DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Photo: Visit to an IDP victim of torrential rains. Rumonge province, Burambi commune ©IOM 2018.

187,026
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

INCLUDING:

137,532
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

48,680
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AS A RESULT OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

UKaid
from the British people

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IOM · OIM

CROIX-ROUGE DU BURUNDI

DTM Methodology

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensible system to analyze and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burundi.

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

IOM and BRC joint field visit.
Bururi province, Rutovu commune ©IOM 2018.

Enumerators complete two types of assessments:

The commune level assessement provides information on displacement trends in all communes in Burundi (18 provinces). This assessment provides information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacement phenomena.

The colline level assessment provides information regarding humanitarian needs in the top five displacement areas (collines*) hosting the highest numbers of diplaced persons. This assessment provides information on demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

*While colline assessments are conducted in the five collines hosting the highest numbers of diplaced persons in each commune, two communes don't meet this criteria. Gihogazi and Shombo communes (Karusi province) both have three collines that host IDPs. Assessments from these collines are used in the analysis of this report.
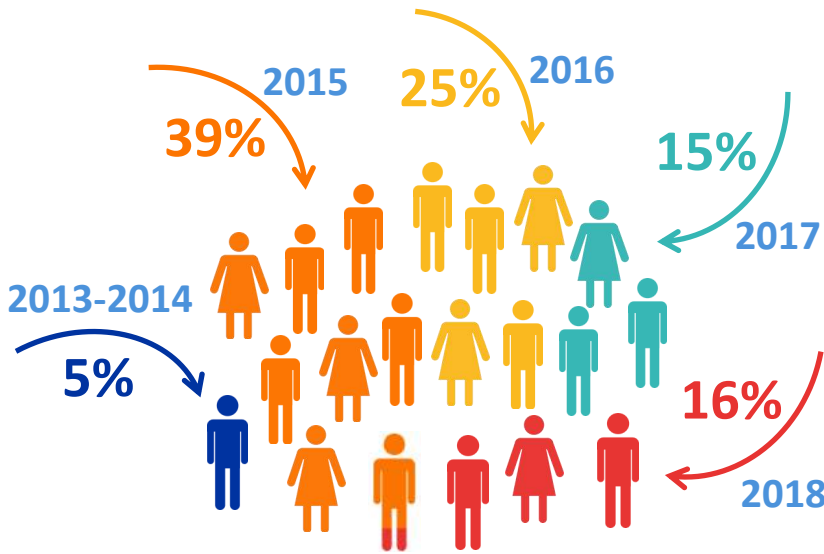
Highlights

187,026 internally displaced persons

41,060 displaced households

DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION

4%	60 years +	3%
18%	18-59 years	15%
16%	6-17 years	13%
11%	1-5 years	9%
6%	< 1 year	5%

55% **45%**
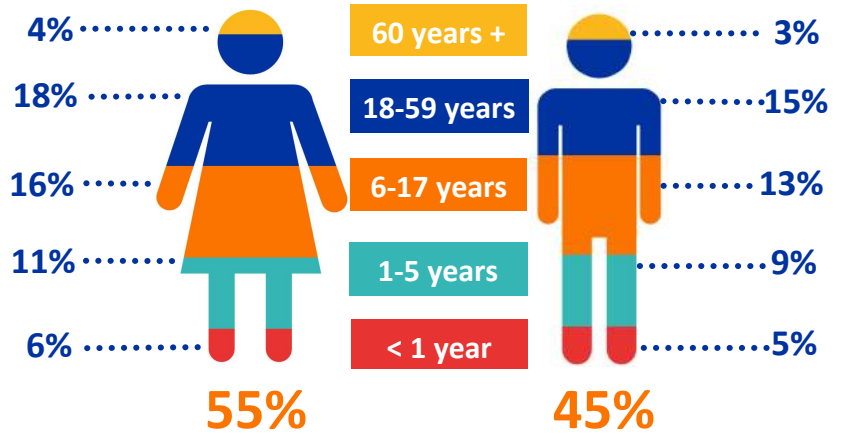
Graph 1: Demographic of the IDP population

