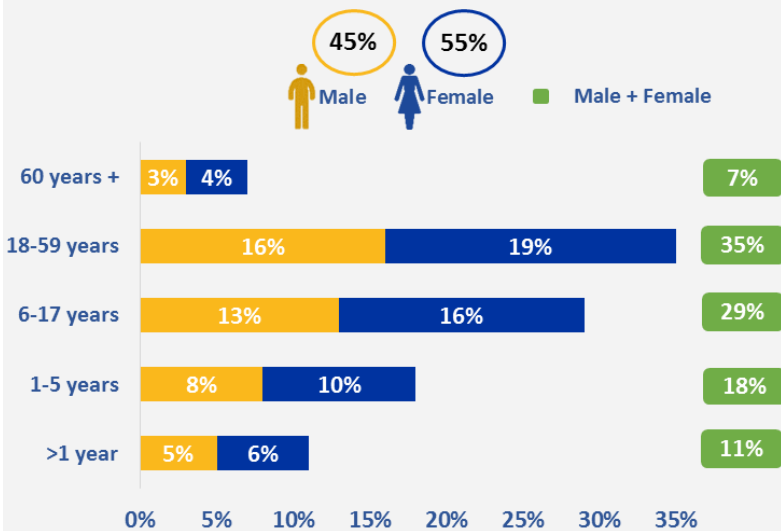
©IOM Burundi - Reference map (January 2018)

Map I: IDP Presence by commune



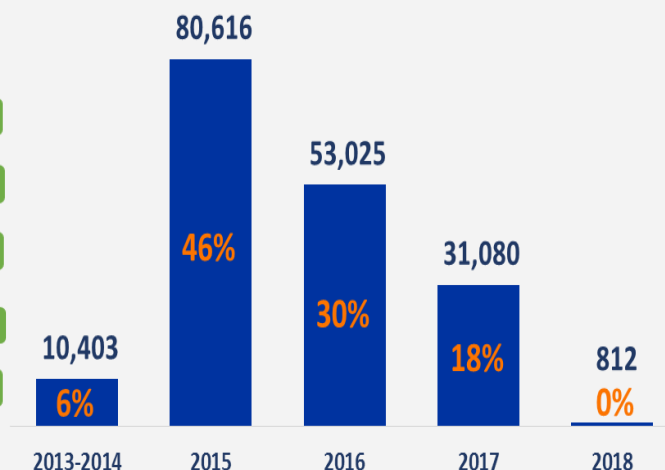
# HIGHLIGHTS

## DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION



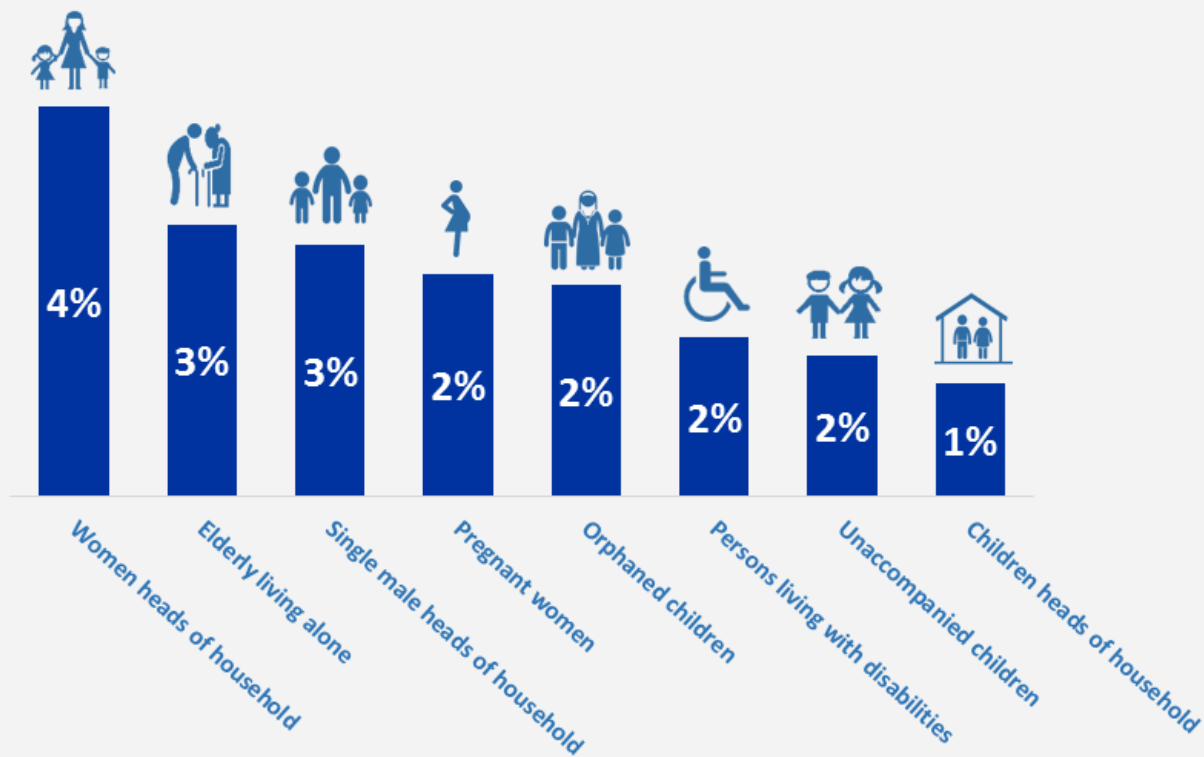
Graph 1: IDP data disaggregated by age and sex

## PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT



Graph 2: Distribution of IDPs by their first period of displacement

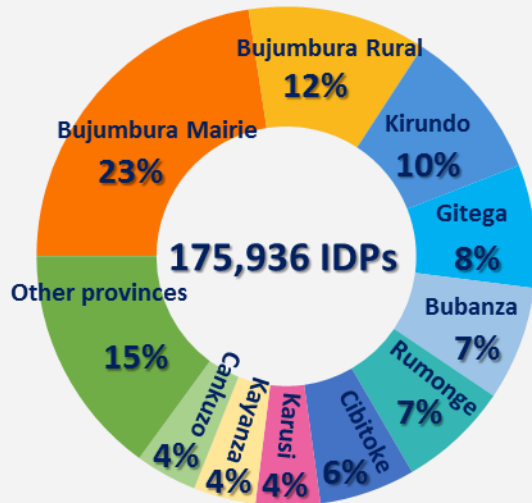
## IDPs WITH SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES



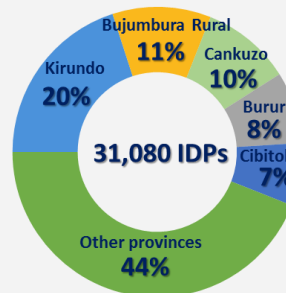
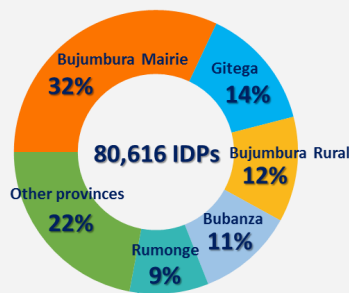
Graph 3: Percentage distribution of types of vulnerabilities reported by IDPs

# HIGHLIGHTS

## PROVINCES OF ORIGIN



Graph 4: Estimated percentage of IDPs by province of origin\*



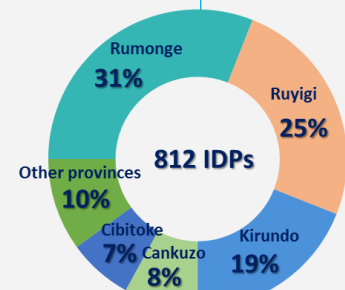
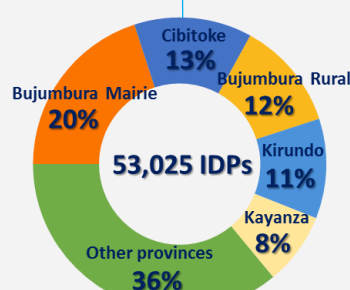
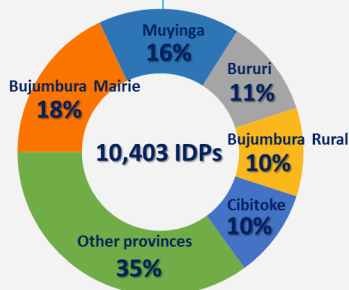
2013-2014

