

Multisectoral Needs Assessment Report Burundi

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ABOUT DTM BURUNDI

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Burundi in 2015 in response to the great need for information on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In response to gaps in knowledge identified by the humanitarian community and Burundian government, DTM was implemented to assess internal population flows effectively and systematically. Providing reliable and updated information, DTM assesses the current situational needs of IDPs and their changing movements.

DTM monitors IDPs on a national level, identify their humanitarian needs and their progress towards achieving durable solutions. DTM's main objective is to inform the Government of Burundi and partners on the needs of mobile populations, informing programming and policy for the achievement of sustainable, equal, and fair development.

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ACRONYMS

BIF	Burundian Franc	IOM	International Organization for Migration
BC	Brachial Circumference	KI	Key Informant
BRC	Burundi Red Cross	MSNA	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	NFI	Non-Food Item
HLP	House, Land and Property	USD	United States Dollar
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee

DEFINITIONS¹

Active population: individuals in the active age-bracket, aged over 15 years and below 65 years.

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration: administrative, logistical or financial support, including reintegration assistance, to migrants unable or unwilling to remain in the host country or country of transit and who decide to return to their country of origin.

Baseline Assessment: assessment that provides information on displacement trends and the presence of IDPs in all collines hosting IDPs in Burundi.

Colline: the smallest administrative entities in Burundi.

Durable solutions: a durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.²

Key Informant: a person who can identify displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key Informants can be community leaders, local government authorities and religious leaders.

Head of household: the person who is acknowledged as head by the other members and is the main decision-maker for decisions concerning the household.

Household: a group of people living together/sharing the same dwelling and cooking arrangements.

Integration: a process of mutual adaptation, entailing a set of joint responsibilities, through which IDPs are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural and political life of the receiving community.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Burundian nationals who have been forced to flee or leave their home or their usual place of residence since 2013 or later, 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.

¹ All definitions are taken from IOM, Glossary on Migration (2019) unless stated otherwise.

² IASC (2010).

IDP returnees to their colline of origin: 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 not to their previous home and continue to be in displacement.

IDP returnees from abroad: Burundian nationals who had been displaced outside the country and have since returned (spontaneously or assisted) to Burundi but continue being in displacement for several reasons.

Split households: A household where at least one habitual member is not currently residing with the other household members. The absent member can be at the site of origin, elsewhere in Burundi or abroad.

Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment: provides detailed information regarding humanitarian needs in all the collines hosting at least 20 IDPs, including demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

Natural disasters: weather-related hazards including rains, strong winds, floods and landslides.

Persons with disabilities: individuals who have ‘long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others’.³ For this, the Short Set of Questions by the Washington Group was used. The questions cover six functional domains (seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication) and each question has four response categories (No, no difficulty; Yes, some difficulty; Yes, a lot of difficulty; and Cannot do it at all). The cut-off was set at the third level meaning that a person was classified “with disabilities” if he or she had “a lot of difficulty” in at least one of the screened domains. Questions were asked to individuals aged 14 and above.⁴

Place of Origin: the location where the household used to have the habitual residence prior to displacement.

Reintegration: A process which enables individuals to re-establish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain life, livelihood, dignity and inclusion in civic life. In the context of international return migration, reintegration can be considered sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with possible (re)migration drivers.

Remittances: Private international monetary transfers that migrants make, individually or collectively.

Return migration: the movement of persons returning to their country of origin after having moved away from their place of habitual residence and crossed an international border. Return migration may or may not be voluntary and includes voluntary repatriation.

Unaccompanied Child: Children,⁵ as defined in Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

³ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD, 2006).

⁴ For further information on the Washington Group Methodology see <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com>. Due to field issues, only five domains were assessed and related findings included in the report (the communication domain was excluded).

⁵ Every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2022, around 83,500 people (corresponding to around 19,000 households) were living in displacement. The large majority of the population had forcefully moved within Burundi (84%), whereas 16 per cent of households left the country and returned from abroad to a different location than that of their habitual residence prior to displacement (IDP returnees). Most returns from abroad had been assisted (10%) versus 6 per cent which occurred spontaneously.

At the time of the survey, 40 per cent of IDPs came from three provinces only – Rumonge, Bujumbura Rural and Kirundo – and one third of IDP returnees was originally from Kirundo alone. The greatest recipient of the displaced population was Cankuzo (17% overall, hosting as many as 29% of IDP returnees and 14% of IDPs). One in four households of IDP returnees targeted Kirundo Province as well, while high shares of IDPs resettled in Rumonge (15%) and Bujumbura Rural (12%).

Displacement is mainly driven by natural disasters (84%) – a finding that is corroborated by the high share of households reporting an inaccessible shelter at origin (either flooded, severely damaged or completely destroyed). Forty-three per cent of households are long-term IDPs, which means they have been displaced for three years or more, and nine per cent have undergone multiple displacements.

Sixteen per cent of households were forcefully displaced due to conflict, violence or other security issues. This relates mostly to IDP returnees (43% versus 11% for IDPs), those originally from the provinces of Mwaro, Gitega, Muyinga and Ruyigi and, in general, households who left before 2020.

In line with the Burundi population, IDPs are young: almost one in two individuals is below 15 (46%). Females slightly exceed males (54%), possibly due to displacement dynamics that disproportionately affect males (such as violence and conflict, but also family separations).

Households are large – an average of 6 members – and display a series of vulnerabilities. Forty per cent of households have at least one vulnerable member, including individuals with chronic illnesses, breastfeeding and pregnant women, children separated from their parents or unaccompanied (with no other adult in the household), malnourished children 0-5 and elderly living alone. In 11 per cent of households, the presence of a member with severe functional difficulties was also observed.

Food and shelter were rated at the top of households' priorities by nearly all households. The situation is particularly urgent in Muyinga and Rumonge where nearly all households rely on coping strategies to meet food needs and are able to eat only once per day. Nearly all households also reported issues with the shelter they currently live in, such as low hosting capacity (41%) and lack of protection against weather conditions (38%). Seventy per cent of households stated that their shelter needs repair.

Around one in three households own the shelter they live in; the same share live in rented accommodation⁶. Around one in four households is hosted for free by family or friends (23%), with less than one in ten households living in informal shelters, such as sites (6%), occupied houses (1%), free shelters provided by organisations or institutions or collective shelters (<1%).

In addition to food and shelter, nearly all households were unable to afford health care or medicines every time they need them and most can afford them only occasionally. Three quarters had no or unimproved sanitation facilities and the same share reported water insufficiency, that is less than 15 litres per person per day. Around 40 per cent of households mentioned the need for cash and 10 per cent for livelihoods, outlining how earning an adequate income is an urgent issue for a large part of the displaced population. Safety concerns were overall limited and the large majority of households enjoy good relationships with the host community. And yet, in Bujumbura Rural, Ngozi and Ruyigi, around one in four households feel discriminated by virtue of their IDP status.

⁶ Ninety per cent of households pay less than 80,000 BIF per month (around 40 USD), 6 per cent between 80,000 and 120,000 BIF per month (between around 40 USD and 60 USD), 1 per cent between 120,000 and 160,000 BIF per month (between around 60 USD and 80 USD); and 2 per cent over 160,000 BIF per month (over around 80 USD). In Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural, households pay more than the average for monthly rent with 43% and 51% respectively spending over 80,000 BIF per month (around 40 USD).

Around one in five households received some kind of assistance in the six months before the survey. Most households were aware of the gratuity of humanitarian assistance (67%) and were able to access complaint mechanisms (62%).

Most households plan to remain at the current location (55%) or are undecided about their future intentions (6%) versus 39 per cent who intend to leave the place of displacement. Those who plan to leave intend to do so within a short period of time, mainly due to the lack of a proper shelter and the need to search for better livelihood opportunities. In Bujumbura Rural, nearly all households are planning to leave within the next 3 months. Conversely, at the root of the decision to stay are most likely the lack of means to return or push factors at the location of origin. Among elements that would make them more willing to return, households consistently mentioned the need to fix their shelter.



INTRODUCTION ⁷

Since 2015, Burundi has experienced a serious economic crisis. Between 2015 and 2017, the political turmoil and violence that followed triggered tens of thousands of internal displacements and more than 400,000 cross-border movements. In 2015, at the onset of the crisis, IOM implemented the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to inform on the presence and needs of those displaced and has furthermore systematically tracked and assessed population flows.

Security, political and socio-economic conditions have improved since then, particularly after 2020. As a result, few new movements associated with conflict and violence were observed in the last biennial 2020-2021. According to IOM DTM, as of December 2021 a total of 19,038 people were living in displacement due to conflict and violence, but nearly all (97%) were long-term IDPs, displaced during the 2015 to 2017 political crisis.

By contrast, natural disasters became the main cause of displacement. Since 2018, natural disasters, in particular torrential rains, floods and strong winds affected 331,924 persons, including 113,475 individuals that have been displaced. The main affected provinces were Bujumbura Rural (34% of total affected persons), Ngozi (18%) and Bujumbura Mairie (12%).

Alongside the severe human impact, natural disasters destroyed many houses and infrastructures in the country. The floods, which were accompanied by landslides in some areas, also damaged and destroyed crops, increasing food insecurity, especially for IDPs who rely primarily on agriculture for their livelihoods. The impacts of Covid-19 further undermined IDPs' livelihoods and heightened their vulnerability to future shocks.

As of July 2022, around 83,500 people (corresponding to around 19,000 households) were living in displacement. IDP returnees (households returned from abroad to a different location than that of their habitual residence prior to displacement) represented 16 percent of the total displaced population.⁸ Assisted returns (10% of total displaced population, with peaks of 32% for households currently in Kirundo) were nearly twice more likely than spontaneous returns (6% overall). Since September 2017, over 150,000 Burundian refugees have returned from abroad, 80 per cent of which from United Republic of Tanzania ⁹ (and the rest from Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Uganda).

In February 2022, UNHCR, together with the government of Burundi and 19 partners, launched the Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan, to sustain repatriation conditions conducive to a sustainable reintegration.

⁷ Information from this section comes from IOM Burundi and Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) website based on IOM data. IOM DTM is the only source of information on displaced people in Burundi and therefore triangulation of information is limited.

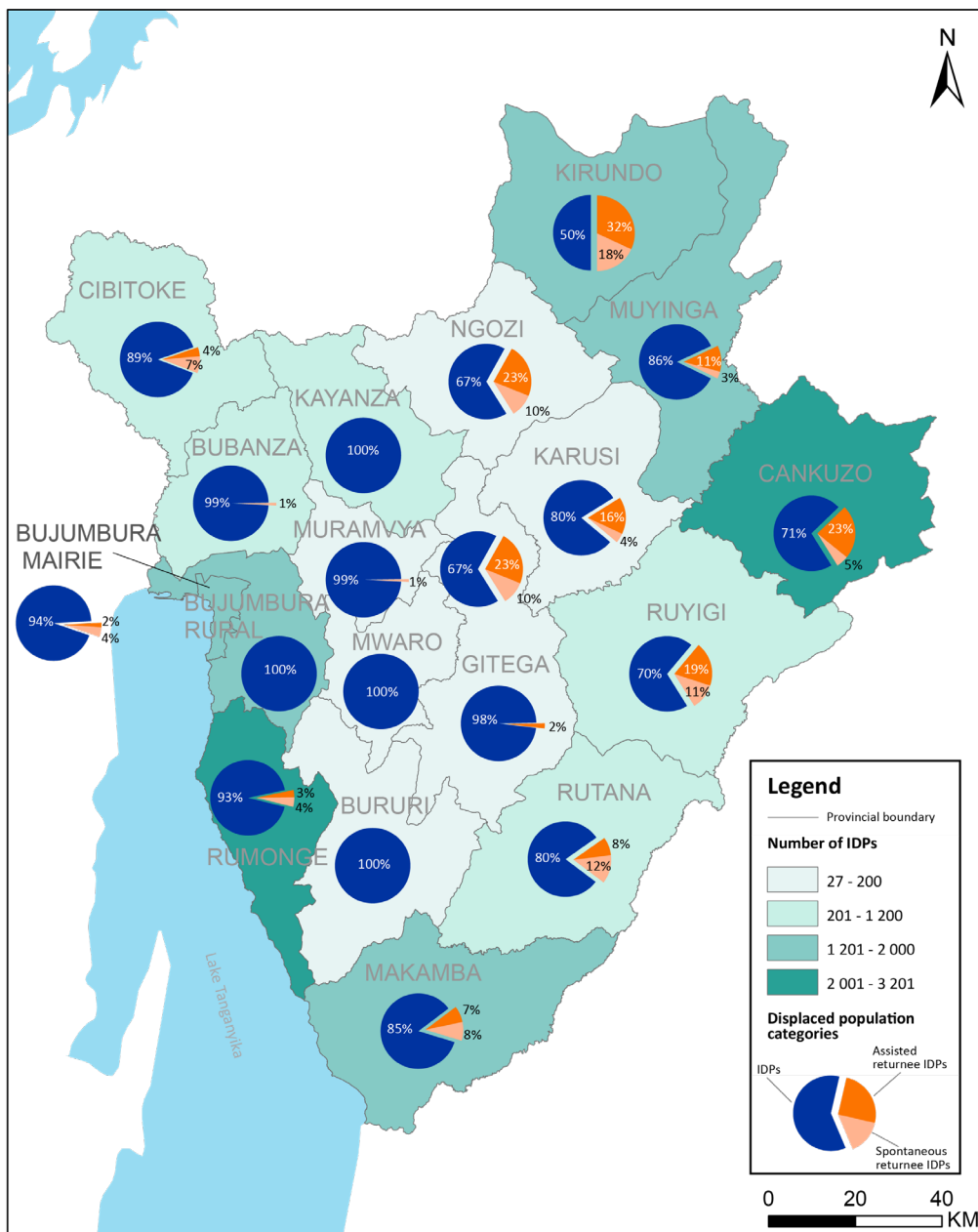
⁸ It is estimated that more than 347,000 Burundians are still in exile in neighbouring countries and the region. Some 144,000 Burundian refugees reside in the Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps in Tanzania. <https://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/press/2021/5/60a65f344/unhcr-welcomes-conclusions-of-the-22nd-meeting-of-the-tripartite-commission.html>

⁹ Repatriation is in line with the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation for Burundi (2000) and the Tripartite Agreement signed by Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR in 2001, which established the Commission for Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian refugees, with the mandate to create a framework for planning and, when the situation in Burundi allows, implement the voluntary repatriation of refugees. <https://reliefweb.int/report/burundi/tripartite-body-established-repatriation-refugees-tanzania>

Acknowledging that addressing internal displacement is critical in delivering on the promise to “Leave No One Behind” in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, IOM, in close collaboration with the Government of Burundi, the Office of the Resident Coordinator, the cluster system and national and international partners, has launched the first representative multi-sectoral needs assessment using the IASC indicator library to inform the collective work on solutions.

This report provides information about the characteristics and the main needs of the displaced population and their progress towards achieving durable solutions. It is organized into six sections.

Figure 1: Displaced population in Burundi (number and % of households)



This map is for illustrative purposes only. The names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGBU

[Section One](#) provides a description of the population, in terms of its age and sex structure and basic demographic indicators, such as the average household size, marital status, literacy and work status and dependency ratio. The presence of disabilities and vulnerabilities is also investigated, both at the individual and household level. [Section Two](#) explores displacement's dynamics, including main drivers, length and number of displacements and intra-province displacement, that is forced movements within the same province of origin. [Section Three](#) provides a ranking and an overview of basic needs of the displaced population, including Food and Nutrition; Shelter (both in displacement and at origin); Health; Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Non-Food Items (NFIs); House, Land and Property (HLP) issues; Education; Livelihoods; and Safety and Protection issues. [Section Four](#) informs on humanitarian assistance, preferred modes or receiving assistance and complaint mechanisms are reviewed in. [Section Five](#) is dedicated to future intentions of households. [Section Six](#) is dedicated to progress towards the achievement of durable solutions among the displaced population. Eight main criteria have been selected and assessed via 18 indicators among those available from the survey.

All tables are included in the Annexes at the end of the report, together with main references.

METHODOLOGY

The 2022 Burundi's Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) conducted by IOM seeks to understand multi-sectoral priority needs of displacement-affected populations living across the whole of Burundi and the progress towards the achievement of durable solutions.

IOM implemented the first MSNA in Burundi in August 2022, in collaboration with the Government of Burundi, the cluster system and international and national agencies who all contributed to shaping the assessment. The MSNA is part of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) tools and it builds on baseline assessments based on Key Informant (KI) interviews to expand towards a probabilistic approach based on a household surveys, representative at province level, ensuring strong linkages and coordination with the annual Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) processes and works on Durable Solutions.

A stratified cluster sampling approach (95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error) was employed in all provinces. Population figures from the DTM baseline assessment¹⁰ April 2022 provided the numbers upon which to allocate sample size per province for all provinces with a minimum of 5 IDP or returnee households. A cluster sample was drawn for each population group in each province and collines were selected with probability proportional to size. Households not identified or not available after three attempts for call-back were replaced by use of replacement sample list, by identifying a household in the same sub-colline (or colline, if no other households in sub-colline are identified from the replacement sample). Population figures from the DTM baseline assessment July 2022 were used to build weights per province and population group. All findings are representative per province and per population group with a 95% level of confidence and a 5% margin of error.

Data collection took place from 13 August to 1 September 2022. In all districts, MSNA 2022 data was collected face-to-face. A total of 5,146 households (and 88,585 individuals) were assessed, of which 3,733 IDP households and 1,413 households of returnees from abroad. Households were surveyed in a total of 18 provinces, 118 communes and 975 collines. For IDPs, 18 provinces, 114 communes and 920 collines were surveyed nationwide. For returnees, 14 provinces, 58 communes and 304 collines were surveyed nationwide. The four provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Kayanza and Mwaro were excluded from the returnee sample due to low number of returnees (less than five households). In the three provinces of Bubanza, Gitega and Muramvya, less than five returnee households were interviewed and findings, despite being statistically representative of the returnee households in the province, should be considered indicative only. The margin of error on reported findings is 5 percentage points. All figures are disaggregated by province of displacement and type of population. Where suitable, additional disaggregation was provided.

The analysis of disabilities covers functional domains (i.e. seeing, hearing, walking, cognition and self-care), while the assessment of vulnerabilities is focused on individuals that display specific conditions that imply a greater susceptibility to risk and/or exploitation, such as malnourished children, minors living separated from their parents or with no adults in the household, individuals living with a chronic illness, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. Households where one or more members display a condition of vulnerability are considered as vulnerable households – these include female-headed households.

The analysis of progress towards the achievement of a durable solution among the displaced population in Burundi has been conducted according to eight priority criteria that include: Safety and Security, Standards of Living, Livelihoods and Employment, Housing, Land and Property, Personal and other Documentation, Family separation and Reunification, Participation in Public Affairs and Access to Justice and Reparation. Three indicators were selected for each one of the first five criteria, whereas one indicator was chosen to screen progress related the last three criteria, for a total of 18 indicators. Each indicator is identified through a simple pass/no pass (or binary) scenario, that is then accumulated to produce a score at criteria level, and ultimately an overall score that provides a composite measure of progress towards the achievement of a durable solution.

¹⁰ Area-based assessment to derive quantitative estimates of the presence of population categories in a defined area to support advocacy and inform operational planning and response. It is based on key informant and direct observation.

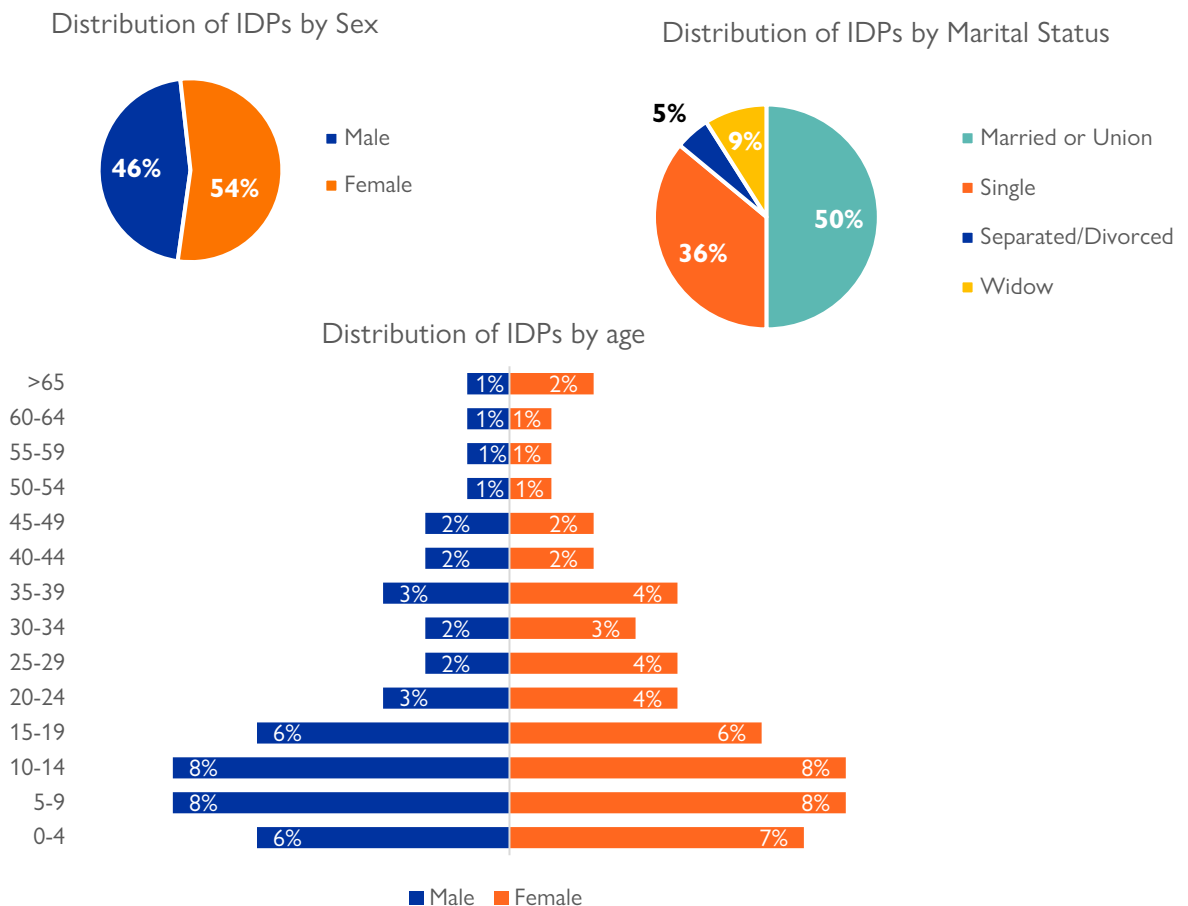
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

IDPs are young in line with the population of Burundi: almost one in two individuals is below 15 and elderly account for 3 per cent only of the total population. Females account for a larger share (54%), possibly due to displacement dynamics that disproportionately affect males. Households are large – an average of 6 members, almost half of which are children below 15 or elderly – and display a number of vulnerabilities, including the presence of individuals with severe disabilities (11%).

POPULATION STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS

In line with the Burundi population¹¹ the displaced population is very young: almost one in two individuals is below 15 (46%) and elderly account for 3 per cent only of the total population. Overall, females account for 54 per cent of the population, which outlines a slight gender imbalance possibly due to displacement dynamics that disproportionately affect males (violence and conflict, but also family separations). Females slightly exceed males at all age brackets particularly, for the active 20-39 age groups. The distribution by 5-year age bracket displays a marked drop between age 10-14 and age 20-24 (minus 9%) and a regular decrease afterwards. Children aged 0 to 4 years also tend to be slightly lower than those aged 5 to 9, which may be due to a decrease in fertility due to displacement status or higher mortality among younger children.¹² Half of individuals aged 15 or over are married or in a union and 36 per cent are single. The rest are widowed (9%), divorced or separated (5%). Females are less likely to be married (46% versus 56% of males) and more likely to be divorced or separated (7% versus 2%) and, especially, widowed (15% versus 2%).

Figure 2: Demographic characteristics (% of individuals)



11 According to World Bank data, in 2021, 45% of the total population was below the age of 15, 52% of the population was between 15 and 64 and 2% were 65 and above. Females represented 50% of the population. See <https://data.worldbank.org/country/burundi>.

12 In 2016-17, the Burundi Demographic Health Survey estimated the 0-1 mortality rate at 47 per 1,000 live births and the 0-5 mortality rate at 78 per 1,000 live births. Retrieved at: <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR247/SR247.pdf>



CHILDREN AND OTHER VULNERBLE GROUPS ¹³

Overall, around three in four children aged 0-5 were in good nutritional status. Acute malnutrition affects 8 per cent of children (respectively 6% moderate and 2% severe), while 16% of children had not been measured. Among other vulnerabilities, 7 per cent of adults had some chronic illness, 6 per cent of women were breastfeeding and 2 per cent were pregnant, 5 per cent of children were separated from their parents and around 1 per cent were unaccompanied (i.e. living with no other adult in the household). Around 5 per cent of the individuals aged 14 and above were living with a disability¹⁴. Vision and mobility difficulties appear slightly more pressing than other issues.

Figure 3: Children and other vulnerabilities (% of individuals)

		IDPs	Returns	Total
Nutrition status of children (0-5 years)	Good status (> 12.5 cm)	76%	75%	76%
	Moderate malnutrition (11.5-12.4 cm)	6%	7%	6%
	Severe malnutrition (<11.5 cm)	2%	1%	2%
	Not measured	16%	17%	16%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
Females	Chronic illness	4%	4%	4%
	Breastfeeding	6%	5%	6%
	Pregnant	2%	2%	2%
	Separated child (not living with parents)	3%	3%	3%
	Unaccompanied child (living with no adults)	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Elderly living alone	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Other vulnerability	1%	1%	1%
Males	Chronic illness	3%	3%	3%
	Separated child (not living with parents)	2%	4%	2%
	Unaccompanied child (living with no adults)	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Elderly living alone	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Other vulnerability	1%	1%	1%
Disability (individuals aged 14 and above)	Vision (a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	2%	2%	2%
	Hearing (a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Mobility (a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	2%	2%	2%
	Cognition (a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	1%	1%	1%
	Self-care (a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	1%	1%	1%
	At least some difficulty in one domain	16%	18%	17%
	At least a lot of difficulty in one domain	5%	5%	5%

¹³ People living with chronic illnesses or disabilities and other vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women or breastfeeding mothers, unaccompanied or separated children, deserve special attention. In addition to the greater susceptibility to risk and/or exploitation, it is generally assumed that households with one (or more) vulnerable member are more likely to experience material hardship including food insecurity, poor housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation, and inadequate access to health care. In this sense, vulnerability is also a measure of the resilience of individuals and households that withstand a shock that might result in increased poverty.

¹⁴ For further information on disability indicators refer to Washington Group Methodology on Disability at <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com>.

EDUCATION AND WORK STATUS

The level of education of the adult population is in line with recent statistics for the general population,¹⁵ with as many as 64 per cent of individuals with no education, including individuals who attended (but did not complete) primary school (36%) or who have received no education (28%). Only 6 per cent of adults hold a secondary or upper degree. Females are much more likely to be illiterate than males (32% had no education versus 22%). The active population – aged 15 to 64 years – accounts for around half of the total population (51%), for a dependency ratio of 96.¹⁶ Nearly all active individuals had a main occupation (95%) – 17 per cent unpaid (either attending unpaid domestic chores or studying). Most were working in agriculture (52%) or were employed informally as daily labourers (8%), shop keeper/market/street vendors (7%) or domestic workers (6%). Agriculture (21%), unpaid house chores (19%) and domestic work (13%) add up to most part of the secondary occupation and women are more likely to take them on either as first (67% versus 57% of men) or, especially, as secondary occupation (62% versus 43%).

Figure 4: Education and work status (% of individuals)

		IDPs	Returnees	Total
Level of education	No education	27%	28%	28%
	Primary (incomplete)	37%	35%	36%
	Primary (complete)	16%	15%	16%
	Secondary (incomplete)	14%	13%	14%
	Secondary (complete)	5%	6%	5%
	University	1%	1%	1%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
First occupation (active individuals aged 15-64)	Agriculture or herding	53%	50%	52%
	Student	12%	14%	13%
	Daily labour	8%	8%	8%
	Trade/small business	7%	7%	7%
	Domestic worker (paid)	6%	7%	6%
	House chores ¹⁷ (unpaid)	4%	4%	4%
	Qualified worker	2%	2%	2%
	Public or private employee	1%	1%	1%
	Fishing	1%	1%	1%
	Non-qualified worker	<1%	1%	<1%
	Looking for donations/gifts	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Other	<1%	1%	1%
	No occupation	5%	5%	5%
Second occupation (active individuals aged 15-64)	Agriculture or herding	21%	22%	21%
	Student	4%	4%	4%
	Daily labour	12%	11%	11%
	Small business/trade	7%	8%	8%
	Domestic worker (paid)	13%	14%	13%
	House chores (unpaid)	19%	19%	19%
	Qualified worker	1%	1%	1%
	Public or private employee	0%	0%	0%
	Fishing	1%	1%	1%
	Non-qualified worker	1%	1%	1%
	Looking for donations/gifts	0%	0%	0%
	Other	1%	1%	1%
	No occupation	19%	19%	19%

¹⁵ According to Demographic Health Survey 2016-17, around 60 per cent of adult women had received no education (36%) or attended but did not complete primary school (26%). Relative figures for men were 24% and 46% respectively (DHS, 2016-2017).

¹⁶ The dependency ratio is the proportion of young and elderly dependents (below 15 and above 65 years of age) to the population of working age (15-64). As other ratios, these indicators are used to assess the degree of balance between the two elements of the population (one at the numerator and the other at the denominator) and they are generally standardized to 100. A dependency ratio of 96 means that there are 96 dependents per 100 (potentially) active individuals. In 2021, the dependency ratio for the Burundi population was slightly lower at 91. See <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND?locations=BI>.

¹⁷ Unpaid house chores include cooking, cleaning, collecting water/firewood and taking care of children; small business and trade include shop keeper/assistant, market/street vendor; qualified worker means driver, mechanic, carpenter, plumber, electrician or tailor; unqualified worker means people working in factory or transport; whereas with public/private employee indicates people working as teacher, secretary, accountant, police or military officer.

HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Interviewed households are quite large (the average size is 6 members) with most households (52%) having between three and five members and as many as 32 percent of households with six or more members. Around one in three households are female headed (32%) and 11 per cent are headed by elderly, much more often females than males (17% versus 8%). Females taking the lead of the household are also more likely to be separated/divorced (26% versus 3%) or widowed (60% versus 4%), they are less likely to be breadwinners: 31 per cent perform unpaid domestic and care work versus 6 per cent of males. In around 40 per cent of households, members display some kind of vulnerability ranging from having a chronic illness, breastfeeding or being pregnant, living separated from their parents or unaccompanied by any other adult (for children below 18), being malnourished (for children 0-5) and/or elderly living alone. In 30 per cent of households, there are members with moderate functional difficulties (in 10% of households there are two or more members) and in 11 per cent of households there are members with severe functional difficulties (in 2% of households, two or more members).

Figure 5: Socio-demographic profile of the household (% of households)

		IDPs	Returnees	Total
Number of members	1-2	16%	15%	16%
	3-5	52%	53%	52%
	6-8	25%	28%	26%
	9+	6%	4%	6%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
Average household size	-	6	6	6
Sex of the Head of Household (HoH)	Male	68%	69%	68%
	Female	32%	31%	32%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
Age of the HoH	15-64	89%	90%	89%
	65+	11%	10%	11%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
Marital status of the HoH	Married or in a union	63%	62%	63%
	Single	5%	6%	5%
	Separated/divorced	10%	10%	10%
	Widow	21%	23%	22%
	Total	100%	100%	100%
Main occupation of the HoH (either as first or second occupation)	Agriculture or herding	71%	70%	71%
	Daily labour	23%	23%	23%
	Small business/trade	15%	17%	16%
	Domestic worker (paid)	16%	15%	16%
	House chores (unpaid)	14%	14%	14%
	Qualified worker	4%	5%	4%
	Fishing	2%	2%	2%
	Public or private employee	1%	2%	1%
	Non-qualified worker	1%	1%	1%
	Looking for gifts/donations	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Student	<1%	<1%	<1%
	Other	2%	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	
Households with vulnerabilities	Presence of children with malnutrition (children aged 0-5 years)	4%	8%	5%
	Presence of members with moderate disabilities ¹⁸	30%	26%	30%
	Presence of members with severe disabilities ¹⁹	11%	10%	11%
	Presence of at least one pregnant or breastfeeding mother	15%	9%	14%
	Presence of at least one vulnerable member ²⁰	40%	44%	41%

¹⁸ "Some difficulty" in at least one functional domain.

¹⁹ A "lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" in at least one functional domain.

²⁰ These include individuals with chronic illness, breastfeeding and pregnant women, children separated from their parents and unaccompanied (i.e. living with no other adult in the household), malnourished children 0-5 and elderly living alone.

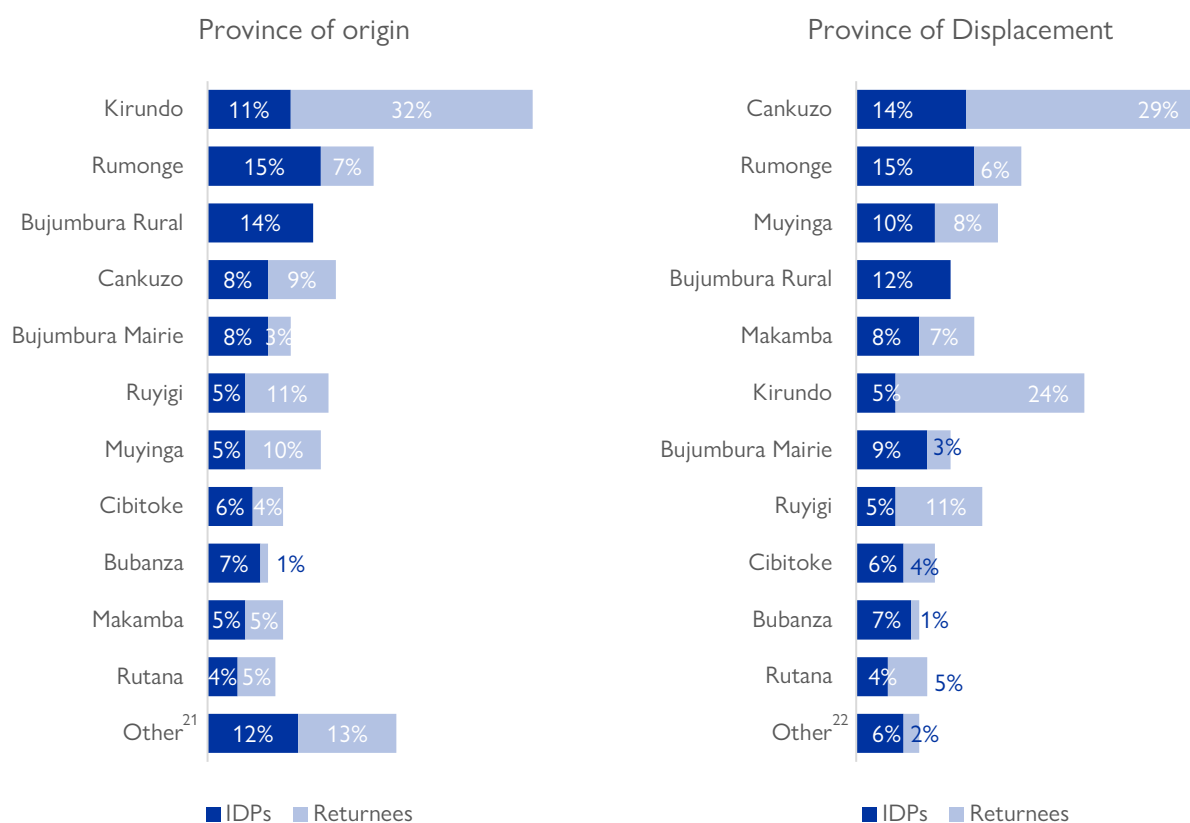
HISTORY OF DISPLACEMENT

Forty per cent of IDPs originate from three provinces only – Rumonge, Bujumbura Rural and Kirundo – and one third of IDP returnees from abroad from Kirundo alone. Displaced households have a strong preference for intra-province displacement (83%), which allows them to remain in the vicinity and periodically check the conditions of the location of origin. Displacement is mainly driven by natural disasters (86%) – a finding that is corroborated by the high share of households reporting an inaccessible shelter at origin (either flooded, severely damaged or completely destroyed). Forty-three per cent of households have been in displacement for 3 years or more and 9 per cent have undergone multiple displacements.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Forty per cent of IDPs originate from three provinces only – Rumonge (15%), Bujumbura Rural (14%) and Kirundo (11%) – and one third of IDP returnees from Kirundo Province alone. The Province hosting the greatest share of the displaced population is Cankuzo (17% overall, hosting as many as 29% of IDP returnees and 14% of IDPs). One in four households of IDP returnees is displaced within the province of Kirundo, whereas high shares of IDPs have resettled in Rumonge (15%) and Bujumbura Rural (12%).