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

2015 **39%**

25% 2016

15% 2017

2013-2014 **5%**

16% 2018

Graph 2: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

58% Host families

21% Rented houses

13% Straw houses

6% Empty houses

2% Collective sites
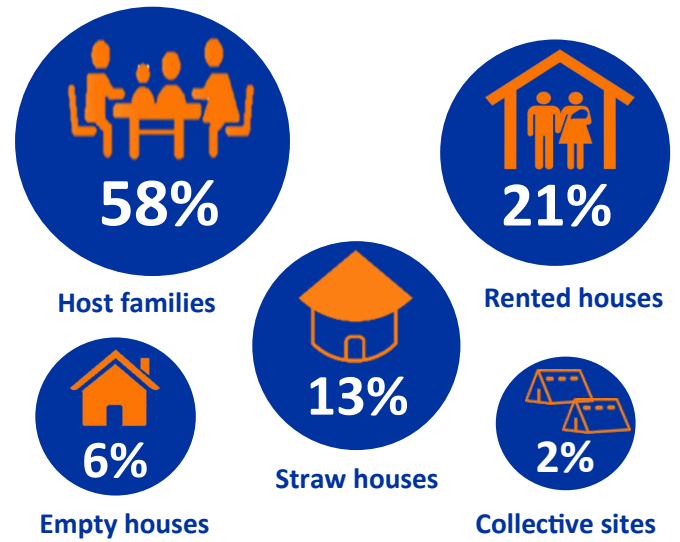
Graph 3: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF IDPs

Home destroyed/damaged	**44%**
Lack of food	**24%**
Lack of access	**12%**
Lack of security	**10%**
Lack of income generating activities	**9%**
Lack of social infrastructures	**1%**

Return

Graph 4: Percentage of collines by reason preventing return of the majority of IDPs