2015

2016

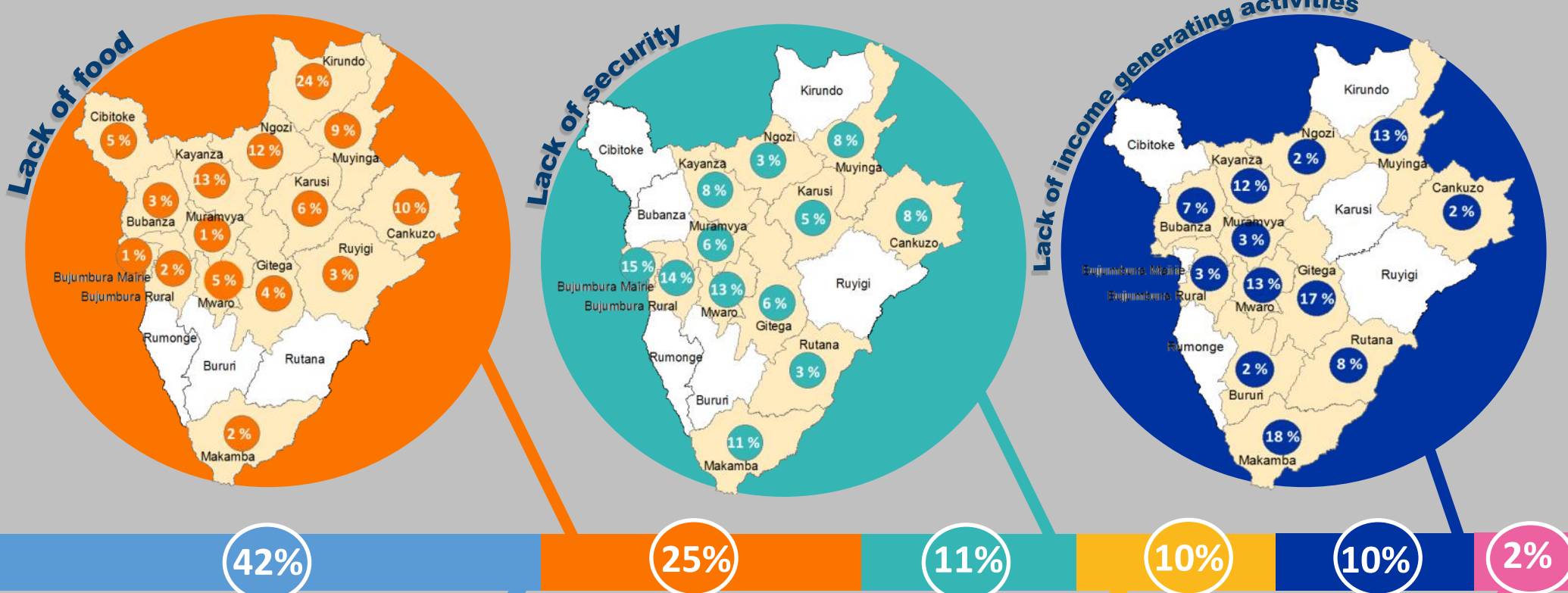
2017

2018

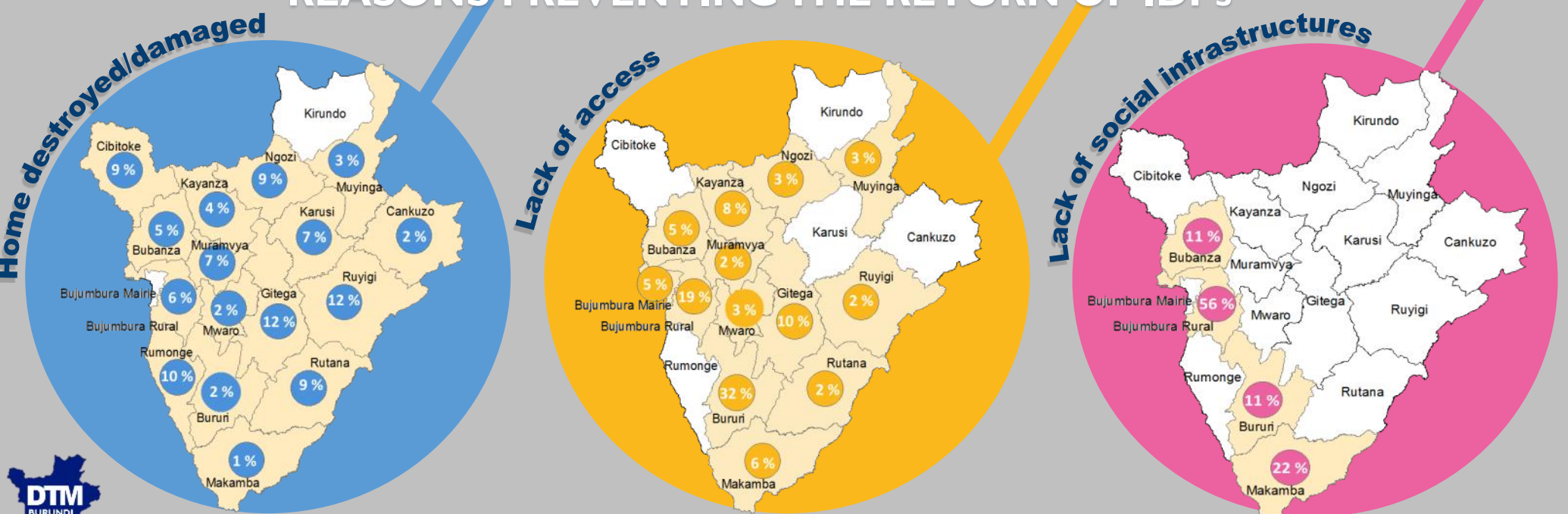


Graph 5: Estimated percentage of IDPs by province of origin, by period of displacement\*

\* This estimation is based on the reported province of origin of the majority of displaced persons by period of displacement.



## REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF IDPs\*



Graph 6: Percentage distribution of collines by reasons preventing return of the majority of IDPs

\* Only one reason is asked for the majority of IDPs by colline.





