



DTM

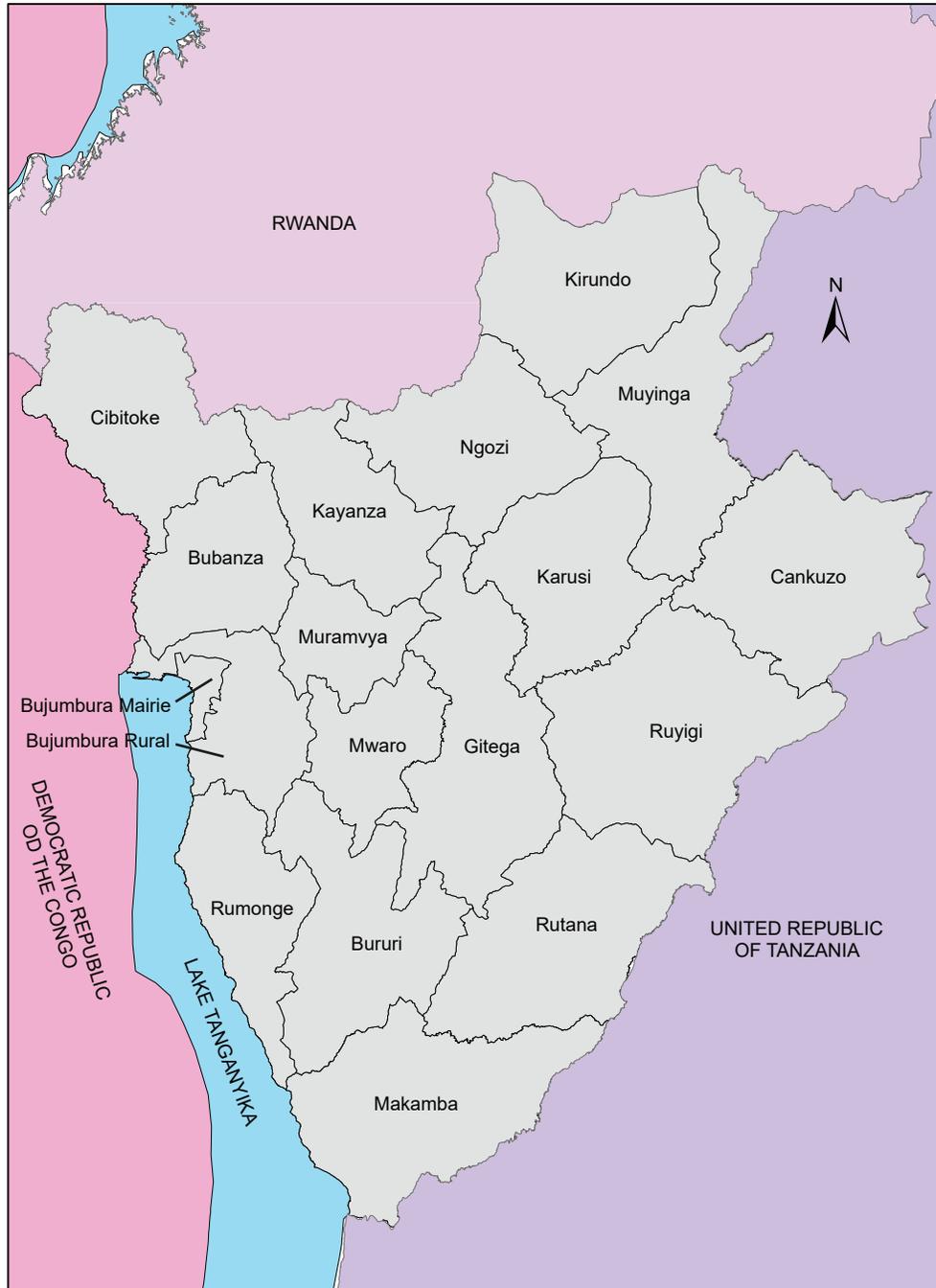
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