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DISPLACEMENT REASONS

Natural disasters

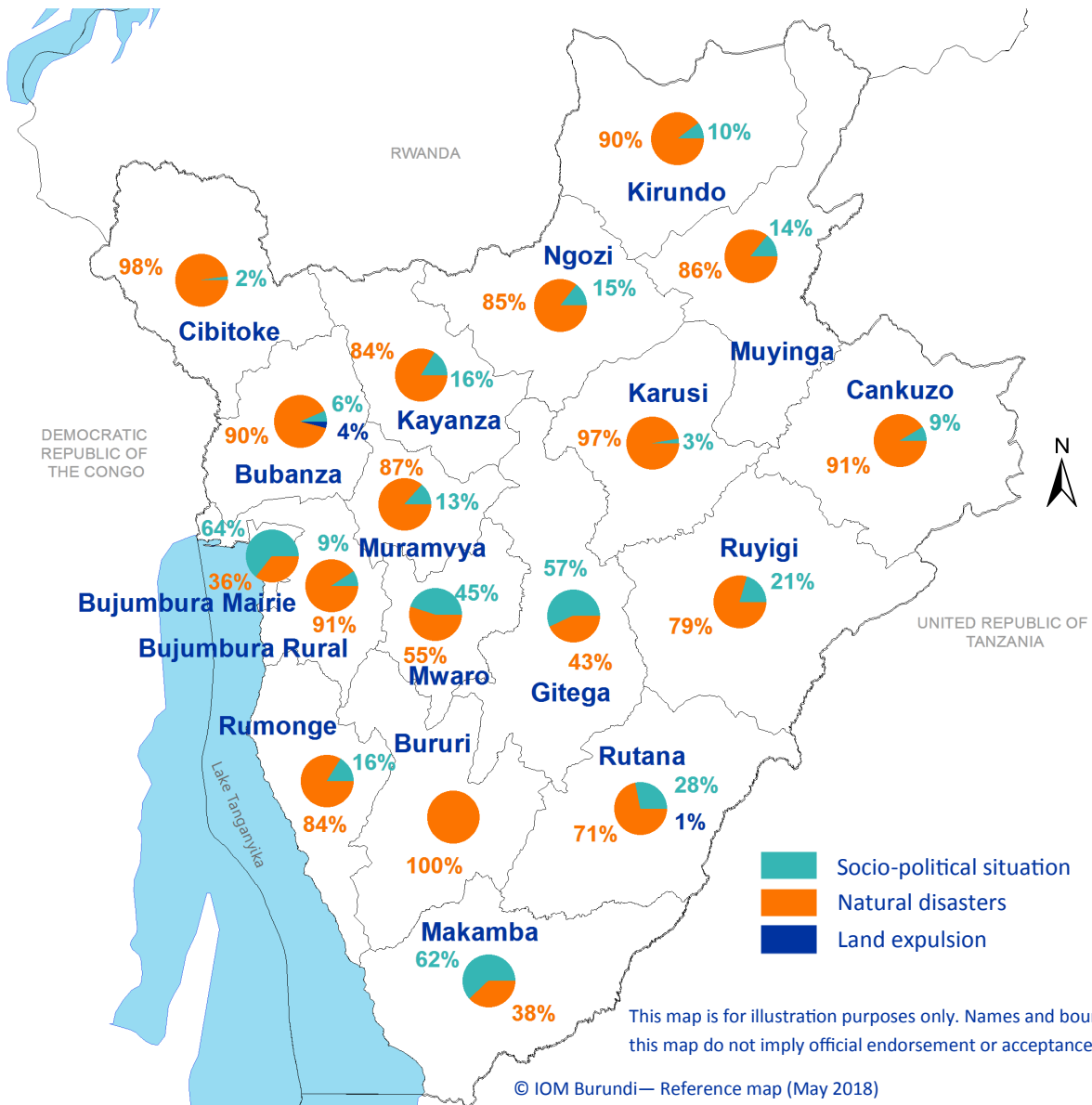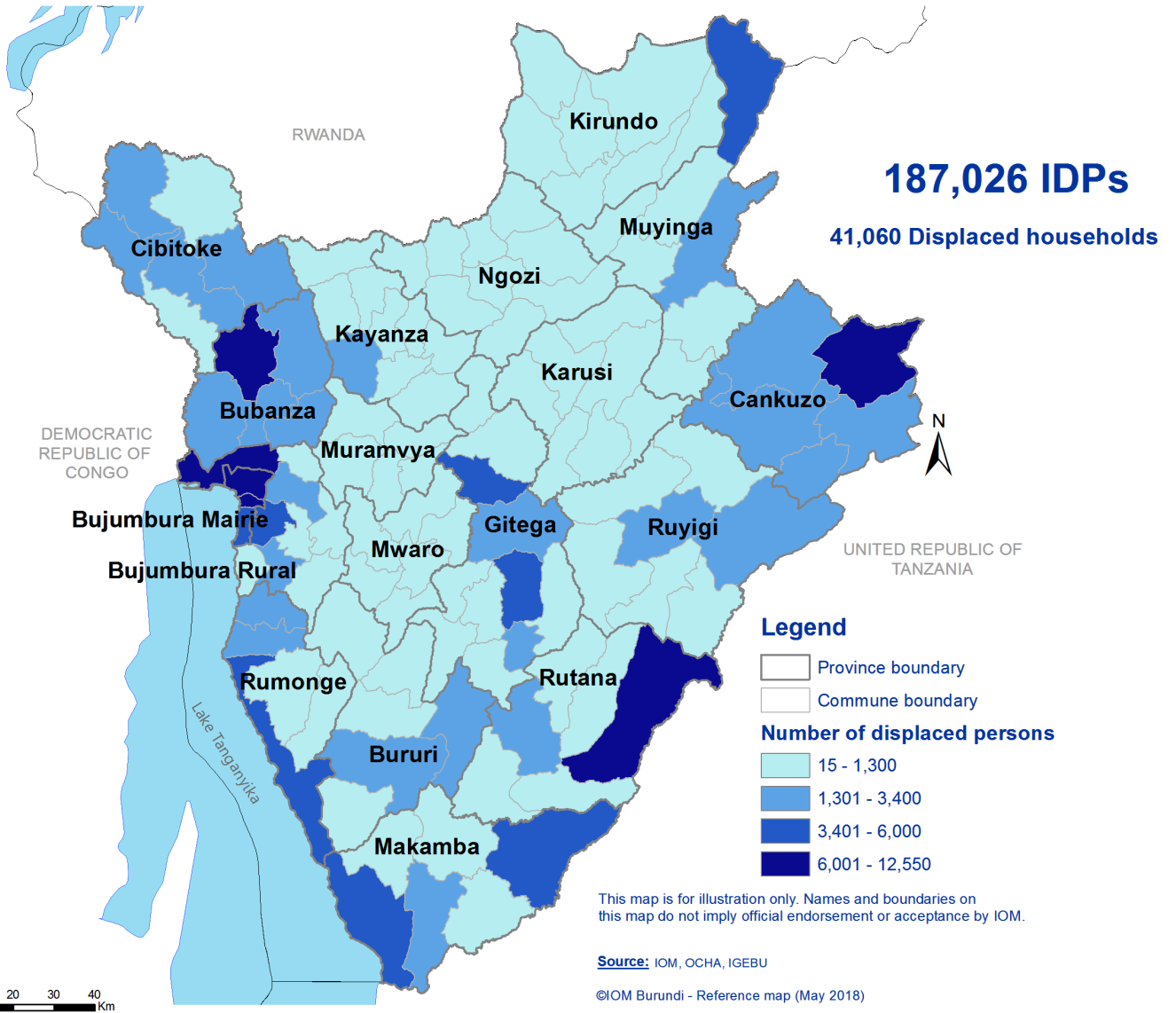**Socio-political situation**