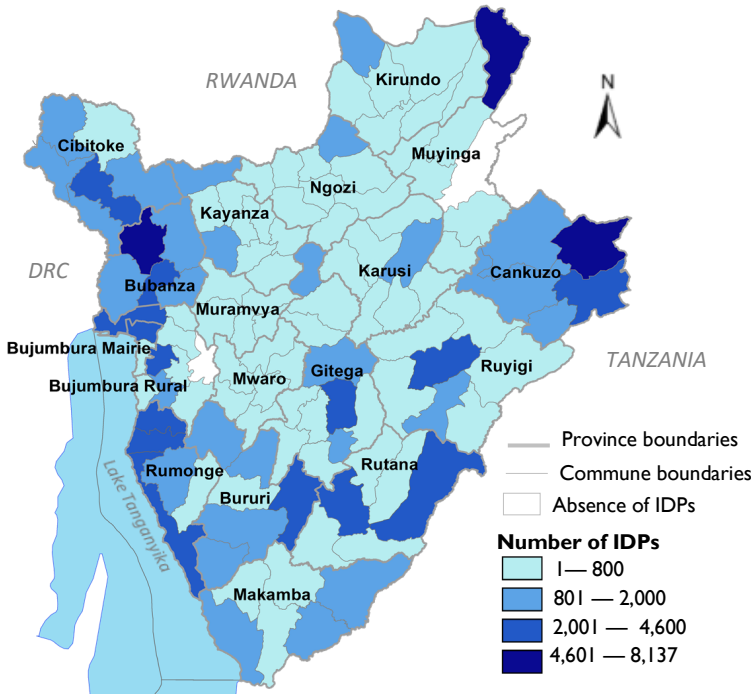


**70%**  
**NATURAL DISASTERS**

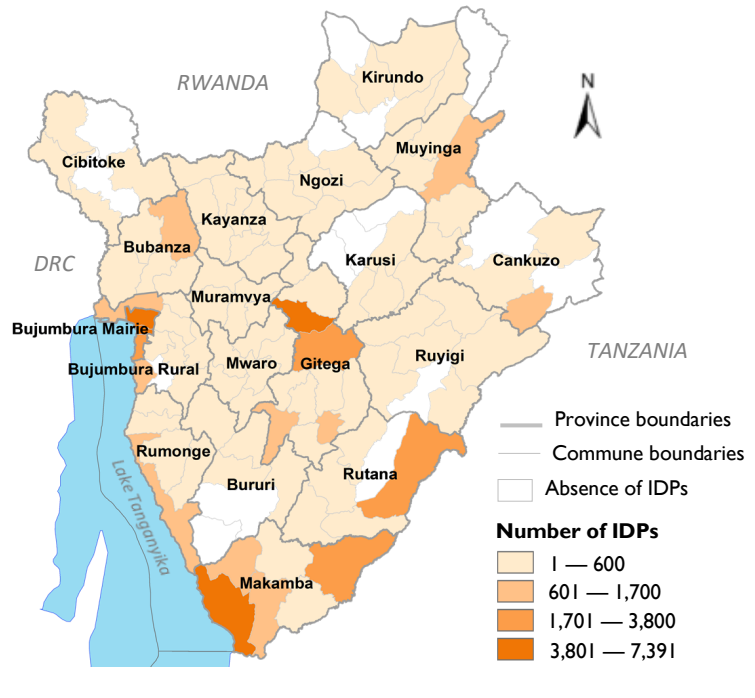
**DISPLACEMENT REASONS**

**30%**

**SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION**



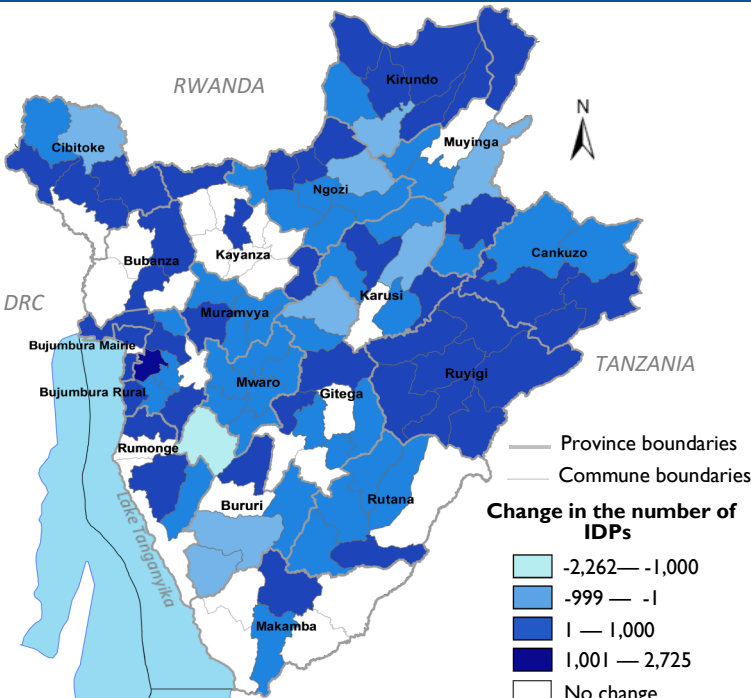
**Map 2 : Number of IDPs due to natural disasters in January 2018, by commune**



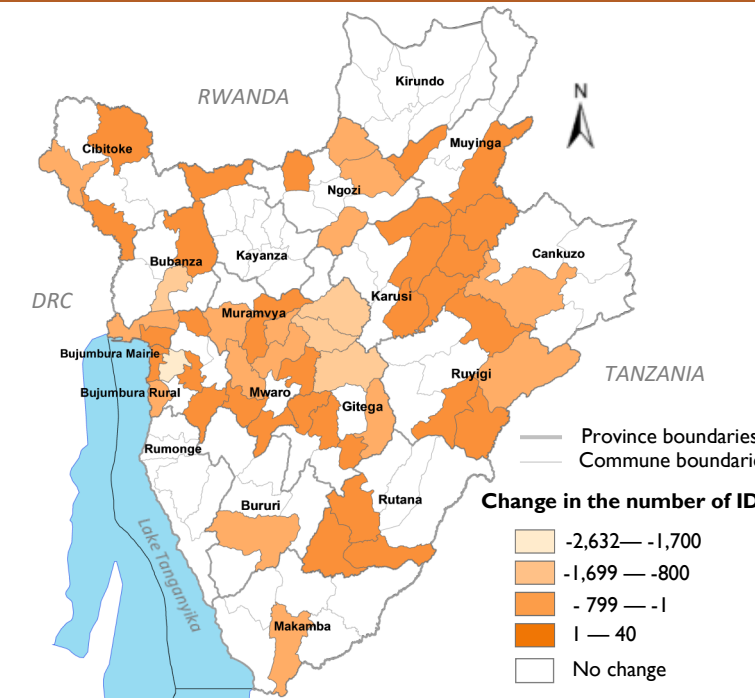
**Map 3: Number of IDPs displaced as a result of the socio-political situation in January 2018, by commune**

Natural disasters remain the main cause of population displacement with 121,869 or 70% of IDPs. Currently, the communes of Mishiha (Cankuzo), Bubanza (Bubanza) and Giteranyi (Muyinga) host the largest number of IDPs (20,641) displaced by natural disasters.

In January, the number of individuals displaced as a result of the current socio-political situation was estimated at 53,255 IDPs (30%). Two communes of Bujumbura Mairie (Mukaza and Ntahangwa) have the highest number (7,391 and 5,162) of IDPs displaced by the socio-political situation.



**Map 4: Change in the number of IDPs displaced by natural disasters between December 2017 and January 2018**



**Map 5: Change in the number of IDPs displaced as a result of the socio-political situation between December 2017 and January 2018**

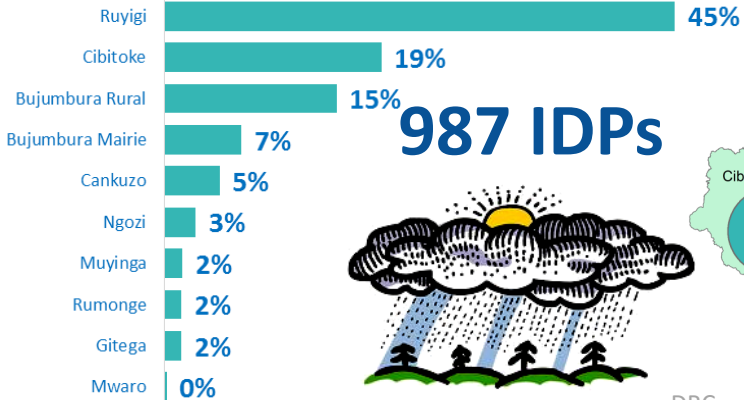
Between December 2017 and January 2018, all communes of Ruyigi recorded an increase in the number of IDPs displaced by natural disasters. The most significant increase of 2,725 IDPs was recorded in Kanyosha commune of Bujumbura Rural as a result of torrential rains and strong winds.

Overall, there was a decrease of 4,270 IDPs displaced by the socio-political situation (December 2017- January 2018), as the current situation has allowed IDPs to return to their places of origin. Nevertheless, socio-political conflicts have caused a slight increase of IDPs in the communes of Muyinga (40 IDPs), Gitanga (19 IDPs) and Buhiga (15 IDPs).