Figure 6: Province of displacement and province of origin (% of households)



²¹ Other provinces of origin (Ngozi, Kayanza, Karusi, Muramvya, Gitega, Bururi, Mwaro).

²² Other provinces of displacement (Ngozi, Kayanza, Karusi, Muramvya, Gitega, Bururi, Mwaro).

INTRA-PROVINCE DISPLACEMENT

Eighty per cent of households are displaced within their province of origin. High shares of intra-province displacement, i.e. households who are displaced within the same province where they used to live before displacement, were observed in all provinces, and lower figures (< 50%) were found only in Bururi (48%), Kayanza (41%), Gitega (37%), Kirundo (35%), Karusi (27%) and Ngozi (17%). IDP returnees from abroad are only slightly less likely to have been displaced within their province of origin (72%).

Figure 7: Province of origin and province of destination (IDPs)

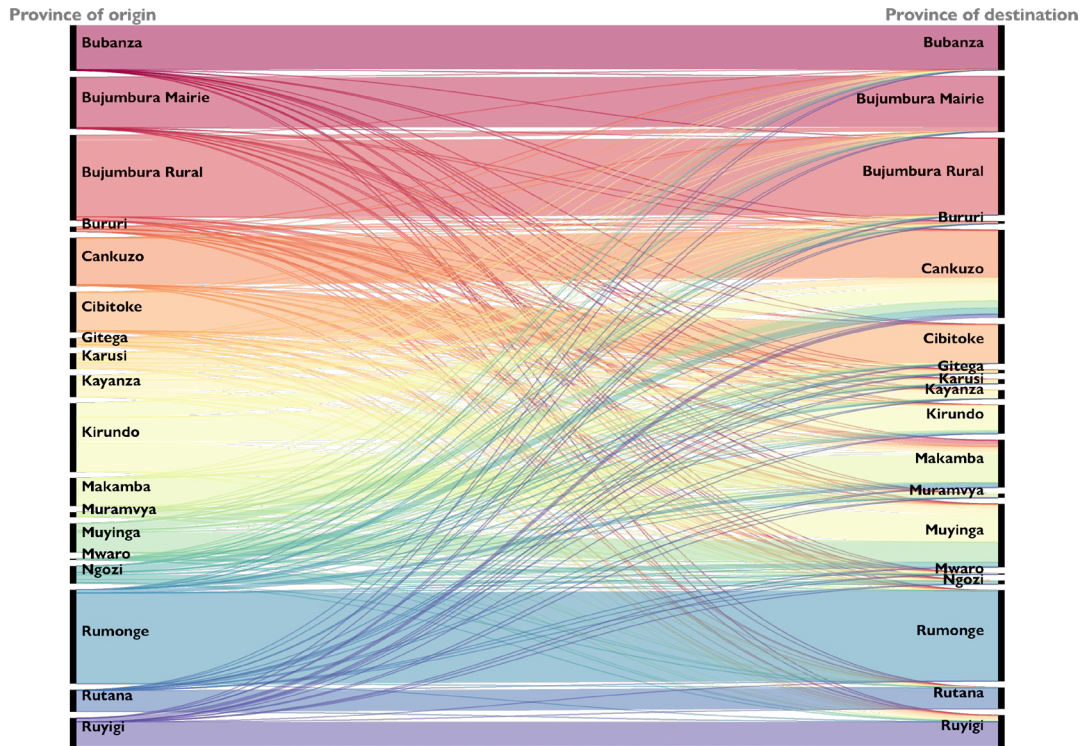
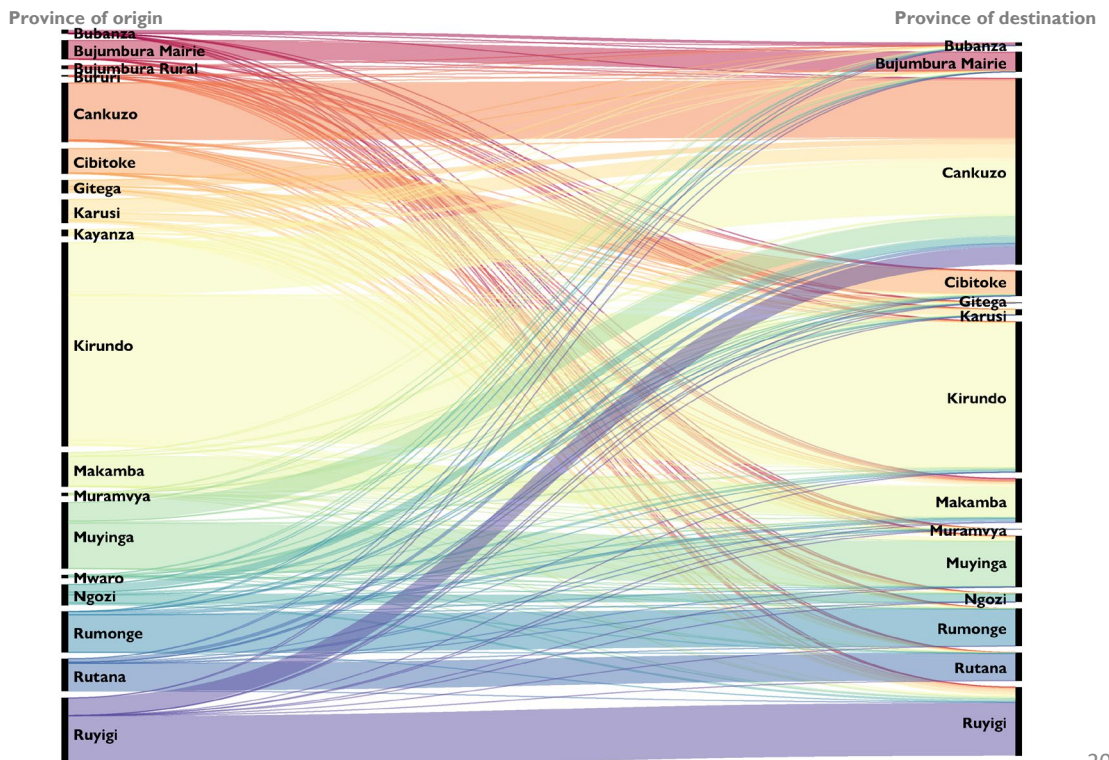


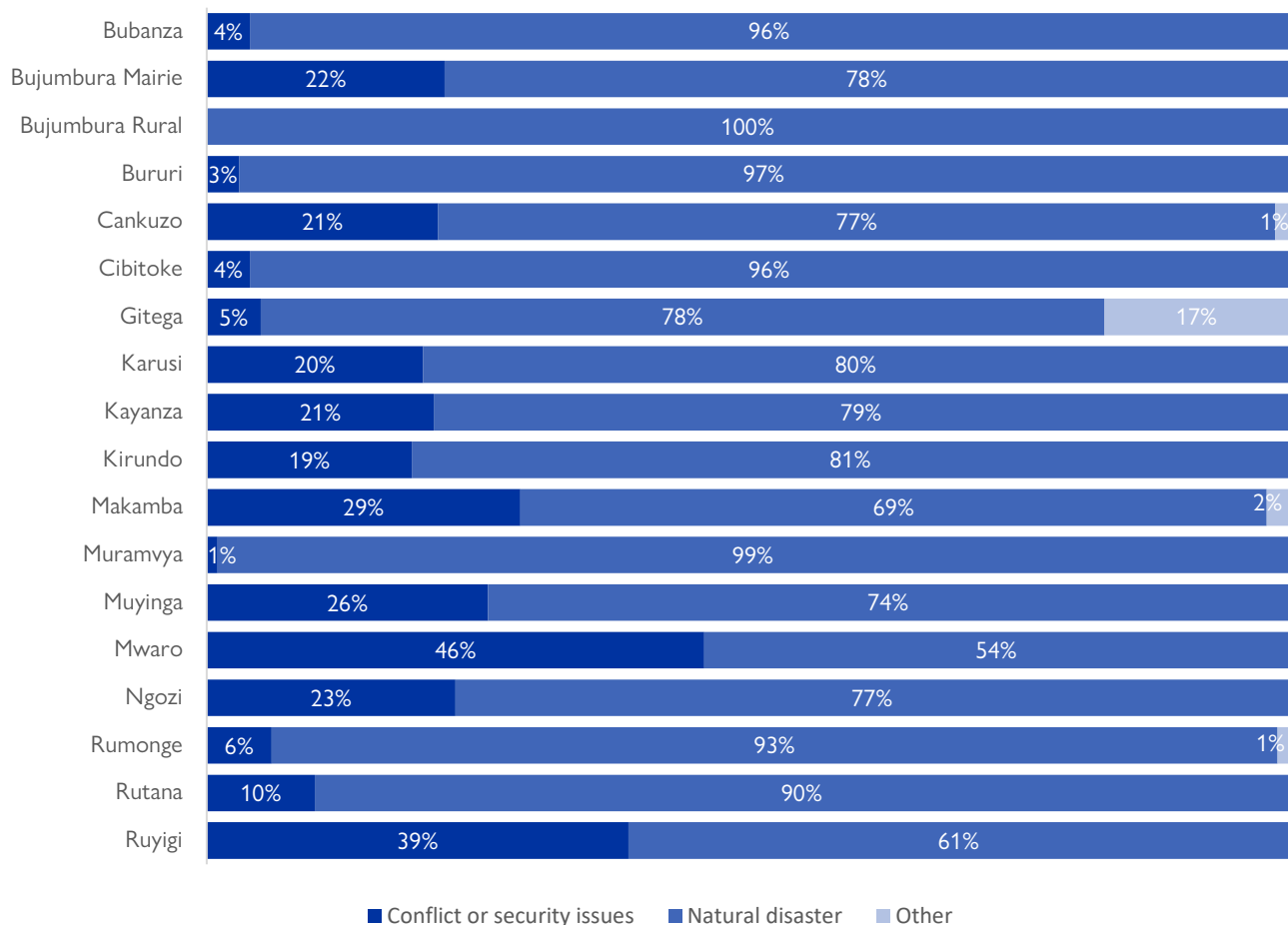
Figure 8: Province of origin and province of destination (IDP returnees from abroad)



MAIN DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT

Displacement is mainly driven by natural disasters (84%) – a finding that is corroborated by the high share of households reporting an inaccessible shelter at origin (65% of households stated that their residence at the place of origin is either flooded, severely damaged or completely destroyed). Around 16 per cent of households were forcefully displaced due to conflict, violence or other security reasons. This seems mostly the case for IDP returnees (43% versus 11% for IDPs), those originally from the the four provinces of Mwaro, Gitega, Muyinga and Ruyigi and, in general, long-term IDPs displaced between 2013 and 2019. Around 1 per cent of households mentioned other reasons, most likely “the political situation”, “poverty” or the “search for land”.

Figure 9: Drivers of displacement ²³

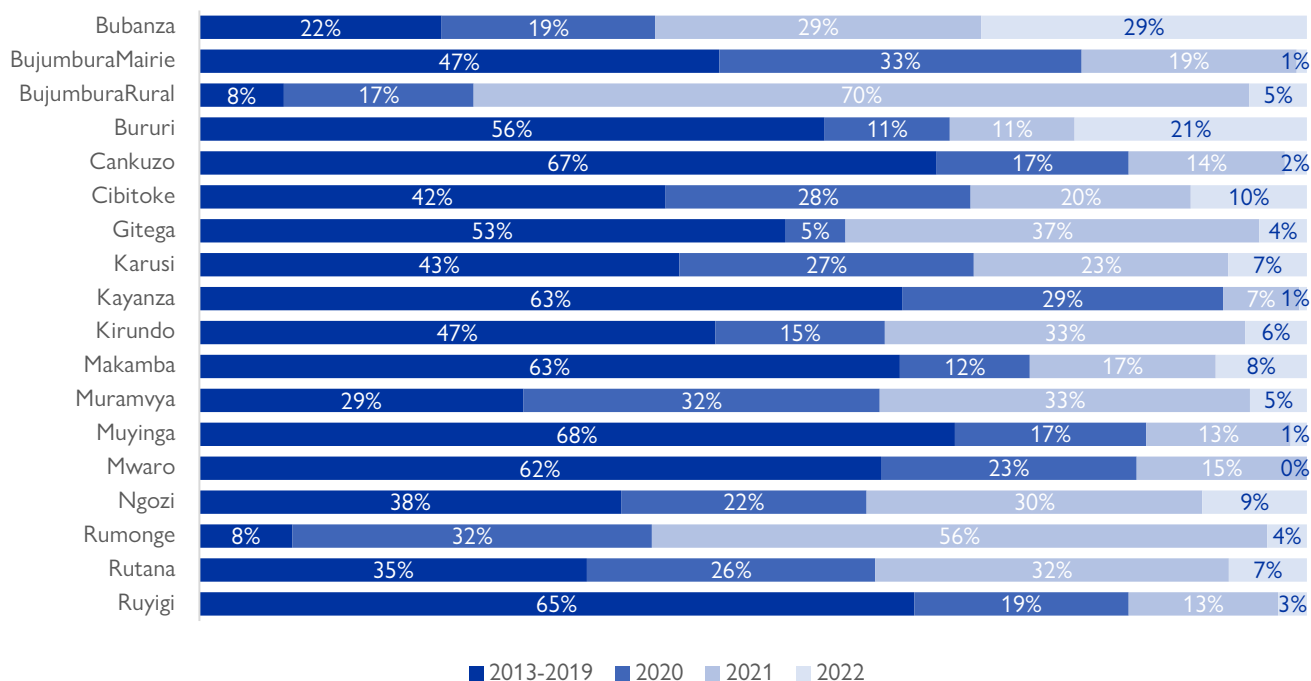


LENGTH AND NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENTS

Forty-three per cent of households are long-term IDPs and have been away from their habitual residence for 3 years or more (they arrived at the location of displacement between 2013 and 2019). Recent arrivals (57%, occurred after 2019) peaked in 2021 (30%). Most movements occurred in Bujumbura Rural (70%) and Rumonge (57%) and seem linked to the 2021 torrential rains that caused flooding from Lake Tanganyika in the provinces of Bujumbura, Bujumbura Mairie, Rumonge and Makamba. Six per cent of displacement occurred in the first half of 2022 and figures are higher in Bubanza (30%) and Bururi (21%). IDP returnees from abroad are much more likely to have been in displacement for 3 years or more compared to IDPs (62% versus 39%).

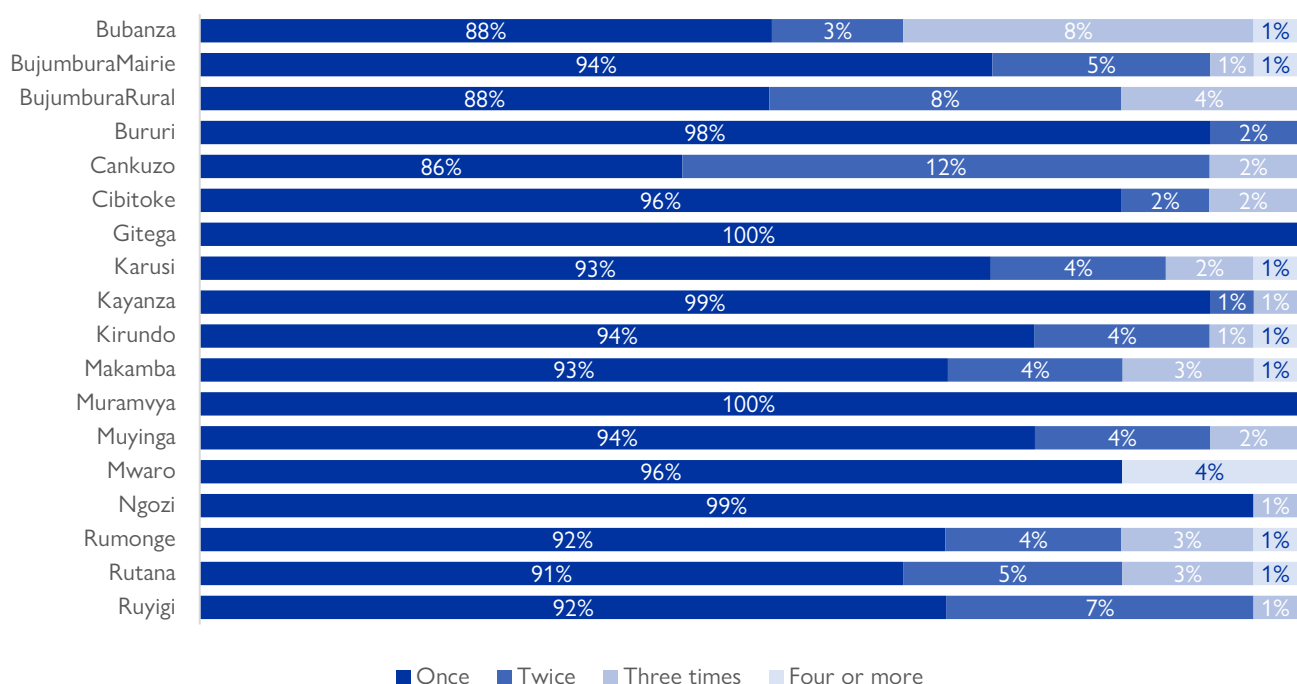
²³ Percentages in some graphs might add up to 99% or 101% due to rounding purposes.

Figure 10: Length of displacement



Around one in ten households were displaced more than once – either twice (6%), three times (2%), four times or more (1%). Households currently displaced in Bubanza (11%), Bujumbura Rural (12%) and Cankuzo (13%) are the most likely to have undergone multiple displacements. This is also the case for IDPs returnees (13% versus 8% of IDPs). Households keep moving for the same reasons: 69 per cent left the place of last displacement due to natural disasters and 18 per cent due to conflict, violence or insecurity – while lack of livelihoods (9%) and lack of services (2%) were rarely mentioned.

Figure 11: Number of times being displaced



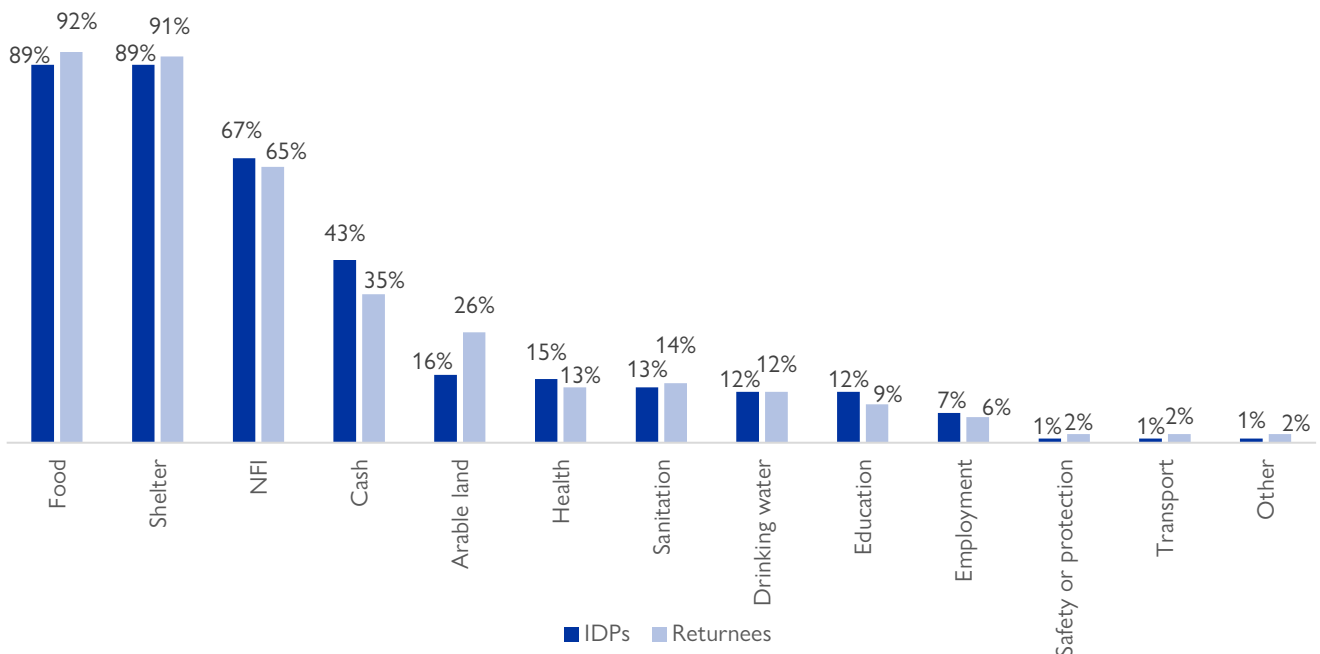


BASIC NEEDS

Food and shelter were rated at the top of households' priorities by nearly all households. The situation is particularly urgent in Muyinga and Rumonge where nearly all households have to rely on coping strategies to meet food needs and eat only once per day. Nearly all households also reported issues with the shelter they currently live in, such as low hosting capacity and lack of protection against weather conditions. Seventy per cent stated that their shelter needs repair. In addition, less than 10 per cent of households can afford to pay for health care or medicines everytime they need them, three quarters have no sanitation facilities or unimproved sanitation facilities and the same share reported water insufficiency, that is less than 15 liters per person per day. Around 40 per cent of households mentioned the need for cash and 10 per cent for livelihoods, outlining how earning a sufficient income is a preesing issue for many. Safety concerns were overall limited and the large majority of households enjoy good relationships with the host community and do not feel discriminated against.

When asked about the four most urgent needs, households rated food (90%), shelter (89%), Non-Food Items (NFIs, 66%) and cash (42%) as their top priorities. Findings for population groups largely align and IDP returnees were only slightly less in need of cash (35% versus 43% of IDPs) and more in need of arable land (26% versus 16%). In Karusi and Kirundo, around one in two households lack arable land; in Gitega 66 per cent of households reported health needs and 26 per cent education needs and in Bujumbura Rural 30 per cent lacked drinking water.

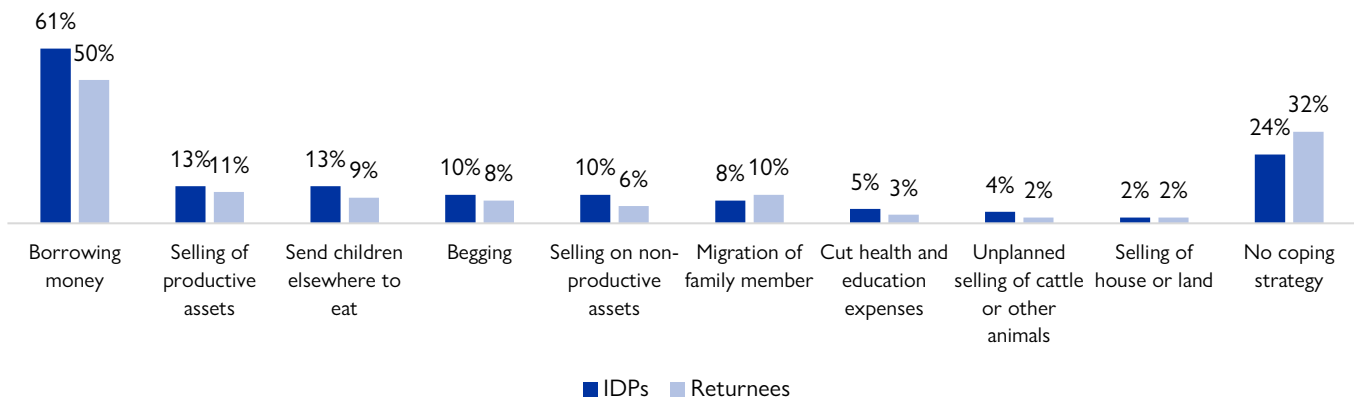
Figure 12: Main needs (4 responses maximum)



FOOD AND NUTRITION

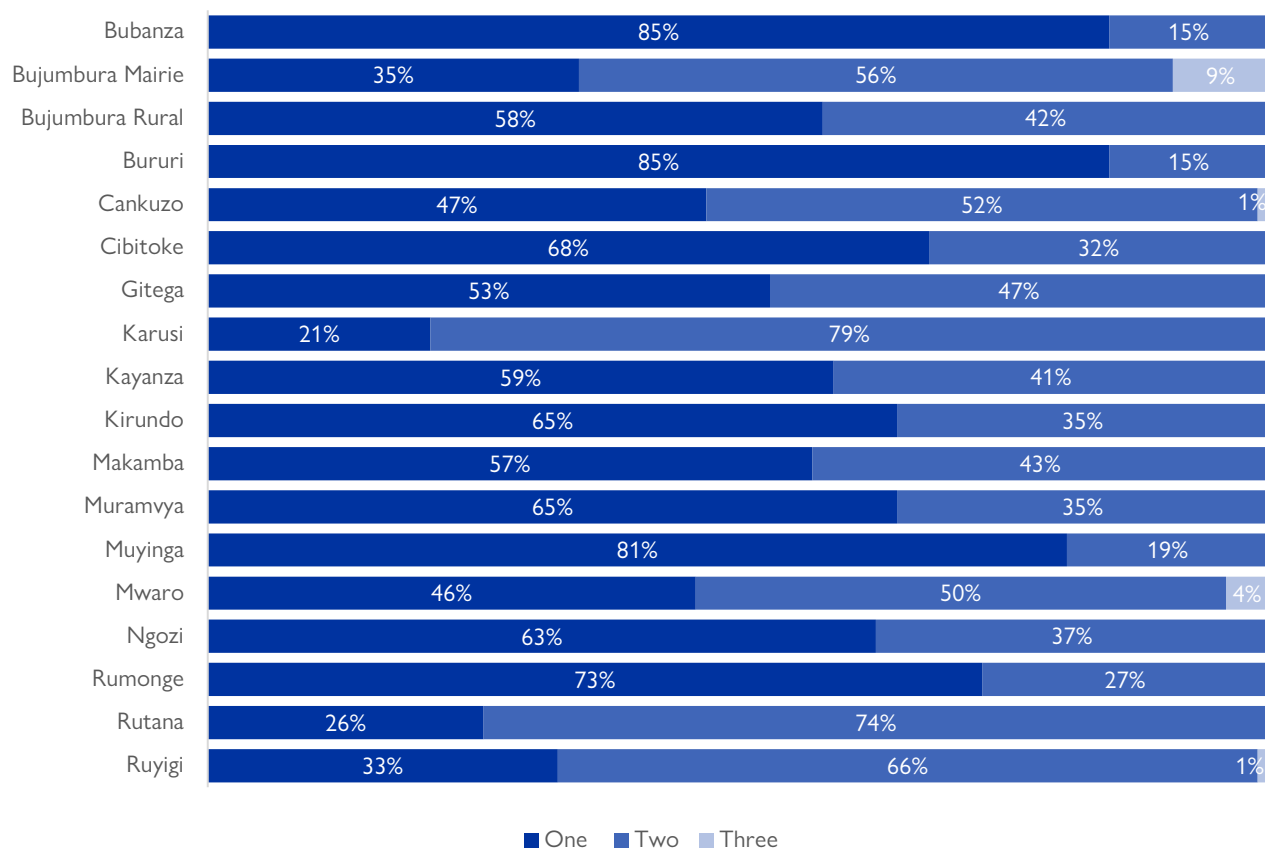
Food was rated as most urgent need by nearly all displaced households (90%). As a matter of fact, only 25 per cent of households do not rely on any coping strategy – figures range from 5 per cent in Muyinga to 69 per cent in Gitega. Most households resort to borrowing money (59%) and yet around one in ten households had to sell either productive (13%) or non-productive (10%) assets, send children to eat elsewhere (13%) or resort to begging (10%). In Mwaro, Ngozi and Rumonge, the share of households who resorted to begging is almost double. IDP returnees seem slightly better off than IDPs and around one third (32%) did not rely on coping strategies versus one fourth of IDPs (24%).

Figure 13: Food – coping strategies (multiple response possible)



Most households are able to consume only one meal per day (58%) – figures peak in Bubanza (85%), Muyinga (81%) and Rumonge (73%), where around three in four households or more are unable to eat more than once per day. Overall, 41 per cent of households eat twice per day and 1 per cent three times. IDP returnees seem more likely to meet their nutritional needs – almost half of households eat at least twice per day versus 40 per cent of IDPs.

Figure 14: Number of meals per day



Most households are able to consume only three types of food per week, cereal, tubers or roots (98%, on average 5 days per week), pulses (70%, on average 4 days per week) and vegetables (56%, on average 4 days per week). Overall, less than one in ten households is able to eat meat or fish (8%) – households in Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural and Makamba were the most likely to do so. Forty-two per cent of households are able to consume oil (on average 4 times per week), 11 per cent condiments (on average 4 days per week), five per cent fruits (on average twice per week) and only one per cent milk and dairies and/or sugar on a weekly basis.

Figure 15: Weekly consumption of food types

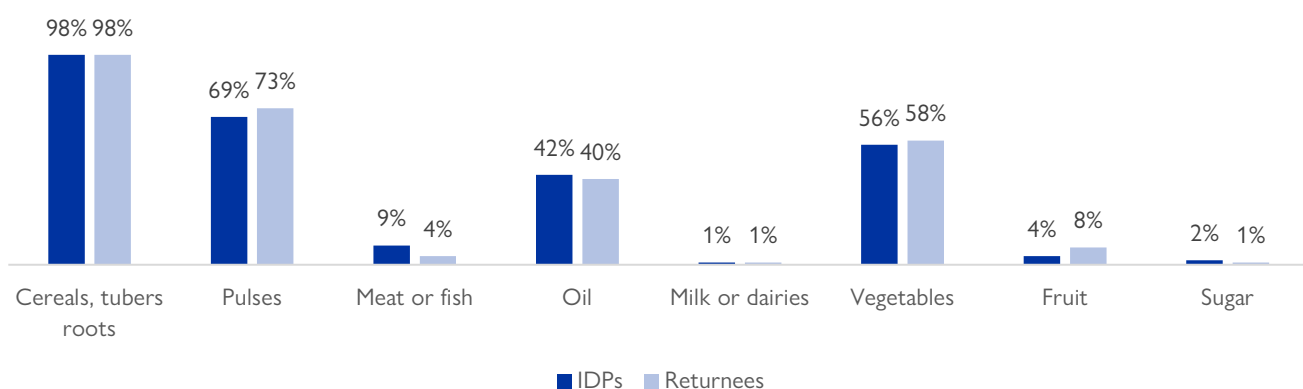
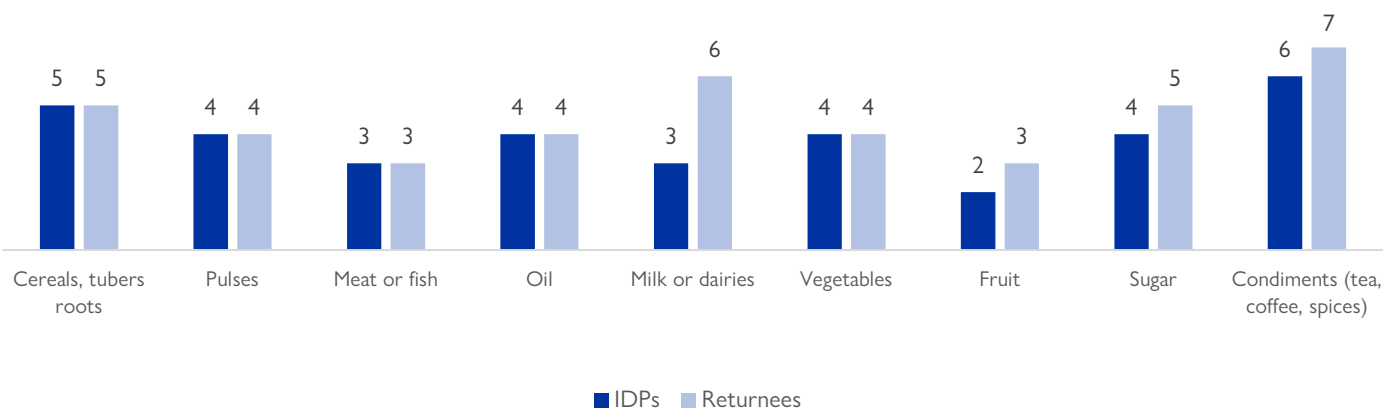
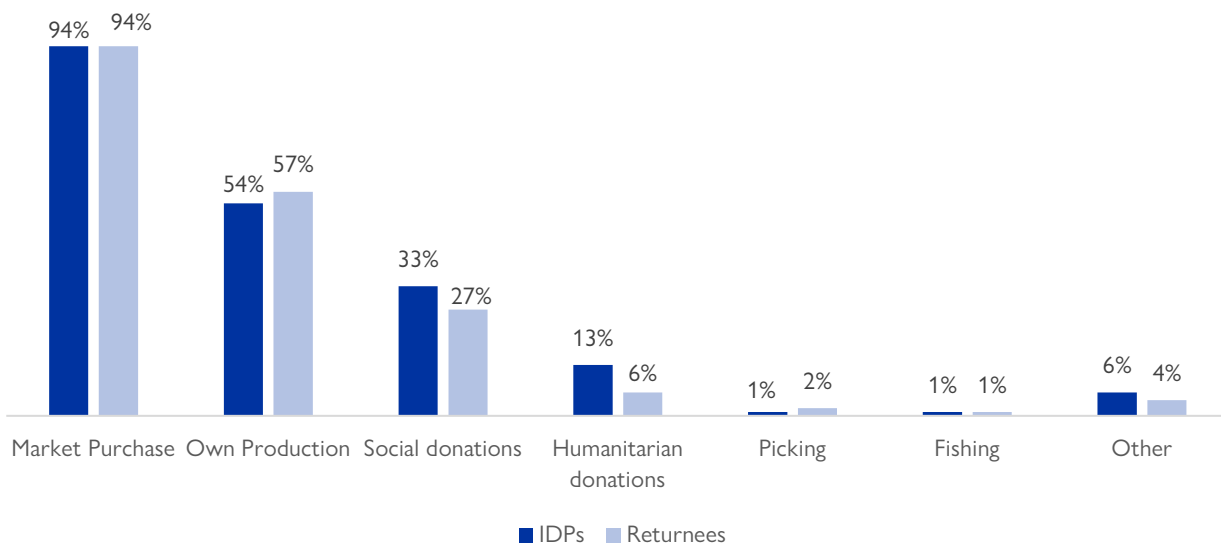


Figure 16: Food types by average number of days (per week)



Food supplies are generally bought at the market (94%) and/or directly produced by the households (55%). In most cases, markets are located at least 20 minutes from home (68%, with peaks of around 90% in Bururi, Muramvya and Mwaro). In Bururi, Rutana and Ruyigi, nearly all households contribute to food supplies with their “own production”. Around one third of households rely on community support (32%) and around one in ten households on humanitarian support (12%) – in Bujumbura Rural, nearly one in two households relies on the before mentioned support. Picking harvest or crops, or fishing were rarely reported (1% each). IDP returnees seem less reliant on gifts of either types than IDPs.

Figure 17: Main source of food supply (three responses maximum)



In around half of households where infants aged 0 to 6 months are present, they were exclusively breastfed while in another 20 per cent they were fed water (79%), juices (28%) and/or powdered milk (10%) in addition to breastmilk. In around 55 per cent of household where children aged 6 to 23 months are present, they were fed solid or semi-solid foods in addition to breastmilk. Rice, corn or cream cereals were the most common supplement (86%) together with pulses, such as beans, soy or peanuts. In around one in five households, children 6-23 months were fed mango, papaya, carrots, squash, pumpkin, yam, sweet potato or other fruits or vegetables. Fish, meat, milk, dairies and eggs were provided only very rarely (figures vary between 2 and 11 per cent of households).