74%
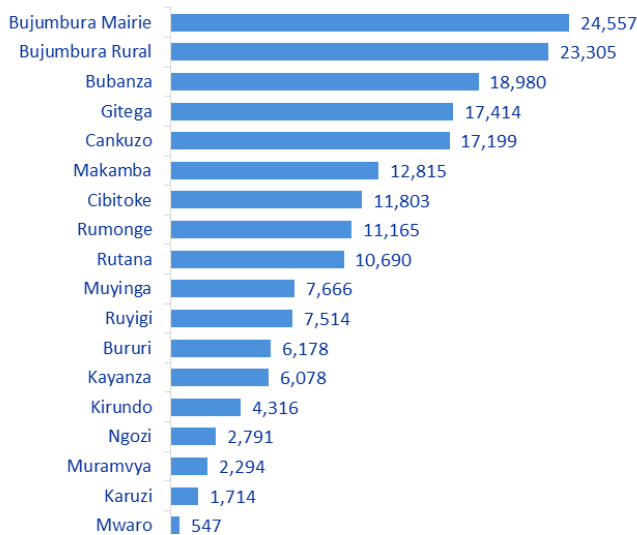
26%

Graph 5: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

RWANDA

Kirundo 90% 10%

Ngozi 85% 15%

Muyinga 86% 14%

Cibitoke 98% 2%

Kayanza 84% 16%

Karusi 97% 3%

Cankuzo 91% 9%

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Bubanza 90% 6% 4%

Muramvya 87% 13%

Ruyigi 79% 21%

Bujumbura Mairie 64% 36%

Bujumbura Rural 91% 9%

Mwaro 55% 45%

Gitega 57% 43%

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Rumonge

Bururi

Rutana 71% 28% 1%

84% 16%

100%

Lake Tanganyika

Makamba 62% 38%

Socio-political situation
Natural disasters
Land expulsion

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

© IOM Burundi— Reference map (May 2018)

Map I: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement, by province

IDP Presence

187,026 IDPs

41,060 Displaced households

RWANDA

Kirundo

Muyinga

Ngozi

Cibitoke

Kayanza

Karusi

Bubanza

Cankuzo

DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF
CONGO

Muramvya

Bujumbura Mairie

Gitega

Ruyigi

UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA

Bujumbura Rural

Mwaro

Lake Tanganyika

Rumonge

Rutana

N

Legend

Province boundary

Commune boundary

Number of displaced persons

	15 - 1,300
	1,301 - 3,400
	3,401 - 6,000
	6,001 - 12,550

Bururi

Makamba

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

Source: IOM, OCHA, IGEBU

©IOM Burundi - Reference map (May 2018)

0 5 10   20   30   40
Km

Map 2: IDP presence by commune

Commune	IDPs
Bujumbura Mairie	24,557
Bujumbura Rural	23,305
Bubanza	18,980
Gitega	17,414
Cankuzo	17,199
Makamba	12,815
Cibitoke	11,803
Rumonge	11,165
Rutana	10,690
Muyinga	7,666
Ruyigi	7,514
Bururi	6,178
Kayanza	6,078
Kirundo	4,316
Ngozi	2,791
Muramvya	2,294
Karuzi	1,714
Mwaro	547