# NEW DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS—DECEMBER 2017

## TORRENTIAL RAINS

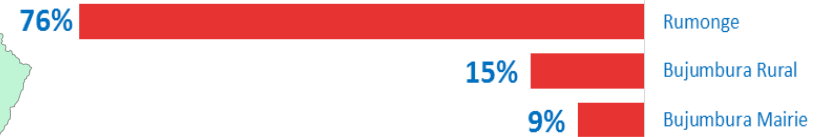
In December, 61% of new displacements were caused by torrential rains. The provinces of Ruyigi, Cibitoke and Bujumbura Rural, where houses and fields were destroyed, were the provinces most affected by torrential rains.



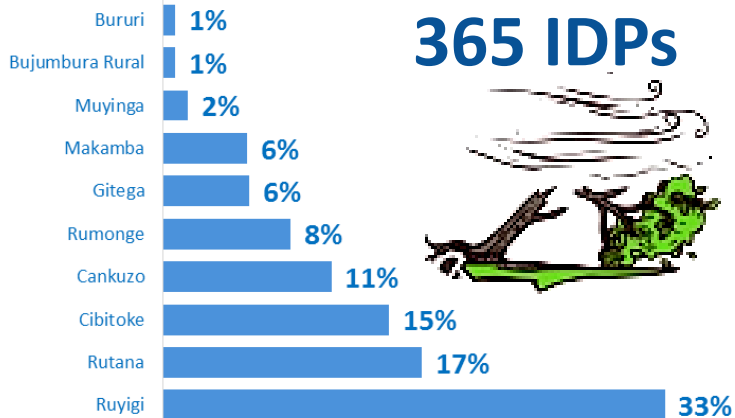
Graph 10: Percentage of new displacements due to torrential rains in December 2017, by province

## LANDSLIDES

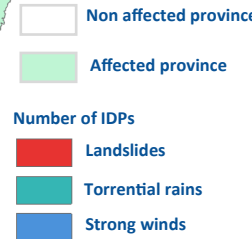
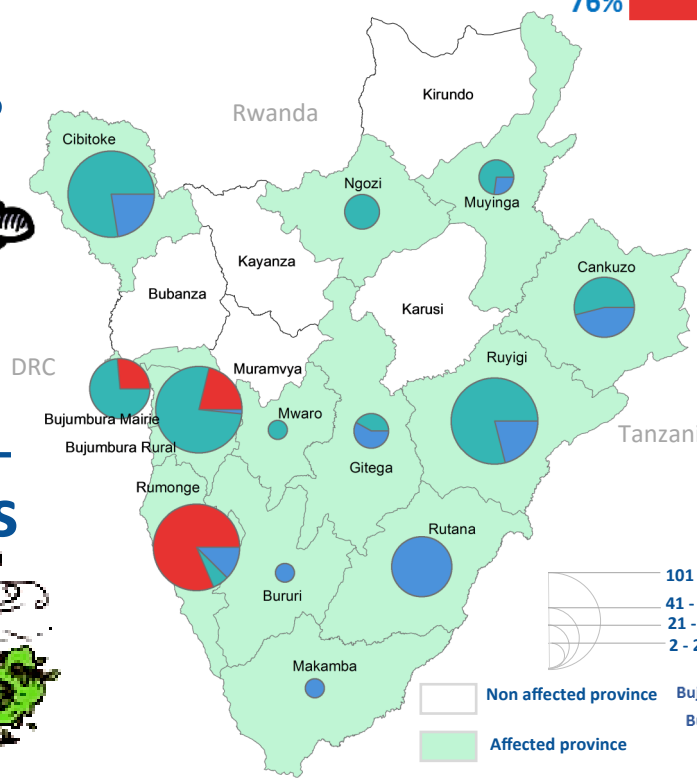
In December, landslides caused the displacement of 268 people in the provinces of Rumonge, Bujumbura Rural and Bujumbura Mairie. In the Rumonge province, this phenomenon destroyed 43 houses and pushed 203 IDPs from their homes.



Graph 12: Percentage of new displacements due to landslides in December 2017, by province



Graph 11: Percentage of new displacements due to violent winds in December 2017, by province



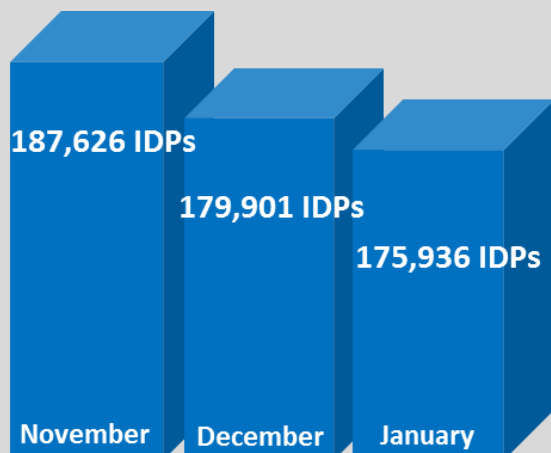
| Province         | Landslides | Torrential rains | Strong winds |
|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| Bujumbura Mairie | 24         | 67               | 3            |
| Bujumbura Rural  | 41         | 150              | 3            |
| Bururi           |            | 3                |              |
| Cankuzo          |            | 48               | 41           |
| Cibitoke         |            | 189              | 55           |
| Gitega           |            | 15               | 21           |
| Makamba          |            | 20               |              |
| Muyinga          |            | 16               | 6            |
| Mwaro            |            | 2                |              |
| Ngozi            |            | 27               |              |
| Rumonge          | 203        | 15               | 31           |
| Rutana           |            | 63               |              |
| Ruyigi           |            | 458              | 122          |

Graphique 13: Number of new displacements due to natural disasters in December 2017, by province

## STRONG WINDS

Strong winds caused damage in 10 provinces, displacing 365 people. The provinces of Ruyigi (122 IDPs), Rutana (63 IDPs) and Cibitoke (55 IDPs) were the most affected. This phenomenon has taken away many roofs of houses especially in the commune of Bweru (Ruyigi province) and Gitanga (Rutana province).

# DISPLACEMENT TRENDS



From November 2017 to January 2018, there was a decrease of 11,690 internally displaced persons (IDP's), or 6% of IDPs across the country. **In general, the decrease in number is explained by the rehabilitation of IDP homes, the achievement of sustainable solutions, the restoration of security, and improved harvests in the areas of origin of IDPs who had fled the consequences of drought during the previous months.** Kayanza, Bururi, Mwaro and Gitega are the provinces where this decrease has been most significant. From November 2017 to January 2018, there was a decrease of 3,303 IDPs, (31%) in the **Bururi** province and a decrease of 3,315 IDPs (36%) in the **Kayanza** province. The decrease is most significant in the communes of Mugamba (Bururi) where the number of IDPs has decreased by 2,263 (69%) and Gatara (Kayanza) where the number of IDP's has decreased by 1,192 (65%).