Publication: August 2023

**MAY
2023**

MULTISECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT REPORT



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Highlights



76,987

Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Including **89%**
11%

displaced due to disasters and climate change

displaced as a result of other reasons



17,819

Displaced households



10%

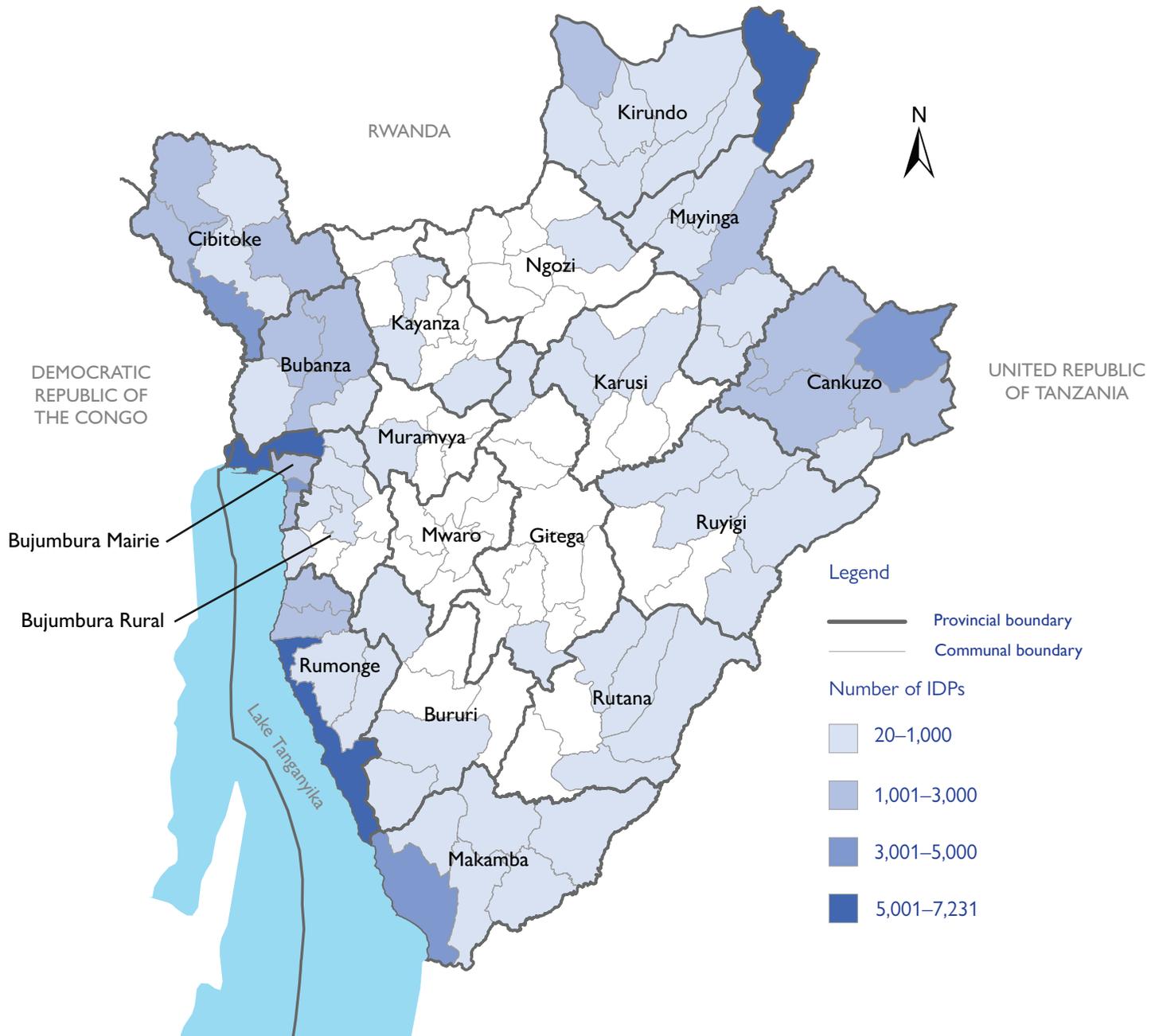
were returnees who became IDPs



54%

of IDPs were children (under 18 years old)