Province of origin	IDPs
Bujumbura Mairie	30,632
Bujumbura Rural	27,402
Gitega	17,047
Kirundo	15,060
Rumonge	11,428
Kayanza	11,360
Bubanza	11,035
Cibitoke	10,417
Rutana	9,695
Cankuzo	8,703
Makamba	6,386
Ruyigi	6,222
Bururi	5,780
Karusi	5,483
Muyinga	5,099
Ngozi	2,954
Muramvya	2,068
Mwaro	255

Graph 6: IDP Presence by commune

Graph 7: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin

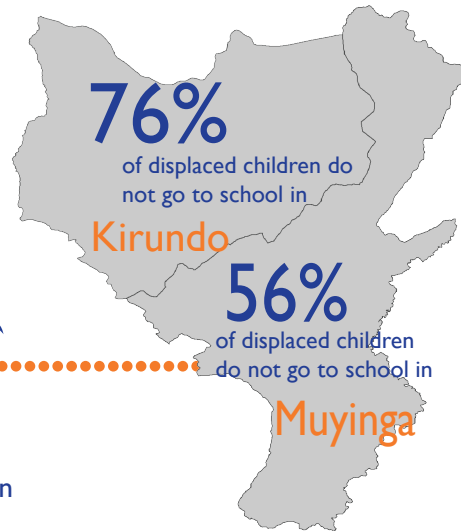| PROVINCE	NUMBER OF IDPs	DISPLACEMENT REASONS (Socio-political situation / Natural disaster / Other reasons)			DISPLACEMENT TRENDS* Number of IDPs by month (March / April / May)		
		Socio-political situation	Natural disaster	Other reasons	March	April	May
Bubanza	18,980 IDPs (3,880 households)	6%	90%	4%	18,959	18,795	18,980
Bujumbura Mairie	24,557 IDPs (5,106 households)	64%	36%		21,059	21,317	24,557
Bujumbura Rural	23,305 IDPs (4,520 households)	9%	91%		14,737	12,618	23,305
Bururi	6,178 IDPs (1,397 households)		100%		6,161	6,131	6,178
Cankuzo	17,199 IDPs (3,642 households)	9%	91%		15,943	16,103	17,199
Cibitoke	11,803 IDPs (2,509 households)	2%	98%		11,706	11,627	11,803
Gitega	17,414 IDPs (3,791 households)	57%	43%		18,655	18,052	17,414
Karusi	1,714 IDPs (483 households)	3%	97%		1,343	1,648	1,714
Kayanza	6,078 IDPs (2,355 households)	16%	84%		6,025	6,052	6,078
Kirundo	4,316 IDPs (1,285 households)	10%	90%		3,855	4,032	4,316
Makamba	12,815 IDPs (2,563 households)	62%	38%		12,350	12,115	12,815
Muramvya	2,294 IDPs (542 households)	13%	87%		1,923	1,932	2,294
Muyinga	7,666 IDPs (2,032 households)	14%	86%		7,856	7,463	7,666
Mwaro	547 IDPs (210 households)	45%	55%		730	669	547
Ngozi	2,791 IDPs (802 households)	15%	85%		2,554	2,517	2,791
Rumonge	11,165 IDPs (2,213 households)	16%	84%		12,733	10,936	11,165
Rutana	10,690 IDPs (2,170 households)	28%	71%	1%	10,127	10,041	10,690
Ruyigi	7,514 IDPs (1,560 households)	21%	79%		7,295	7,326	7,514