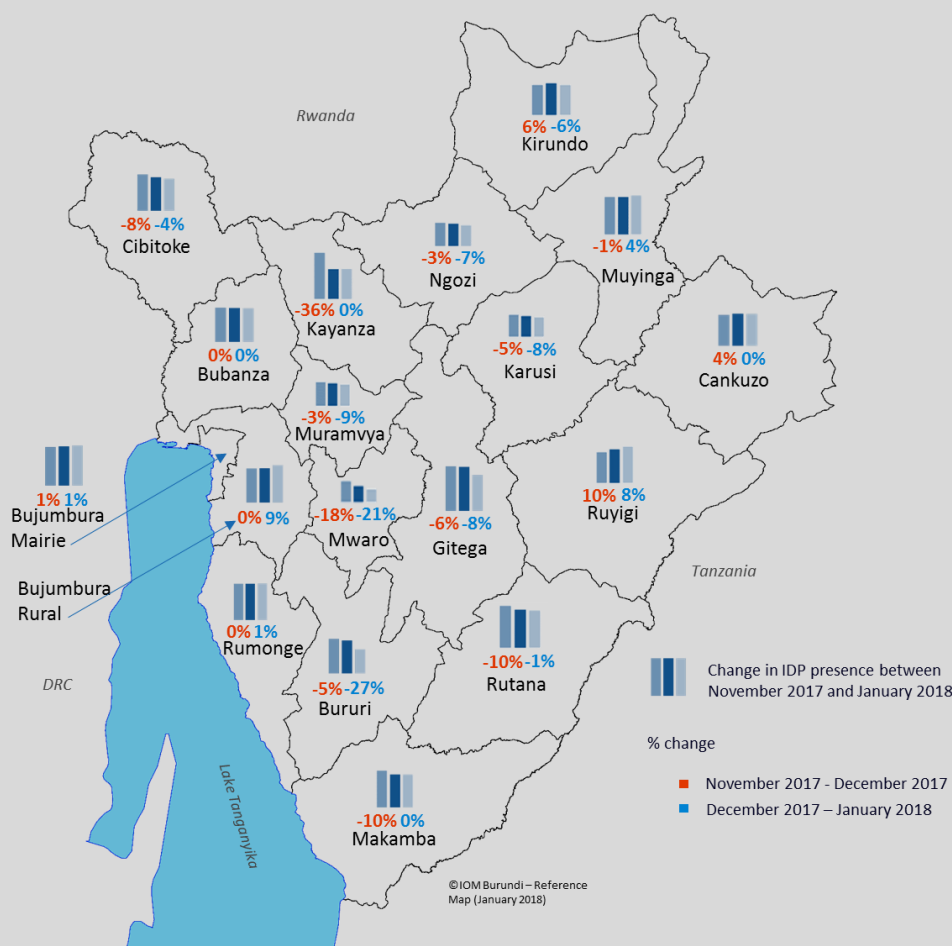
These decreases are largely due to the return of IDP's to their homes, because the houses have been rehabilitated by the IDPs themselves or by organizations such as the Red Cross through its volunteers. Additionally, people who had moved away due to the current socio-political situation have returned to their communities of origin (Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural) as they feel security has been restored.

In the **Gitega** province, the number of IDPs has decreased by 8%, most remarkably in the Giheta commune where 918 IDPs have returned to their areas of origin (Bujumbura Mairie) due to progressively improved security. **Many of the IDPs in this province left Bujumbura due to the socio-political situation and worked as household workers.** Others dealt in small commerce and when the opportunity was presented to gain more money, they preferred to return to the capital to resume their business activities.

In the **Mwaro** province, 21% of the number of IDPs decreased by December 2017 to January 2018, most significantly in the Rusaka commune where the number of IDPs decreased by 52%. The reasons for this decrease are the return of IDPs to their community of origin was the rehabilitation of their homes and the achievement of sustainable solutions, for those who do not intend to return but prefer to relocate to their displacement location.

The number of IDPs in the **Cibitoke** province also decreased by 4% of IDPs from December 2017 to January 2018. **This is most remarkable in the commune of Mabayi, where 641 IDPs have returned after having fled as a result of drought in the past months.** Many have moved back from the Rugombo commune, where they had been displaced, and their return is motivated by the now improved harvest.

During the period of December 2017 to January 2018, there has also been an 8% increase of 536 IDPs in the **Ruyigi** province. The IDPs from Kirundo moved to Ruyigi in the attempt of escaping starvation due to the food insecurity brought by the drought which has affected the province in the past months. These IDPs have chosen to move to the Ruyigi province, principally in the Bweru and the Kinyinya communes, due to the availability of arable land and labor opportunities.



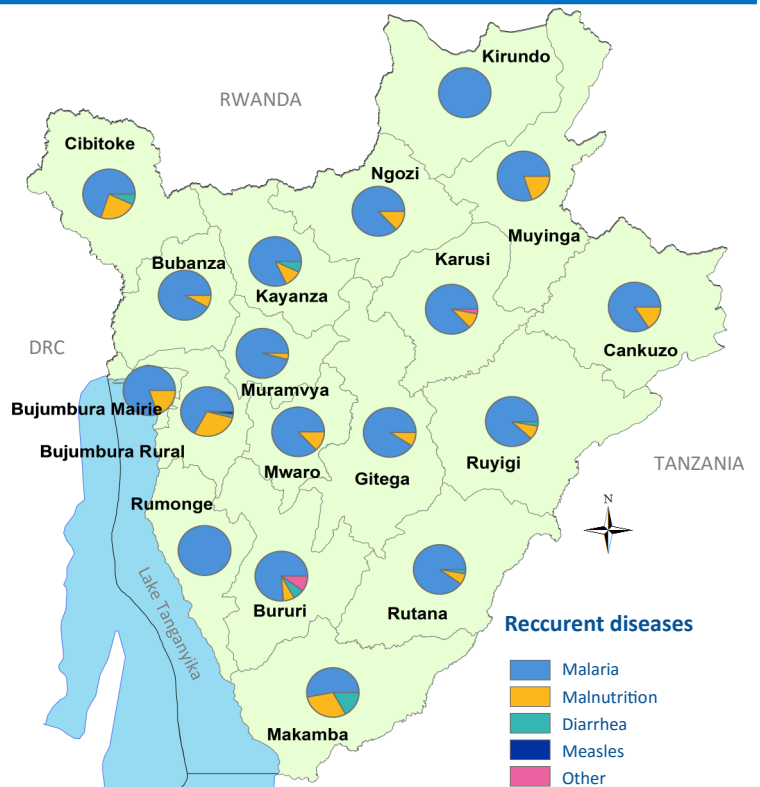
**Map II: Percentage change in IDP presence between November 2017 and January 2018, by province**



# HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

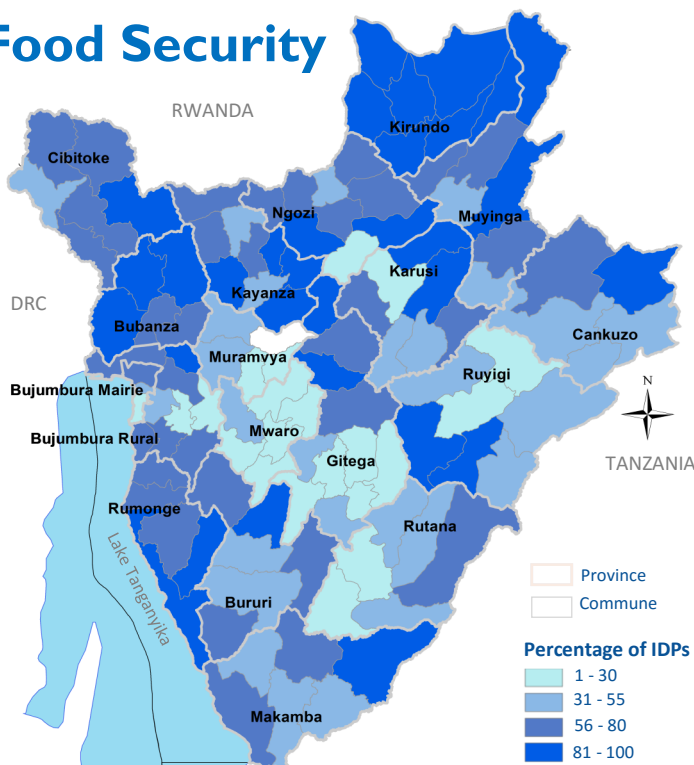
## Health

Malaria was reported as the most common health issue in 84% of surveyed collines. The most affected provinces were Muramvya (96%), Bubanza (92%), Gitega (91%), Rutana (90%), Rumonge (100%) and Kirundo (100%). All collines in the latter two provinces reported malaria as the most recurrent health issue. Malnutrition was also reported as an IDP health issue in several provinces. The most affected are the provinces of Makamba (30%), Bujumbura Rural (29%) and Cibitoke (23%).