PRESENCE OF IDPS BY COMMUNE



© IOM Burundi - Reference map (May 2023)

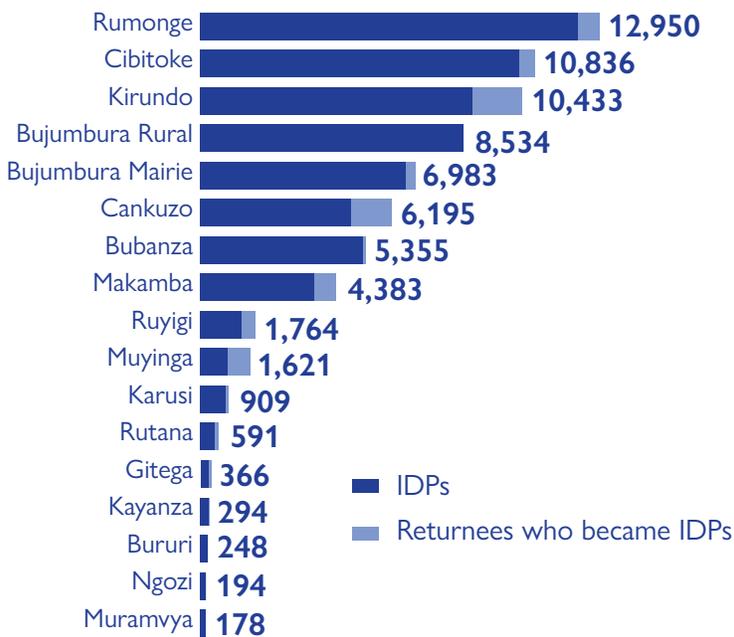
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Source: IOM, IGEBU

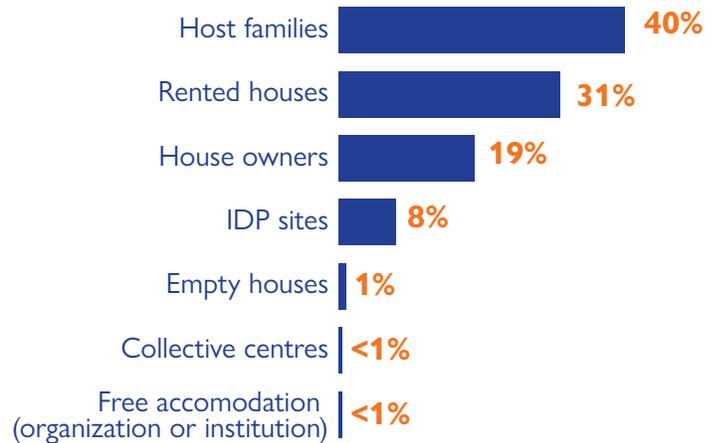
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION



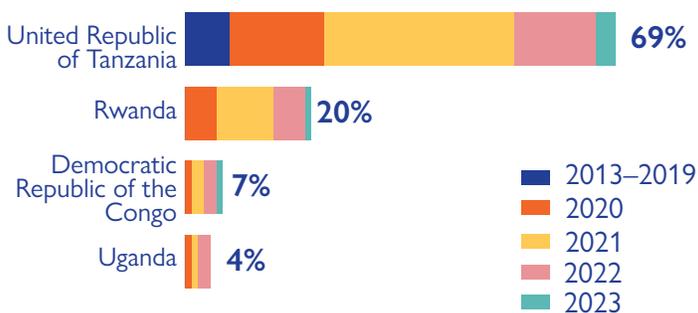
PRESENCE OF IDPs CATEGORY BY PROVINCE



ACCOMODATION STATUS



HOST COUNTRIES BY PERIOD OF RETURN



Returnees from abroad who are in a displacement situation within Burundi represent about 9 per cent of the total IDPs population. Most of the returnees who became IDPs (43%) had arrived in 2021 and Cankuzo (30%) as well as Kirundo (16%) provinces were hosting the majority of overall returnees who became IDPs.