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Humanitarian Overview

Education

69% of surveyed collines reported that the majority of displaced children walk **30 minutes to 1 hour to reach school.**
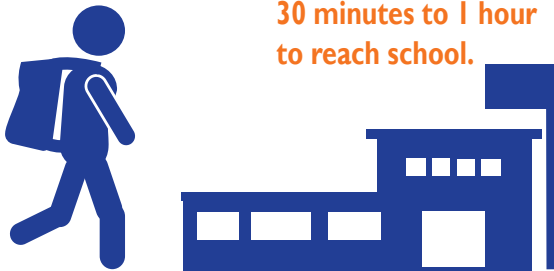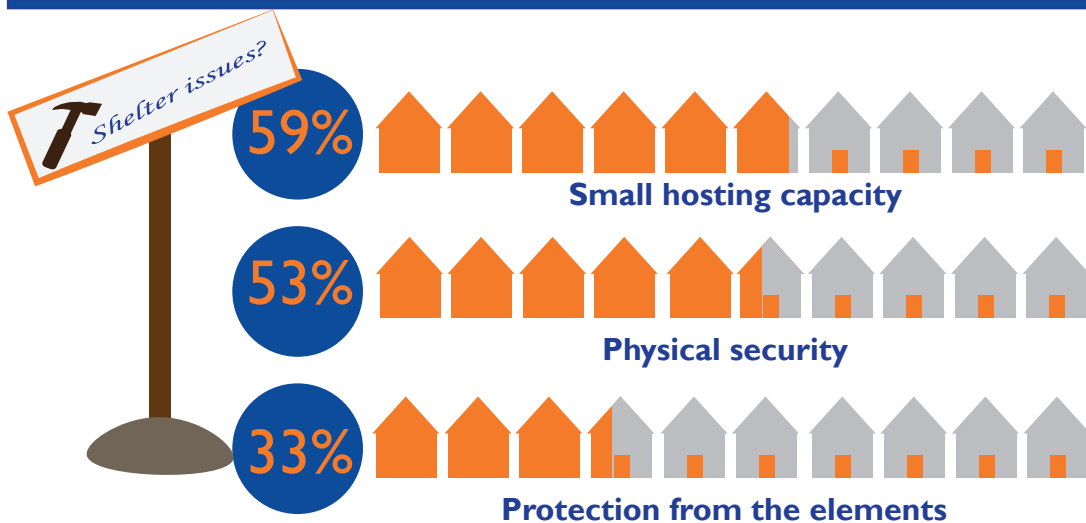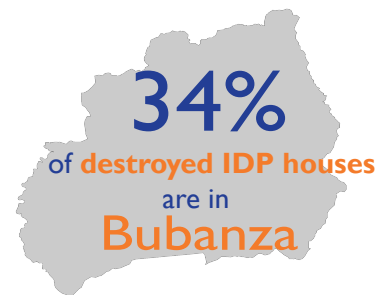
**30%** of school-age displaced children **do not go to school.**

76% of displaced children do not go to school in Kirundo

56% of displaced children do not go to school in Muyinga

Shelter

Shelter issues?

59% Small hosting capacity

53% Physical security

33% Protection from the elements

Graph 8: Percentage of collines reporting issues with IDP shelters

34% of **destroyed IDP houses** are in Bubanza

Protection

76% of surveyed collines reported that **wood collection areas** represent a danger to women and girls

100% of surveyed collines reported this danger in Muramvya
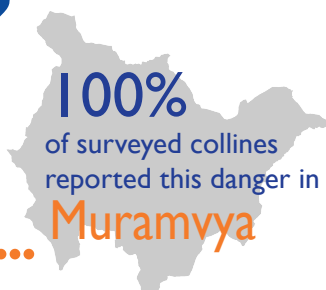
32% of collines reported the lack of **focal points trained on gender based violence** to whom GBV victims can report cases.

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Health

89% of evaluated collines reported that **the walk time** to reach the health center is **more than 30 minutes.**
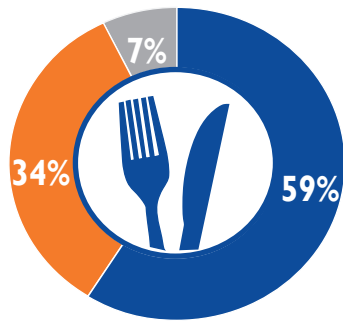
80% of collines reported this issue in **Rumonge**
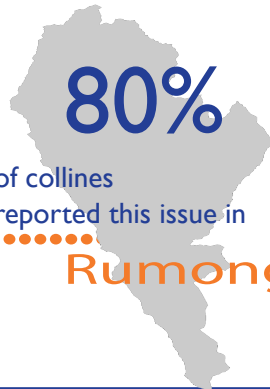
89% of collines reported that **malaria** is the most recurrent health issue.