**Map 6: Prevalence of health issues reported by IDPs per colline**

## Food Security



**Map 7: Percentage of IDPs with access to one meal per day, by commune**

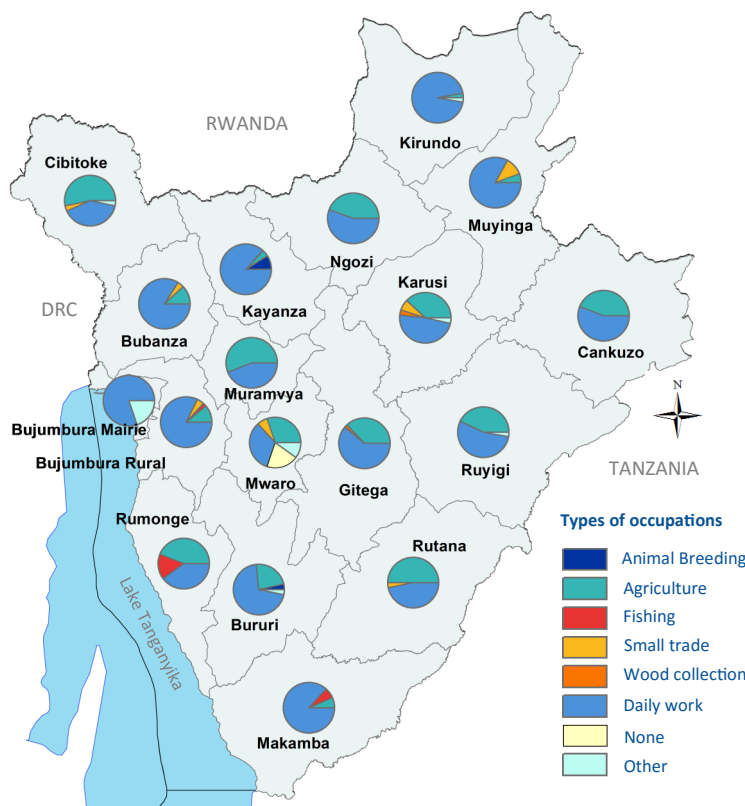
60% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) faced severe food insecurity and ate only one meal a day. The highest rates of IDPs with access to only one meal per day are found in collines in the provinces of Kirundo (100%), Bubanza (83%), Rumonge (81%) and Kayanza (81%). This situation is most pronounced in the province of Kirundo where IDPs in all surveyed collines of 5 out of the province's 7 communes ate only once a day. In 96% of the surveyed collines of the country, there have been no food distributions in the last 3 months.

# HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



## Livelihoods

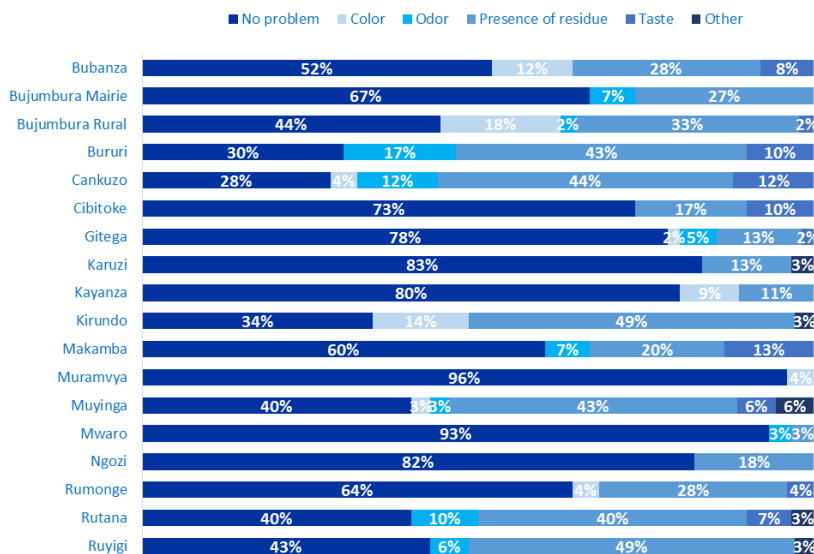
In 65% of surveyed collines, daily work was the principal occupation of the majority of displaced men, while 49% reported daily work to be the primary occupation of the majority of displaced women. In 28% of collines, agriculture was the main activity of internally displaced men. Other activities such as breeding, fishing and small trading occupy a small portion (8%). In the province of Bujumbura Mairie, no neighborhood (colline) reports agriculture as the occupation of the majority of displaced men, while 80% of surveyed neighborhoods of the same province report daily work as the occupation of displaced men. In 67% of surveyed neighborhoods of Bujumbura Mairie, the majority of displaced women work in small businesses.



**Map 8: Percentage of collines by occupation of the majority of displaced men, by province**



## WASH



**Graph 7: Percentage of collines by the perception related to problems with the quality of water, by province**

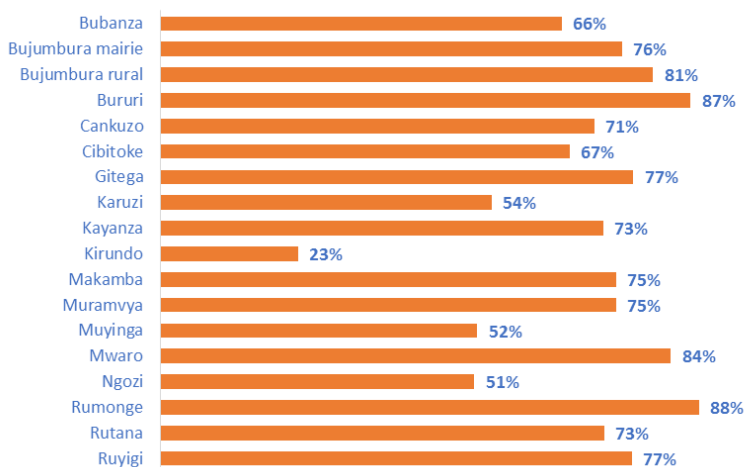
In 39% of the surveyed collines, complaints were reported on the quality of water. 67% of these surveyed collines report a problem with water residue. This complaint was identified in 49% of the surveyed collines of the Kirundo and the Ruyigi province and in 44% of the surveyed collines of the Cankuzo province. 17% of collines in the Bururi province were mostly concerned about the poor water odor. 10% of surveyed collines in the country reports complaints related to the taste of water.

# HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

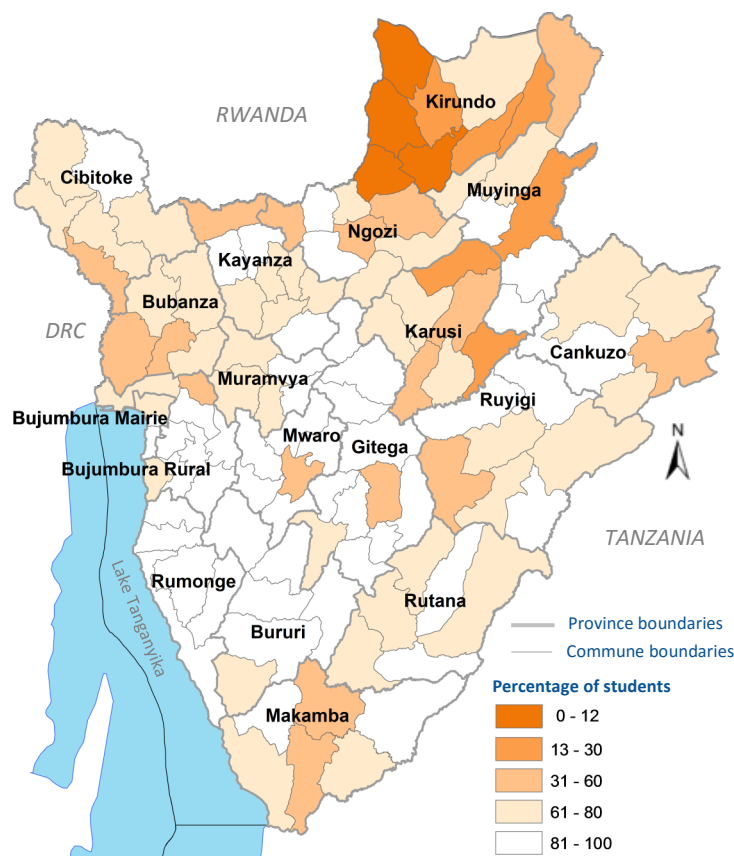


## Education

The country-wide school attendance rate for school-age displaced children stood at 72%. However, in all surveyed collines of the communes of Bugabira, Ntega and Vumbi (Kirundo province) and Marangara (Ngozi province), none of the displaced children were going to school. The poverty of the IDPs, accentuated by the drought of these last few years, was the main contributing factor for this lack of schooling.