Figure 18: Nutrition of children aged 0-6 months

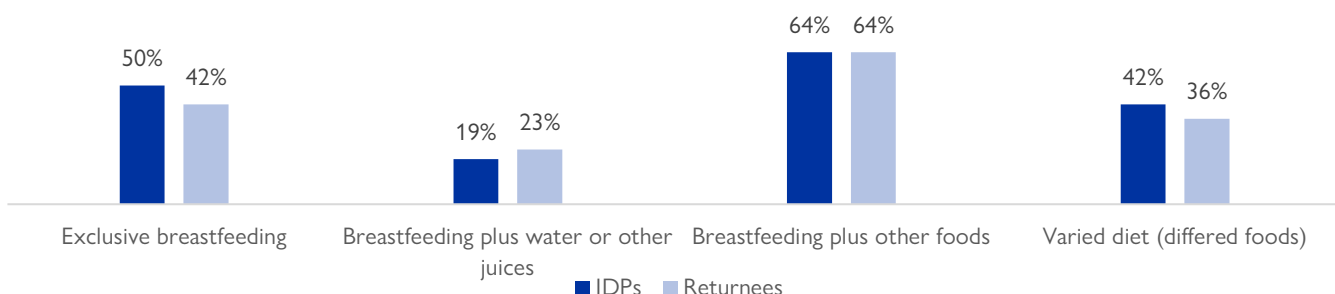
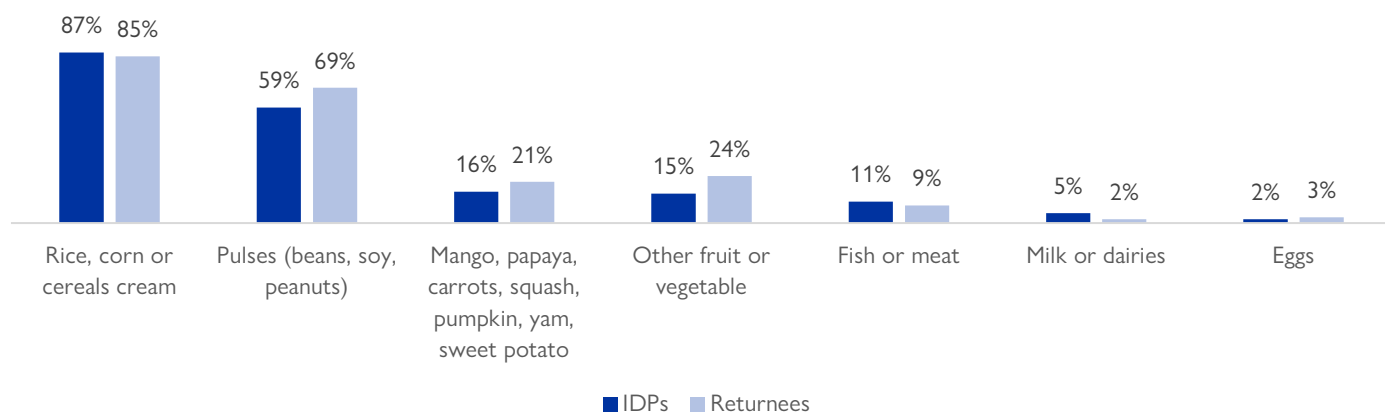
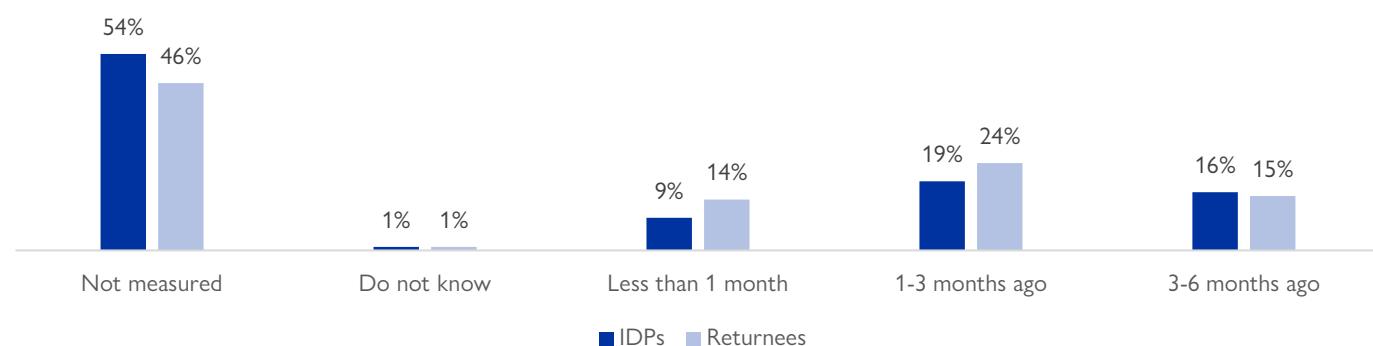


Figure 19: Nutrition of children aged 6-23 months



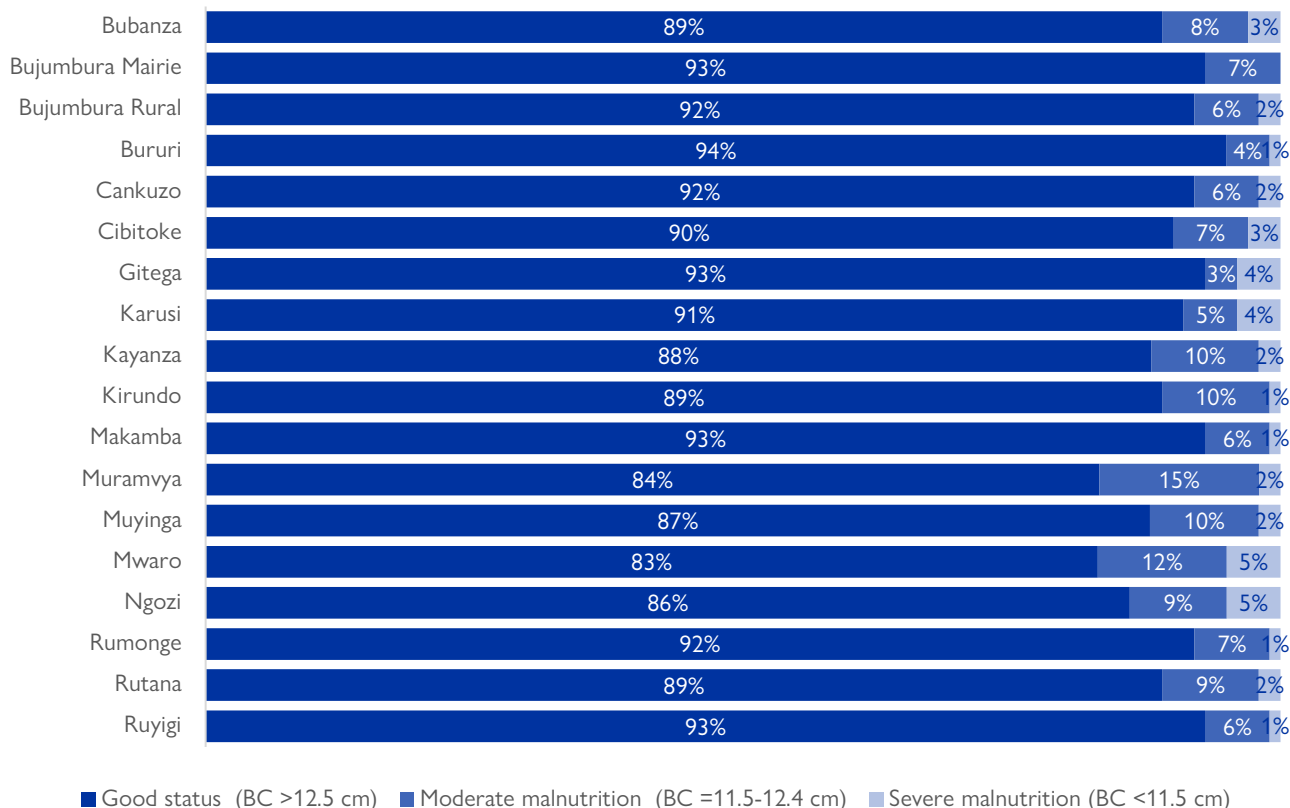
In around one in two households with children between 0 and 5 years were screened for malnutrition (47%) through the measurement of brachial circumference (BC), also known as upper arm or mid arm circumference. In most cases, measurements took place between 1 and 3 months before the survey (20%) or earlier (16%), with 10 per cent of households where children were screened in the last 30 days. Recent malnutrition screening were more frequent in Kirundo (38%) and Makamba (24%). Assessments were slightly more common in IDP returnee households (54%) than in IDP household (46%).

Figure 20: Nutritional assessment of children aged 0-5 years (% of households)



Among children who had been measured, 90 per cent were found in good nutritional status, 8 per cent suffering of moderate malnutrition and 2 per cent of severe malnutrition. Figures were above average in eight provinces, namely Bubanza, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro, Ngozi and Rutana. No significant difference was found between IDP returnees' and IDPs' children.

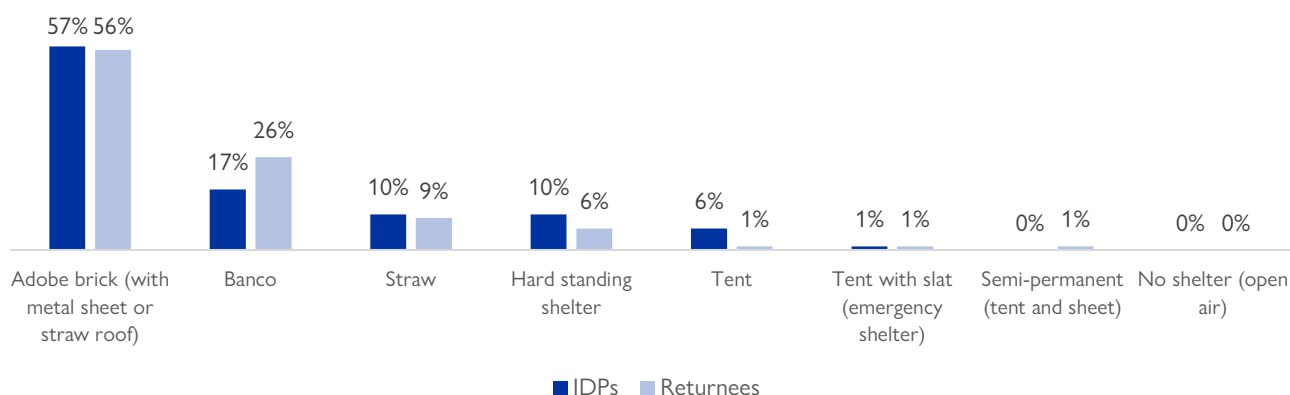
Figure 21: Nutritional status of children aged 0-5 years (% of children aged 0-5)



SHELTER (AT THE LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT)

Nearly all households rated shelter as second-most urgent need (89%).²⁴ Most households are currently settled in adobe brick shelters (57%, with roofs of either straw or metal sheets). Around one in four households live in a banco shelter (made of mud, clay or straw); around one in ten in a straw shelter (10%) or in a hard standing shelter (9%). Six per cent of households are settled in tents (5% with slat and 1% in semi-permanent tents) and less than 1 per cent have no shelter. In Bujumbura Rural, almost one in two households are settled in tents.

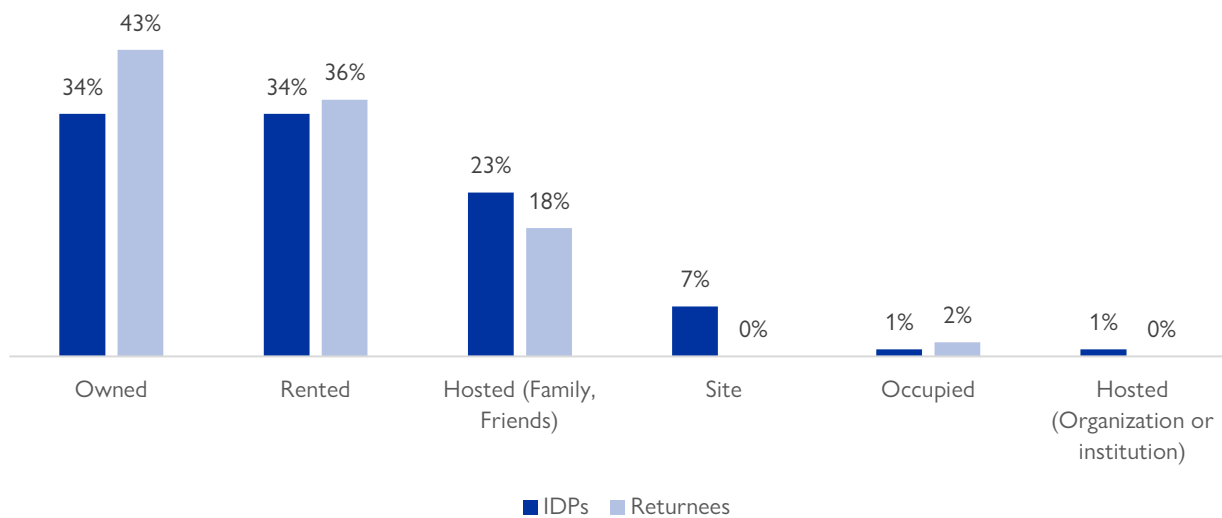
Figure 22: Type of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)



²⁴ It should be noted that, in addition, to shelter, 18 per cent of households mentioned arable land among their main needs – with peaks of 48-49 per cent in Karusi and Kirundo. See Figure 11.

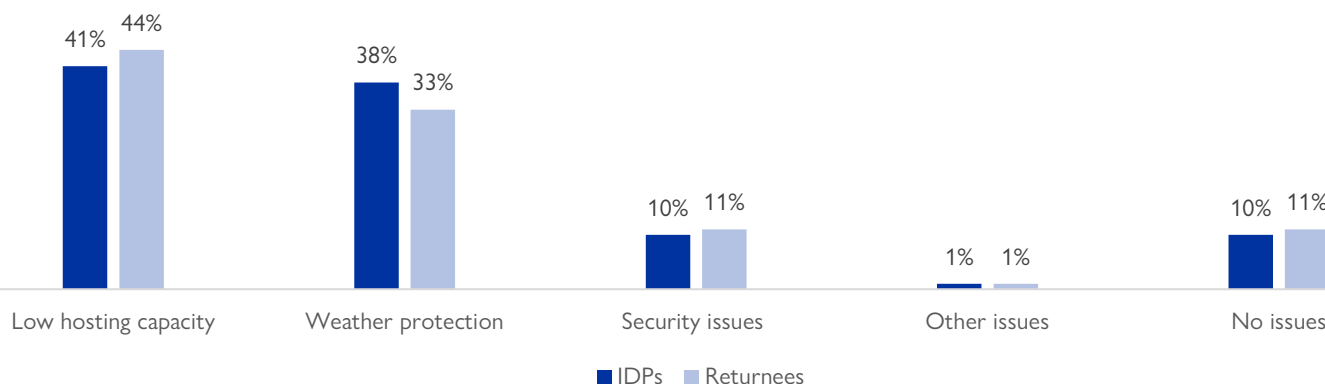
Around one in three households own the shelter they live in; the same share live in rented accommodation (paying on average less than 80,000 BIF per month corresponding to around 40 USD);²⁵ around one in four households are hosted for free by family or friends (23%), leaving 8 per cent of households in informal shelters, such as sites (6%), occupied houses (1%), free shelters provided by organisations or institutions or collective shelters. In Bururi, Cankuzo and Rutana around three in four households own the shelter they live in. In Kirundo and Muyinga one in two households is living in rented accommodation, while in Giteka, Kayanza, Muramvya, Mwaro and Ngozi over one in two households are hosted by family or friends. In Bujumbura Rural, half of households are living in sites.

Figure 23: Ownership of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)



Only 10 per cent of households reported no issues with the shelter they live in. The most reported issues were low hosting capacity (41%) and lack of protection against weather conditions (38%). In Bujumbura Mairie, Cibitoke, Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga and Mwaro, at least one in two households reported overcrowding; in Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Karusi and Rutana at least one in two households has weather-related protection issues. Around one in ten households also reported security issues – with peaks of 66 per cent in Gitega.

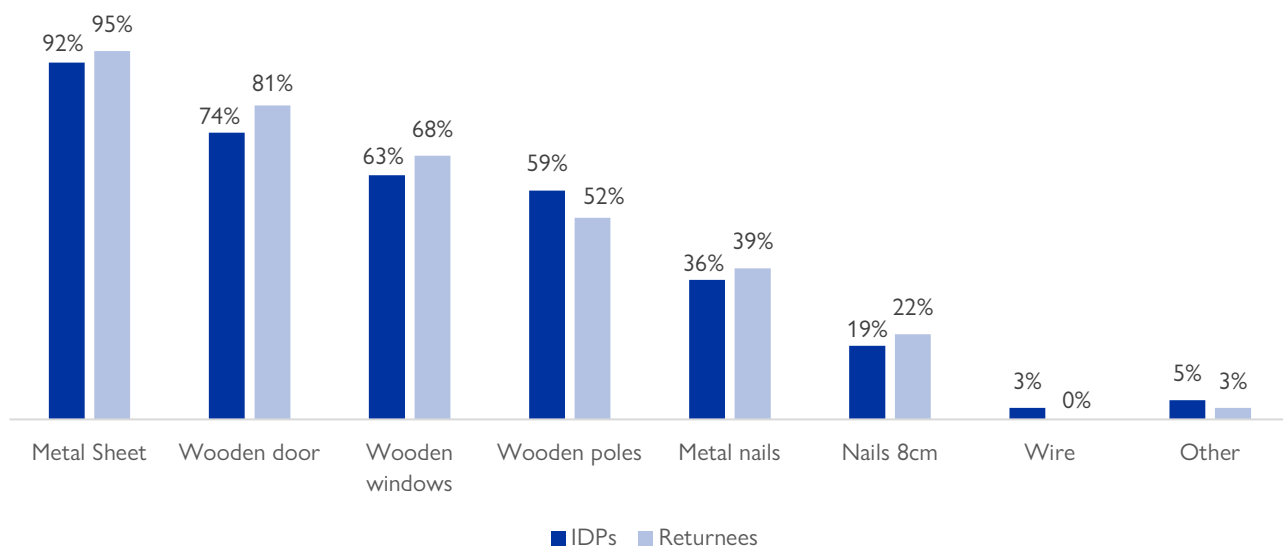
Figure 24: Condition of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)



²⁵ Ninety per cent of households pay less than 80,000 BIF per month (around 40 USD), 6 per cent between 80,000 and 120,000 BIF per month (between around 40 USD and 60 USD), 1 per cent between 120,000 and 160,000 BIF per month (between around 60 USD and 80 USD); and 2 per cent over 160,000 BIF per month (over around 80 USD). In Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural, households pay more than the average for monthly rent with 43%.

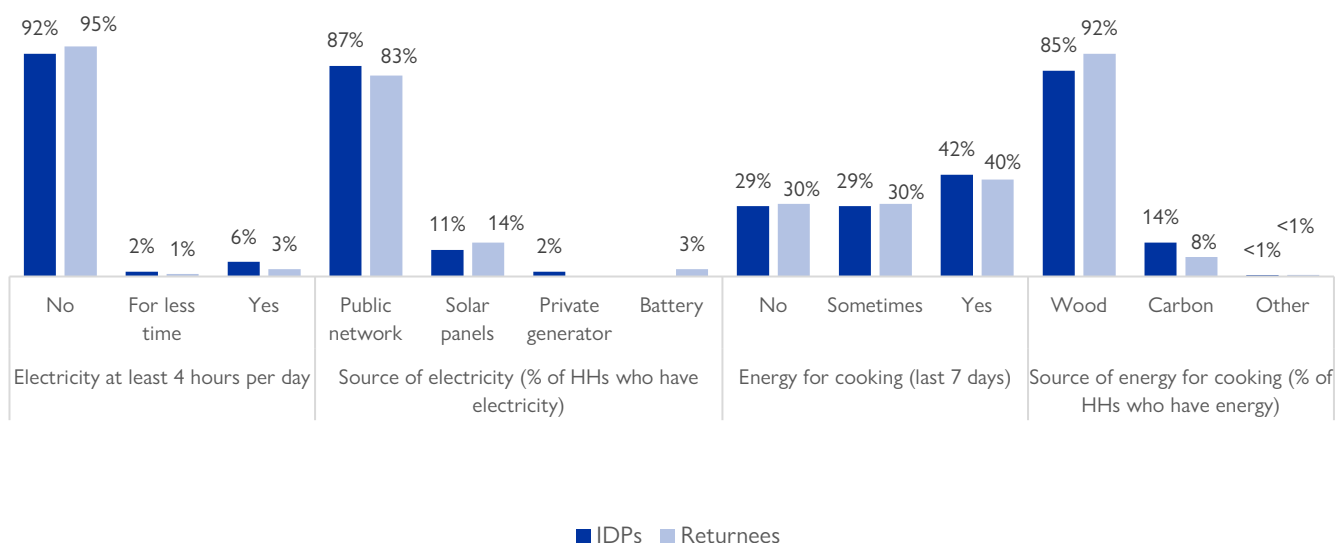
Overall, 69 per cent of households reported that their shelter needs repair. Among most needed interventions or materials, households mentioned the lack of metal sheets (92%), wooden doors (75%), windows (64%) or poles (39%). The lack of nails was also quite commonly reported (37% metal nails and 20% 8 cm nails). In Bururi, Rutana and Ruyigi, nearly all households need to fix their shelter.

Figure 25: Most needed interventions (% of households that need repair)



Nearly all households (94%) reported no sufficient electricity (at least four hours per day, including two hours at night). Households who can count on electricity sufficiency mostly rely on the public network (87%). Three quarters of households had some source of energy for cooking during the week before the survey, either always (42%) or sometimes (29%). Households mostly rely on wood (87%). In Bujumbura Mairie, Cankuzo, Kayanza, Kirundo and Rumonge, around one in two households had no energy for cooking. In Bururi figures peak at 69 per cent.

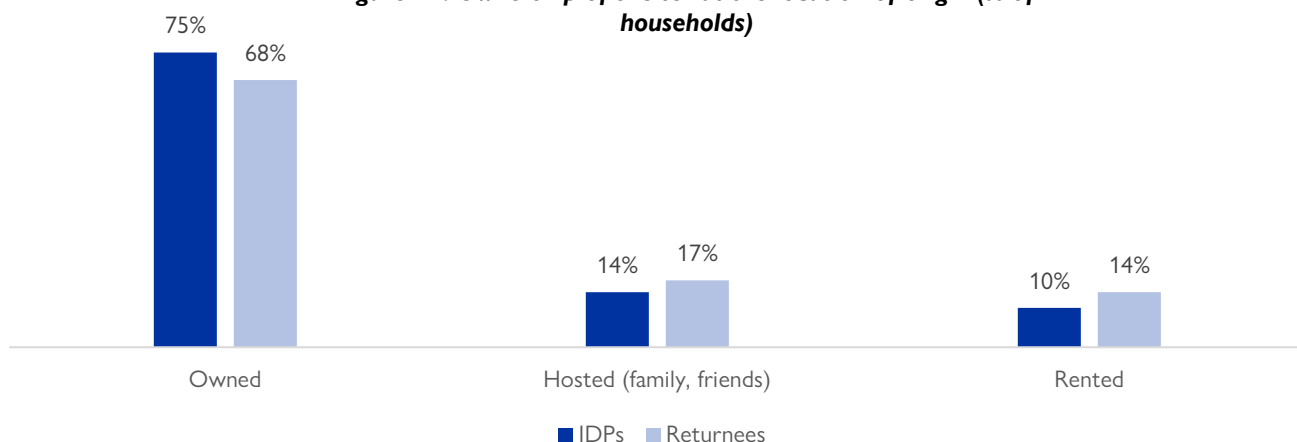
Figure 26: Electricity and energy, sufficiency and main sources (% of households)



SHELTER (AT THE LOCATION OF ORIGIN)

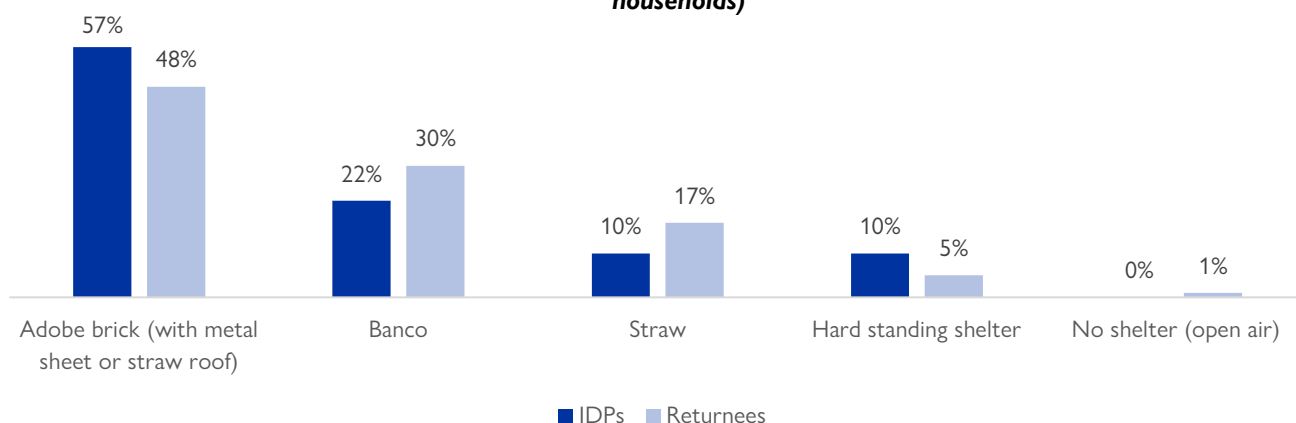
Three out of four households used to own the shelter they lived in upon displacement. Ownership figures ranged from 54 per cent in Ruyigi to 94 per cent in Bururi, where nearly all households were owners. Fourteen per cent of households were hosted for free by family or friends and 10 per cent used to live in rented housing, with less than 1 per cent of households in informal shelters, such as sites, occupied houses, free shelters provided by organisations or institutions or collective shelters.

Figure 27: Ownership of shelter at the location of origin (% of households)



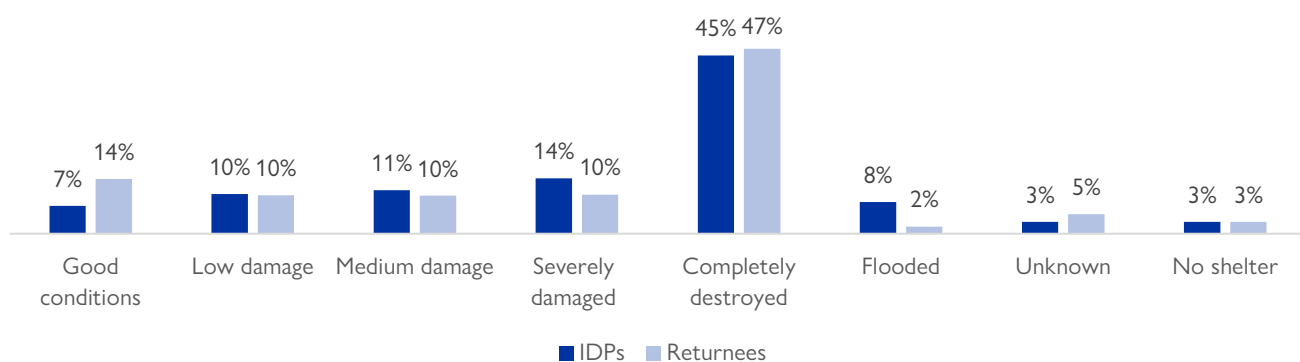
Around one in two households used to live in adobe brick shelters (56%, with roofs of either straw or metal sheets); around one in four households in a banco shelter (23%, made of mud, clay or straw); around one in ten in a straw shelter (11%) or in a hard standing shelter (9%). Less than one per cent were settled in temporary or emergency shelters or had no shelter at all.

Figure 28: Type of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)



Only 8 per cent of households reported good conditions of the shelter they used to live in upon displacement. Damage ranged from low (10%) to medium (10%) to severe (14%). Almost one in two households stated that their house was completely destroyed (45%) and an additional 7 per cent that it was flooded. Three per cent of households are not aware of the conditions of their shelter at the place of origin. Households originally from Bujumbura Mairie are slightly more likely to report good conditions of their shelter (26%), whereas house destruction was more commonly reported among households originally from Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gitega and Muramvya (around 65% each). Thirty-two per cent of households originally from Rumonge reported flooding and 19 per cent of those originally from Bujumbura Mairie are unaware of the conditions of their shelter.

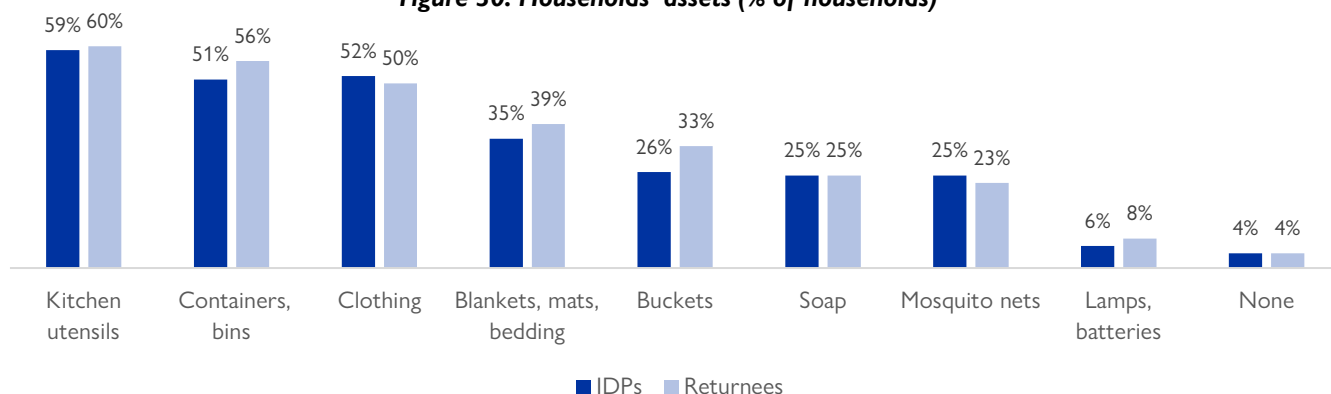
Figure 29: Current conditions of shelter at the place of origin (% of households)



NON-FOOD ITEMS

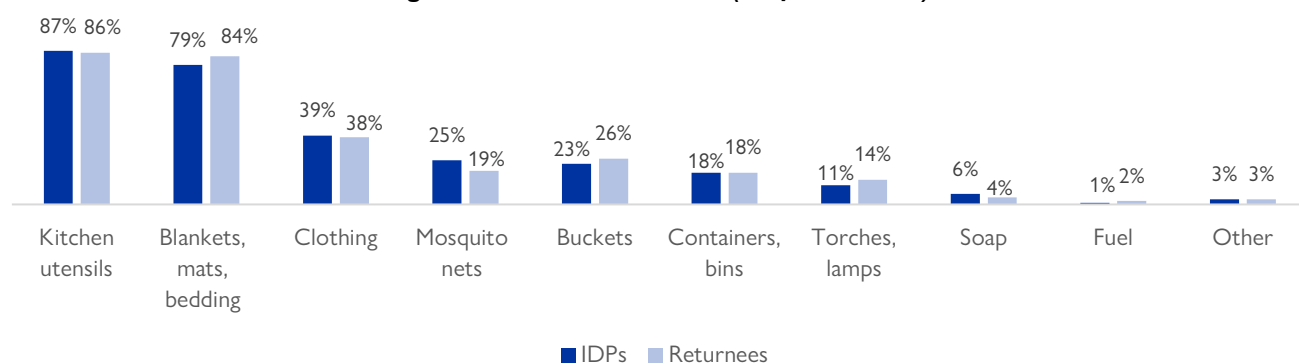
Non-Food Items (NFIs) represent the third most urgent need of displaced households and were mentioned by 66 per cent of households. Around half of households reported ownership of kitchen utensils (59%), containers or bins (52%) and/or clothing (51%); around one third of households own blankets, mats, bedding (36%) and around one fourth water buckets (27%), soap (25%) and/or mosquito nets (25%).²⁶ Nearly no one owns torches, lamps or batteries (6%).

Figure 30: Households' assets (% of households)



And yet, even where items are owned, they are by no means sufficient. Kitchen utensils (87%) and blankets, mats, bedding (80%) are the most needed items according to displaced households, followed by clothing (39%), mosquito nets (24%) and water buckets (23%).

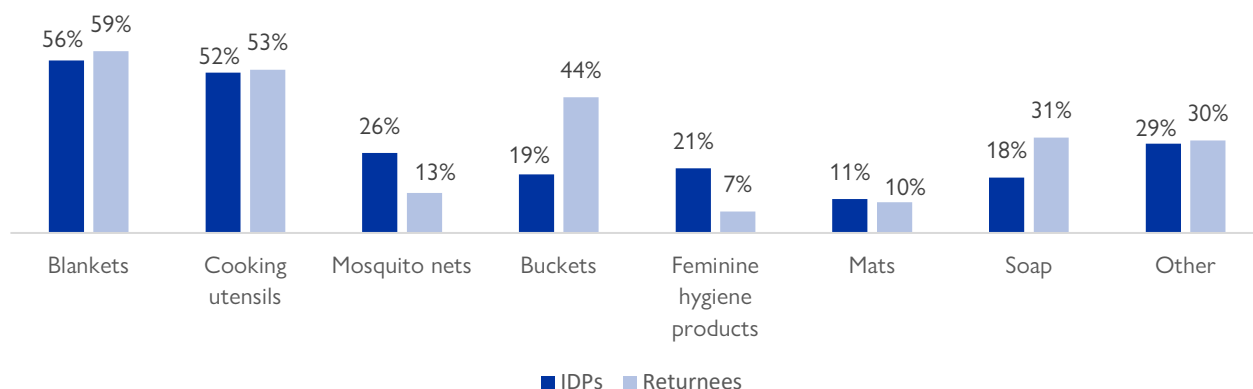
Figure 31: Most needed items (% of households)



²⁶ Households who own mosquito nets tend to report, on average, poor conditions of all (54%) or some (38%) of the nets.

Overall, only 3 per cent of displaced households received some kind of NFI assistance in the three months prior to the survey. Households in Bururi, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro and Ngozi did not receive any NFI assistance. Most distributed items in the other provinces were blankets (56%), cooking utensils (52%) and buckets (24%).

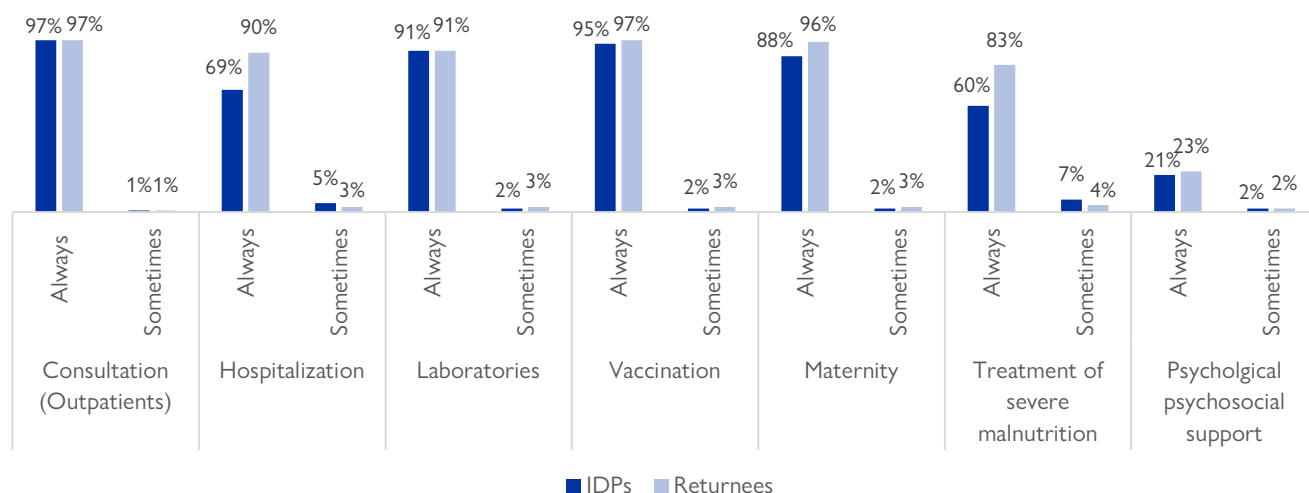
Figure 32: NFI Assistance (% of households)



HEALTH

Health was mentioned as the most urgent need by 14 per cent of displaced households (after cash and arable land). In general, households tend to rely on health centres since they are the closest available provider (90%). Consultations for out-patients are available in all provinces at nearly all times (97% stated that they are “always” functioning and 1% of households “sometimes”), whereas in-patient hospitalization can be accessed by around three quarters of households (73% always, and 4% sometimes). Laboratories for analysis, vaccinations and maternity services are provided nearly everywhere on a regular basis (for 91%, 95% and 89% of households respectively stated that they are “always” functioning). Treatment for severe malnutrition (64% always and 6% sometimes) and, especially, psychological or psychosocial support (21% and 2% respectively) can be accessed with relatively less ease – especially in the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cibitoke and Kayanza, where they are provided only very rarely.