Food Security

59% of surveyed collines reported that IDPs only have access to **1 meal a day.**

7%

34%

59%

- ● 1 meal
- ● 2 meals
- ● 3 meals

Graph 9: Number of meals per day for IDPs

96% of IDPs in **Kirundo** eat 1 meal a day

2% of collines report that there were **food distributions to IDPs** in the last 3 months.
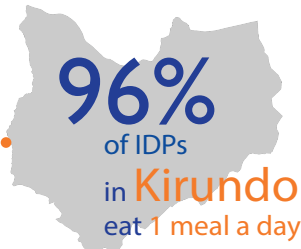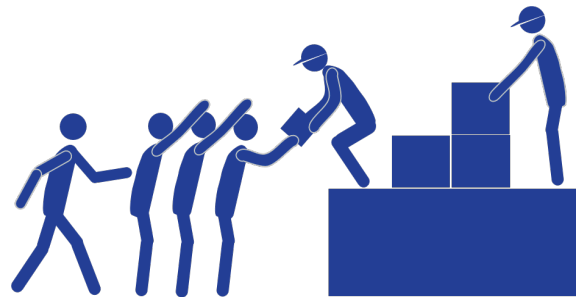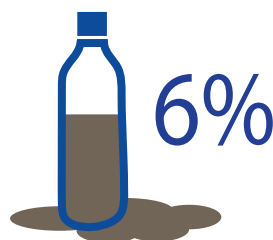
WASH

38% of surveyed collines reported **concerns about the quality of drinking water.**

including:

Water residue **25%**

Color **6%**
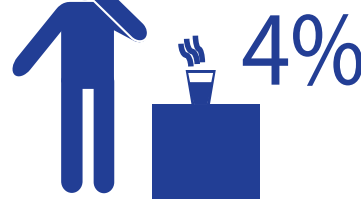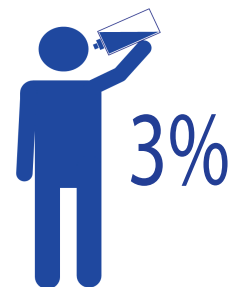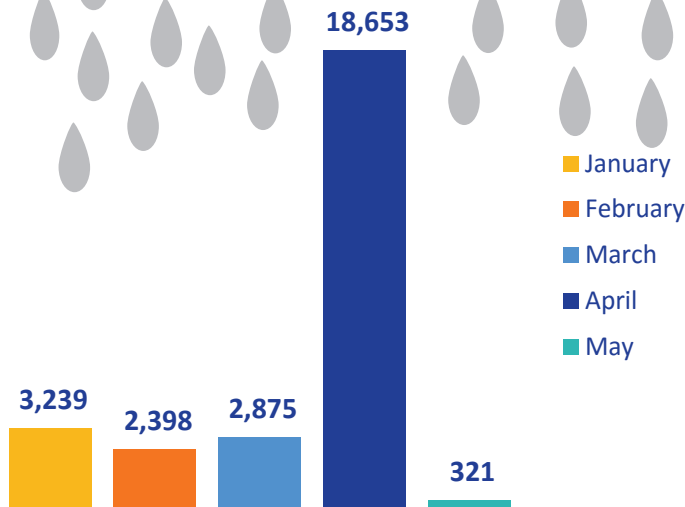
Smell **4%**

Taste **3%**

The rainy season

May marks the end of the rainy season, which this year has induced significant natural disaster-related displacement and destruction throughout the country. Destruction and damage caused by natural disasters have affected both displaced and host populations. Since January 2018, DTM has been tracking the most severe natural disaster events, including torrential rains, violent winds, landslides, and floods. This page and the next provide a picture of the effects of natural disasters during the rainy season.

18,653

3,239 **2,398** **2,875** **321**

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May

Graph 10: Monthly distribution of IDPs due to natural disasters

Since January:

> 1600 houses destroyed

> 2000 houses damaged

> 100 people injured

15 persons deceased

> 30 roads and bridges destroyed

Photo 1: Damaged classroom due to torrential rains and strong winds. Bururi province, Rutovu commune © IOM 2018.

Photo 2: IDP home partially destroyed by torrential rains. Bujumbura Mairie province, Ntahangwa commune © IOM 2018.

Photo 3: Large hall damaged by torrential rains and strong winds. Bururi province, Rutovu commune © IOM 2018.

Photo 4: Construction of a temporary shelter for an IDP whose house was completely destroyed by torrential rains. Ngozi province, Kiremba commune © IOM 2018.

Photo 5: IDP home partially destroyed by torrential rains. Bubanza province, Gihanga commune © IOM 2018.

Contact Information

Photo: Visit to a displaced household affected by torrential rains. Ngozi province, Kiremba commune ©IOM 2018.

All DTM Burundi reports and information products are available on www.displacement.iom.int/burundi

Previous reports

Report - January 2018

Report - March 2018

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