Note: The remaining host countries represented less than 1% of the total number of returnees who became IDPs.

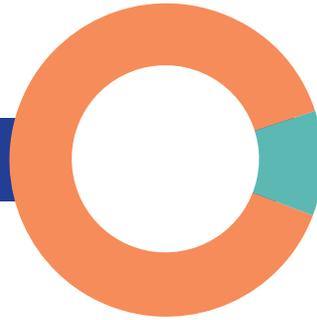
REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT

Disasters

89%

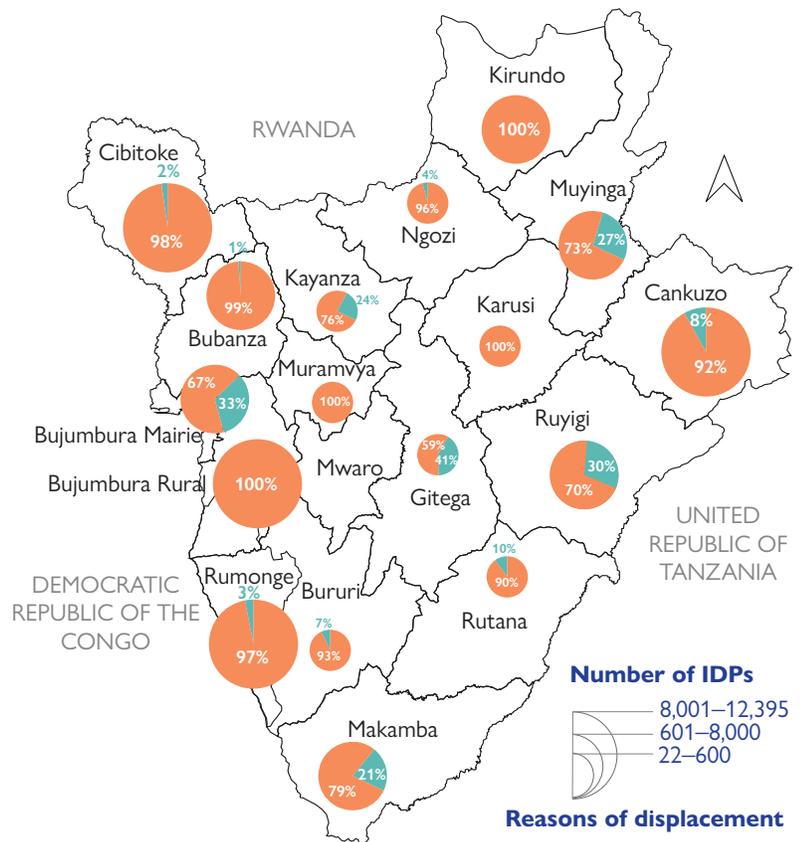
Other reasons

11%

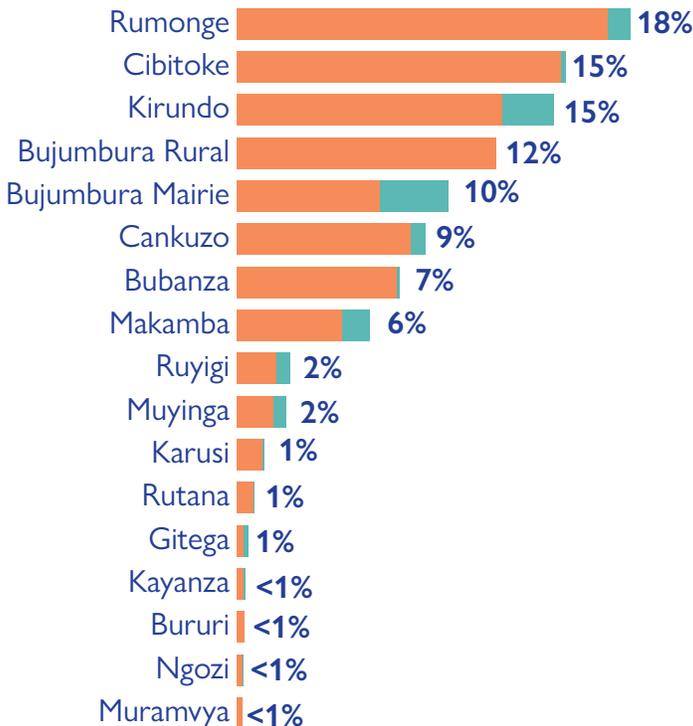


As of May 2023, the leading cause of displacement was disasters and climate change (89%). Most IDPs (46%) were hosted in the provinces of Rumonge (17%), Cibitoke (15%) and Cankuzo (13%). Even though disasters were the main displacement reason, a considerable share of IDPs in the provinces of Gitega (41%), Bujumbura Mairie (33%) and Ruyigi (30%) were displaced due to other reasons.

PRESENCE OF IDPs BY REASON OF DISPLACEMENT



PROVINCES OF ORIGIN BY REASON OF DISPLACEMENT