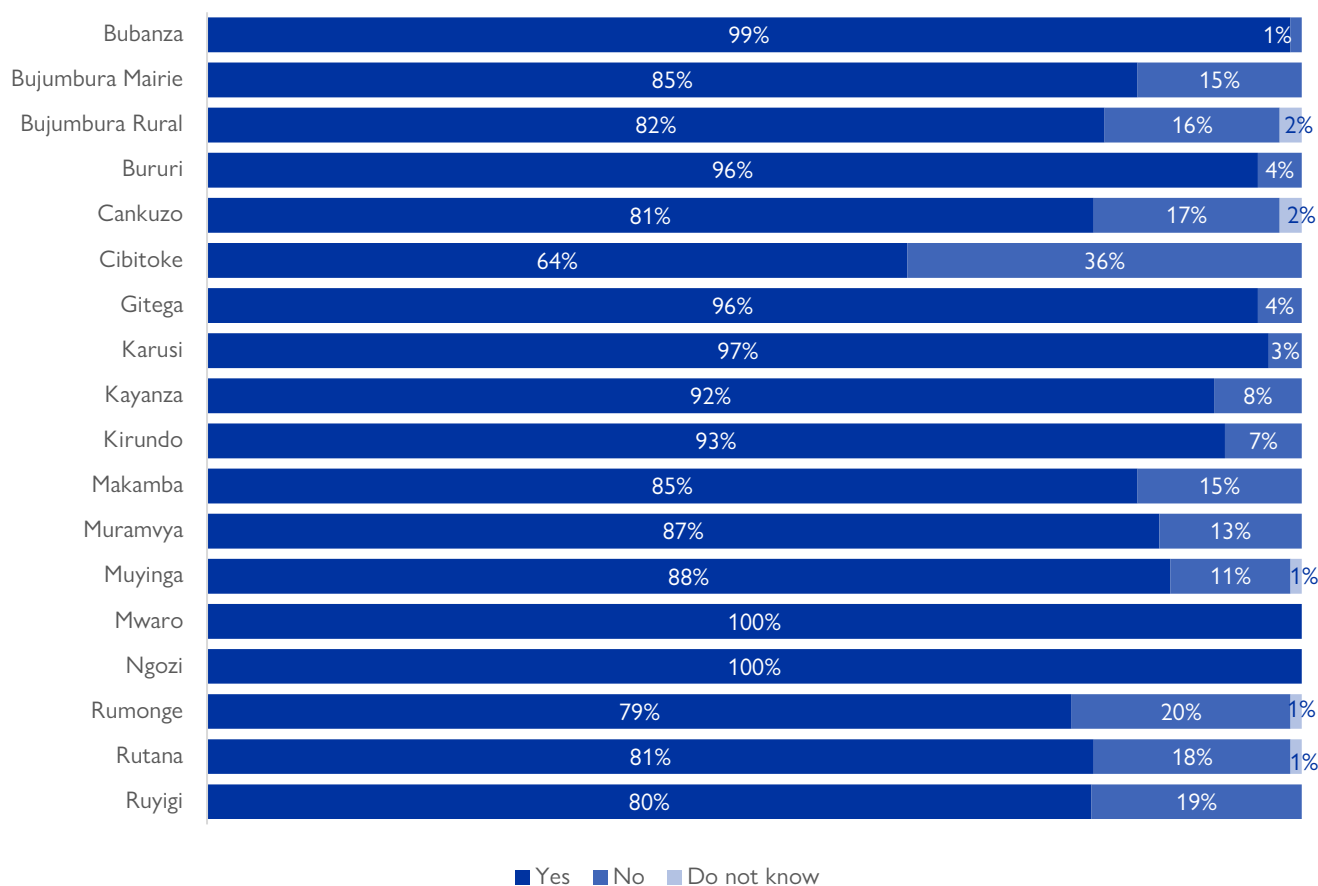
Figure 33: Availability and functioning of health services (% of households)



Most households where children below five are present were able to vaccinate them in the last 12 months (83%) – with figures ranging from 64 per cent in Cibitoke to 100 per cent in Mwaro and Ngozi where all households were able to access vaccination services.

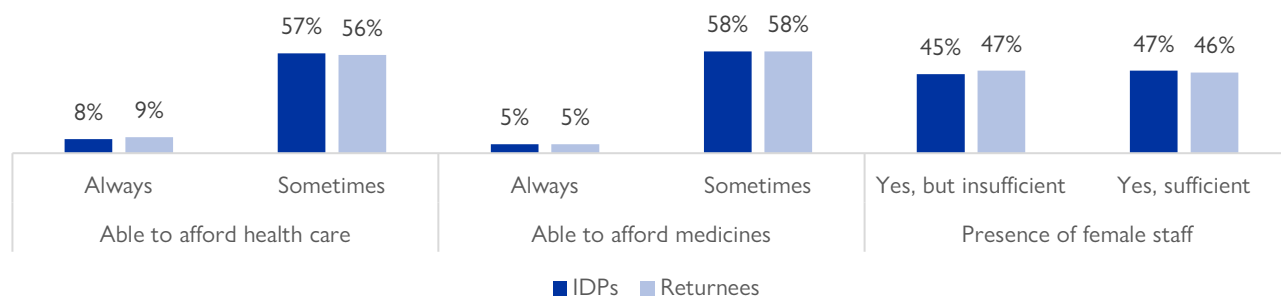


**Figure 34: Able to vaccinate children in the last 12 months
(% of households where children 0-4 are present)**



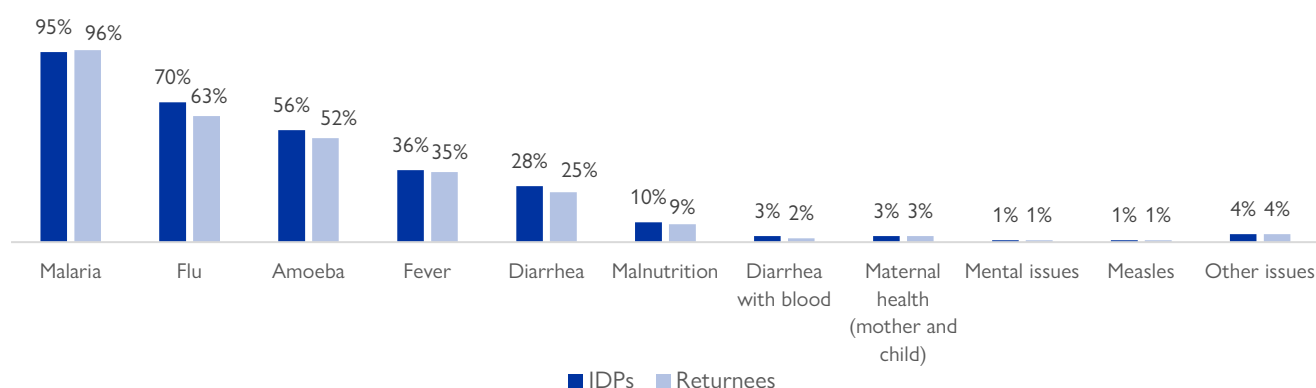
Less than ten per cent of households can afford to pay for health care (8%) or medicines (5%) everytime they need them; and around 60 per cent can afford them (57% for both care and medicines) only occasionally. Figures are significantly below average in Bururi, Gitega, Karusi, Muramvya and Ngozi, where less than one third of households are unable to provide for either healthcare or medicine even on an occasional basis. Adequate presence of female staff in health centres and hospitals stands at 47 per cent – for 45 per cent of households, female staff is present but insufficient.

Figure 35: Access to healthcare (% of households)



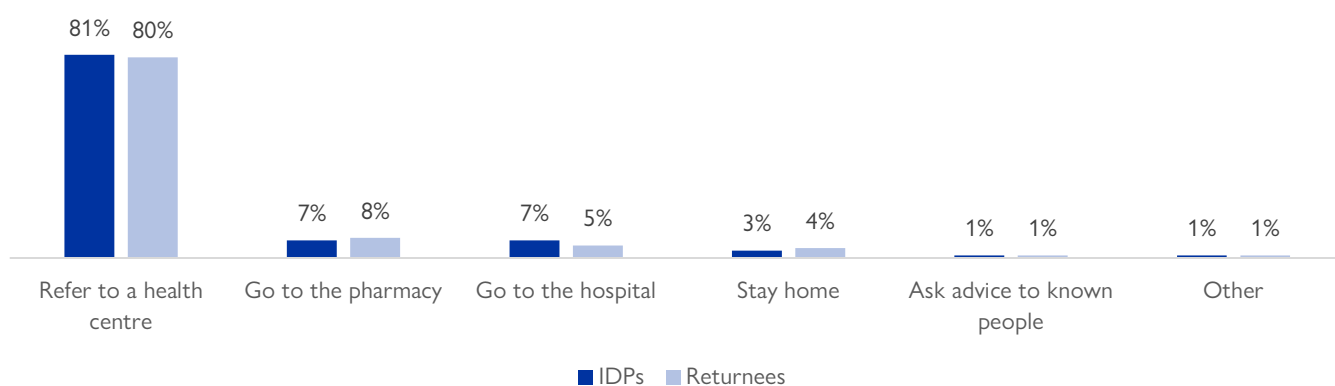
Malaria is the most reported health issue affecting nearly all households (95%) in all provinces. Flu (69%), amebiasis (55%), fever (35%) and diarrhea (27%) were also commonly reported. One in ten households mentioned malnutrition – with peaks of 36 per cent in Muramvya and 27 per cent in Makamba. All other health issues were reported each by less than 5 per cent of households.

Figure 36: Most common health issues (% of households)



In case of sickness, most households would refer to a health centre (81%). Around one in ten households would either go to a pharmacy (7%) or go to the hospital (7%). Every other option – including “stay home”, “pray”, “ask advice to known people” or “see a healer” – was mentioned by less than 5 per cent of households.

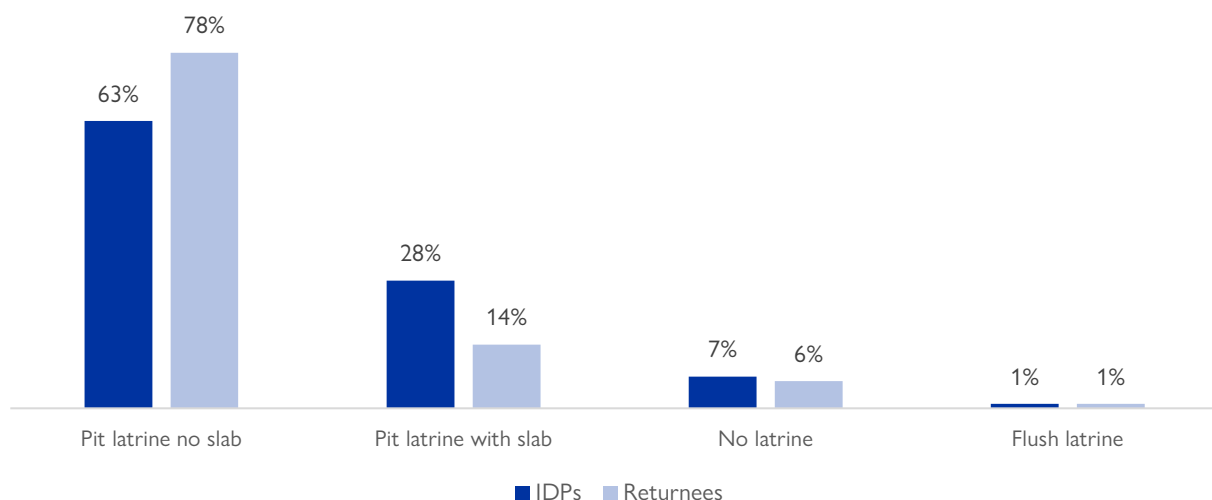
Figure 37: Dealing with health issues (% of households)



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

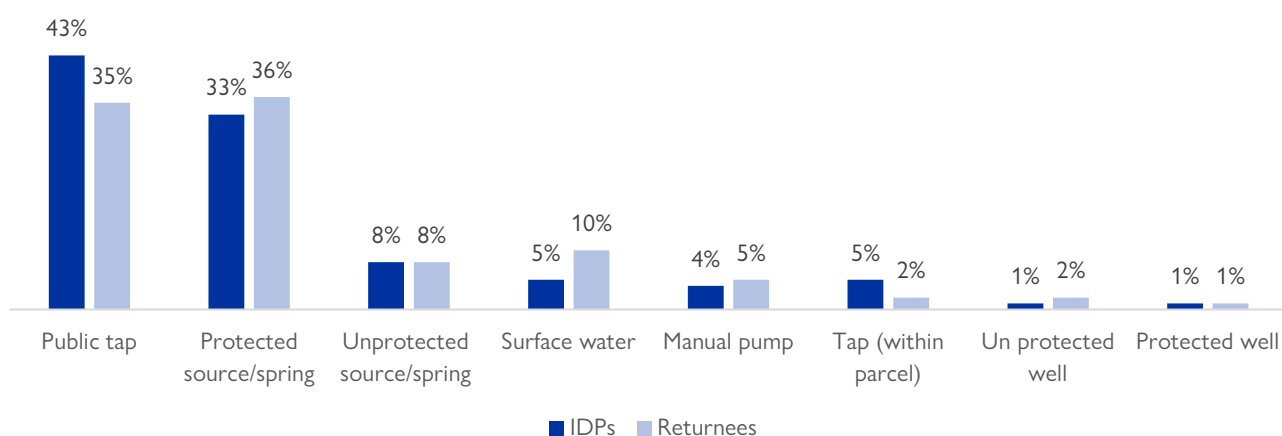
Sanitation and drinking water were rated among most urgent needs by respectively 13 per cent and 12 per cent of displaced households. Most households have no sanitation facilities (7%) or unimproved sanitation facilities, i.e. pit latrines without slab (66%). Improved facilities are used by around one in four households – generally pit latrines with slab (26%) and, only very rarely, flush toilets (1%). Nearly all latrines are located within the courtyard or the parcel (98%) and very few can be locked (16%). Only in three per cent of households where people with disabilities are present, latrines are adapted to their needs.

Figure 38: Types of latrines (% of households)



Around one in three households reported water sufficiency, that is 15 liters per person per day – with figures ranging from three per cent in Bururi to 86 per cent in Gitega. Most households tend to rely on public tap (42%) or protected sources/springs – with a usual collection time of more than 20 minutes.²⁷ Around fifteen per cent of households rely on unprotected sources with peaks of 34 per cent in Bururi and 27 per cent in Kirundo. IDP returnees were slightly less likely to report water sufficiency (28%) and access to public tap water (35%) than IDPs (36% and 43% respectively). Half of households are able to keep drinking water in covered containers – In Bururi it is six per cent only.

Figure 39: Water sources (% of households)



Around one in three households reported complaints about drinking water (33%) – with figures peaking in Bujumbura Rural (52%). Most households reported insufficient quantity (55%) and/or presence of residuals (50%). Between one in four and one in three households reported issues with color (30%), taste (29%) and/or smell (25%). One in ten households stated that “people get sick after drinking water” – with peaks of 35 per cent in Cankuzo and 43 per cent in Muramvya.

²⁷ Eight per cent of households take less than five minutes to collect water, 15% take between 5 and 10 minutes, 11% take between 11 and 15 minutes, 12% between 16 and 20 minutes, 7% between 21 and 25 minutes, 14% between 26 and 30 minutes and 32% over 30 minutes. Water collection times are particularly long in Muramvya and Muyinga (66-67% of households take longer than 30 minutes).

Figure 40: Complaints about drinking water (% of households reporting complaints about drinking water).

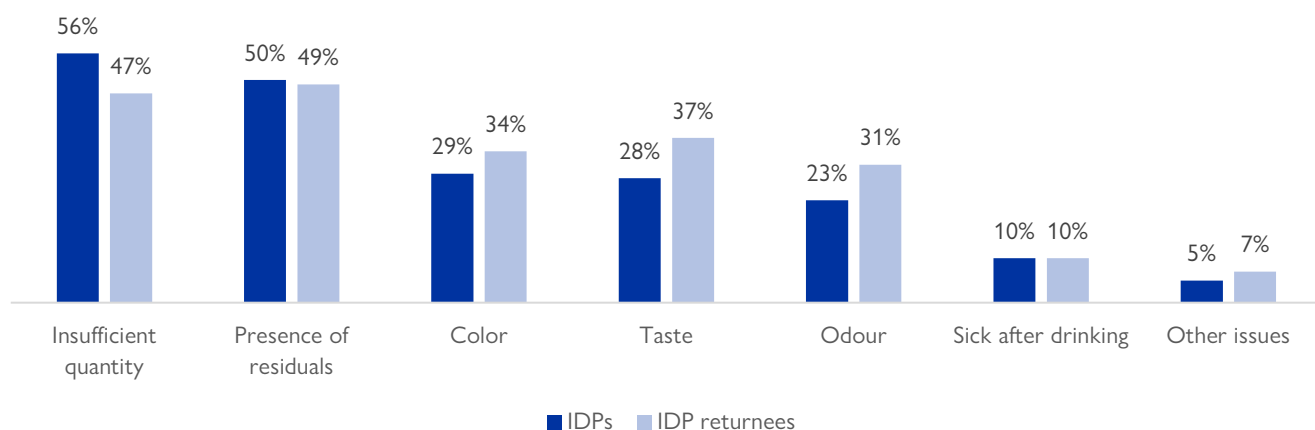
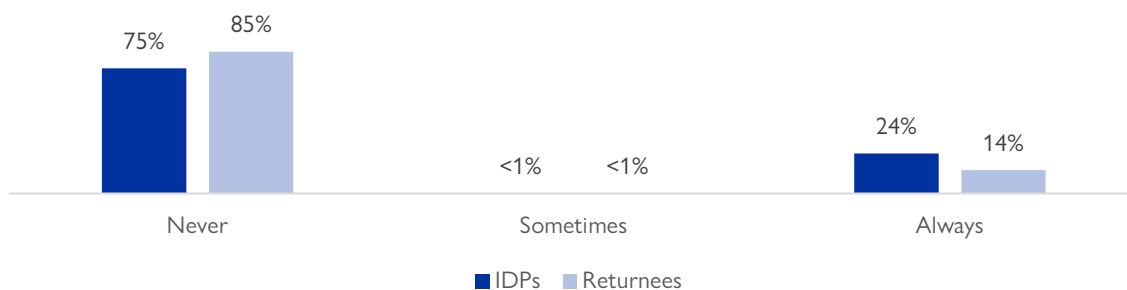
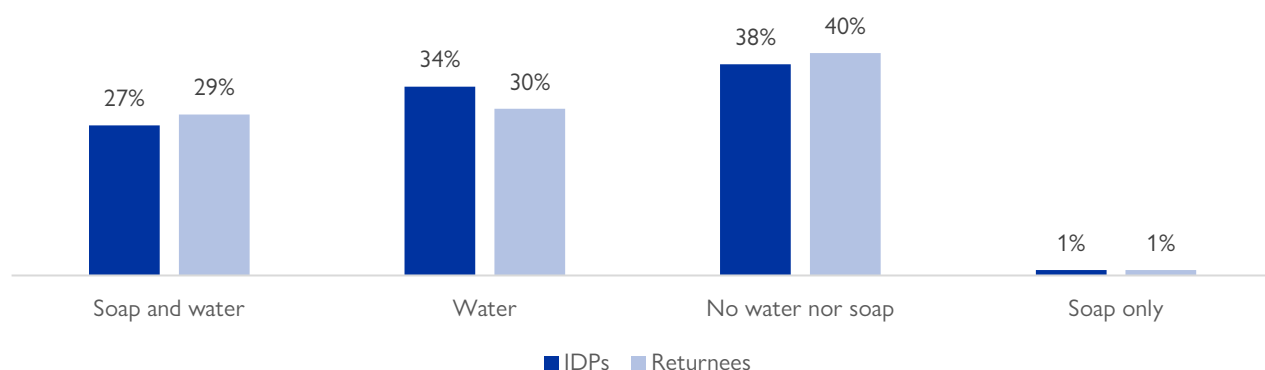


Figure 41: Functioning of waste disposal system (% of households)



Ten per cent of households have a hand-washing place – and its presence was more commonly observed in Mwaro (23%) and Rumonge (27%). Water alone (34%) or with soap (27%) can be found in most hand-washing places. Forty-three per cent of households reported access to hygiene promotion campaigns in the three months previous to the survey with peaks of 99 per cent in Gitega.

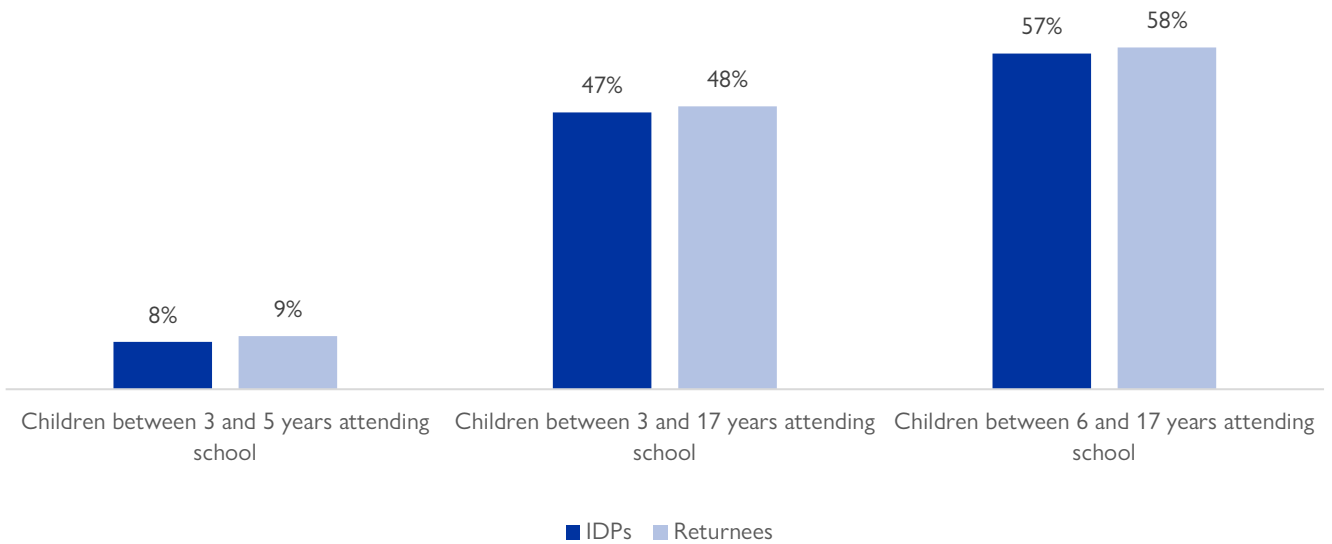
Figure 42: Presence of hand-washing place and hygiene campaigns (% of households)



EDUCATION

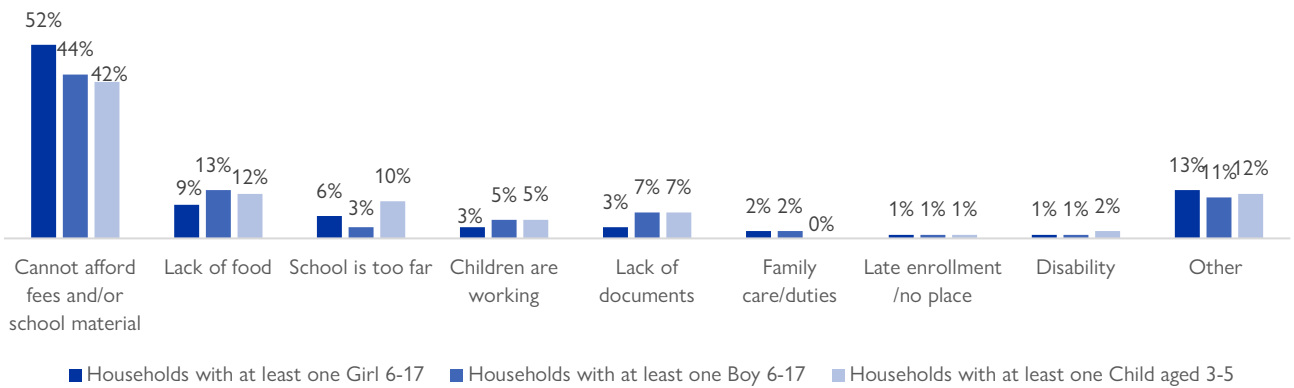
Education was mentioned among most urgent needs by 11 per cent of displaced households (right after sanitation and drinking water). Overall, school-aged children account for 47 per cent of the total population – 10 per cent are 3 to 5 years and 37 per cent are 6 to 17 years. Of these, around one in two were attending school (47%) – attendance rate was at 8 per cent for 3-5 children and at 57 per cent for 6-17 children. For around 15 per cent of 5-9 and 15-19 boys and girls, studying is only the second main occupation. For around one in four children aged 10-14 girls, school is the second main occupation too. In Bururi, Makamba and Muramvya children were more likely to be attending school (54%). No significant gender difference were observed.

**Figure 43: Presence of children aged 3-17 attending school
(% of 3-17 children and % of households where children 3-17 are present)**



Households where school-aged children are present account for 79 per cent of total households: 49 per cent have at least one child in pre-school age (3-5 years), 90 per cent have at least one child in school-age (6-17 years) and 38 per cent have both. In around 40 per cent of these household, at least one child was not attending school at the time of the survey. When asked why children were not attending school, most households (and especially those where girls are present, 52%) reported insufficient funds to cover fees and school material. All other reasons, including lack of food, distance, need to work or take care of the household and lack of documents – were reported each by around 10 per cent of households or less, with no significant gender differences.

**Figure 44: Main reasons for not attending school
(% of households where children 3-17 are present)**

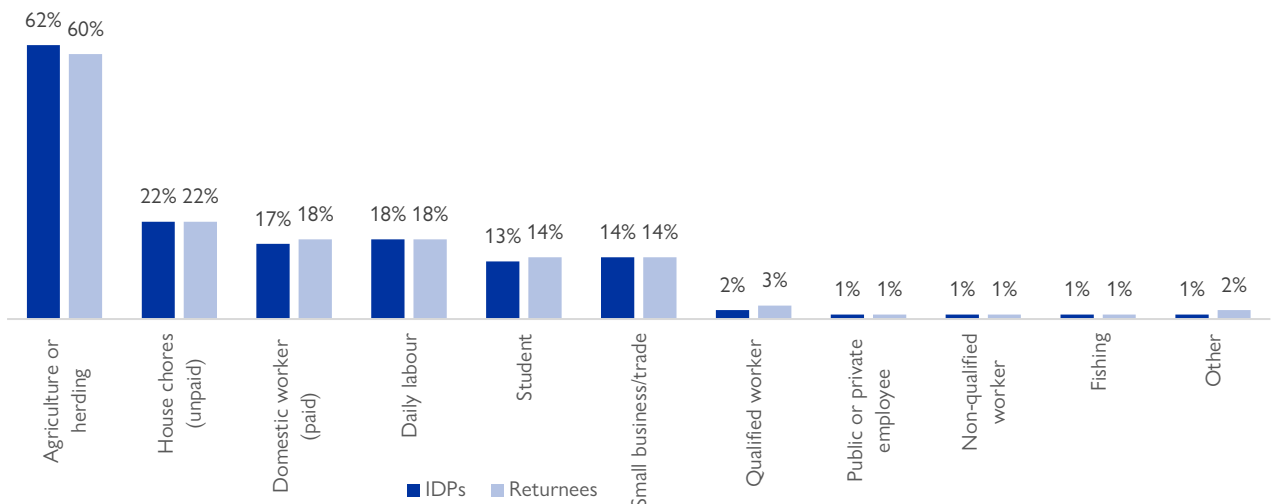


EMPLOYMENT

Employment was mentioned among most urgent needs by 7 per cent of displaced households only – however 42 per cent of households reported the need for “cash”, which means that earning a sufficient income is indeed an issue for the displaced population. In six per cent of households the Head of Household is not working and in three per cent of households all members are not working – with peaks of over 20 per cent in Bujumbura Rural, Muramya and Mwaro.

Most of the active population – individuals aged 15 to 64 years – are employed in agriculture (62%). Around one in five individuals is employed as a domestic worker (18%) or as daily labourer (18%). People employed as shop keepers/market/street vendors account for 14 per cent of active individuals, whereas any other paid occupation is undertaken by 2 per cent or even fewer individuals. People taking up house chores and students (either as first or second occupation) account respectively for 22 per cent and 13 per cent of the active population.

**Figure 45: Main occupation of individuals
(paid and unpaid, % of individuals aged 15-64)**

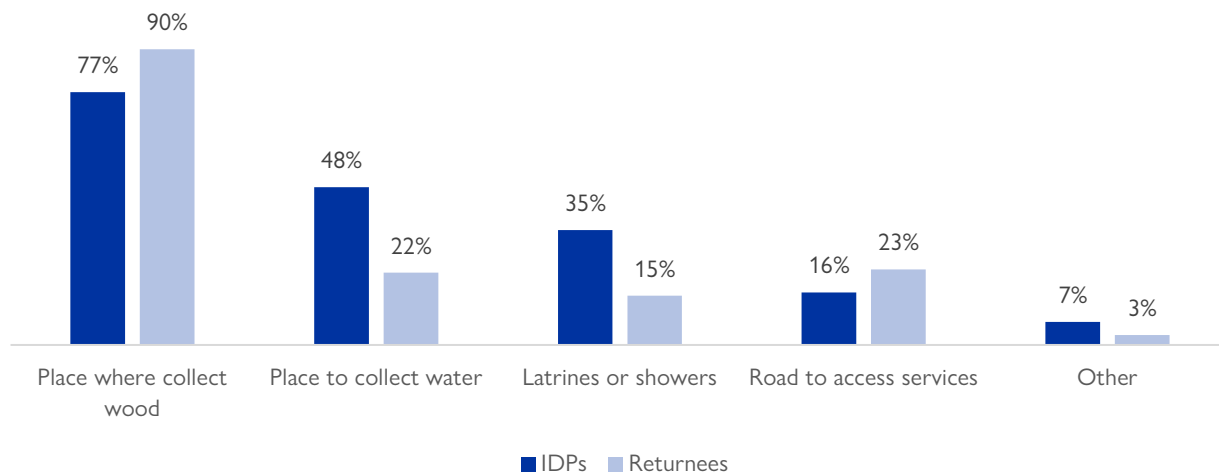


Households who mentioned employment as main need were asked to provide the list of their most sought jobs and those that would better suit their needs. Qualified jobs in agriculture, fishing or forestry (28%) were at the top of the list, followed by employment in services and/or as shop-assistants (14%), technicians and other technical jobs (14%); non-qualified labours (13%), craftsmen (10%), qualified professions (8%), jobs in transport (6%), administrative personnel (5%) and civil servant (2%).

SAFETY, PROTECTION AND DOCUMENTATION ISSUES

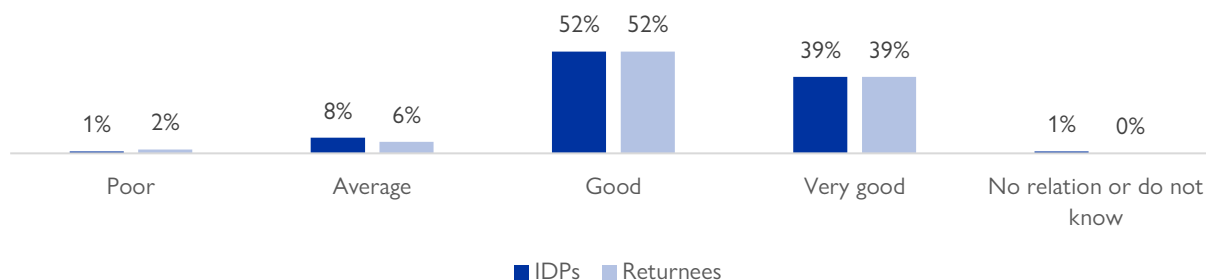
The need for safety came in last and was mentioned overall by 2 per cent of households. However, since only four needs were asked, safety needs of displaced households may have been underestimated. As a matter of fact, around 15 per cent of households do not feel safe in their areas of displacement and reported the presence of “places where they feel insecure”. Figures were above average in Bujumbura Mairie (20%), Bujumbura Rural (28%), Bururi (29%), Cankuzo (19%), Karusi (23%), Ngozi (31%), Rumonge (21%) and Rutana (18%), whereas Gitega and Muyinga are the safest provinces (with all or nearly all households feeling completely safe). Most households feel unsafe while collecting wood (80%). Water collection points and latrines were deemed unsafe by respectively 44 per cent and 31 per cent of households and main roads by 17 per cent of households.

Figure 46: Locations deemed as unsafe (% of households)



Nonetheless, the large majority of households feel accepted by their host communities (82%). The highest figures for discrimination were observed in the three provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Ngozi and Ruyigi, where 20 per cent of returnees and around one in four households (17%) feel discriminated by virtue of their IDP status. Most households are also keen to rate their relationship with the host community as “good” (52%) or “very good” (39%), with only less than 2 per cent considering it “poor” or “very poor”.

Figure 47: Relation with the host community (% of households)



In addition to safety, households reported other protection issues related to specific characteristics of their members that affect their access to services. Particular attention was dedicated to households hosting members with disabilities and their main protection issues were screened.²⁸ Overall, 11 per cent of households reported the presence of members with severe functional difficulties – in 9 per cent of households there is one member and in 2 per cent of households two or more members. Figures were the above average in Bubanza (17%) and, especially, in Gitega and Karusi, where 42 per cent of households reported the presence of members with severe functional difficulties.

Figure 48: Presence of members with disabilities (% of households)

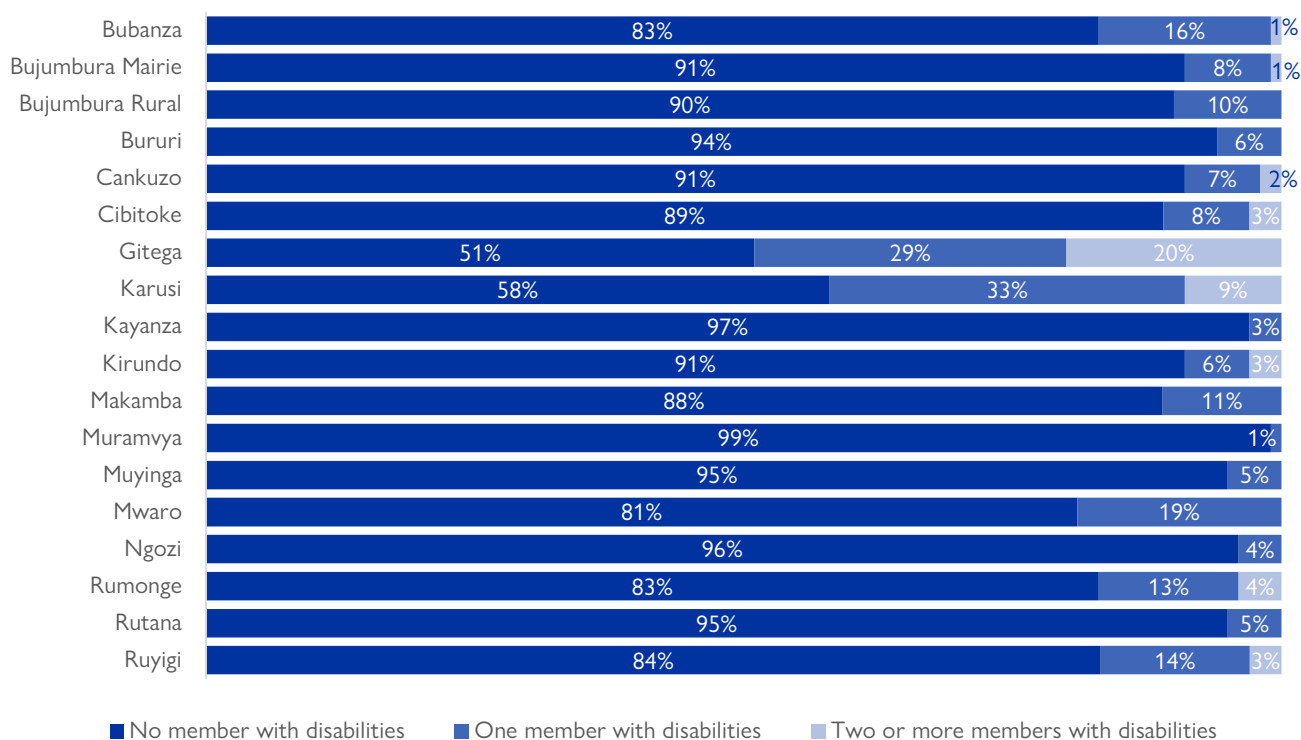
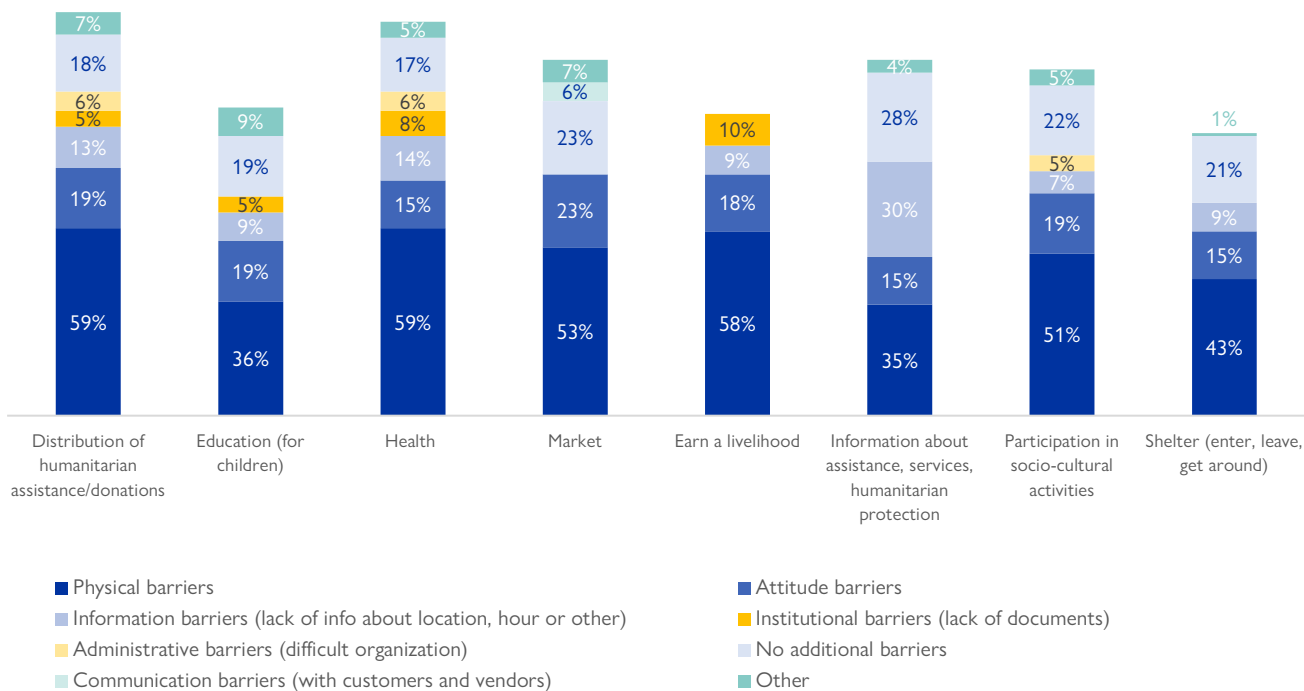


Figure 49 displays the additional difficulties that people with functional disabilities meet while accessing basic services. Physical barriers are often reported, especially to reach the site where the service is delivered (or enter and leave their own shelter), regardless of the type of service. Attitude barriers, i.e. prejudice by family, community, humanitarian actors or other beneficiaries, was less common and reported be around 15 per cent of households. Between 17 per cent and 28 per cent of households stated that individuals with disabilities do not experience any additional barrier.