Graph 8: School attendance rate of displaced children, by province

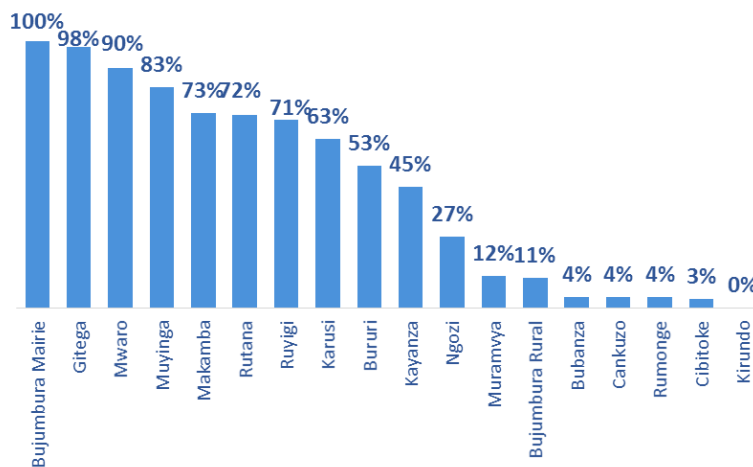


Map 9: School attendance rate of displaced children, by commune



## Protection

A reporting system for gender-based violence cases existed in 46% of the surveyed collines in the country. In all the surveyed neighborhoods of the province of Bujumbura Mairie, this reporting system existed, while in all the surveyed collines of the Kirundo province, this reporting system did not exist. The provinces in which the lowest percentage of collines had a reporting system in place were Kirundo, Cibitoke, Bubanza, Cankuzo and Rumonge.



Graph 9: Percentage of collines with a reporting system for gender-based violence, by province



# IDP SHELTER TYPES

## Host families



*Accommodation for internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are sheltered by family members or friends after being displaced.*

52%

IDPs: 91,034  
Households: 20,928

25%

IDPs: 44,292  
Households: 9,560

*Accommodation paid for by IDPs who have been forced to leave their homes.*

## Rented houses



12%

IDPs: 21,047  
Households: 4,675

*Houses built by IDPs which are made entirely of straw or whose roofs are made of straw.*

## Straw houses



6%

IDPs: 11,554  
Households: 2,645

*Unfinished or abandoned houses in which IDPs settle if they cannot afford to rent a house or have no family to host them.*

## Empty or abandoned houses



5%

IDPs: 8,009  
Households: 1,367

*A set of temporary facilities shared by multiple IDP households who have been forced to leave their homes.*

## Camps/Sites





# SHELTER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS



Different building materials are used in the construction of IDP shelters in Burundi. According to each household's means, IDPs use materials with varying levels of durability that offer different levels of protection. The material used to construct a shelter can either worsen or mitigate the vulnerability of IDPs.



## STRAW

Although displaced persons may use piled straw to cover their homes, straw is neither resistant nor durable to provide adequate protection. The straw is easily flammable and during the rainy season water penetrates the shelter and causes diseases. Straw houses are the most common for vulnerable households in Burundi because straw is inexpensive and easy to find.



## WOODEN POLES

Cut and used for construction, these tree trunks can be used instead of house walls. Sometimes wooden poles are used to reinforce the shelter or support the roof of the house. These poles are not durable. They can easily be eaten by insects and permit the entry of rainwater, dust and animals such as insects and serpents which can be harmful to IDP health.



## ALUMINUM SHEETS

Aluminum sheets are used for roofing. They are durable and weather resistant. However, these sheets can be very expensive for a vulnerable internally displaced person. Instead of using these, IDPs often use pieces of old unused aluminum sheets. When it rains, the rain mixed with the rust on these used sheets are harmful and can cause infectious diseases such as tetanus.



# TILES

Tiles used to build homes are made of clay and baked in ovens to solidify them. These tiles cover the roof very well and prevent rainwater from entering. The tiles are cheaper than sheet metal and are durable but require a solid roof. As they are heavy, there is a risk of the tiles falling in if the roof materials are not strong enough to support them, especially in the event of a natural disaster.



# LEAVES

Leaves or bark of banana trees are used for walls or roofs mainly in the case of emergencies. When IDPs are forced to leave their homes, IDPs often initially consider building a shelter from leaves due to the availability of the materials. However, these leaves can be blown by the wind or ignite causing damage to the health and property of displaced persons. Additionally, the leaves are not waterproof and animals such as snakes are often located in houses built with leaves.

# MUD BRICKS

Mud bricks are made with dirt and water and then dried in the sun. These bricks are preferred by the displaced population because they are not expensive and dirt and water are readily available. However, these bricks are very vulnerable to rain. If the bricks are wet for a long period of time, the mud that forms the bricks becomes soft and causes the house to fall.



# STONES

Stones are often used to reinforce the walls of houses made of mud. When the walls of a house of mud and sticks are still wet, the walls are fastened with stones to reinforce them. Easy to find and cheap to buy, these stones support the house during the rainy season and prevent the house from falling easily.



# Precarious conditions in IDP homes

IDP homes are often small rooms of a few square meters containing all the household's assets, improperly stowed. These conditions within IDP homes may have several consequences:

## SMALL SIZE OF HOUSES

Due to the small size of these homes, parents often spend the night in the same room as their children. This extreme lack of privacy can affect children living in such close quarters with their parents. Often, with a large number of people living together in the same space, the situation can produce a protection risk. As a result, children may be victims of sexually transmitted diseases or unwanted pregnancies for young girls.



## ROOFING CONDITIONS

Often the house roofs are in poor condition and allow water leaks. The rain leaves stagnant water in the house creating mud and mosquito breeding areas so occupants become prone to contracting malaria. As parents and children sleep on the floor, the house occupants are exposed to floods and the sleeping material may be damaged.



## CONSERVATION OF BELONGINGS

Kitchen utensils that are kept on the floor and in the same room where people and animals sleep contribute to the deterioration of IDPs' health.



## WATER CONSERVATION



The conservation of water in uncovered pots and domestic animals that often sleep inside the house also increase the risk of catching sanitation and hygiene related diseases.

## KITCHEN PLACEMENT



Kitchens are often found inside shelters with straw walls and roofing. As a result, the house is likely to catch fire, people can be suffocated from the fumes, and the few items that are in homes are likely to burn.