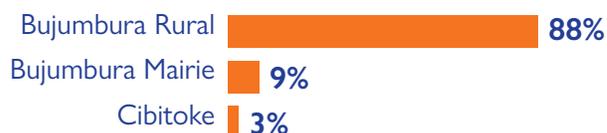
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Overall, most IDPs (48%) were from the provinces of Rumonge, Cibitoke and Kirundo. Although, most displacements were due to disasters, a significant proportion of IDPs from the provinces of Gitega (45%), Bujumbura Mairie (33%) and Kayanza (30%) were displaced due to other reasons.

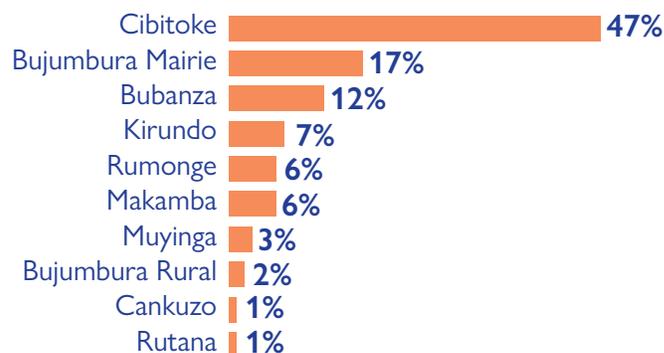
NEW DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS*

From January to May 2023, various disasters, mainly hail, floods and torrential rains affected 158,939 people, particularly in the province of Kirundo (40%). Furthermore, these disasters caused the displacement of 9,818 people, particularly in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural (40%) and Cibitoke (20%).