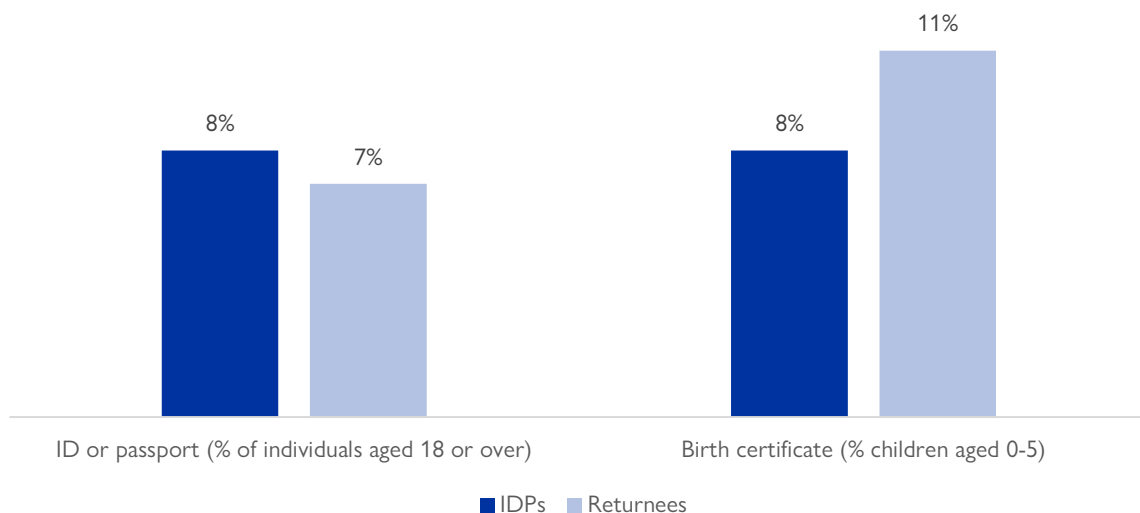
²⁸ It is generally assumed that vulnerable individuals, such as children, women (especially if pregnant or breastfeeding) and people living with chronic illnesses or disabilities may suffer of greater susceptibility to risk and/or exploitation and experience more difficult access to basic services.

Figure 49: Difficulties in accessing services (% of households where at least one member with “a lot of difficulties” or unable to function in one domain is present)



Lack of documents may also affect access to services and result in protection issues. Overall, eight per cent of individuals aged 18 or over do not own an identification document (either a personal ID or passport) and the same share of children aged 0-5 years are missing birth certificates. In addition, 15 per cent of households stated that they are unable to access civil documentation services – with peaks of 53 per cent in Bururi (where, respectively, 11 and 16 per cent of adults and 0-5 children are missing IDs and birth certificates). Services are too expensive for most households (62%) or either too far (42%). Thirteen per cent of households are missing information related to these services.

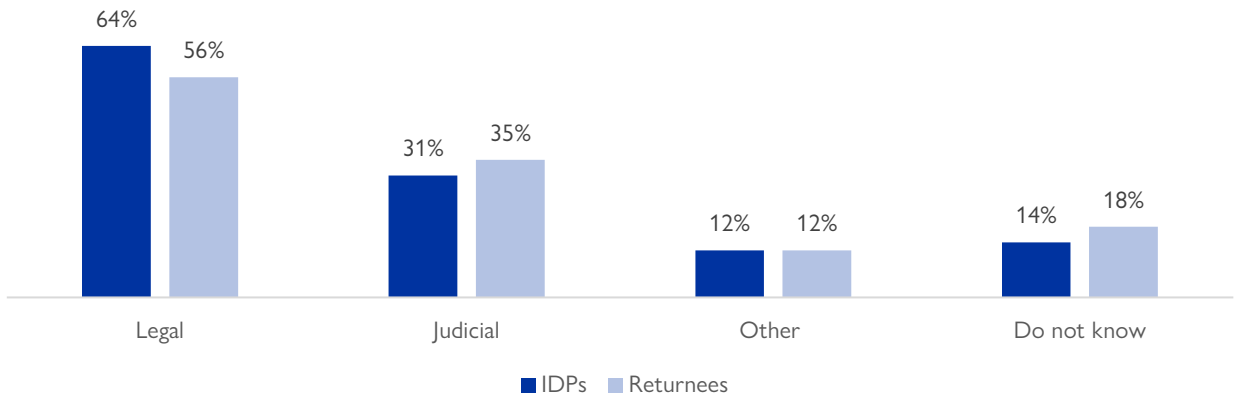
Figure 50: Non-access to services for civil documentation (% of households)



HOUSE, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES

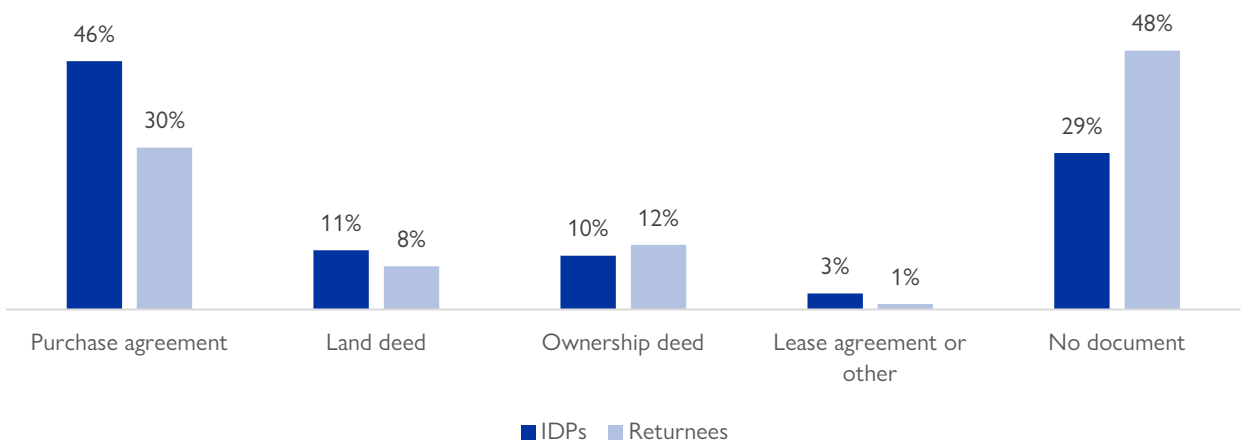
Twenty per cent of displaced households need House, Land or Property (HLP) assistance to enjoy their property rights. At province level, figures peak in Gitega (63%) and Rutana (58%) whereas IDP returnees seem more in need of HLP assistance than IDPs (26% versus 19%). Most households need legal assistance (62%); around one third of households also mentioned judicial assistance (32%).

Figure 51: HLP needs (% of households in need of HLP assistance)



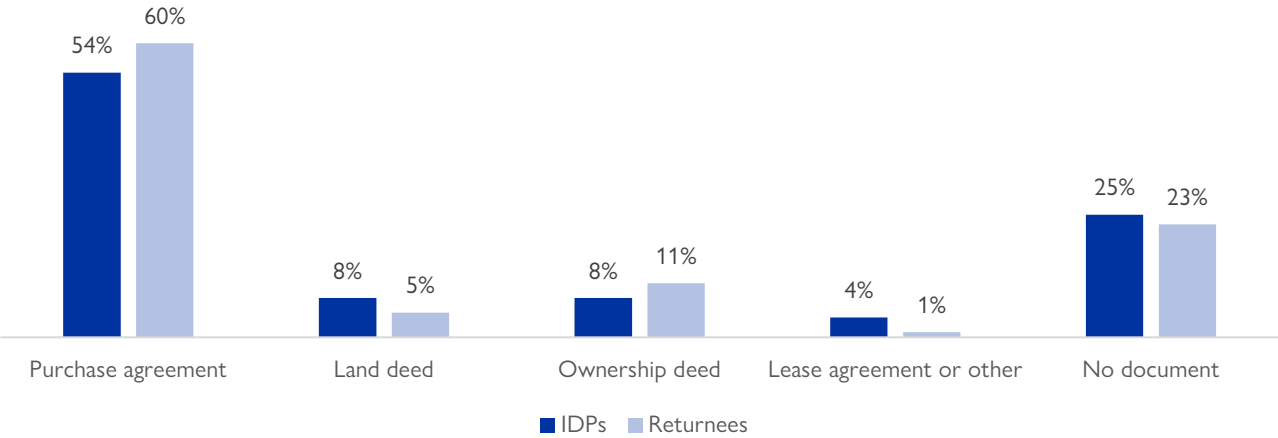
Three quarters of households own a house at the place of origin and 53 per cent own land. Land at the place of origin is mostly unproductive (39%) or used by other people (24%), with only 33 per cent of households being able to use it for their purposes. Around one third of households have no title to claim their property (32%) – while most of those who have it have the purchase agreement (44%). Most households displaced in Gitega, Kirundo, Muramvya, Ngozi, Rutana and Ruyigi have no title to claim their land. Lack of documents is almost twice more likely to affect IDP returnees than IDPs (48% versus 29%). IDP returnees are also more likely to report property being used by other people (41% versus 21%).

Figure 52: HLP issues for property at the location of origin (% of households owning property)



Around one third of households also own a house at the place of displacement and a similar share own land (37%). Around one fourth of households have no title to claim their property (25%) – while most of those who own property have the title deed (55%). Most households displaced in Gitega, Muramvya and Rutana have no title to claim their property.

Figure 53: HLP issues for property at the location of displacement (% of households owning land)

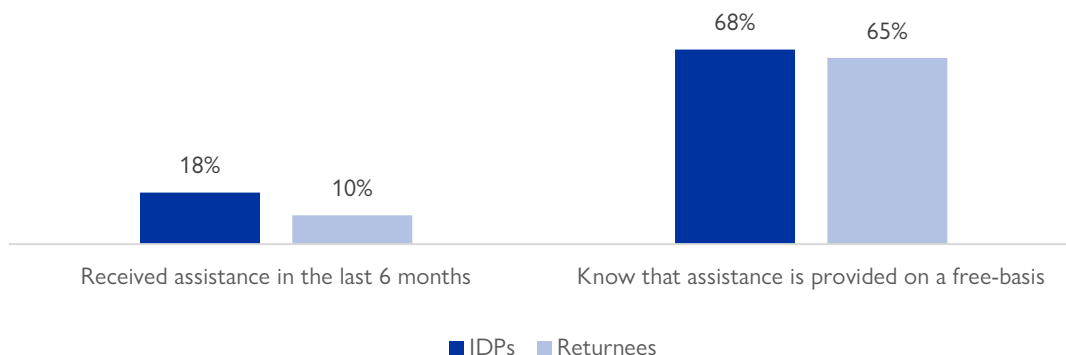


HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND COMPLAINT MECHANISMS

Around one in five households received some kind of assistance in the six months before the survey. Most households are aware of humanitarian assistance (67%) and are able to access complaint mechanisms (62%). When asked their preferred mode of assistance to meet shelter, food, NFIs and WASH needs, most households selected in-kind rather than cash assistance, the main reason being that the former is a guarantee against high prices. In Karusi, Kayanza, Muramvya, Mwaro, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi five per cent or less households received some kind of assistance.

All households – regardless of their status or the province they are currently settled in – mentioned at least three basic needs that were not adequately fulfilled at the time of the survey. The ranking of needs ranged from 1 per cent in the case of transport to 42 per cent for cash, 66 per cent for NFIs, 89 per cent for shelter and 90 per cent for food.²⁹ Conversely, 17 per cent of households received some kind of assistance in the last six month – in Karusi, Kayanza, Muramvya, Mwaro, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi figures range between zero and five per cent. Most households are aware that assistance is provided on a free basis (67%).

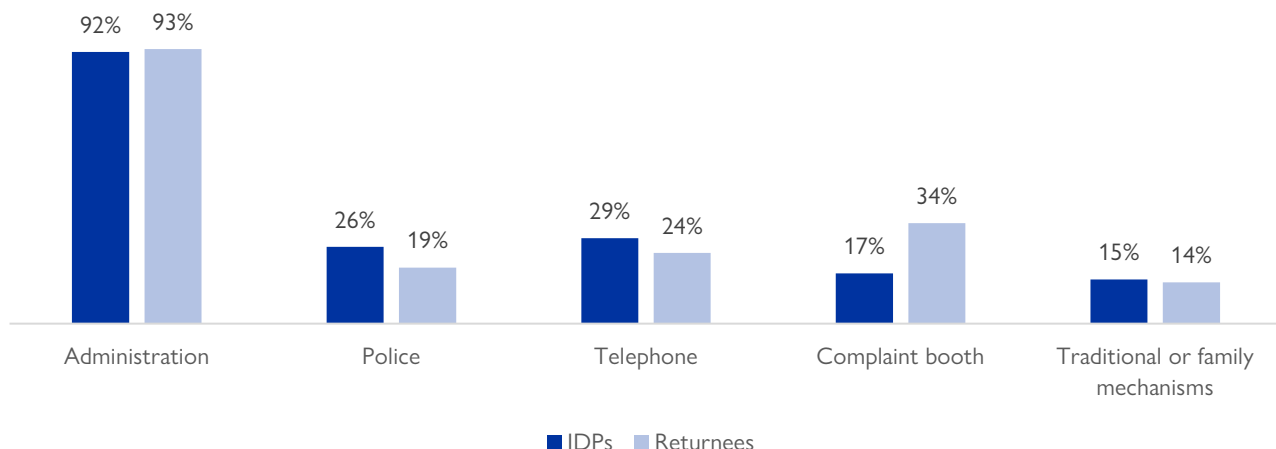
Figure 54: Provision and gratuity of humanitarian assistance (% of households)



Most households can access complaint mechanisms relating to humanitarian assistance (62%). Complaints are generally transmitted via administrative mechanisms (92%). Less frequently complaints are raised via phone (28%), police (25%), complaint booth (20%) and/or traditional or family mechanisms (15%).

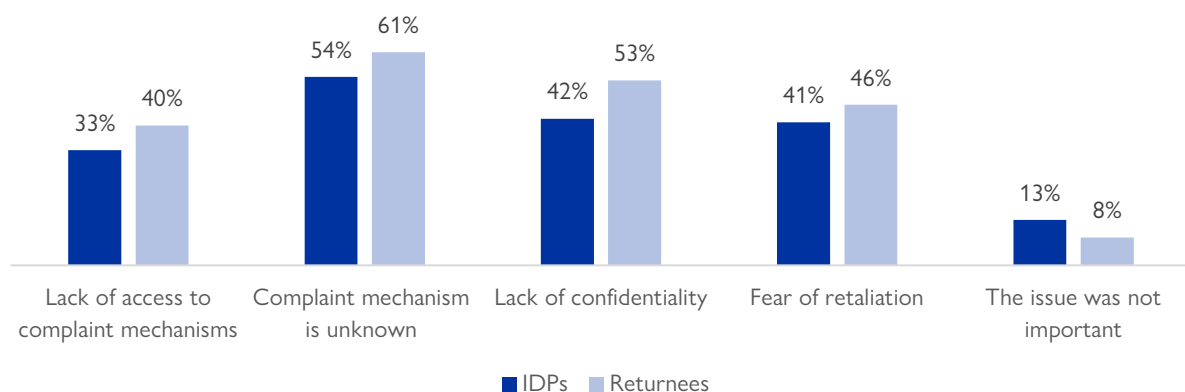
²⁹ For further information on needs, their ranking and specific issues refer to Figure 9 and related section.

Figure 55: Main response mechanisms (% of households able to access complaint mechanisms)



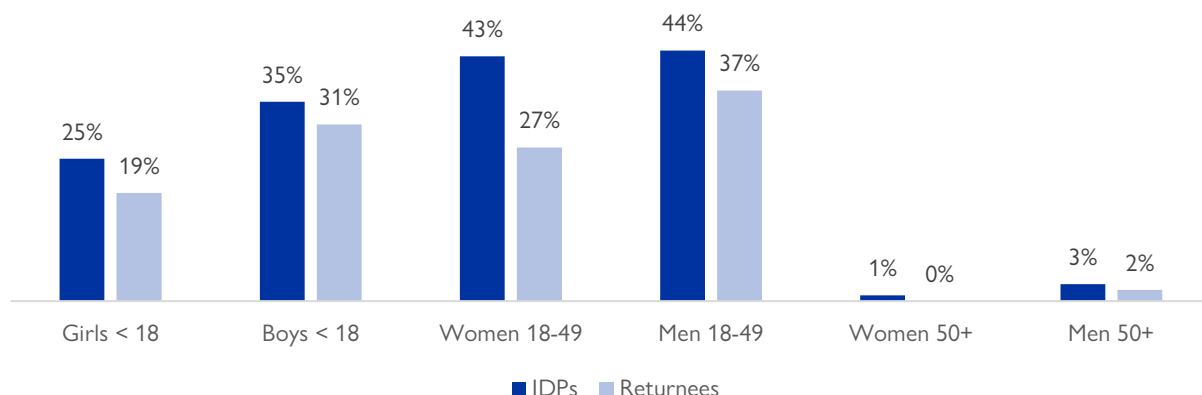
Around one in three households did not access complaint mechanisms relating to humanitarian assistance (34%). In most cases, households were unaware of the existence of mechanisms themselves (55%) or did not consider the issue of relevance (12%). However, a high share of households mentioned the lack of confidentiality (44%) and/or feared retaliation (42%).

Figure 56: Lack of access to complaint mechanisms relating to humanitarian assistance and main reasons for lack of access (% of households)



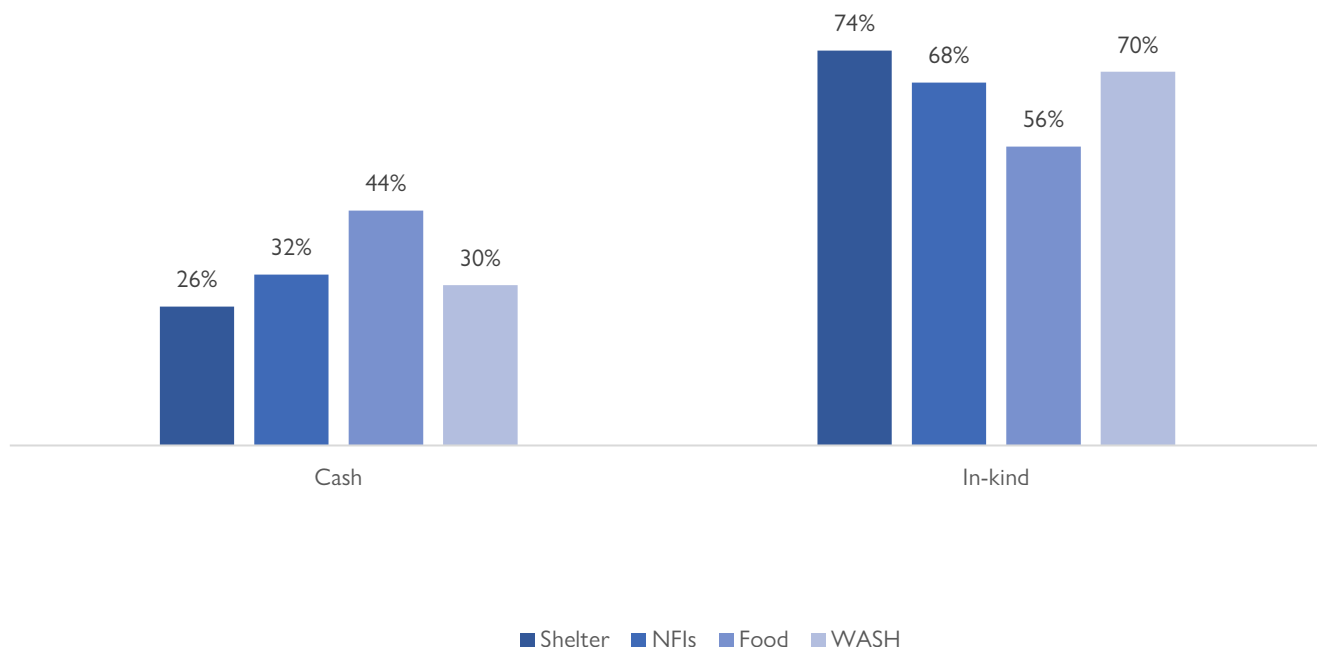
Six per cent of households stated that someone in their household had been offered the opportunity to work or study abroad – with peaks of 22 per cent in Bujumbura Mairie. Opportunities were generally offered to young men (43%) or women (40%) aged between 18 and 49 years. Around one third of offers were also directed to young boys (34% versus 24% of young girls).

Figure 57: Offered to work or study abroad (% of households where members were offered the opportunity to work or study abroad)



When asked how they would like to receive assistance in four specific needs – namely shelter, food, NFIs and WASH – most households selected in-kind distribution, with figures ranging from 56 per cent for food to 74 per cent for shelter. The main reason for in-kind preference is related to high prices. Households that indicated cash as their preferred mode of assistance – with figures ranging from 26 per cent for shelter to 44 per cent for food – explained that in-kind items do not generally meet their needs or reported difficult access to in-kind distributions. Fifty-five per cent of households who stated that they need cash assistance would like to receive it with a transfer on their phone.

Figure 58: Preferred type of assistance by selected needs (% of households)

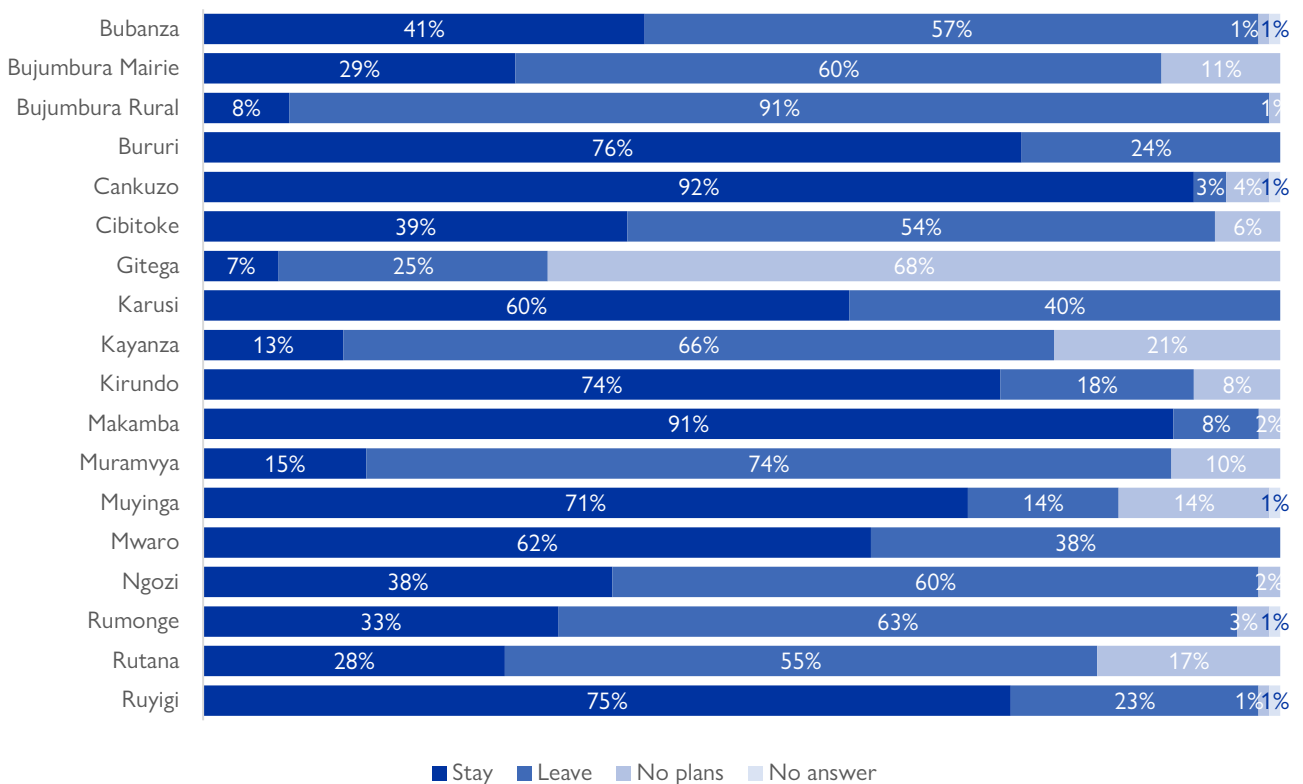


FUTURE INTENTIONS

Most households are planning to remain in displacement (55%) or are undecided (6%) versus 39 per cent who intend to leave. At the root of the decision to stay is very often the lack of means to return or push factors at the location of origin. Among elements that would make them more willing to return, households consistently mentioned the need to fix their shelter and greater access to services and land. Among households who plan to leave, the lack of a proper shelter and the need to search for better livelihood opportunities are the main drivers. Plans to leave displacement are mainly intended at short term. In Bujumbura Rural, nearly all households are planning to leave within the next 3 months.

Most households are planning to remain in displacement (55%) or are undecided (6%), whereas only 39 per cent intend to return. Intentions to leave are particularly high among IDPs displaced in Bujumbura Rural (91%), Muramvya (74%), where over three quarters of IDPs are planning to leave. IDPs are almost as twice more willing to leave than IDP returnees (42% versus 23%), most of which intend to remain at the current location (70%). Intentions to leave are higher among households who have been displaced for more than 3 years (71%) whereas recent IDPs are planning to stay (52%).

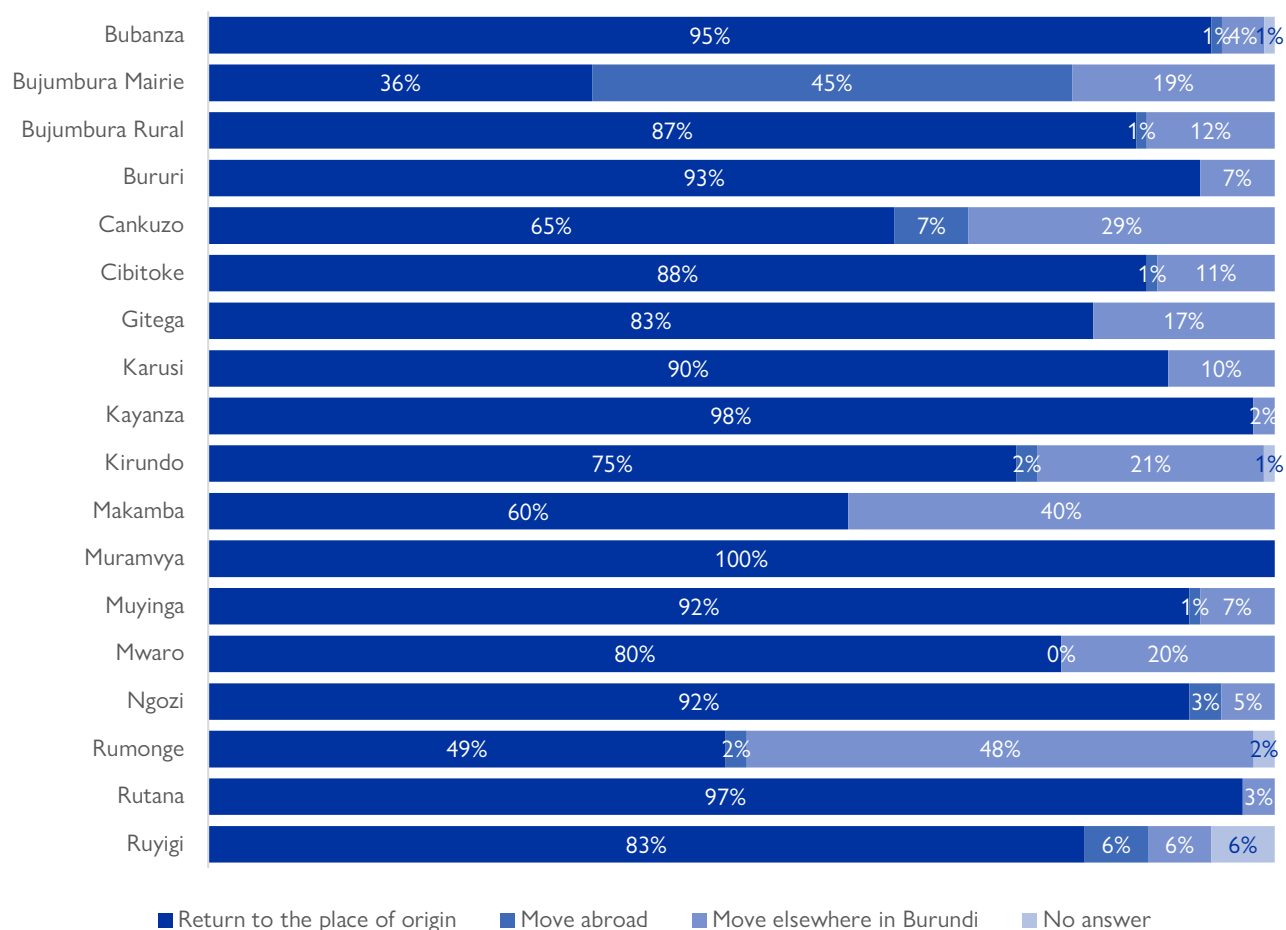
Figure 59: Future intentions



LEAVE THE LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT

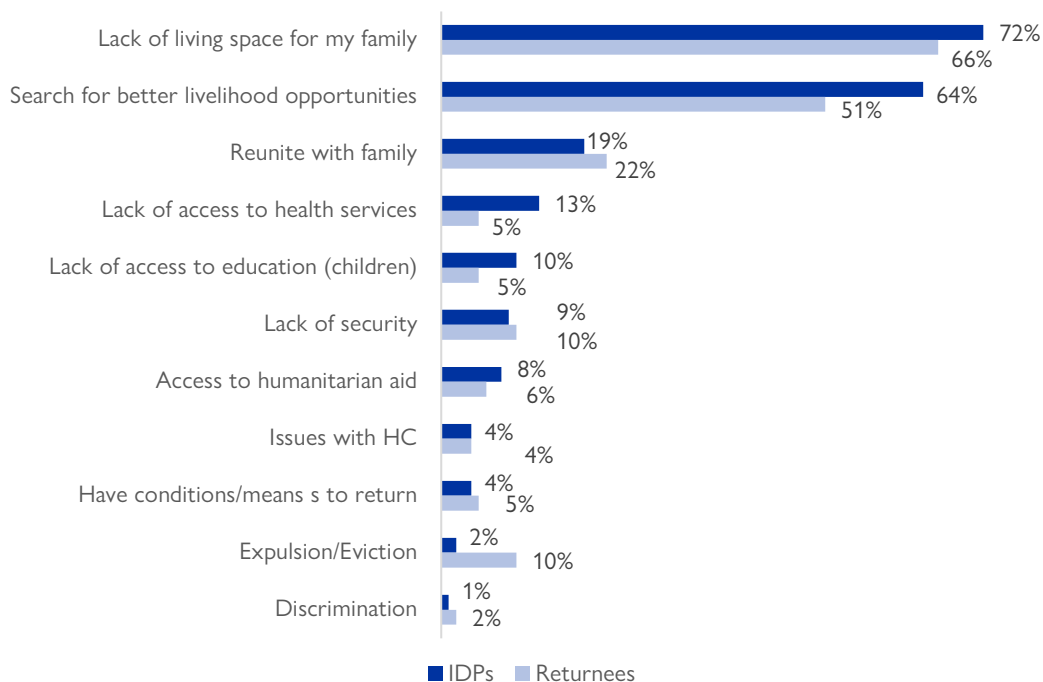
Among households who intend to leave displacement (39%), nearly three out of four households wish to return at their place of origin. Households who displaced before 2019 are slightly more willing to relocate (35% versus 24% of those who arrived in displacement in 2020-2022), possibly within Burundi. Households who left due to conflict, violence or security issues are also more willing to relocate compared to those who forcefully moved due to natural disasters (39% versus 25%) and target foreign countries (17% versus 4%). Households currently displaced in Bujumbura Mairie (64%), Rumonge (49%), Makamba (40%) and Cankuzo (35%) also expressed higher intentions to leave displacement. As many as 45% of households currently living in Bujumbura Mairie wish to leave Burundi.

Figure 60: Intended destination (% of households who plan to leave displacement)



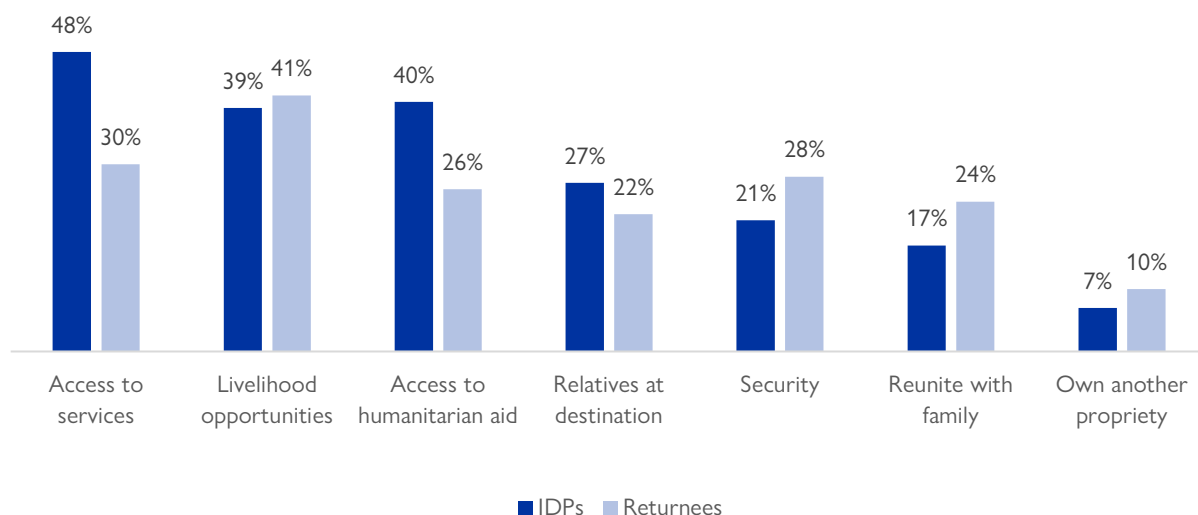
Among reasons to leave the current location, most households tend to report the lack of a proper shelter (72%) and the need to search for better livelihood opportunities (63%). Around one in four households mentioned family reunifications (19%), whereas push factors relating to safety were reported each by less than one in ten households (9% mentioned “lack of security”, 4% “issues with host community”, 3% “expulsions/evictions” and 1% “discrimination”). Lack of services (namely health and education for children) were mentioned each by around 10 per cent households; a similar share plans to move to access humanitarian assistance (8%). Overall, only 4 per cent of households stated that they plan to move because “they are able to do so”. IDP returnees were less keen to mention the lack of a proper shelter and the need to search for better livelihoods than IDPs, which maybe an indication of slightly better conditions in displacement.

Figure 61: Reasons to leave the current location
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement, multiple response possible)



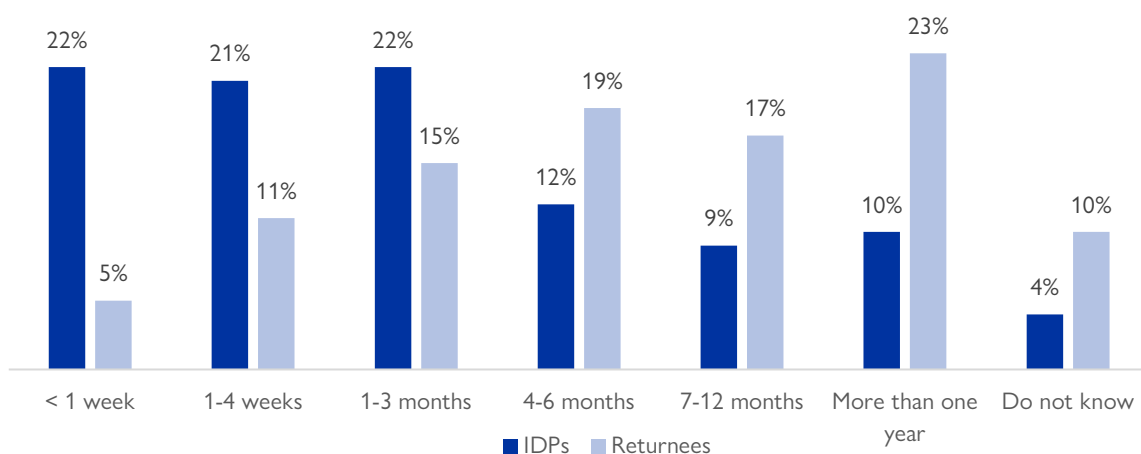
If the analysis is restricted only to households who plan to relocate (i.e. leave displacement but not to return to their habitual residence), the main pull factors seem to be access to services (47%), better livelihood opportunities (39%) and the possibility to access humanitarian assistance (38%). Around one in four households have relatives at destination (27%) and around one in five family members (17%). Seven per cent of households own another property at the place of intended destination.