## CONDITIONS OF DOORS



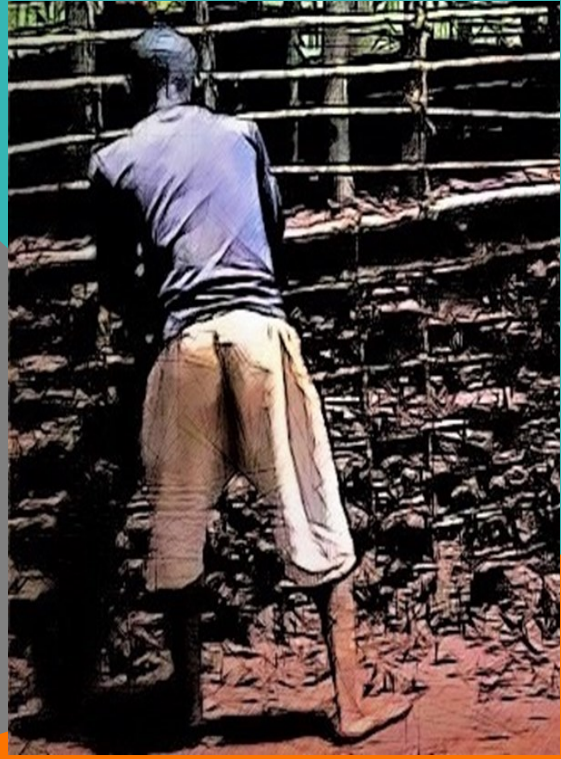
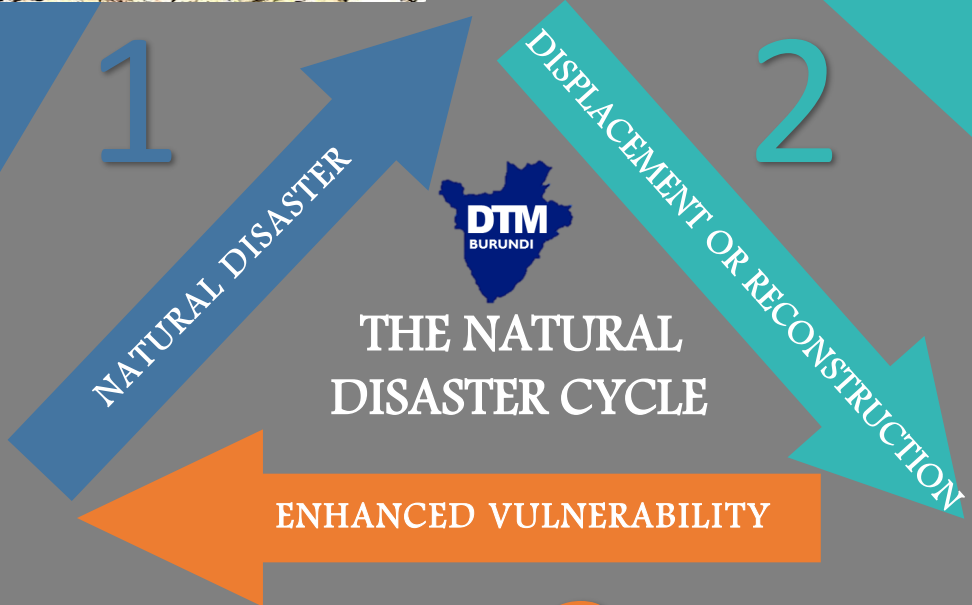
Physical and property security are not safeguarded, due to the conditions of the doors, which are often a meager piece of perforated plastic sheeting hanged at the entrance and attached to the straw walls. This may allow thieves or wild animals such as snakes to enter that may physically harm the occupants or disrupt sleep during the night.























As a result of the constant damage caused by bad weather during the rainy season, the Burundian population lives in precarious conditions. Some manage to repair their homes but due to their limited financial means, they can only use non-durable materials. Many also lack technical knowledge on shelter construction and are not able to identify appropriate land for construction. Others are not able to repair or reconstruct their homes and are forced to move. These are often widows, the elderly, the disabled, orphans and persons with chronic disease that are displaced.

Every year, Burundi experiences problems due to natural disasters including destruction of homes and crops, property loss, and sometimes the loss of human lives. Torrential rains, strong winds and landslides are among these disasters. The most frequent disasters are torrential rains during the rainy season which generally extends from September to April. These rains are usually accompanied by high winds that destroy or damage a large number of homes. The consequences of this phenomenon severely affect households that are already affected by poverty, as the destruction mostly occurs to houses that are not built with durable materials.



Often, reconstructed homes cannot withstand new disasters and are destroyed repeatedly by other natural disasters. Families may be displaced several times during the year despite having tried to rebuild their homes. After losing their homes and belongings, many people remain on the move, exposed to the cold, diseases and other bad weather. Due to the lack of adequate housing, continued displacement and poverty, diseases related to poor hygiene and sanitation conditions such as diarrhea, dysentery and malaria are developed and make displaced persons more vulnerable.



| PROVINCE  | NUMBER OF IDPs                    | DISPLACEMENT REASONS |                           |               | PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT*   |             |             |             |            |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
|   |                                   | Natural disasters    | Socio-political situation | Other reasons | * Currently displaced IDPs |             |             |             |            |
|  <b>Bubanza</b>          | 19,197 IDPs<br>(3,868 households) | 85%                  | 4%                        | 11%           | 6%<br>2013-14              | 48%<br>2015 | 37%<br>2016 | 9%<br>2017  | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Bujumbura Mairie</b> | 20,880 IDPs<br>(4,417 households) | 24%                  | 76%                       |               | 3%<br>2013-14              | 65%<br>2015 | 24%<br>2016 | 8%<br>2017  | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Bujumbura Rural</b>  | 13,889 IDPs<br>(2,733 households) | 78%                  |                           | 22%           | 7%<br>2013-14              | 35%<br>2015 | 41%<br>2016 | 17%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Bururi</b>           | 7,494 IDPs<br>(1,740 households)  | 97%                  |                           | 3%            | 16%<br>2013-14             | 33%<br>2015 | 20%<br>2016 | 31%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Cankuzo</b>          | 16,025 IDPs<br>(3,386 households) | 91%                  |                           | 9%            | 11%<br>2013-14             | 20%<br>2015 | 29%<br>2016 | 39%<br>2017 | 1%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Cibitoke</b>         | 9,876 IDPs<br>(2,111 households)  | 97%                  |                           | 3%            | 0%<br>2013-14              | 9%<br>2015  | 68%<br>2016 | 22%<br>2017 | 1%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Gitega</b>           | 20,085 IDPs<br>(4,422 households) | 44%                  |                           | 56%           | 8%<br>2013-14              | 73%<br>2015 | 16%<br>2016 | 3%<br>2017  | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Karusi</b>           | 1,670 IDPs<br>(490 households)    | 95%                  |                           | 5%            | 5%<br>2013-14              | 12%<br>2015 | 15%<br>2016 | 68%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Kayanza</b>         | 5,947 IDPs<br>(2,326 households)  | 83%                  |                           | 17%           | 18%<br>2013-14             | 45%<br>2015 | 22%<br>2016 | 15%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Kirundo</b>        | 3,943 IDPs<br>(1,196 households)  | 89%                  |                           | 11%           | 5%<br>2013-14              | 23%<br>2015 | 28%<br>2016 | 42%<br>2017 | 2%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Makamba</b>        | 12,860 IDPs<br>(2,572 households) | 38%                  |                           | 62%           | 0%<br>2013-14              | 57%<br>2015 | 25%<br>2016 | 18%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Muramvya</b>       | 1,987 IDPs<br>(489 households)    | 80%                  |                           | 20%           | 9%<br>2013-14              | 46%<br>2015 | 31%<br>2016 | 14%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Muyinga</b>        | 8,424 IDPs<br>(2,271 households)  | 85%                  |                           | 15%           | 3%<br>2013-14              | 23%<br>2015 | 50%<br>2016 | 24%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Mwaro</b>          | 930 IDPs<br>(391 households)      | 25%                  |                           | 75%           | 22%<br>2013-14             | 58%<br>2015 | 13%<br>2016 | 7%<br>2017  | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Ngozi</b>          | 2,961 IDPs<br>(829 households)    | 86%                  |                           | 14%           | 15%<br>2013-14             | 18%<br>2015 | 23%<br>2016 | 44%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Rumonge</b>        | 12,582 IDPs<br>(2,419 households) | 85%                  |                           | 15%           | 1%<br>2013-14              | 60%<br>2015 | 30%<br>2016 | 7%<br>2017  | 2%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Rutana</b>         | 9,856 IDPs<br>(1,988 households)  | 69%                  | 1%                        | 30%           | 1%<br>2013-14              | 58%<br>2015 | 21%<br>2016 | 20%<br>2017 | 0%<br>2018 |
|  <b>Ruyigi</b>         | 7,330 IDPs<br>(1,527 households)  | 79%                  |                           | 21%           | 2%<br>2013-14              | 50%<br>2015 | 23%<br>2016 | 22%<br>2017 | 3%<br>2018 |



# DTM

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