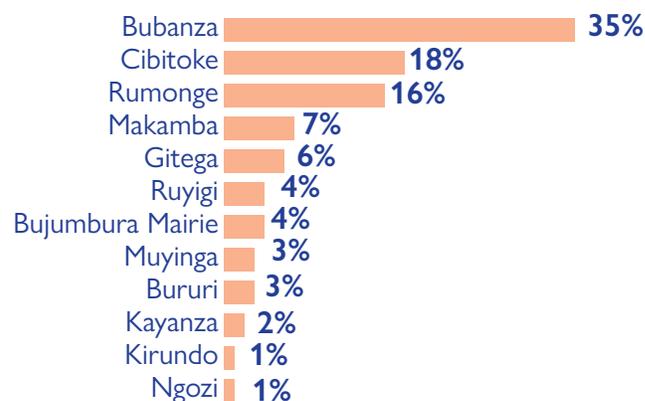
FLOODS



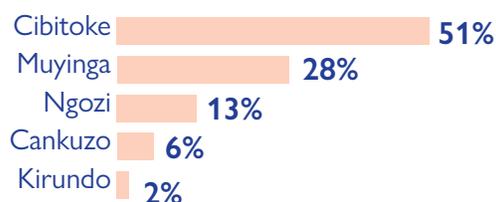
STRONG WINDS**



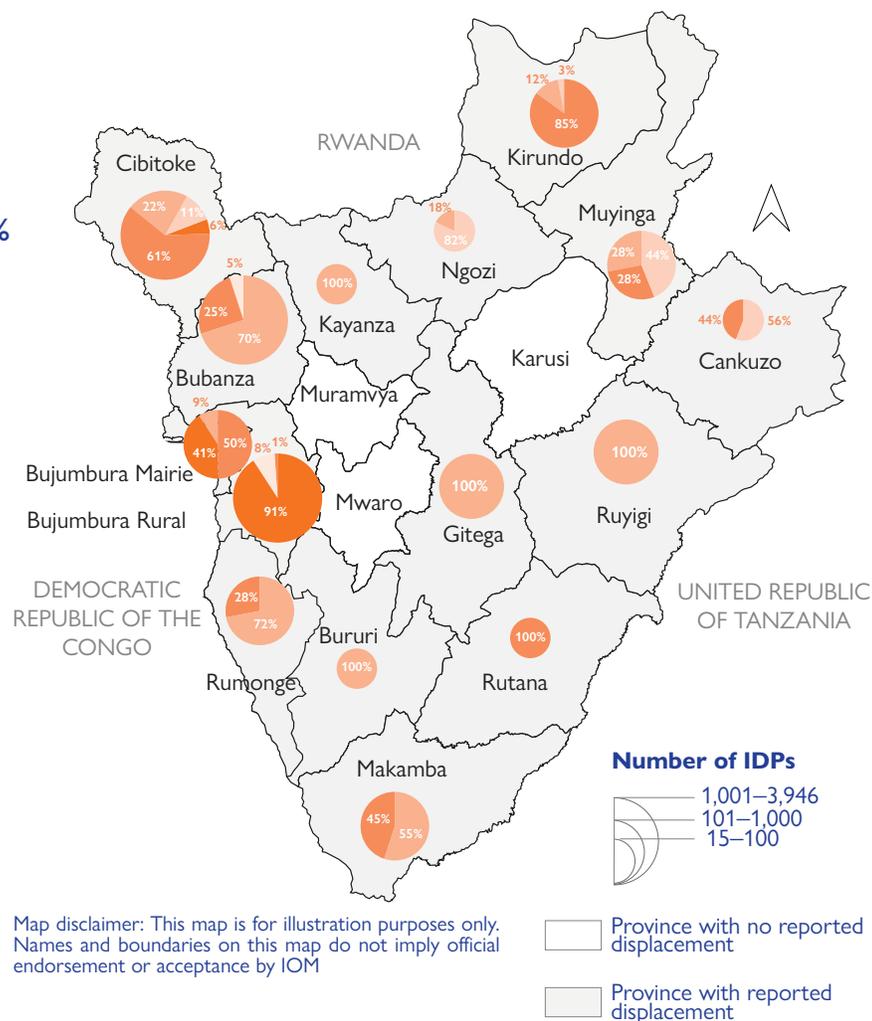
TORRENTIAL RAINS



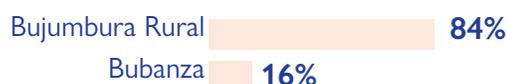
HAIL



NEW DISPLACEMENTS BY PROVINCE AND BY TYPE OF DISASTERS



LANDSLIDES



Natural disasters that caused displacement

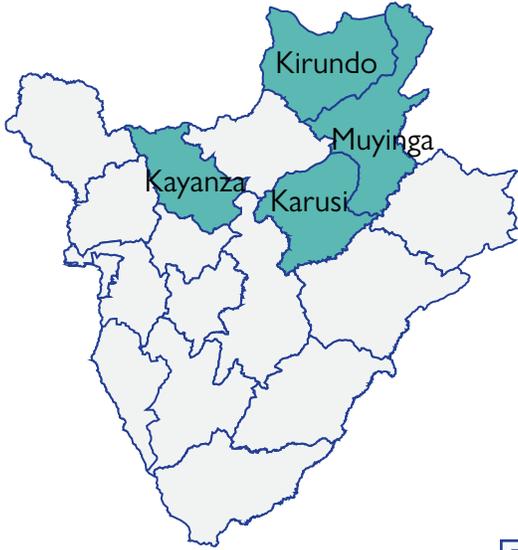


*These numbers refer to EET (Emergency Event Tracking) dataset covering the period from January to May 2023.