Figure 62: Pull factors – Reasons for choosing the intended destination
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement and not return to their habitual residence, multiple response possible)



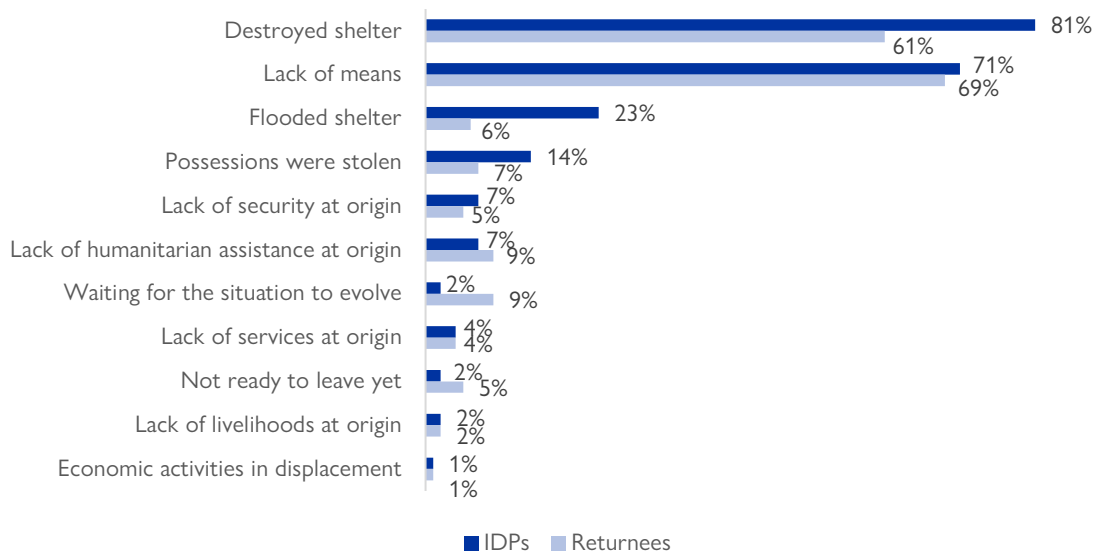
Most households were planning to leave the current location of displacement within a short period of time, that is in less than a week (20%), in 1-4 weeks (20%) or 1-3 months (21%), with only around 15 per cent households who are undecided (5%) or plan to move in more than one year (11%). IDP returnees are less willing to move at short term than IDPs (31% versus 65%). Most movements at short term are expected within the provinces of Bujumbura Rural (94%) and Cibitoke (70%) and Ngozi (68%).

Figure 63: Intended departure from displacement
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement)



In general, households tend to delay intended returns due to the lack of a shelter (71% reported shelter destruction and 21% flooding) or the lack of means (71%). All other reasons seem to be less pressing and often secondary to financial and shelter constraints (each was reported by less than 15% of households). Around one in ten households fear lack of security at origin (with peaks around 20% among IDPs in Cankuzo and Rumonge) and the same share is worried of losing humanitarian assistance (with peaks of 37% among IDPs in Karusi). IDP returnees are less likely to report the inability to access their shelter (61% reported shelter destruction and 6% flooding) than IDPs (81% and 23% respectively), which is consistent with the greater share of households reporting conflict rather than natural disasters as main displacement driver.

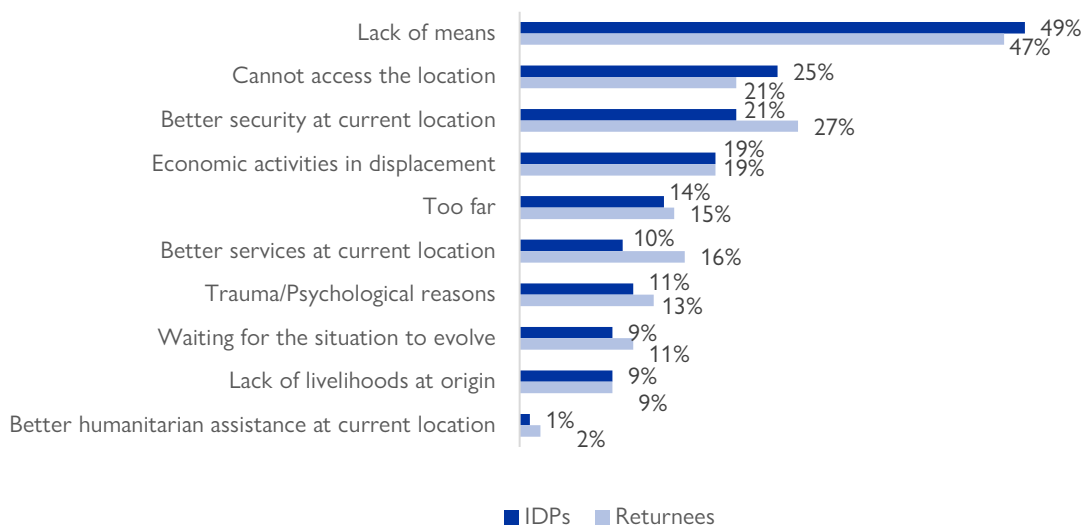
Figure 64: Obstacles to leave
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement)



STAY AT THE LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT

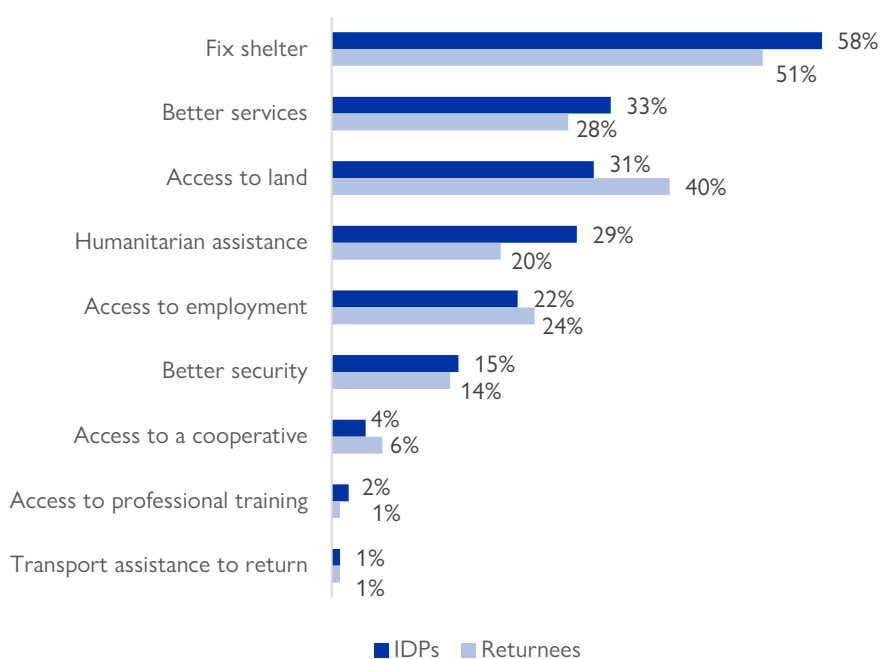
Households who plan to remain in displacement represent 55% of total households. Around half of them reported lack of financial means as the main reason for staying (49%), around one in four the inability to access the location of habitual residence (24%) and around one in five security issues at origin (22%), with no significant difference between the IDPs and IDP returnees. Around 70 per cent of households currently living in Bujumbura Mairie are unable to access their location of origin. Overall, nineteen per cent of households stated that they are willing to stay because they have economic activities running – with peaks of 66 per cent among households living in Bururi. One fifth of households displaced in Kayanza, one third of those living in Mwaro and half of those in Rumonge reported “trauma” among main reasons for staying at the current location.

Figure 65: Reasons for staying
(Percentage of households who plan to stay in displacement)



When asked which factors would make them more willing to return, households consistently mentioned the need to fix their shelter (57%) and access better services (32%) and land (32%). Twenty-eight per cent of households would return if they were provided with humanitarian assistance – with peaks of over 60 per cent among households living in Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Karusi and Ngozi. Guaranteeing access to land seems slightly more pressing for IDPs returnees (40% versus 31%) whereas IDPs are keener to state the need to fix their shelter (58% versus 51%).

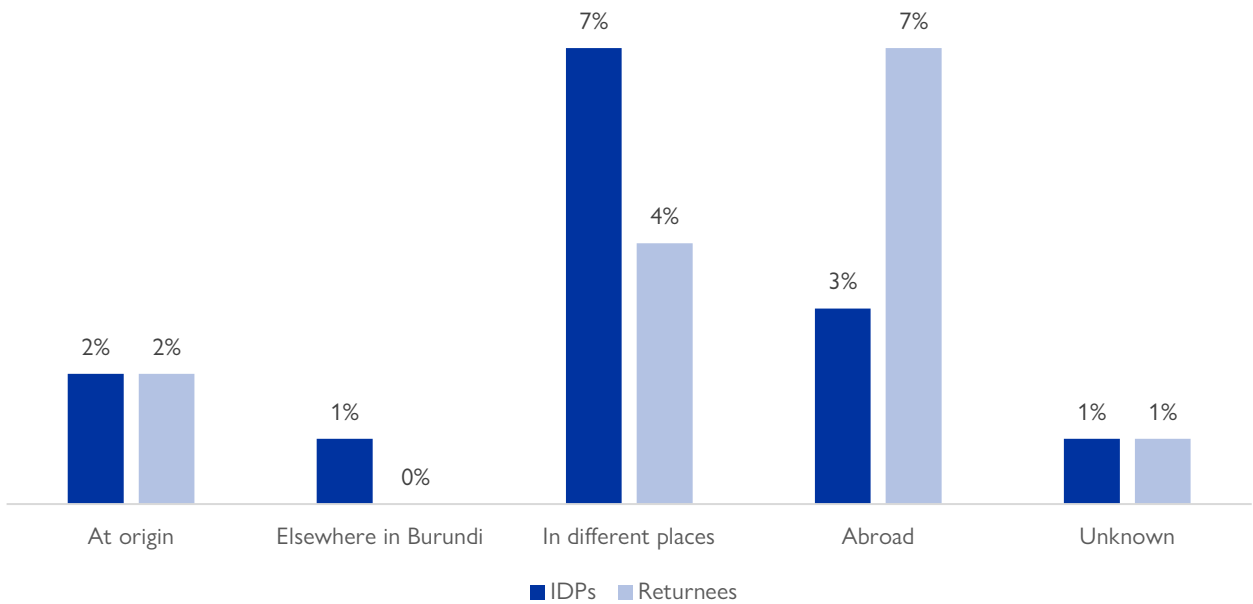
**Figure 66: Factors that could make households willing to return
(Percentage of households who plan to stay in displacement)**



FAMILY SEPARATIONS

In around one in ten households, not all members were living at the location of displacement. This was most often the case in Bujumbura Rural (37% of households, with three members missing on average), Karusi (31% of households, two members missing on average) and Mwaro (42% of households, two members missing on average). Missing members were often scattered in different places (6%), four per cent were living abroad (7% in the case of IDP returnees) and 2 per cent at the location of origin (with peaks of 17% among households in Muramvya).

Figure 67: Family separations
(% of households who reported family separations)

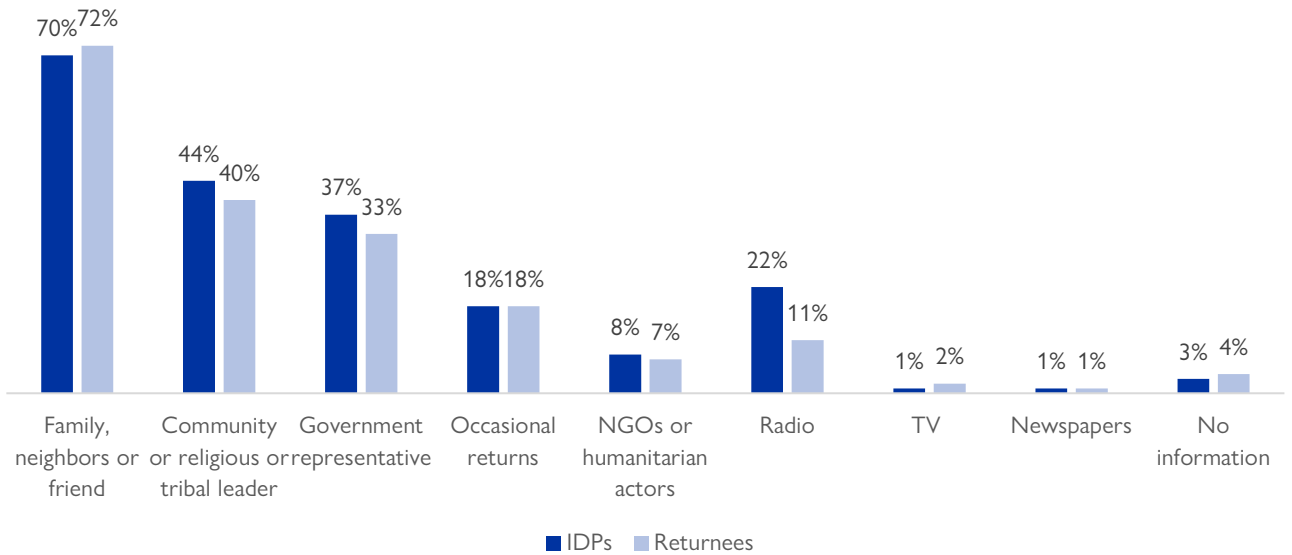


INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

When asked if they had specific information (or other) needs, 30 per cent of households stated that they needed information about the situation at the place of origin, 22 per cent on how to return and 16 per cent on how to communicate with their family.³⁰ Surveys show that households generally rely on relatives, friends or neighbours (70%) to access information about the place of origin. Community, religious or tribal leaders (43%) and government's officials (37%) are respectively second and third main source of information. Around one in five households is able to return from time to time to check the conditions of the place of origin (18%). The radio is the most accessed media source (20%), especially among IDPs (22% versus 11% of IDP returnees).

³⁰ For further information, see section on Humanitarian Assistance.

Figure 68: Sources of information about the place of origin (Percentage of households)



PROGRESS TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS ³¹

Overall, only two per cent of households report a “very high” progress towards the achievement of a durable solution while the majority fit into a somewhat “medium” category. Safety seem the only domain that households are comfortable with, whereas the struggle to meet all other criteria is much harder, especially, standards of living, livelihoods and employment and HLP. The achievement of a durable solution seems to impact on future intentions, with households who have managed to settle in a proper shelter and can dispose of land more willing to relocate in displacement. On the other hand, low levels of security and discrimination appear as the strongest driver for multiple displacements.

³¹ Durable solutions are generally considered to be return, integration, or resettlement/relocation. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2010’s “Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons” identifies a durable solution to displacement when IDPs “no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.” United Nations General Assembly. Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Walter Kälin: Framework on Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, A/HRC/13/21/Add.4, (9 February 2010), p. 1. Available from www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=A/HRC/13/21/Add.4

Figure 69: Criteria and indicators for measuring progress towards durable solutions

CRITERIA	INDICATOR	% of households
Safety and Security	Households does not report the presence of insecure places	85%
	Households does not feel discriminated for being displaced	82%
	Household has good or very good relationship with the host community	91%
	All three indicators	68%
Standards of Living	Household has improved sanitation (pit latrine with slab or flush latrine)	27%
	Household has water sufficiency (at least 15 litres per member per day)	34%
	Household has availability of energy for cooking	42%
	All three indicators	3%
Livelihood and Employment	Household is able to afford healthcare	8%
	Household does not adopt any coping strategy	25%
	Household is able to afford a meal with meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent at least 4 times per week	40%
	All three indicators	2%
Housing, Land and Property	Household lives in rented or owned shelter	70%
	Shelter does not need repair	29%
	Household owns land (in displacement)	37%
	All three indicators	6%
Personal and other Documentation	HoH owns ID or passport	99%
	All children aged 0-15 have birth certificate	25%
	Household can access services for civil documentation	85%
	All three indicators	20%
Family separation and Reunification	All members are living together	87%
Participation in Public Affairs	Household is member of a colline cooperative	20%
Access to Justice and Reparation	Household does not need HLP assistance for property in displacement or at origin	80%
	All three indicators	13%

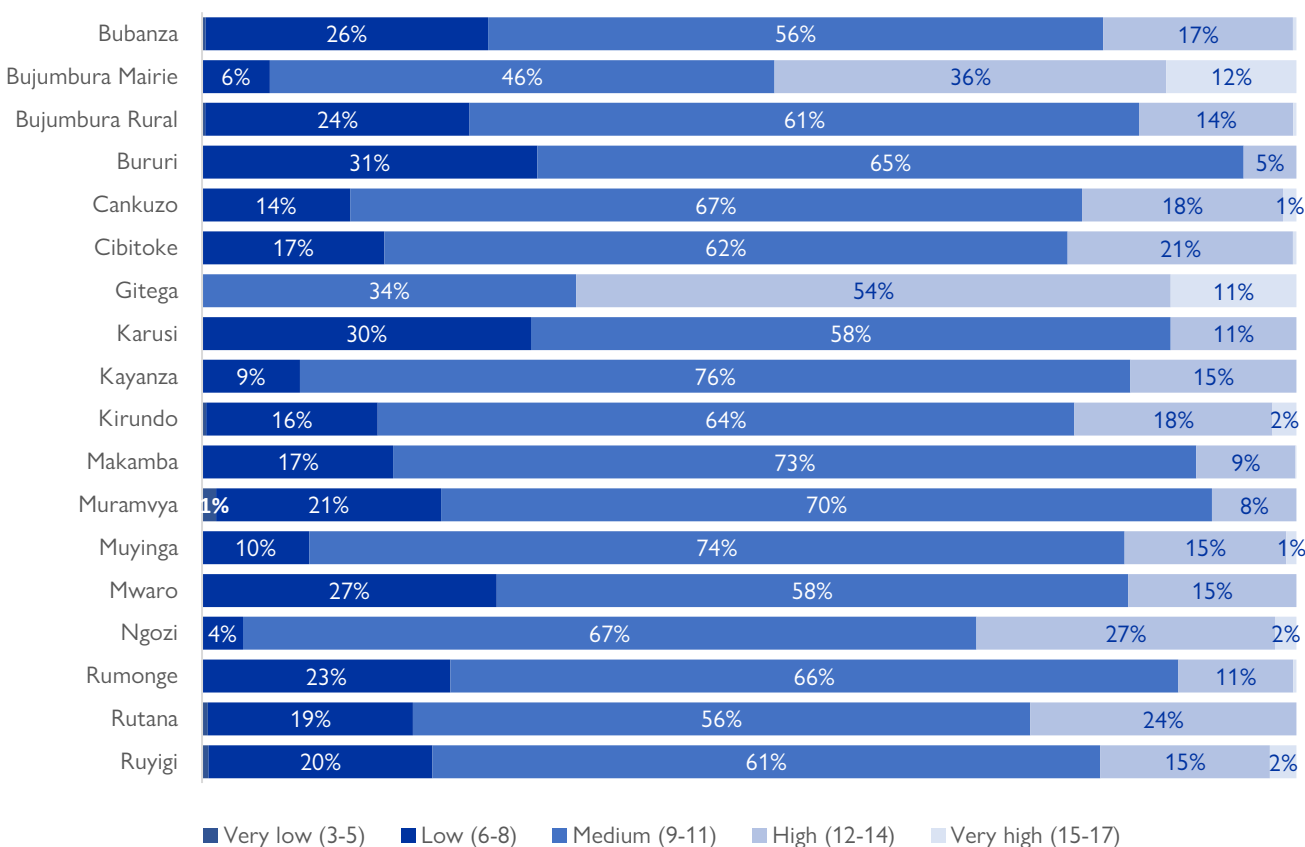
Selected indicators display a normal distribution, which means that most displaced households tend to fit into a somewhat “medium” range (64% of households meet between 9 and 11 indicators). Around one in four households fit in the immediately adjacent categories, that is 17 per cent of households meet 8-10 indicators (“low” progress) and 17 per cent meet 12-14 indicators (“high” progress), whereas two per cent meet nearly all indicators (15-17 indicators, “very high” progress) and 0.2 per cent fit in the bottom category, where 5 indicators or less are met (“very low” progress).

The situation appears to be more urgent among households displaced in Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Karusi and Mwaro, where between around one fourth and one third of households reported low progress towards the achievement of a durable solution. Households who have been displaced in 2020 or after seem also to have achieved more than households who have been displaced for longer.

Safety seems the only domain that most households are comfortable with: 68 per cent meet all three criteria and figures are below 50 per cent only among households who have been displaced more than once, which are more likely to feel discriminated (35%), unsafe (28%) and enjoy average, poor or very poor relations with the host community (15%), possibly outlining how lack of security and discrimination may be the strongest push factors triggering multiple displacements.

Households seem to struggle much more to meet the other criteria – all composite criteria scores do not exceed 20 per cent, with Standards of Living (3%), Livelihoods and Employment (2%) and HLP issues (6%) reporting particularly low figures. In Kayanza, Makamba, Muramvya and Muyinga no households meet all three criteria for Standards of Living. Similarly, in Bubanza, Bururi, Cibitoke, Karusi, Kayanza, Muramvya and Mwaro no household is able to satisfy the three criteria for Livelihoods and Employment: nearly all cannot afford health, around 70 per cent rely on coping strategies and most are unable to eat protein every other day (and when they can afford protein is most likely vegetable proteins such as pulses). In Bujumbura Rural, Gitega and Mwaro, between 15% and 30% of households do not meet any of the three HLP indicators. This means that even though the number of households with no working members is very rare (in 99% of households at least one member has a paid occupation), making ends meet is not within displaced households' reach.

Figure 70: Progress towards durable solutions



The relationship between the achievement of a durable solution and future intentions is not so straightforward. In general, households who have achieved most of the selected indicators display a greater intention to stay as opposed to those who fit in the low and, especially, the very low range. The latter are also more likely to be undecided (15% versus an average of 6%), outlining how very poor conditions also impact on the ability to take a decision in the first place.³² As a matter of fact, the “threshold” for choosing to stay or else to leave is the “medium” category, which means that the more households acquire decent conditions of living the more they are willing to choose the current location over the one of origin. In this regard, owning or renting the shelter and having of a piece of land seem the strongest indicators for rootedness. Conversely, safety confirms as a strong push factor with as much as 48 per cent of households who have achieved no safety indicators willing to leave the location of displacement versus 33 per cent of those who have achieved all three indicators.

Figure 71: Future intentions and progress towards durable solutions

		Future intentions				
		No plans	No answer	Leave the location of displacement	Stay at the location of displacement	Total
Progress towards durable solutions	Very low (3-5)	15%	0%	44%	41%	100%
	Low (6-8)	5%	1%	48%	46%	100%
	Medium (9-11)	6%	0%	36%	57%	100%
	High (12-14)	8%	1%	39%	52%	100%
	Very high (15-17)	2%	1%	43%	54%	100%
	Total	6%	1%	39%	55%	100%

³² Another important factor related to intentions is the availability of a shelter at the place of origin. In fact, households who reported the ownership of a shelter in good conditions at the place of origin were more willing to return than those who reported any kind of house damage or destruction or flooding.

ANNEX 1: MAIN TABLES

Figure 1: Province of origin and province of destination (IDPs)

Province of origin	Province of displacement																	
	Bubanza	Bujumbura Mairie	Bujumbura Rural	Bururi	Cankuzo	Cibitoke	Gitega	Karusi	Kayanza	Kirundo	Makamba	Muramvya	Muyinga	Mwaro	Ngozi	Rumonge	Rutana	Ruyigi
Bubanza	97%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bujumbura Mairie	0%	98%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bujumbura Rural	0%	5%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bururi	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cankuzo	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Cibitoke	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Gitega	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	37%	0%	0%	1%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	26%
Karusi	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	27%	0%	1%	14%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Kayanza	1%	0%	0%	0%	18%	1%	0%	0%	41%	3%	6%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Kirundo	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	3%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Makamba	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Muramvya	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Muyinga	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%	0%	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mwaro	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ngozi	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	1%	0%	0%	0%	9%	5%	0%	28%	0%	17%	0%	1%	3%
Rumonge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%
Rutana	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	95%	1%
Ruyigi	0%	1%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	86%
Total	7%	9%	13%	0%	14%	6%	1%	1%	1%	5%	8%	1%	10%	0%	1%	15%	3%	5%

Figure 2: Province of origin and province of destination (IDP returnees from abroad)

Province of origin	Province of displacement																	
	Bubanza	Bujumbura Mairie	Bujumbura Rural	Bururi	Cankuzo	Cibitoke	Gitega	Karusi	Kayanza	Kirundo	Makamba	Muramvya	Muyinga	Mwaro	Ngozi	Rumonge	Rutana	Ruyigi
Bubanza	74%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bujumbura Mairie	0%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bujumbura Rural	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bururi	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cankuzo	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Cibitoke	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	91%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
Gitega	0%	3%	0%	0%	42%	2%	3%	0%	0%	5%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	25%
Karusi	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Kayanza	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	23%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Kirundo	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	71%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Makamba	0%	1%	0%	0%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Muramvya	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	52%
Muyinga	0%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mwaro	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%
Ngozi	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	4%	0%	0%	0%	11%	1%	0%	2%	0%	39%	0%	0%	10%
Rumonge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	1%	0%
Rutana	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	84%	2%
Ruyigi	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	75%
Total	0%	3%	0%	0%	29%	4%	0%	1%	0%	24%	7%	0%	8%	0%	1%	6%	5%	11%

Figure 3: Drivers of displacement

		Conflict or security issues	Natural disaster	Other
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	4%	96%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	22%	78%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	0%	100%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	3%	97%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	21%	77%	0%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	4%	96%	0%
	<i>Gitega</i>	5%	78%	17%
	<i>Karusi</i>	20%	80%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	21%	79%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	19%	81%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	29%	69%	2%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	1%	99%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	26%	74%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	46%	54%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	23%	77%	0%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	6%	93%	1%
	<i>Rutana</i>	10%	90%	0%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	39%	61%	0%	
Province of origin	<i>Bubanza</i>	5%	95%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	23%	77%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	3%	97%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	27%	67%	6%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	19%	81%	0%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	6%	93%	1%
	<i>Gitega</i>	38%	56%	6%
	<i>Karusi</i>	28%	72%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	25%	73%	2%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	16%	84%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	24%	75%	1%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	10%	90%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	37%	62%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	46%	54%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	22%	77%	1%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	8%	92%	1%
	<i>Rutana</i>	12%	88%	0%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	32%	67%	1%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	11%	88%	1%
	<i>Returnees</i>	43%	56%	1%
Arrival in displacement	<i>2013-2019</i>	29%	70%	1%
	<i>2020</i>	8%	92%	0%
	<i>2021</i>	7%	93%	0%
	<i>2022</i>	5%	95%	0%
Total		16%	83%	1%

Figure 4: Length of displacement

		Arrival in displacement				
		2013-2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	22%	19%	30%	30%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	43%	35%	21%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	8%	17%	70%	5%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	56%	11%	11%	21%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	61%	21%	16%	3%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	42%	29%	18%	11%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	53%	4%	38%	4%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	38%	30%	25%	8%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	63%	29%	7%	1%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	50%	16%	28%	6%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	62%	12%	17%	9%	100%
	<i>Muramya</i>	29%	32%	34%	5%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	68%	19%	12%	1%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	62%	23%	15%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	44%	27%	20%	9%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	6%	33%	57%	4%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	32%	27%	34%	8%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	66%	18%	14%	3%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	39%	23%	31%	6%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	62%	14%	21%	3%	100%
Total		43%	21%	30%	6%	100%

Figure 5: Number of displacements

		Number of displacements				
		Once	Twice	Three times	Four or more	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	89%	3%	7%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	94%	5%	1%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	88%	8%	4%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	87%	12%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	97%	1%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	94%	2%	2%	1%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	99%	1%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	94%	4%	1%	1%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	94%	3%	2%	1%	100%
	<i>Muramya</i>	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	95%	3%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	96%	0%	0%	4%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	99%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	93%	3%	3%	1%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	97%	2%	1%	1%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	94%	5%	0%	0%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	92%	5%	2%	1%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	87%	8%	4%	1%	100%
Total		91%	6%	2%	1%	100%

Figure 6: Main needs (4 responses maximum)

		Food	Shelter	NFI	Cash	Arable land	Health	Sanitation	Drinking water	Education	Employment	Safety or protection	Transport	Other
P r o v i n c e	<i>Bubanza</i>	95%	96%	76%	24%	7%	30%	22%	3%	15%	2%	0%	0%	2%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	82%	74%	67%	46%	6%	14%	6%	4%	19%	40%	9%	0%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	87%	83%	73%	53%	9%	7%	7%	30%	20%	4%	1%	1%	1%
	<i>Bururi</i>	94%	94%	90%	15%	3%	10%	40%	13%	15%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	94%	95%	60%	21%	16%	16%	21%	16%	8%	1%	1%	0%	2%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	86%	93%	75%	21%	30%	20%	13%	11%	13%	8%	2%	0%	2%
	<i>Gitega</i>	96%	100%	89%	4%	7%	66%	0%	0%	26%	1%	0%	0%	4%
	<i>Karusi</i>	99%	95%	74%	1%	49%	6%	23%	5%	18%	0%	3%	0%	5%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	89%	95%	63%	17%	25%	25%	20%	13%	15%	3%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	92%	91%	71%	31%	48%	13%	11%	9%	5%	5%	1%	7%	1%
	<i>Makamba</i>	88%	86%	58%	57%	17%	19%	13%	19%	13%	5%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Muramya</i>	76%	100%	76%	63%	1%	8%	1%	3%	31%	6%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	90%	83%	55%	36%	11%	12%	8%	10%	12%	9%	2%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	88%	88%	100%	27%	12%	23%	4%	4%	19%	8%	0%	0%	8%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	93%	90%	84%	29%	22%	22%	1%	3%	17%	13%	2%	0%	1%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	86%	91%	67%	85%	15%	3%	6%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Rutana</i>	99%	94%	69%	15%	25%	31%	22%	23%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	95%	93%	64%	48%	24%	12%	22%	11%	6%	0%	1%	1%	4%
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	89%	89%	67%	43%	16%	15%	13%	12%	12%	7%	1%	1%	1%
	<i>Returnees</i>	92%	91%	65%	35%	26%	13%	14%	12%	9%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Total		90%	89%	66%	42%	18%	14%	13%	12%	11%	7%	2%	1%	1%

Figure 7: Food – coping strategies (multiple response possible)

		Borrowing money	Selling of productive assets	Send children elsewhere to eat	Begging	Selling on non-productive assets	Migration of family member	Cut health and education expenses	Unplanned selling of cattle or other animals	Selling of house or land	No coping strategy
P r o v i n c e	<i>Bubanza</i>	43%	7%	19%	8%	3%	1%	7%	3%	1%	34%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	41%	19%	14%	1%	17%	2%	3%	1%	1%	44%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	50%	25%	13%	7%	33%	5%	2%	11%	2%	34%
	<i>Bururi</i>	60%	6%	8%	2%	10%	0%	0%	3%	2%	29%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	44%	6%	4%	10%	3%	27%	4%	2%	1%	34%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	54%	14%	5%	16%	11%	4%	6%	6%	3%	30%
	<i>Gitega</i>	16%	6%	4%	3%	0%	5%	1%	1%	0%	69%
	<i>Karusi</i>	44%	27%	15%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	2%	29%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	65%	12%	0%	12%	4%	1%	14%	3%	3%	26%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	44%	11%	15%	7%	3%	15%	3%	4%	2%	33%
	<i>Makamba</i>	67%	29%	26%	9%	7%	10%	10%	5%	3%	11%
	<i>Muramya</i>	70%	4%	31%	9%	1%	13%	5%	10%	5%	18%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	88%	10%	2%	8%	11%	1%	1%	1%	6%	5%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	35%	4%	31%	19%	0%	4%	8%	4%	4%	35%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	36%	15%	14%	18%	12%	2%	1%	1%	2%	33%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	94%	9%	27%	18%	9%	1%	4%	6%	1%	4%
	<i>Rutana</i>	40%	4%	3%	15%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	46%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	64%	4%	8%	11%	1%	1%	10%	0%	0%	19%
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	61%	13%	13%	10%	10%	8%	5%	4%	2%	24%
	<i>Returnees</i>	50%	11%	9%	8%	6%	10%	3%	2%	2%	32%
Total		59%	13%	13%	10%	10%	8%	4%	4%	2%	25%

Figure 8: Number of meals per day

		One	Two	Three	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	85%	15%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	35%	56%	9%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	58%	42%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	85%	15%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	47%	52%	1%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	68%	32%	0%	100%
	<i>Gtega</i>	53%	47%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	21%	79%	0%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	59%	41%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	65%	35%	0%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	57%	43%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	65%	35%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	81%	19%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	46%	50%	4%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	63%	37%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	73%	27%	0%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	26%	74%	0%	100%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	33%	66%	1%	100%
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	60%	39%	1%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	51%	48%	0%	100%
Total		58%	41%	1%	100%

Figure 9: Type of food eaten and average number of days per week

		Cereals, tubers roots		Pulses		Meat or fish		Oil		Milk or dairies		Vegetables		Fruit		Sugar		Condiments (tea, coffee, spices)	
		%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days	%	Days
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	99%	5	49%	4	3%	2	39%	4	0%	1	70%	4	3%	3	1%	6	24%	6
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	100%	6	88%	6	27%	4	79%	6	5%	4	76%	5	12%	3	12%	4	2%	5
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	98%	5	70%	4	21%	3	54%	4	1%	4	57%	4	0%	3	2%	3	4%	6
	<i>Bururi</i>	100%	6	39%	4	3%	1	40%	3	3%	6	31%	4	0%		2%	1	11%	6
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	99%	5	71%	3	1%	2	31%	3	0%		64%	4	2%	3	0%	4	10%	7
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	96%	4	51%	3	2%	3	41%	3	0%	2	44%	3	1%	1	0%	3	1%	3
	<i>Gitega</i>	96%	6	99%	6	0%		67%	3	0%		93%	6	1%	6	0%		0%	
	<i>Karusi</i>	100%	5	48%	3	1%	1	77%	3	0%		92%	3	3%	3	0%		3%	7
	<i>Kayanza</i>	97%	4	59%	3	1%	1	42%	3	0%		70%	3	7%	3	1%	1	0%	
	<i>Kirundo</i>	97%	5	78%	4	2%	3	38%	3	0%		70%	5	24%	2	0%		5%	6
	<i>Makamba</i>	99%	4	73%	4	22%	2	60%	4	1%	3	61%	4	3%	2	0%	3	53%	6
	<i>Muramvya</i>	93%	4	58%	3	0%		56%	2	0%		60%	2	4%	2	0%		0%	
	<i>Muyinga</i>	98%	5	59%	5	0%		12%	4	1%	2	28%	3	5%	2	0%		0%	
	<i>Mwaro</i>	100%	6	65%	4	0%		8%	3	0%		65%	5	0%		0%		15%	7
	<i>Ngozi</i>	98%	6	85%	5	3%	2	50%	4	4%	2	72%	3	8%	2	0%		0%	
	<i>Rumonge</i>	98%	5	73%	5	8%	3	41%	4	0%		47%	5	1%	2	1%	3	2%	7
	<i>Rutana</i>	98%	5	78%	4	0%		36%	4	0%		47%	4	2%	2	0%		33%	7
<i>Ruyigi</i>	99%	5	82%	4	6%	2	31%	3	0%		46%	3	7%	2	0%		27%	6	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	98%	5	69%	4	9%	3	42%	4	1%	3	56%	4	4%	2	2%	4	10%	6
	<i>Returnees</i>	98%	5	73%	4	4%	3	40%	4	1%	6	58%	4	8%	3	1%	5	18%	7
Total		98%	5	70%	4	8%	3	42%	4	1%	4	56%	4	5%	2	1%	4	11%	6

Figure 10: Main source of food supply (three responses maximum)

		Bought at the market	Own production	Gifts (social)	Gifts (humanitarian)	Picking crops	Fishing	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	96%	41%	36%	20%	0%	0%	16%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	95%	6%	18%	5%	0%	0%	2%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	95%	52%	44%	48%	0%	3%	1%
	<i>Bururi</i>	97%	85%	15%	45%	5%	0%	2%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	96%	67%	17%	1%	0%	0%	4%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	76%	59%	28%	4%	2%	0%	3%
	<i>Gitega</i>	90%	60%	13%	0%	0%	0%	51%
	<i>Karusi</i>	95%	76%	12%	1%	0%	0%	3%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	95%	37%	27%	0%	0%	0%	14%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	98%	49%	37%	17%	3%	0%	4%
	<i>Makamba</i>	90%	72%	57%	4%	5%	1%	7%
	<i>Muramya</i>	78%	64%	30%	4%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	95%	67%	36%	5%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	88%	62%	50%	15%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	79%	56%	45%	4%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	97%	34%	25%	13%	0%	5%	9%
	<i>Rutana</i>	88%	85%	48%	3%	0%	1%	14%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	95%	89%	39%	6%	0%	0%	9%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	94%	54%	33%	13%	1%	1%	6%
	<i>Returnees</i>	94%	57%	27%	6%	2%	1%	4%
Total		94%	55%	32%	12%	1%	1%	6%

Figure 11: Nutrition of children aged 0-6 months and 6-23 months

		Children aged:											
		0-6 months			6-23 months								
		Exclusive breastfeeding	Breastfeeding plus water or other juices ³³	Breastfeeding + other foods	Varied diet (differed foods)	Average number of solid or semi-solid meals	Rice, corn or cereals cream	Pulses (beans, soy, peanuts)	Mango, papaya, carrots, squash, pumpkin, yam, sweet potato	Other fruit or vegetable	Fish or meat	Milk or dairies	Eggs
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	50%	8%	61%	36%	2	100%	56%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	72%	11%	77%	54%	2	82%	80%	25%	27%	57%	18%	9%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	67%	0%	77%	48%	2	87%	40%	7%	27%	13%	13%	7%
	<i>Bururi</i>	100%	0%	60%	0%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	44%	28%	58%	28%	2	66%	43%	32%	25%	4%	0%	3%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	68%	13%	50%	47%	2	89%	38%	5%	0%	5%	0%	5%
	<i>Gtega</i>	100%	0%	71%	86%	1	83%	100%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	100%	0%	75%	50%	2	67%	67%	46%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	0%	0%	33%	17%	2	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	45%	17%	53%	34%	2	92%	75%	22%	14%	3%	0%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	45%	11%	58%	52%	2	85%	69%	18%	6%	19%	0%	3%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	0%	0%	100%	50%	2	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	36%	57%	86%	60%	2	99%	58%	12%	6%	4%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	-	-	20%	20%	2	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	73%	0%	90%	0%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Rumonge</i>	43%	35%	68%	50%	2	100%	76%	7%	15%	9%	15%	0%
<i>Rutana</i>	66%	11%	65%	48%	3	87%	74%	8%	16%	0%	0%	0%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	25%	25%	67%	27%	2	92%	65%	20%	35%	0%	0%	4%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	50%	19%	64%	42%	2	87%	59%	16%	15%	11%	5%	2%
	<i>Returnees</i>	42%	23%	64%	36%	2	85%	69%	21%	24%	9%	2%	3%
Total		49%	20%	55%	40%	2	86%	61%	17%	17%	11%	5%	2%

³³ In most cases, other liquids include water (79%), fruit juice (28%) and/or powdered milk (10%).