** Percentages in this graph add up to 102% due to rounding purposes.

Humanitarian Overview

Health



National average: 61%



>70%

of surveyed *collines* in the provinces of **Kayanza, Karusi, Kirundo** and **Muyinga** reported 30 minutes to an hour as their walking distance to the nearest health centre.

Education

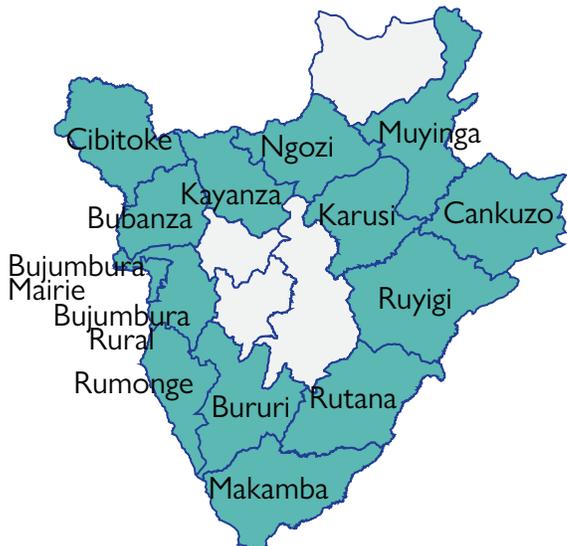
>65%

of surveyed *collines* in the provinces of **Ngozi, Muyinga, Cankuzo, Kirundo, Kayanza** and **Ruyigi** have no school with a post-fundamental section.

National average: 47%



Means of Livelihood



National average: 98%



>95%

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

WASH



National average: 47%

>65%

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

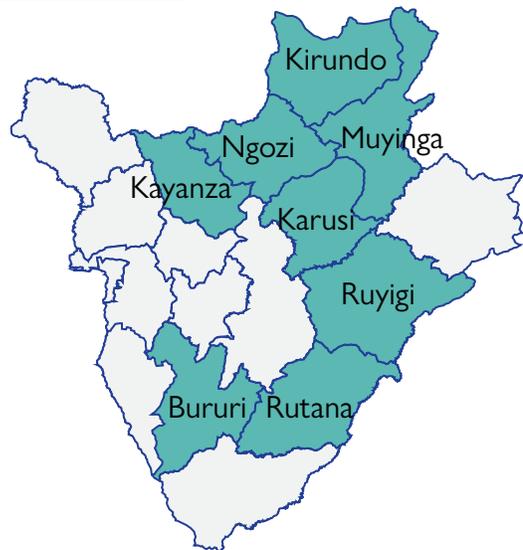


Shelter/NFI***

>95%

of surveyed *collines* in the provinces of Bururi, Karusi, Kayanza, Ngozi, Rutana, Kirundo, Muyinga and Ruyigi reported that there were no NFI distributed to displaced households in the last three months.

National average: 92%



***Non-food items

Nutrition



National average: 49%

>70%

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



DTM Methodology

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensive system to analyze and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burundi. These IDPs are categorized in 2 groups:

1) IDPs: Burundian nationals who have been forced to flee or leave their home or their usual place of residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, situations of widespread violence, of human rights violations or of natural or man-made disasters or to avoid their effects, and which have not crossed the internationally recognized borders of a State. For the purpose of DTM in Burundi, only IDPs displaced since 2013 or later are considered IDPs.

2) Returnees who became IDPs: Burundian nationals who had been displaced outside the country and have since returned (spontaneously or assisted) to Burundi but continue being in displacement within the country for several reasons due to the destruction of their homes or other various reasons.

Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) consult with key informants to identify displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants can be community leaders, local government authorities and religious leaders.

Data presented in this report were collected from 2 to 19 May 2023.

For this report, enumerators completed two type of assessments:

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

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

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