Figure 12: Nutritional assessment of children aged 0-5 years (% of households)

		Not measured	Do not know	Less than 1 month	1-3 months ago	3-6 months ago	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	64%	1%	10%	3%	21%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	81%	0%	3%	5%	10%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	73%	2%	7%	8%	10%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	4%	0%	4%	58%	35%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	63%	1%	3%	18%	15%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	77%	2%	1%	9%	10%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	35%	0%	18%	39%	9%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	43%	7%	8%	16%	26%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	68%	4%	4%	0%	24%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	29%	0%	38%	28%	5%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	40%	0%	24%	22%	14%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	50%	0%	6%	25%	19%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	44%	0%	6%	35%	15%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	67%	0%	17%	0%	17%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	73%	0%	3%	14%	11%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	36%	1%	10%	20%	32%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	51%	5%	6%	22%	16%	100%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	30%	0%	2%	46%	21%	100%
	Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	54%	1%	9%	19%	16%
<i>Returnees</i>		46%	1%	14%	24%	15%	100%
Total		53%	1%	10%	20%	16%	100%

Figure 13: Nutritional status of children aged 0-5 years (% of children aged 0-5)

		Good status (BC >12.5cm)	Moderate malnutrition (BC = 11.5-12.4 cm)	Severe malnutrition (BC <11.5 cm)	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	89%	8%	3%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	93%	7%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	92%	6%	2%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	94%	4%	1%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	92%	6%	2%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	90%	7%	3%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	93%	3%	4%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	91%	5%	4%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	88%	10%	2%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	89%	10%	1%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	93%	6%	1%	100%
	<i>Muramya</i>	84%	15%	2%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	87%	10%	2%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	83%	12%	5%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	86%	9%	5%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	92%	7%	1%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	89%	9%	2%	100%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	93%	6%	1%	100%
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	91%	7%	2%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	90%	9%	1%	100%
Total		90%	8%	2%	100%

Figure 14: Type of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)

		Shelter in								
		Adobe brick (with metal sheet or straw roof)	Banco	Straw	Hard standing shelter	Tent	Tent with slat (emergency shelter)	Semi-permanent (tent and sheet)	No shelter (open air)	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	71%	21%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	71%	2%	1%	25%	0%	1%	0%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	27%	12%	1%	12%	44%	4%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	40%	47%	8%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	44%	35%	18%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	79%	12%	2%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	78%	6%	14%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	62%	12%	15%	5%	0%	2%	4%	0%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	94%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	58%	28%	9%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	59%	10%	10%	20%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	79%	12%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	44%	26%	27%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	85%	12%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	87%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	77%	2%	1%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	50%	30%	14%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	47%	31%	13%	4%	1%	1%	2%	1%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	57%	17%	10%	10%	6%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	56%	26%	9%	6%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Total		57%	19%	10%	9%	5%	1%	0%	0%	100%

Figure 15: Ownership of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)

		Owned	Rented	Hosted (family, friends)	Site	Occupied	Hosted (organisation or institution)	No shelter	Collective shelter	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	48%	13%	38%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	17%	56%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	15%	15%	18%	50%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	76%	5%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	75%	22%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	20%	44%	32%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	6%	10%	60%	19%	1%	4%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	62%	10%	21%	0%	3%	0%	2%	2%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	10%	24%	63%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	22%	53%	21%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	56%	32%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	5%	13%	77%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	17%	56%	24%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	15%	12%	58%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	9%	35%	55%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	13%	54%	28%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<i>Rutana</i>	76%	3%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	38%	15%	37%	0%	5%	4%	1%	0%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	34%	34%	23%	7%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	43%	36%	18%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total		35%	34%	23%	6%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%

Figure 16: Condition of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)

		Low hosting capacity	Weather protection	Security issues	Other issues	No issues	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	41%	49%	5%	2%	3%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	54%	16%	8%	0%	22%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	31%	50%	4%	0%	14%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	32%	58%	5%	0%	5%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	25%	53%	16%	1%	6%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	51%	24%	20%	1%	4%	100%
	<i>Gtega</i>	13%	0%	66%	0%	21%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	19%	65%	10%	1%	4%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	38%	39%	13%	0%	10%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	53%	20%	13%	1%	13%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	44%	39%	6%	1%	10%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	73%	14%	6%	0%	6%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	50%	23%	9%	0%	18%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	50%	27%	19%	0%	4%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	48%	10%	12%	1%	29%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	42%	41%	8%	1%	8%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	36%	53%	8%	1%	2%	100%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	48%	39%	6%	2%	4%	100%
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	41%	38%	10%	1%	10%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	44%	33%	11%	1%	11%	100%
Total		41%	38%	10%	1%	10%	100%

Figure 17: Shelter in need for repair (% of households)

		Shelter needs repair	Most needed interventions (% of households who need repair)									Total
			Metal sheet	Wooden door	Wooden windows	Wooden poles	Metal nails	Nails 8 cm	Wire	U clamp	Other	
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	84%	99%	66%	53%	75%	49%	34%	1%	0%	3%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	32%	89%	65%	75%	47%	47%	32%	2%	0%	5%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	69%	82%	66%	45%	72%	33%	26%	9%	0%	12%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	97%	95%	95%	90%	68%	30%	7%	2%	2%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	84%	94%	75%	69%	56%	36%	12%	0%	0%	5%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	75%	96%	69%	59%	55%	45%	24%	8%	0%	3%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	74%	71%	21%	10%	2%	63%	9%	0%	0%	31%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	84%	95%	64%	68%	82%	40%	6%	6%	0%	2%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	75%	93%	61%	56%	48%	45%	8%	2%	0%	9%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	60%	96%	83%	62%	76%	18%	38%	2%	0%	1%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	79%	83%	87%	66%	54%	37%	24%	1%	0%	7%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	66%	92%	88%	80%	45%	39%	22%	14%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	66%	91%	70%	60%	39%	31%	10%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	58%	93%	53%	47%	47%	53%	40%	0%	0%	33%	100%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	19%	80%	71%	61%	66%	43%	29%	0%	0%	10%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	50%	92%	79%	68%	69%	34%	5%	0%	0%	1%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	98%	99%	92%	80%	52%	52%	6%	1%	0%	6%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	89%	98%	81%	77%	37%	30%	29%	2%	0%	2%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	69%	92%	74%	63%	59%	36%	19%	3%	0%	5%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	69%	95%	81%	68%	52%	39%	22%	0%	0%	3%	100%
Total		69%	92%	75%	64%	58%	37%	20%	2%	0%	5%	100%

Figure 18: Electricity and energy sufficiency and main sources (% of households)

		Electricity at least 4 hours per day			Source of electricity (% of HHs who have electricity)				Energy for cooking (last 7 days)			Source of energy for cooking (% of HHs who have energy)		
		No	For less time	Yes	Public network	Solar panels	Private generator	Battery	No	Sometimes	Yes	Wood	Carbon	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	98%	0%	1%	75%	25%	0%	0%	45%	20%	34%	95%	3%	2.0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	47%	8%	44%	98%	1%	0%	1%	19%	22%	59%	20%	79%	0.7%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	98%	0%	1%	50%	0%	50%	0%	19%	24%	57%	73%	26%	0.6%
	<i>Bururi</i>	98%	0%	2%	100%	0%	0%	0%	11%	69%	19%	100%	0%	0.0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	99%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	47%	9%	44%	98%	2%	0.6%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	96%	1%	3%	75%	10%	10%	4%	32%	44%	24%	97%	3%	0.3%
	<i>Gitega</i>	100%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	8%	4%	87%	96%	4%	0.0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	99%	0%	1%	50%	50%	0%	0%	92%	5%	3%	95%	3%	1.8%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	99%	0%	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%	11%	48%	41%	98%	1%	0.7%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	99%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	16%	47%	37%	96%	3%	1.2%
	<i>Makamba</i>	96%	0%	4%	21%	79%	0%	0%	34%	30%	36%	98%	2%	0.0%
	<i>Muramya</i>	100%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	55%	24%	21%	96%	4%	0.0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	97%	0%	3%	67%	33%	0%	0%	25%	42%	33%	94%	6%	0.1%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	100%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	38%	31%	31%	92%	0%	7.7%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	99%	0%	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%	11%	17%	72%	96%	2%	1.9%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	85%	7%	8%	95%	5%	0%	0%	10%	52%	37%	86%	14%	0.0%
<i>Rutana</i>	97%	1%	2%	0%	89%	0%	11%	40%	11%	49%	96%	3%	0.3%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	99%	0%	1%	33%	67%	0%	0%	46%	10%	44%	98%	2%	0.0%	
Populati on type	<i>IDPs</i>	92%	2%	6%	87%	11%	2%	0%	29%	29%	42%	85%	14%	0.5%
	<i>Returnees</i>	95%	1%	3%	83%	14%	0%	3%	30%	30%	40%	92%	8%	0.6%
Total		92%	2%	6%	87%	11%	1%	1%	31%	29%	42%	87%	13%	0.5%

Figure 19: Ownership of shelter at the location of origin (% of households)

		Owned	Hosted (family, friends)	Rented	Site	Occupied	Hosted (organisation or institution)	No shelter	Collective shelter	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	89%	7%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	29%	18%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	86%	8%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	94%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	81%	10%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	85%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	73%	16%	7%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	80%	9%	5%	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	80%	16%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	66%	18%	14%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	71%	19%	9%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	89%	8%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	65%	26%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	73%	4%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	75%	15%	9%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	90%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<i>Rutana</i>	84%	15%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	54%	37%	7%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	75%	14%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	68%	17%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total		74%	14%	10%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	100%

Figure 20: Type of shelter at the location of displacement (% of households)

		Shelter in								
		Adobe brick (with metal sheet or straw roof)	Banco	Straw	Hard standing shelter	Tent	Tent with slat (emergency shelter)	Semi- permanent (tent and sheet)	No shelter (open air)	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	72%	23%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	74%	4%	1%	21%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	66%	16%	0%	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	66%	24%	8%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	32%	41%	26%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	76%	20%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	81%	14%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	47%	19%	20%	2%	0%	0%	4%	8%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	89%	10%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	36%	42%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	56%	15%	15%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramya</i>	78%	13%	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	36%	36%	16%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	85%	8%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	85%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	76%	2%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	54%	28%	16%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	44%	29%	23%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	57%	22%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	48%	30%	17%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Total		56%	23%	11%	9%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	100%

Figure 21: Current conditions of shelter at the place of origin (% of households)

		Good conditions	Low damage	Medium damage	Severely damaged	Completely destroyed	Flooded	Unknown	No shelter	Total
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	3%	7%	18%	13%	58%	0%	0%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	24%	20%	2%	8%	19%	8%	18%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	2%	3%	2%	13%	66%	5%	0%	9%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	0%	0%	6%	15%	77%	0%	0%	2%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	21%	12%	13%	8%	36%	0%	8%	3%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	2%	3%	15%	15%	60%	5%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	3%	0%	1%	18%	77%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	2%	5%	14%	21%	32%	0%	3%	23%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	14%	4%	13%	13%	56%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	4%	5%	10%	8%	66%	1%	1%	5%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	3%	15%	11%	17%	45%	6%	0%	3%	100%
	<i>Muramya</i>	10%	4%	4%	10%	72%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	3%	11%	26%	20%	34%	0%	4%	2%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	4%	0%	15%	12%	42%	0%	8%	19%	100%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	26%	8%	2%	15%	48%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	1%	5%	4%	20%	35%	33%	1%	1%	100%
<i>Rutana</i>	3%	29%	6%	27%	32%	0%	1%	1%	100%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	14%	12%	10%	9%	52%	2%	0%	2%	100%	
Province of origin	<i>Bubanza</i>	4%	7%	17%	13%	58%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	26%	20%	3%	8%	17%	6%	19%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	2%	5%	2%	12%	64%	6%	0%	8%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	2%	12%	9%	10%	65%	0%	0%	1%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	18%	14%	15%	10%	32%	1%	8%	2%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	2%	3%	15%	15%	58%	6%	1%	1%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	6%	9%	5%	11%	65%	0%	0%	4%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	12%	9%	7%	18%	43%	0%	3%	9%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	10%	11%	18%	12%	47%	1%	2%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	8%	9%	15%	13%	50%	0%	2%	3%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	3%	15%	14%	20%	36%	9%	0%	2%	100%
	<i>Muramya</i>	10%	4%	5%	13%	67%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	7%	10%	21%	7%	43%	0%	7%	5%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	0%	13%	13%	16%	49%	0%	0%	9%	100%
<i>Ngazi</i>	17%	4%	12%	18%	39%	1%	4%	4%	100%	
<i>Rumonge</i>	1%	6%	4%	19%	37%	32%	1%	1%	100%	
<i>Rutana</i>	3%	29%	7%	27%	33%	0%	0%	1%	100%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	17%	12%	10%	8%	47%	2%	3%	2%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	7%	10%	11%	14%	45%	8%	3%	3%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	14%	10%	10%	10%	47%	2%	5%	4%	100%
Total		8%	10%	10%	14%	45%	7%	3%	3%	100%

Figure 22: Household's possessions (% of households)

		Kitchen utensils	Containers, bins	Clothing	Blankets, mats, bedding	Buckets	Soap	Mosquito nets	Lamps, batteries	None
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	28%	44%	32%	22%	28%	7%	22%	3%	17%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	69%	54%	74%	54%	20%	50%	37%	13%	5%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	63%	43%	53%	41%	21%	29%	15%	7%	5%
	<i>Bururi</i>	13%	69%	21%	15%	21%	16%	55%	3%	2%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	72%	56%	48%	36%	31%	24%	35%	14%	2%
	<i>Cibitoke</i>	54%	51%	67%	16%	31%	21%	18%	1%	3%
	<i>Gitega</i>	27%	18%	24%	13%	84%	10%	37%	4%	4%
	<i>Karusi</i>	33%	85%	39%	3%	25%	9%	30%	1%	4%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	57%	46%	63%	1%	43%	24%	16%	3%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	49%	62%	51%	35%	38%	38%	22%	11%	7%
	<i>Makamba</i>	71%	48%	53%	49%	35%	16%	36%	6%	1%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	27%	54%	27%	22%	17%	28%	29%	0%	17%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	17%	63%	54%	4%	28%	36%	8%	1%	2%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	38%	42%	38%	23%	19%	19%	19%	12%	31%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	56%	42%	47%	63%	4%	16%	18%	1%	25%
<i>Rumonge</i>	87%	39%	42%	53%	14%	14%	24%	1%	0%	
<i>Rutana</i>	48%	44%	63%	29%	15%	13%	40%	7%	6%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	70%	65%	44%	52%	38%	27%	20%	1%	2%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	59%	51%	52%	35%	26%	25%	25%	6%	4%
	<i>Returnees</i>	60%	56%	50%	39%	33%	25%	23%	8%	4%
Total		59%	52%	51%	36%	27%	25%	25%	6%	4%

Figure 23: Most needed items (% of households)

		Kitchen utensils	Blankets, mats, bedding	Clothing	Mosquito nets	Buckets	Containers, bins	Torches, lamps	Soap	Fuel	Batteries	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	92%	90%	27%	14%	28%	25%	2%	8%	1%	0%	6%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	92%	88%	52%	22%	21%	8%	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	84%	85%	52%	23%	16%	19%	5%	10%	3%	0%	2%
	<i>Bururi</i>	97%	95%	39%	5%	50%	8%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	89%	68%	30%	30%	20%	35%	9%	4%	0%	0%	11%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	88%	81%	36%	18%	17%	18%	26%	11%	0%	0%	2%
	<i>Gitega</i>	78%	87%	71%	9%	4%	25%	3%	3%	1%	0%	4%
	<i>Karusi</i>	93%	95%	50%	27%	0%	26%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	99%	77%	31%	9%	36%	5%	26%	9%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	86%	88%	71%	6%	8%	18%	7%	10%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Makamba</i>	84%	69%	36%	32%	34%	11%	21%	4%	0%	0%	2%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	86%	77%	46%	31%	27%	12%	5%	8%	1%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	88%	83%	16%	29%	21%	6%	31%	7%	6%	0%	1%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	92%	96%	19%	19%	27%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	99%	99%	50%	0%	37%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	8%
<i>Rumonge</i>	82%	89%	40%	33%	29%	12%	5%	3%	4%	0%	0%	
<i>Rutana</i>	82%	84%	55%	28%	14%	11%	19%	4%	0%	0%	2%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	91%	57%	22%	21%	57%	31%	12%	3%	0%	1%	1%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	87%	79%	39%	25%	23%	18%	11%	6%	1%	0%	3%
	<i>Returnees</i>	86%	84%	38%	19%	26%	18%	14%	4%	2%	0%	3%
Total		87%	80%	39%	24%	23%	18%	12%	6%	2%	0%	3%

Figure 24: NFI Assistance (% of households)

		Received NFI assistance	Items received (% of households who received NFI assistance)							
			Blankets	Cooking utensils	Mosquito nets	Buckets	Feminine hygiene products	Mats	Soap	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	3%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	0.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	9%	96%	68%	50%	18%	54%	0%	21%	4%
	<i>Bururi</i>	0%								
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	4%	60%	53%	3%	18%	3%	9%	12%	41%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	4%	31%	61%	6%	23%	0%	20%	16%	28%
	<i>Gitega</i>	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	64%	64%
	<i>Karusi</i>	3%	33%	67%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	2%	75%	25%	0%	12%	0%	12%	25%	25%
	<i>Makamba</i>	6%	47%	32%	36%	39%	12%	12%	32%	33%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	0%								
	<i>Muyinga</i>	0%	40%	40%	60%	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	0%								
	<i>Ngazi</i>	0%								
<i>Rumonge</i>	3%	11%	76%	11%	22%	0%	43%	32%	35%	
<i>Rutana</i>	2%	82%	82%	42%	67%	9%	0%	9%	9%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	1%	56%	22%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	22%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	3%	56%	52%	26%	19%	21%	11%	18%	29%
	<i>Returnees</i>	3%	59%	53%	13%	44%	7%	10%	31%	30%
Total		3%	56%	52%	24%	23%	19%	10%	20%	29%

Figure 25: Access to health and availability of services (% of households)

		Availability and functioning of health services															
		<i>Closest structure</i>		<i>Consultation (outpatients)</i>		<i>Hospitalization</i>		<i>Labs</i>		<i>Vaccination</i>		<i>Maternity</i>		<i>Treatment of severe malnutrition</i>		<i>Psychological psychosocial support</i>	
		<i>Health centre</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>
P	<i>Bubanza</i>	93 %	7%	99%	0%	29%	23%	99%	0%	98%	0%	92%	0%	24%	2%	2%	1 %
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	69 %	31 %	99%	0%	63%	2%	100%	0%	95%	0%	95%	0%	83%	1%	39%	0 %
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	94 %	6%	96%	0%	33%	7%	78%	4%	77%	3%	43%	6%	25%	12%	22%	4 %
	<i>Bururi</i>	95 %	5%	100%	0%	100%	0%	94%	6%	100%	0%	98%	0%	32%	42%	16%	0 %
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	100 %	0%	98%	1%	97%	2%	84%	4%	99%	1%	98%	1%	82%	11%	28%	2 %
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	80 %	20 %	87%	3%	36%	8%	83%	2%	96%	3%	86%	2%	23%	11%	24%	0 %
	<i>Gtega</i>	96 %	4%	100%	0%	81%	0%	99%	0%	100%	0%	99%	0%	76%	3%	6%	0 %
	<i>Karusi</i>	99 %	1%	86%	12 %	100%	0%	98%	1%	100%	0%	100%	0%	82%	0%	5%	0 %
	<i>Kayanza</i>	96 %	4%	89%	1%	37%	3%	97%	2%	99%	0%	93%	5%	33%	3%	17%	1 %
	<i>Kirundo</i>	99 %	1%	99%	0%	98%	1%	98%	1%	100%	0%	98%	1%	98%	0%	16%	0 %
	<i>Makamba</i>	93 %	7%	100%	0%	100%	0%	99%	1%	100%	0%	99%	1%	71%	6%	27%	5 %
	<i>Muramvya</i>	87 %	13 %	99%	1%	99%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	95%	0%	36%	0 %
	<i>Muyinga</i>	88 %	12 %	92%	1%	98%	1%	97%	2%	98%	2%	97%	2%	81%	3%	16%	1 %
	<i>Mwaro</i>	88 %	12 %	100%	0%	12%	15%	88%	8%	100%	0%	85%	4%	38%	4%	12%	0 %
	<i>Ngazi</i>	85 %	15 %	100%	0%	72%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	99%	0%	92%	0%	24%	0 %
	<i>Rumonge</i>	82 %	18 %	97%	1%	49%	5%	94%	0%	93%	4%	90%	5%	46%	7%	19%	1 %
<i>Rutana</i>	92 %	8%	99%	0%	99%	0%	99%	0%	89%	10%	97%	2%	81%	10%	13%	0 %	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	85 %	15 %	98%	1%	94%	4%	74%	7%	98%	0%	94%	4%	85%	5%	19%	7 %	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	90 %	10 %	97%	1%	69%	5%	91%	2%	95%	2%	88%	2%	60%	7%	21%	2 %
	<i>Returnees</i>	90 %	10 %	97%	1%	90%	3%	91%	3%	97%	3%	96%	3%	83%	4%	23%	2 %
Total		90 %	10 %	97%	1%	73%	4%	91%	2%	95%	2%	89%	2%	64%	6%	21%	2 %

**Figure 26: Able to vaccinate children in the last 12 months
(% of households where children 0-4 are present)**

		Yes	No	Do not know	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	99%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	85%	15%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	82%	16%	2%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	96%	4%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	81%	17%	2%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	64%	36%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	96%	4%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	97%	3%	0%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	92%	8%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	93%	7%	0%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	85%	15%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramya</i>	87%	13%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	88%	11%	1%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	100%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	100%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	79%	20%	1%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	81%	18%	1%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	80%	19%	0%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	82%	17%	1%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	88%	11%	1%	100%
Total		83%	16%	1%	100%

Figure 27: Affordability of health (% of households)

		<i>Able to afford health care</i>		<i>Able to afford medicines</i>		<i>Presence of female staff</i>	
		<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Yes, but insufficient</i>	<i>Yes, sufficient</i>
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	2%	42%	2%	46%	46%	44%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	18%	52%	18%	54%	15%	85%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	7%	51%	5%	51%	36%	58%
	<i>Bururi</i>	2%	34%	0%	32%	55%	44%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	10%	59%	8%	60%	57%	31%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	5%	47%	1%	40%	33%	40%
	<i>Gitega</i>	20%	8%	19%	7%	61%	39%
	<i>Karusi</i>	2%	25%	2%	25%	63%	9%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	1%	53%	0%	51%	35%	41%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	5%	63%	2%	61%	50%	49%
	<i>Makamba</i>	3%	60%	2%	61%	64%	34%
	<i>Muramya</i>	8%	37%	8%	24%	43%	54%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	5%	75%	3%	79%	72%	27%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	0%	58%	0%	54%	15%	73%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	5%	27%	3%	28%	53%	47%
<i>Rumonge</i>	9%	68%	2%	68%	20%	77%	
<i>Rutana</i>	4%	65%	3%	65%	69%	27%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	20%	39%	7%	48%	42%	28%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	8%	57%	5%	58%	45%	47%
	<i>Returnees</i>	9%	56%	5%	58%	47%	46%
Total		8%	57%	5%	57%	45%	47%

Figure 28: Most common health issues (% of households)

		<i>Malaria</i>	<i>Flu</i>	<i>Amoeba</i>	<i>Fever</i>	<i>Diarhea</i>	<i>Malnutrition</i>	<i>Diarhea with blood</i>	<i>Maternal health (mother and child)</i>	<i>Mental issues</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Other issues</i>
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	100 %	57%	71%	30%	15%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	10 %
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	95%	85%	69%	28%	29%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	91%	68%	46%	32%	46%	7%	6%	5%	0%	1%	4%
	<i>Bururi</i>	63%	87%	66%	50%	56%	13%	3%	5%	0%	5%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	98%	70%	46%	34%	25%	13%	1%	6%	0%	1%	5%
	<i>Gitega</i>	98%	60%	57%	17%	31%	19%	1%	0%	3%	1%	7%
	<i>Gitega</i>	100 %	6%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	<i>Karusi</i>	98%	95%	62%	4%	5%	4%	2%	1%	4%	0%	24 %
	<i>Kayanza</i>	87%	54%	59%	26%	35%	21%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	95%	55%	69%	47%	25%	13%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
	<i>Makamba</i>	91%	69%	56%	56%	32%	27%	16%	7%	1%	7%	2%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	96%	95%	92%	54%	42%	36%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	97%	74%	68%	13%	19%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	100 %	50%	46%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	99%	71%	71%	12%	11%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	99%	75%	47%	58%	28%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
<i>Rutana</i>	80%	62%	35%	38%	31%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	98%	64%	51%	32%	20%	16%	0%	6%	2%	1%	10 %	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	95%	70%	56%	36%	28%	10%	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%
	<i>Returnees</i>	96%	63%	52%	35%	25%	9%	2%	3%	1%	1%	4%
Total		95%	69%	55%	35%	27%	10%	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%

Figure 29: Dealing with health issues (% of households)

		<i>Refer to a health centre</i>	<i>Go to the pharmacy</i>	<i>Go to the hospital</i>	<i>Stay home</i>	<i>Ask advice to known people</i>	<i>Pray</i>	<i>See a healer</i>	<i>Other</i>
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	90%	5%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	82%	13%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	91%	7%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	74%	6%	0%	15%	0%	5%	0%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	67%	6%	21%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	81%	3%	12%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	<i>Gitega</i>	99%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Karusi</i>	95%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	95%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	90%	2%	0%	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	89%	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	86%	4%	0%	9%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	72%	13%	7%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	60%	21%	0%	15%	3%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	79%	1%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	<i>Rutana</i>	82%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	78%	11%	2%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	81%	7%	7%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Returnees</i>	80%	8%	5%	4%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total		81%	7%	7%	4%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%

Figure 30: Sanitation facilities (% of households)

		Type of latrine (% of all households)				Position of latrine (% of households with functioning latrine)		Characteristics of latrine (% of households with functioning latrine)		Latrine adapted for people with disabilities (% of households with functioning latrine and presence of members with disabilities)	Functioning waste disposal system
		Pit latrine no slab	Pit latrine with slab	No latrine	Flush latrine	Parcel or courtyard	In the house	Can be locked	Cleared (often or sometimes)		
Province	Bubanza	80%	7%	12%	0%	100%	0%	6%	1%	0%	25%
	Bujumbura Mairie	39%	51%	1%	10%	84%	16%	39%	27%	0%	44%
	Bujumbura Rural	42%	54%	4%	0%	100%	0%	39%	13%	2%	24%
	Bururi	79%	13%	8%	0%	100%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
	Cankuzo	86%	1%	13%	0%	98%	2%	2%	0%	5%	9%
	Gbitoke	53%	40%	6%	0%	98%	2%	14%	0%	5%	7%
	Gitega	80%	1%	19%	0%	97%	3%	10%	0%	0%	11%
	Karusi	76%	4%	20%	0%	100%	0%	4%	2%	5%	21%
	Kayanza	91%	3%	6%	0%	100%	0%	6%	0%	0%	13%
	Kirundo	82%	9%	9%	0%	100%	0%	18%	16%	0%	18%
	Makamba	53%	41%	6%	0%	100%	0%	9%	2%	3%	13%
	Muramvya	97%	0%	3%	0%	100%	0%	3%	0%	0%	9%
	Muyinga	88%	9%	3%	0%	99%	1%	8%	4%	3%	14%
	Mwaro	69%	19%	12%	0%	100%	0%	15%	0%	0%	50%
	Ngazi	85%	2%	13%	0%	100%	0%	4%	0%	0%	11%
	Rumonge	34%	60%	3%	3%	100%	0%	30%	6%	2%	56%
Rutana	64%	8%	29%	0%	100%	0%	3%	2%	19%	8%	
Ruyigi	96%	2%	2%	0%	99%	1%	5%	2%	3%	19%	
Population type	IDPs	63%	28%	7%	1%	98%	2%	17%	6%	3%	24%
	Returnees	78%	14%	6%	1%	97%	3%	11%	6%	3%	14%
Total		66%	26%	7%	1%	98%	2%	16%	6%	2%	23%

Figure 31: Water sufficiency and water source (% of households)

		Water sufficiency (15 l per person per day)	Water source								Drinking water in covered containers
			Public tap	Protected source/spring	Unprotected source/spring	Surface water	Manual pump	Tap (within parcel)	Un protected well	Protected well	
Province	Bubanza	29%	52%	33%	10%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	26%
	Bujumbura Mairie	63%	52%	0%	2%	3%	1%	41%	0%	0%	71%
	Bujumbura Rural	27%	60%	21%	2%	1%	14%	1%	0%	1%	69%
	Bururi	3%	11%	55%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
	Cankuzo	37%	36%	35%	15%	8%	0%	0%	4%	1%	44%
	Gbitoke	19%	36%	37%	9%	9%	4%	2%	2%	2%	36%
	Gtega	86%	24%	76%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%
	Karusi	19%	21%	53%	24%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	44%
	Kayanza	35%	12%	77%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	31%
	Kirundo	22%	27%	40%	4%	23%	4%	0%	1%	0%	27%
	Makamba	44%	47%	34%	5%	4%	4%	1%	3%	1%	50%
	Muramya	22%	3%	84%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%
	Muyinga	22%	8%	71%	20%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	50%
	Mwaro	27%	15%	81%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	27%
	Ngazi	20%	10%	80%	4%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	38%
	Rumonge	44%	79%	5%	2%	3%	5%	4%	1%	1%	48%
	Rutana	16%	29%	26%	5%	18%	17%	0%	1%	4%	54%
	Ruyigi	39%	18%	61%	7%	2%	7%	1%	1%	3%	59%
	Population type	IDPs	36%	43%	33%	8%	5%	4%	5%	1%	1%
Returnees		28%	35%	36%	8%	10%	5%	2%	2%	1%	44%
Total		34%	42%	34%	8%	5%	4%	4%	1%	1%	48%

Figure 32: Complaints about drinking water (% of households)

		Complaints about water	Water issues (% of households who reported complaints about drinking water)						
			Insufficient quantity	Presence of residuals	Color	Taste	Odour	Sick after drinking	Other issues
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	26%	42%	67%	33%	29%	13%	4%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	29%	36%	32%	55%	30%	20%	4%	2%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	52%	73%	54%	11%	15%	1%	1%	2%
	<i>Bururi</i>	29%	50%	22%	17%	0%	22%	11%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	35%	48%	59%	33%	43%	41%	35%	13%
	<i>Gitega</i>	40%	59%	36%	24%	29%	24%	11%	4%
	<i>Gitega</i>	4%	33%	67%	67%	33%	33%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	25%	18%	89%	39%	36%	10%	10%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	26%	21%	71%	37%	18%	24%	0%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	38%	51%	49%	54%	49%	24%	5%	2%
	<i>Makamba</i>	27%	58%	35%	23%	34%	42%	9%	1%
	<i>Murambya</i>	9%	71%	71%	14%	0%	14%	43%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	23%	21%	61%	35%	21%	33%	0%	14%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	19%	60%	0%	20%	60%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	27%	73%	13%	17%	13%	13%	0%	7%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	35%	83%	40%	20%	15%	20%	1%	3%
	<i>Rutana</i>	29%	25%	61%	41%	50%	49%	18%	7%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	20%	53%	52%	35%	26%	32%	19%	9%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	33%	56%	50%	29%	28%	23%	10%	5%
	<i>Returnees</i>	34%	47%	49%	34%	37%	31%	10%	7%
Total		33%	55%	50%	30%	29%	25%	10%	5%

Figure 33: Presence of hand-washing place and hygiene campaigns (% of households)

		Presence of a hand-washing place (% of all households)	Presence of at the hand-washing place (% of households where hand-washing place is present)				Access to campaign for hygiene promotion in last 3 months (% of all households)
			Soap and water	Water	No water nor soap	Soap only	
Province	Bubanza	3%	38%	50%	13%	0%	73%
	Bujumbura Mairie	13%	86%	13%	1%	0%	38%
	Bujumbura Rural	9%	13%	80%	7%	0%	32%
	Bururi	0%	-	-	-	-	52%
	Cankuzo	1%	6%	26%	68%	0%	25%
	Gbitoke	7%	14%	12%	72%	2%	34%
	Gitega	4%	71%	29%	0%	0%	99%
	Karusi	2%	100%	0%	0%	0%	42%
	Kayanza	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%	48%
	Kirundo	13%	33%	58%	9%	0%	70%
	Makamba	15%	50%	42%	7%	1%	46%
	Muramvya	1%	0%	0%	100%	0%	28%
	Muyinga	4%	6%	7%	87%	0%	59%
	Mwaro	23%	67%	33%	0%	0%	58%
	Ngozi	0%	-	-	-	-	13%
	Rumonge	27%	32%	35%	32%	1%	42%
Rutana	9%	24%	68%	7%	0%	30%	
Ruyigi	11%	40%	49%	10%	1%	46%	
Population type	IDPs	10%	27%	34%	38%	1%	43%
	Returnees	9%	29%	30%	40%	1%	44%
Total		10%	27%	34%	38%	1%	43%

**Figure 34: Presence of children aged 3-17 not attending school
(% of 3-17 children and % of households where children 3-17 are present)**

		Children aged 3-5 whose first or second occupation is student (% children aged 3-5)	Children aged 6-17 whose first or second occupation is student (% children aged 6-17)	Children aged 3-17 whose first or second occupation is student (% children aged 3-17)
Province	Bubanza	8%	52%	43%
	Bujumbura Mairie	6%	55%	45%
	Bujumbura Rural	3%	56%	46%
	Bururi	15%	67%	54%
	Cankuzo	9%	56%	46%
	Gbitoke	11%	57%	47%
	Gitega	13%	56%	46%
	Karusi	3%	59%	47%
	Kayanza	4%	57%	46%
	Kirundo	8%	57%	46%
	Makamba	10%	65%	54%
	Muramvya	11%	65%	54%
	Muyinga	8%	56%	46%
	Mwaro	26%	50%	45%
	Ngozi	18%	58%	49%
	Rumonge	6%	59%	49%
Rutana	10%	58%	48%	
Ruyigi	9%	58%	48%	
Population type	IDPs	8%	57%	47%
	Returnees	9%	58%	48%
Total		8%	57%	47%

**Figure 35: Main reasons for not attending school
(% of households where children 3-17 are present)**

		Household non-attendance rate	Main reasons for not attending school								
			Cannot afford fees and/or school material	Lack of food	School is too far	Children are working	Lack of documents	Family care duties	Late enrollment /no place	Disability	Other
Household with at least one	Girl 6-17	40%	52%	9%	6%	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	13%
	Boy 6-17	41%	44%	13%	3%	5%	7%	2%	1%	1%	11%
	Child aged 3-5	43%	42%	12%	10%	5%	7%	0%	1%	2%	12%

**Figure 36: Occupation of household members
(first and second occupation, % of households)**

		HoH is not working	No household member is working
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	11%	6%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	11%	5%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	12%	9%
	<i>Bururi</i>	10%	3%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	2%	0%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	3%	1%
	<i>Gitega</i>	3%	4%
	<i>Karusi</i>	4%	2%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	3%	3%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	1%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	6%	4%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	12%	10%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	3%	1%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	15%	8%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	8%	6%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	7%	3%
	<i>Rutana</i>	3%	1%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	4%	3%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	6%	3%
	<i>Returnees</i>	3%	2%
Total		6%	3%

**Figure 37: Main occupation of individuals
(paid and unpaid, % of active individuals aged 15-64)**

		Agriculture or herding	House chores (unpaid)	Domestic worker (paid)	Daily labour	Student	Small business/trade	Qualified worker	Public or private employee	Non-qualified worker	Fishing	Looking for gifts/donations	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	65%	23%	17%	18%	10%	15%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	64%	21%	17%	21%	12%	13%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	62%	21%	20%	16%	14%	12%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Bururi</i>	58%	18%	15%	11%	23%	17%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	62%	20%	15%	19%	13%	14%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	63%	20%	17%	16%	13%	17%	3%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
	<i>Gitega</i>	63%	30%	28%	16%	10%	10%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Karusi</i>	65%	20%	11%	23%	16%	12%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	60%	22%	22%	16%	12%	14%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	57%	24%	17%	20%	14%	12%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%
	<i>Makamba</i>	59%	24%	13%	20%	15%	15%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	59%	17%	26%	16%	16%	18%	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	63%	20%	18%	19%	12%	14%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	67%	7%	16%	20%	18%	9%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	57%	18%	13%	22%	10%	16%	4%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	63%	25%	22%	16%	12%	14%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
	<i>Rutana</i>	63%	23%	21%	14%	15%	14%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	62%	21%	18%	19%	13%	10%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	62%	22%	17%	18%	13%	14%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Returnees</i>	60%	22%	18%	18%	14%	14%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Total		62%	22%	18%	18%	13%	14%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%

Figure 38: Safety and presence of insecure places (% of households)

		Reported the presence of insecure places	Insecure places (% of households who reported the presence of insecure places)				
			Place where collect wood	Place to collect water	Latrines or showers	Road to access services	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	6%	50%	33%	0%	11%	22%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	20%	19%	24%	43%	51%	23%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	28%	91%	51%	37%	2%	7%
	<i>Bururi</i>	29%	94%	61%	0%	28%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	19%	92%	22%	1%	17%	3%
	<i>Cbitoke</i>	11%	90%	56%	12%	25%	7%
	<i>Gitega</i>	0%					
	<i>Karusi</i>	23%	81%	12%	12%	0%	23%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	11%	94%	75%	13%	13%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	8%	95%	64%	56%	61%	3%
	<i>Makamba</i>	8%	76%	24%	19%	16%	4%
	<i>Muramwya</i>	15%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	1%	86%	86%	0%	0%	14%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	4%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	31%	72%	9%	21%	33%	3%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	21%	92%	79%	73%	4%	0%
<i>Rutana</i>	18%	74%	34%	16%	4%	6%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	9%	56%	12%	9%	29%	13%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	15%	77%	48%	35%	16%	7%
	<i>Returnees</i>	16%	90%	22%	15%	23%	3%
Total		15%	80%	44%	31%	17%	7%

Figure 39: Discrimination and relation with the host community (% of households)

		Feel discriminated for being IDPs	Relation with the host community					
			Very poor	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	No relation or do not know
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	12%	0%	3%	8%	66%	24%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	20%	0%	2%	6%	28%	64%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	25%	1%	1%	4%	46%	48%	1%
	<i>Bururi</i>	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%	85%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	21%	0%	1%	3%	51%	43%	2%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	14%	0%	0%	7%	71%	21%	0%
	<i>Gitega</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	93%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	12%	0%	4%	10%	35%	49%	1%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	17%	0%	3%	1%	75%	21%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	19%	0%	1%	3%	48%	47%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	15%	1%	1%	10%	33%	54%	1%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	13%	0%	0%	0%	81%	19%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	10%	0%	0%	6%	67%	27%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	8%	0%	0%	8%	77%	15%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	27%	0%	2%	7%	57%	34%	0%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	16%	0%	2%	17%	58%	24%	0%
	<i>Rutana</i>	13%	1%	1%	4%	70%	25%	0%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	23%	0%	5%	14%	42%	37%	1%
	Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	17%	0%	1%	8%	52%	39%
<i>Returnees</i>		20%	0%	2%	6%	52%	39%	0%
Total		18%	<1%	1%	7%	52%	39%	1%

Figure 40: Presence of members with disabilities (% of households)

		No member with disabilities	One member with disabilities	Two or more member with disabilities	Total
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	83%	16%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	91%	8%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	90%	10%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	94%	6%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	91%	7%	2%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	89%	8%	3%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	51%	29%	20%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	58%	33%	9%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	97%	3%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	91%	6%	3%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	88%	11%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	99%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	95%	5%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	81%	19%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	96%	4%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	83%	13%	4%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	95%	5%	0%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	84%	14%	3%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	89%	10%	2%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	90%	8%	2%	100%
Total		89%	9%	2%	100%

Figure 41: Difficulties in accessing services (% of households where at least one member with “a lot of difficulties” or unable to function in one domain is present)

	Access to							
	<i>Distribution of humanitarian assistance/donations</i>	<i>Education (for children)</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Market</i>	<i>Earn a livelihood</i>	<i>Information about assistance, services, humanitarian protection</i>	<i>Participation in socio-cultural activities</i>	<i>Shelter (enter, leave, get around)</i>
Physical barriers (en route to reach the service or to enter/leave the shelter)	35%	19%	32%	30%	28%	35%	28%	21%
Physical barriers (at service site or inside the shelter)	24%	17%	27%	23%	30%		23%	22%
Attitude barriers (prejudice by family, community, humanitarian actors or other beneficiaries)	12%	13%	10%	11%	13%	15%	19%	10%
Attitude barriers (fear of violence en route to reach the service or outside the shelter)	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%			5%
Information barriers (lack of info about location, hour or other)	13%	9%	14%		9%	30%	7%	9%
Institutional barriers (lack of documents)	5%	5%	8%		10%			
Administrative barriers (difficult organization)	6%		6%				5%	
No additional barriers	18%	19%	17%	23%		28%	22%	21%
Attitude barriers (exploitation by customers and vendors)				6%				
Communication barriers (with customers and vendors)				6%				
Other	7%	9%	5%	7%		4%	5%	1%

Figure 42: Access to services for civil documentation (% of households)

		Ownership of		Lack of access to civil documentation services	Reason for not accessing services			
		ID or passport (% of individuals aged 18 or over)	Birth certificate (% children aged 0-5)		Too expensive	Too far	Lack of info	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	5%	11%	14%	74%	58%	14%	5%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	9%	6%	4%	65%	0%	35%	9%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	8%	6%	9%	39%	71%	11%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	11%	16%	53%	97%	76%	3%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	7%	8%	20%	34%	73%	4%	2%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	8%	6%	6%	35%	51%	22%	7%
	<i>Gitega</i>	5%	4%	0%				
	<i>Karusi</i>	12%	6%	4%	21%	42%	38%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	9%	12%	6%	38%	0%	63%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	9%	8%	12%	34%	7%	62%	3%
	<i>Makamba</i>	7%	10%	20%	78%	28%	2%	3%
	<i>Muramya</i>	10%	7%	25%	44%	40%	19%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	7%	8%	17%	62%	61%	24%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	8%	9%	19%	60%	80%	20%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	5%	3%	3%	32%	0%	0%	68%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	7%	11%	26%	100%	5%	0%	0%
	<i>Rutana</i>	6%	11%	22%	42%	66%	10%	6%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	9%	8%	8%	57%	27%	37%	8%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	8%	8%	15%	66%	40%	12%	2%
	<i>Returnees</i>	7%	11%	16%	43%	49%	16%	5%
Total		8%	8%	15%	62%	42%	13%	2%

Figure 43: HLP needs (% of households)

		Need HLP assistance (for property at the location of origin or property at the location of displacement)	Type of assistance needed to enjoy property rights			
			Legal	Judicial	Other	Do not know
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	40%	92%	22%	2%	5%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	7%	78%	33%	9%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	6%	35%	5%	10%	55%
	<i>Bururi</i>	29%	72%	83%	6%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	15%	66%	42%	7%	15%
	<i>Gitega</i>	63%	0%	0%	91%	9%
	<i>Karusi</i>	24%	63%	4%	0%	33%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	14%	95%	38%	5%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	31%	33%	47%	23%	16%
	<i>Makamba</i>	21%	53%	22%	24%	7%
	<i>Murambya</i>	42%	70%	94%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	21%	74%	70%	8%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	38%	100%	10%	0%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	37%	93%	0%	7%	0%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	15%	57%	22%	25%	16%
	<i>Rutana</i>	58%	81%	24%	0%	9%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	35%	45%	15%	0%	44%
	Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	19%	64%	31%	12%
<i>Returnees</i>		26%	56%	35%	12%	18%
Total		20%	62%	32%	12%	15%

Figure 44: HLP issues for propriety at the location of origin (% of households)

		Ownership of		Ownership of proprierty documents (land)					Usage of property (land)			
		House	Land	Purchase agreement	Land deed	Ownership deed	Lease agreement or other	No document	Not used	Household	Other people	Unknown
Provi nce	<i>Bubanza</i>	89%	65%	38%	4%	2%	8%	48%	15%	71%	14%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	29%	25%	30%	25%	20%	4%	21%	59%	19%	20%	3%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	86%	79%	39%	30%	19%	3%	7%	90%	7%	1%	2%
	<i>Bururi</i>	94%	48%	57%	23%	0%	0%	20%	83%	10%	7%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	81%	47%	34%	5%	30%	7%	23%	3%	31%	58%	7%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	85%	46%	93%	3%	0%	0%	4%	52%	41%	7%	1%
	<i>Gitega</i>	73%	77%	15%	6%	0%	0%	79%	91%	9%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	80%	14%	51%	7%	13%	0%	5%	38%	49%	13%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	80%	50%	67%	1%	1%	1%	29%	33%	60%	4%	3%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	66%	48%	16%	16%	7%	1%	60%	6%	46%	45%	2%
	<i>Makamba</i>	71%	45%	47%	10%	0%	4%	39%	25%	31%	44%	1%
	<i>Muramya</i>	89%	63%	27%	12%	0%	0%	61%	29%	59%	12%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	65%	42%	35%	14%	4%	0%	47%	8%	51%	38%	3%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	73%	58%	0%	13%	0%	13%	53%	20%	47%	27%	7%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	75%	56%	20%	8%	5%	0%	67%	28%	65%	5%	2%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	90%	69%	74%	3%	2%	2%	20%	73%	12%	9%	6%
<i>Rutana</i>	84%	73%	28%	1%	0%	2%	69%	17%	77%	6%	0%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	54%	47%	19%	5%	8%	0%	67%	14%	54%	31%	0%	
Popul ation type	<i>IDPs</i>	75%	54%	46%	11%	10%	3%	29%	43%	33%	21%	3%
	<i>Returnees</i>	68%	47%	30%	8%	12%	1%	48%	16%	38%	41%	5%
Total		74%	53%	44%	11%	10%	3%	32%	39%	33%	24%	3%

Figure 45: HLP issues for propriety at the location of displacement (% of households)

		Ownership of		Ownership of property documents (land)				
		House	Land	Purchase agreement	Land deed	Ownership deed	Lease agreement or other	No document
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	48%	47%	37%	4%	3%	12%	43%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	17%	17%	30%	36%	19%	2%	13%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	15%	19%	39%	31%	11%	2%	16%
	<i>Bururi</i>	76%	74%	50%	7%	2%	2%	39%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	75%	66%	66%	2%	17%	4%	10%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	20%	41%	83%	1%	2%	2%	12%
	<i>Gtega</i>	6%	11%	38%	0%	0%	0%	62%
	<i>Karusi</i>	62%	52%	34%	5%	0%	2%	44%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	10%	32%	91%	0%	0%	7%	2%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	22%	31%	36%	23%	7%	1%	32%
	<i>Makamba</i>	56%	48%	58%	15%	0%	4%	22%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	5%	24%	26%	5%	0%	0%	68%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	17%	21%	87%	0%	0%	0%	12%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	15%	23%	0%	0%	0%	33%	50%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	9%	5%	17%	33%	17%	0%	33%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	13%	18%	46%	4%	3%	7%	40%
<i>Rutana</i>	76%	72%	32%	2%	0%	1%	66%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	38%	38%	47%	3%	10%	0%	39%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	34%	35%	54%	8%	8%	4%	25%
	<i>Returnees</i>	43%	43%	60%	5%	11%	1%	23%
Total		35%	37%	55%	8%	8%	3%	25%

Figure 46: Provision and gratuity of humanitarian assistance (% of households)

		Received assistance in the last 6 months	Know that assistance is provided on a free-basis
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	11%	94%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	9%	72%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	53%	74%
	<i>Bururi</i>	10%	92%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	6%	60%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	8%	55%
	<i>Gtega</i>	8%	97%
	<i>Karusi</i>	4%	52%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	1%	70%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	9%	58%
	<i>Makamba</i>	17%	66%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	4%	63%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	5%	81%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	0%	85%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	0%	70%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	36%	63%
<i>Rutana</i>	17%	53%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	4%	57%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	18%	68%
	<i>Returnees</i>	10%	65%
Total		17%	67%

Figure 47: Access to complaint mechanisms relating to humanitarian assistance and main response mechanisms (% of households)

		Access to complaint mechanisms	Transmission mechanism					
			Administrati on	Police	Telephone	Complaint booth	Traditional or family mechanisms	Other
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	79%	98%	18%	15%	1%	21%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	64%	97%	34%	56%	15%	3%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	58%	93%	43%	53%	4%	13%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	90%	100%	0%	14%	2%	27%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	58%	91%	9%	8%	27%	13%	0%
	<i>Gitega</i>	49%	98%	21%	26%	1%	40%	0%
	<i>Gtega</i>	100%	100%	31%	9%	21%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	50%	100%	0%	7%	0%	2%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	63%	99%	46%	3%	1%	43%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	69%	99%	20%	17%	21%	28%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	52%	98%	19%	47%	21%	25%	0%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	73%	93%	47%	56%	12%	14%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	81%	76%	12%	17%	38%	3%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	65%	94%	6%	24%	0%	18%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	42%	98%	9%	13%	2%	6%	0%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	59%	90%	55%	51%	19%	1%	0%
	<i>Rutana</i>	39%	98%	18%	8%	3%	41%	1%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	72%	94%	24%	15%	41%	26%	0%	
Populati on type	<i>IDPs</i>	63%	92%	26%	29%	17%	15%	0%
	<i>Returnees</i>	59%	93%	19%	24%	34%	14%	0%
Total		62%	92%	25%	28%	20%	15%	0%

Figure 48: Lack of access to complaint mechanisms relating to humanitarian assistance and main reasons for lack of access (% of households)

		Lack of access to complaint mechanisms	Complaint mechanism is unknown	Lack of confidentiality	Fear of retaliation	The issue was not important
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	10%	50%	28%	19%	9%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	35%	78%	62%	15%	30%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	28%	72%	20%	28%	16%
	<i>Bururi</i>	10%	0%	67%	83%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	41%	55%	36%	21%	13%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	50%	69%	39%	51%	15%
	<i>Gtega</i>	0%	91%	18%	11%	2%
	<i>Karusi</i>	48%	83%	33%	28%	28%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	37%	81%	80%	75%	17%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	31%	14%	46%	84%	4%
	<i>Makamba</i>	45%	53%	29%	18%	0%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	27%	33%	52%	23%	3%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	19%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	12%	89%	19%	6%	3%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	58%	39%	45%	56%	7%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	39%	52%	63%	47%	5%
	<i>Rutana</i>	47%	64%	35%	43%	12%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	27%	55%	44%	42%	12%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	33%	54%	42%	41%	13%
	<i>Returnees</i>	40%	61%	53%	46%	8%
Total		34%	55%	44%	42%	12%

Figure 49: Offered to work or study abroad (% of households)

		Offered the opportunity to work or study abroad	Age of the household member who had been offered a job					
			Girls < 18	Boys < 18	Women 18-49	Men 18-49	Women 50+	Men 50+
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	8%	15%	19%	35%	50%	0%	4%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	22%	36%	41%	80%	55%	1%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	2%	0%	0%	67%	67%	0%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	0%						
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	6%	9%	57%	5%	34%	0%	2%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	2%	21%	0%	58%	21%	0%	0%
	<i>Gitega</i>	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	5%	60%	20%	0%	20%	0%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	0%						
	<i>Kirundo</i>	5%	13%	22%	39%	26%	0%	9%
	<i>Makamba</i>	9%	32%	18%	26%	38%	0%	3%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	12%	78%	33%	11%	0%	11%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	9%	22%	35%	21%	41%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	15%	0%	25%	0%	75%	0%	25%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	6%	51%	51%	51%	32%	0%	0%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	1%	22%	0%	45%	11%	0%	22%
	<i>Rutana</i>	1%	38%	77%	77%	100%	0%	0%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	4%	13%	42%	10%	48%	0%	6%
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	6%	25%	35%	43%	44%	1%	3%
	<i>Returnees</i>	5%	19%	31%	27%	37%	0%	2%
Total		6%	24%	34%	40%	43%	1%	2%

Figure 50: Preferred type of assistance by selected needs (% of households)

	Cash	Reasons for cash				In-kind	Reasons for in-kind		
		<i>I want to choose what I need</i>	<i>Difficult access to in-kind distributions</i>	<i>In-kind items do not meet my needs</i>	<i>I feel safer</i>		<i>Cannot access the market</i>	<i>Inflation, high prices</i>	<i>I feel safer</i>
Shelter	26%	90%	37%	35%	10%	74%	35%	80%	43%
NFIs	32%	93%	35%	36%	12%	68%	36%	83%	38%
Food	44%	94%	33%	38%	12%	56%	36%	84%	42%
WASH	30%	93%	30%	35%	10%	70%	40%	81%	36%

Figure 51: Future intentions

		Stay	Leave	No plans	No answer	Total
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	41%	57%	1%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	29%	60%	11%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	8%	91%	1%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	76%	24%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	92%	3%	4%	1%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	39%	54%	6%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	7%	25%	68%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	60%	40%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	13%	66%	21%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	74%	18%	8%	0%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	91%	8%	2%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	15%	74%	10%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	71%	14%	14%	1%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	62%	38%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	38%	60%	2%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	33%	63%	3%	1%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	28%	55%	17%	0%	100%
<i>Ruyigi</i>	75%	23%	1%	1%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	55%	42%	6%	<1%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	70%	23%	7%	<1%	100%
Arrival in displacement	<i>Before 2019</i>	21%	71%	7%	1%	100%
	<i>After 2019</i>	52%	42%	5%	0%	100%
Total		55%	39%	6%	<1%	100%

Figure 52: Intended destination (% of households who plan to leave displacement)

		Return to the place of origin	Move abroad	Move elsewhere in Burundi	No answer	Total
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	95%	1%	4%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	36%	45%	19%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	87%	1%	12%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	93%	0%	7%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	65%	7%	29%	0%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	88%	1%	11%	0%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	83%	0%	17%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	90%	0%	10%	0%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	98%	0%	2%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	75%	2%	21%	1%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	60%	0%	40%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	92%	1%	7%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	80%	0%	20%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	92%	3%	5%	0%	100%
	Population type	<i>Rumonge</i>	49%	2%	48%	2%
<i>Rutana</i>		97%	0%	3%	0%	100%
Arrival in displacement	<i>Ruyigi</i>	83%	6%	6%	6%	100%
	<i>IDPs</i>	73%	9%	15%	1%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	73%	7%	19%	0%	100%
	<i>Before 2019</i>	64%	17%	18%	1%	100%
	<i>After 2019</i>	76%	4%	20%	1%	100%
Total		73%	7%	19%	1%	100%

Figure 53: Reasons to leave the current location
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement, multiple response possible)

		Lack of living space for my family	Search for better livelihood opportunities	Reunite with family	Lack of access to health services	Lack of access to education (children)	Lack of security	Access to humanitarian aid	Issues with HC	Have conditions/ means to return	Expulsion/ Eviction	Discrimination
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	83%	48%	13%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	64%	74%	14%	8%	16%	8%	13%	4%	4%	5%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	67%	85%	29%	29%	18%	3%	6%	1%	2%	1%	1%
	<i>Bururi</i>	93%	33%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	7%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	36%	61%	61%	3%	7%	18%	15%	11%	7%	0%	0%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	73%	51%	6%	14%	9%	13%	2%	2%	13%	1%	0%
	<i>Gitega</i>	77%	23%	17%	0%	6%	6%	6%	6%	11%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	40%	69%	17%	7%	2%	40%	28%	23%	17%	0%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	91%	42%	6%	7%	4%	17%	7%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	67%	46%	29%	6%	4%	3%	3%	2%	10%	29%	2%
	<i>Makamba</i>	70%	55%	4%	11%	0%	0%	10%	13%	1%	4%	1%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	48%	64%	71%	3%	24%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	57%	71%	26%	11%	3%	7%	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	70%	40%	20%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	85%	29%	3%	1%	2%	2%	15%	2%	4%	1%	0%
<i>Rumonge</i>	81%	56%	12%	7%	7%	21%	11%	8%	4%	1%	0%	
<i>Rutana</i>	81%	61%	19%	2%	1%	2%	5%	3%	6%	7%	0%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	61%	32%	40%	1%	2%	7%	7%	15%	2%	2%	13%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	72%	64%	19%	13%	10%	9%	8%	4%	4%	2%	1%
	<i>Returnees</i>	66%	51%	22%	5%	5%	10%	6%	4%	5%	10%	2%
Total		72%	63%	19%	12%	10%	9%	8%	4%	4%	3%	1%

**Figure 54: Pull factors – Reasons to choose intended destination
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement and not return to their habitual residence, multiple response possible)**

		Access to services	Livelihood opportunities	Access to humanitarian aid	Relatives at destination	Security	Reunite with family	Own another propriety
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	38%	13%	13%	75%	25%	0%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	46%	69%	47%	14%	22%	21%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	38%	44%	18%	46%	18%	15%	15%
	<i>Bururi</i>	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	10%	40%	19%	10%	29%	21%	30%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	64%	38%	41%	26%	46%	12%	5%
	<i>Gitega</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	18%	18%	18%	0%	22%	0%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	19%	29%	5%	53%	10%	58%	24%
	<i>Makamba</i>	58%	39%	10%	23%	26%	3%	7%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	42%	8%	17%	0%	25%	0%	42%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	0%	0%	0%	100%	50%	0%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	19%	42%	61%	0%	23%	0%	0%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	55%	19%	46%	29%	20%	14%	7%
<i>Rutana</i>	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	11%	37%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	0%	32%	16%	19%	42%	13%	6%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	48%	39%	40%	27%	21%	17%	7%
	<i>Returnees</i>	30%	41%	26%	22%	28%	24%	10%
Total		47%	39%	38%	27%	22%	17%	7%

**Figure 55: Intended departure from displacement
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement)**

		< 1 week	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-12 months	More than one year	Do not know	Total
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	21%	4%	39%	20%	7%	8%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	9%	14%	40%	17%	10%	9%	1%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	49%	34%	11%	1%	2%	2%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	0%	0%	20%	53%	13%	13%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	0%	7%	18%	0%	7%	49%	18%	100%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	28%	13%	29%	19%	8%	3%	1%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	6%	16%	28%	27%	0%	23%	0%	100%
	<i>Karusi</i>	7%	15%	24%	17%	31%	6%	0%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	16%	21%	14%	26%	15%	9%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	2%	4%	4%	13%	14%	51%	10%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	19%	17%	16%	9%	13%	23%	4%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	0%	24%	29%	16%	3%	28%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	4%	1%	9%	30%	20%	36%	0%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	50%	10%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	6%	30%	32%	24%	8%	0%	0%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	7%	29%	21%	13%	12%	5%	13%	100%
<i>Rutana</i>	3%	3%	9%	13%	22%	44%	4%	100%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	6%	12%	14%	15%	17%	18%	17%	100%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	22%	21%	22%	12%	9%	10%	4%	100%
	<i>Returnees</i>	5%	11%	15%	19%	17%	23%	10%	100%
Total		20%	20%	21%	13%	10%	11%	5%	100%

**Figure 56: Obstacles to leave
(Percentage of households who plan to leave displacement)**

		Destroyed shelter	Lack of means	Flooded shelter	Possessions were stolen	Lack of security at origin	Lack of humanitarian assistance at origin	Waiting for the situation to evolve	Lack of services at origin	Not ready to leave yet	Lack of livelihoods at origin	Economic activities in displacement	Trauma/Psychological reasons	
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	94%	66%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%	0%	
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	34%	83%	13%	12%	7%	10%	5%	3%	8%	4%	3%	0%	
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	92%	76%	34%	34%	1%	12%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	
	<i>Bururi</i>	73%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	72%	61%	0%	25%	21%	3%	21%	11%	18%	0%	0%	0%	
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	90%	53%	11%	12%	5%	4%	3%	7%	2%	3%	2%	0%	
	<i>Gtega</i>	94%	77%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	6%	11%	0%	0%	0%	
	<i>Karusi</i>	68%	94%	0%	11%	2%	37%	6%	13%	2%	4%	5%	0%	
	<i>Kayanza</i>	85%	68%	0%	3%	4%	9%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	69%	62%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	24%	3%	6%	2%	2%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	54%	67%	33%	0%	4%	7%	5%	17%	0%	0%	1%	0%	
	<i>Muramya</i>	95%	97%	0%	0%	0%	10%	2%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	
	<i>Muyinga</i>	45%	85%	3%	6%	2%	8%	0%	7%	0%	1%	3%	0%	
	<i>Mwaro</i>	80%	60%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	10%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	78%	86%	0%	8%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<i>Rumonge</i>	86%	66%	42%	6%	20%	2%	0%	3%	1%	5%	0%	0%		
<i>Rutana</i>	97%	64%	6%	1%	4%	12%	5%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%		
<i>Ruyigi</i>	70%	69%	0%	9%	3%	9%	0%	8%	6%	3%	1%	1%		
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	81%	71%	23%	14%	7%	7%	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	0%	
	<i>Returnees</i>	61%	69%	6%	7%	5%	9%	9%	4%	5%	2%	1%	0%	
Total		79%	71%	21%	14%	7%	7%	3%	4%	2%	2%	1%	0%	

**Figure 57: Reasons for staying
(Percentage of households who plan to stay in displacement)**

		Lack of means	Cannot access the location	Better security at current location	Economic activities in displacement	Too far	Better services at current location	Trauma/Psychological reasons	Waiting for the situation to evolve	Lack of livelihoods at origin	Better humanitarian assistance at current location
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	34%	25%	10%	0%	5%	2%	3%	5%	3%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	71%	12%	18%	15%	8%	11%	1%	5%	3%	2%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	70%	70%	41%	4%	4%	0%	7%	19%	7%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	30%	6%	11%	66%	2%	4%	2%	0%	2%	2%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	36%	19%	16%	30%	17%	14%	14%	14%	6%	2%
	<i>Gibitoke</i>	51%	23%	29%	9%	14%	3%	9%	5%	4%	1%
	<i>Gitega</i>	20%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	91%	5%	32%	23%	3%	3%	9%	12%	6%	0%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	21%	16%	37%	11%	11%	0%	21%	0%	5%	5%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	51%	14%	48%	18%	17%	33%	4%	16%	29%	3%
	<i>Makamba</i>	54%	39%	12%	14%	10%	13%	9%	8%	7%	1%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	83%	8%	33%	0%	17%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	56%	15%	31%	25%	28%	8%	7%	4%	10%	2%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	31%	13%	50%	0%	19%	0%	31%	19%	6%	0%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	88%	5%	14%	2%	0%	0%	5%	7%	5%	7%
<i>Rumonge</i>	61%	32%	17%	9%	3%	4%	47%	5%	9%	0%	
<i>Rutana</i>	57%	26%	6%	15%	6%	1%	2%	7%	1%	0%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	41%	43%	17%	10%	14%	5%	7%	4%	3%	1%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	49%	25%	21%	19%	14%	10%	11%	9%	9%	1%
	<i>Returnees</i>	47%	21%	27%	19%	15%	16%	13%	11%	9%	2%
Total		49%	24%	22%	19%	14%	12%	12%	9%	9%	2%

**Figure 58: Factors that could make households willing to return
(Percentage of households who plan to stay in displacement)**

		Fix shelter	Better services	Access to land	Humanitarian assistance	Access to employment	Better security	Access to a cooperative	Access to professional training	Transport assistance to return
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	66%	22%	17%	12%	13%	6%	1%	0%	1%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	34%	41%	22%	39%	50%	18%	2%	7%	0%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	83%	59%	9%	63%	23%	12%	12%	2%	1%
	<i>Bururi</i>	56%	69%	10%	31%	3%	11%	3%	0%	0%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	34%	25%	47%	10%	22%	11%	2%	1%	1%
	<i>Cibitoke</i>	61%	38%	32%	22%	22%	11%	2%	1%	1%
	<i>Gitega</i>	95%	49%	3%	68%	7%	3%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Karusi</i>	86%	18%	44%	61%	6%	12%	3%	1%	3%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	72%	34%	15%	22%	17%	26%	4%	1%	1%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	56%	50%	48%	14%	29%	6%	15%	2%	0%
	<i>Makamba</i>	56%	20%	41%	25%	20%	18%	1%	2%	0%
	<i>Muramya</i>	86%	35%	36%	32%	27%	14%	1%	0%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	47%	28%	32%	29%	33%	23%	2%	0%	0%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	38%	15%	19%	4%	23%	12%	0%	0%	8%
	<i>Ngozi</i>	56%	21%	30%	71%	37%	17%	3%	1%	0%
<i>Rumonge</i>	62%	30%	32%	27%	10%	25%	1%	0%	0%	
<i>Rutana</i>	81%	9%	26%	49%	20%	6%	6%	1%	0%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	67%	16%	38%	22%	6%	11%	1%	3%	2%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	58%	33%	31%	29%	22%	15%	4%	2%	1%
	<i>Returnees</i>	51%	28%	40%	20%	24%	14%	6%	1%	1%
Total		57%	32%	32%	28%	22%	15%	4%	2%	1%

**Figure 59: Family separations
(Percentage of households who plan to stay in displacement)**

		Not separated	Members separated					Average number of separated members
			At origin	Elsewhere in Burundi	In different places	Abroad	Unknown	
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	87%	1%	1%	8%	0%	3%	1
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	88%	0%	0%	9%	3%	1%	2
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	67%	4%	6%	24%	1%	1%	3
	<i>Bururi</i>	97%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	89%	3%	0%	1%	7%	0%	2
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	94%	1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	2
	<i>Gitega</i>	94%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	2
	<i>Karusi</i>	69%	0%	2%	16%	11%	2%	2
	<i>Kayanza</i>	90%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	3
	<i>Kirundo</i>	84%	3%	1%	6%	5%	3%	2
	<i>Makamba</i>	88%	2%	0%	7%	4%	0%	2
	<i>Muramvya</i>	77%	17%	1%	5%	0%	0%	2
	<i>Muyinga</i>	85%	1%	2%	5%	7%	0%	2
	<i>Mwaro</i>	58%	8%	4%	23%	0%	8%	2
	<i>Ngozi</i>	90%	0%	0%	7%	2%	1%	2
<i>Rumonge</i>	96%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	2	
<i>Rutana</i>	94%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	1	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	92%	1%	0%	3%	3%	1%	2	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	87%	2%	1%	7%	3%	1%	2
	<i>Returnees</i>	86%	2%	0%	4%	7%	1%	2
Total		87%	2%	1%	6%	4%	1%	2

Figure 60: Sources of information about the place of origin (Percentage of households)

		Family, neighbors or friend	Community or religious or tribal leader	Government representative	Occasional returns	NGOs or humanitarian actors	Radio	TV	Newspapers	No information
Province of displacement	<i>Bubanza</i>	45%	70%	38%	10%	45%	6%	0%	0%	5%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	64%	52%	32%	10%	0%	41%	12%	3%	5%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	84%	50%	34%	37%	8%	30%	1%	1%	0%
	<i>Bururi</i>	69%	94%	53%	2%	0%	16%	2%	2%	2%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	82%	27%	20%	18%	1%	8%	0%	1%	8%
	<i>Gbitoke</i>	45%	61%	53%	5%	29%	29%	1%	1%	1%
	<i>Gitega</i>	87%	36%	43%	0%	4%	70%	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Karusi</i>	81%	50%	46%	3%	3%	22%	1%	1%	1%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	34%	54%	46%	14%	24%	41%	0%	0%	1%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	73%	46%	34%	26%	18%	4%	0%	0%	3%
	<i>Makamba</i>	93%	47%	38%	5%	2%	10%	0%	1%	3%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	82%	67%	55%	17%	1%	17%	0%	4%	0%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	58%	36%	31%	15%	1%	29%	0%	2%	1%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	54%	65%	27%	15%	54%	4%	0%	0%	4%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	75%	24%	42%	27%	1%	3%	0%	1%	10%
<i>Rumonge</i>	60%	52%	67%	10%	2%	35%	0%	1%	1%	
<i>Rutana</i>	82%	13%	28%	49%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	
<i>Ruyigi</i>	77%	19%	18%	33%	1%	7%	0%	1%	4%	
Population type	<i>IDPs</i>	70%	44%	37%	18%	8%	22%	1%	1%	3%
	<i>Returnees</i>	72%	40%	33%	18%	7%	11%	2%	1%	4%
	Total	70%	43%	37%	18%	8%	20%	1%	1%	3%

Figure 61: Ranking of indicators for measuring progress towards durable solutions

		Ranking of Indicators for durable solutions					Total
		Very low (3-5)	Low (6-8)	Medium (9-11)	High (12-14)	Very high (15-17)	
Province	<i>Bubanza</i>	0%	26%	56%	17%	0%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Mairie</i>	0%	6%	46%	36%	12%	100%
	<i>Bujumbura Rural</i>	0%	24%	61%	14%	0%	100%
	<i>Bururi</i>	0%	31%	65%	5%	0%	100%
	<i>Cankuzo</i>	0%	14%	67%	18%	1%	100%
	<i>Gitega</i>	0%	0%	34%	54%	11%	100%
	<i>Karuzi</i>	0%	30%	58%	11%	0%	100%
	<i>Kayanza</i>	0%	9%	76%	15%	0%	100%
	<i>Kirundo</i>	0%	16%	64%	18%	2%	100%
	<i>Makamba</i>	0%	17%	73%	9%	0%	100%
	<i>Muramvya</i>	1%	21%	70%	8%	0%	100%
	<i>Muyinga</i>	0%	10%	74%	15%	1%	100%
	<i>Mwaro</i>	0%	27%	58%	15%	0%	100%
	<i>Ngazi</i>	0%	4%	67%	27%	2%	100%
	<i>Rumonge</i>	0%	23%	66%	11%	0%	100%
	<i>Rutana</i>	1%	19%	56%	24%	0%	100%
	<i>Ruyigi</i>	1%	20%	61%	15%	2%	100%
Population type	<i>IDP</i>	0%	17%	64%	17%	2%	100%
	<i>IDP Returnees</i>	0%	15%	65%	18%	1%	100%
HoH	<i>Male</i>	0%	16%	65%	17%	1%	100%
	<i>Female</i>	0%	18%	62%	17%	3%	100%
Reasons for displacement	<i>Other</i>	0%	22%	52%	22%	3%	100%
	<i>Conflict or violence</i>	0%	15%	63%	20%	2%	100%
	<i>Natural disasters</i>	0%	17%	64%	17%	2%	100%
Arrival in displacement	<i>2019 or earlier</i>	0%	14%	66%	18%	1%	100%
	<i>After 2019</i>	0%	19%	62%	17%	2%	100%
Previous displacement	<i>No</i>	0%	17%	64%	17%	2%	100%
	<i>Yes</i>	0%	21%	61%	16%	2%	100%
Presence of a vulnerable member	<i>No</i>	0%	16%	64%	19%	2%	100%
	<i>Yes</i>	0%	19%	64%	15%	2%	100%
Presence of a member with disability	<i>No</i>	0%	16%	64%	18%	2%	100%
	<i>Yes</i>	0%	24%	61%	13%	1%	100%
	Total	0.2%	17%	64%	17%	2%	100%

ANNEX 2: REFERENCE LIST

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