



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

BURUNDI

JULY 2018

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Photo: Field visit to IDP homes destroyed by torrential rains. Province Buzanza, commune Gihanga © IOM 2018.



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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.

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.



Enumerators complete two types of assessments:

The commune level assessment provides information on displacement trends in all 119 communes in Burundi. 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 displaced persons in each commune. This assessment provides information on demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

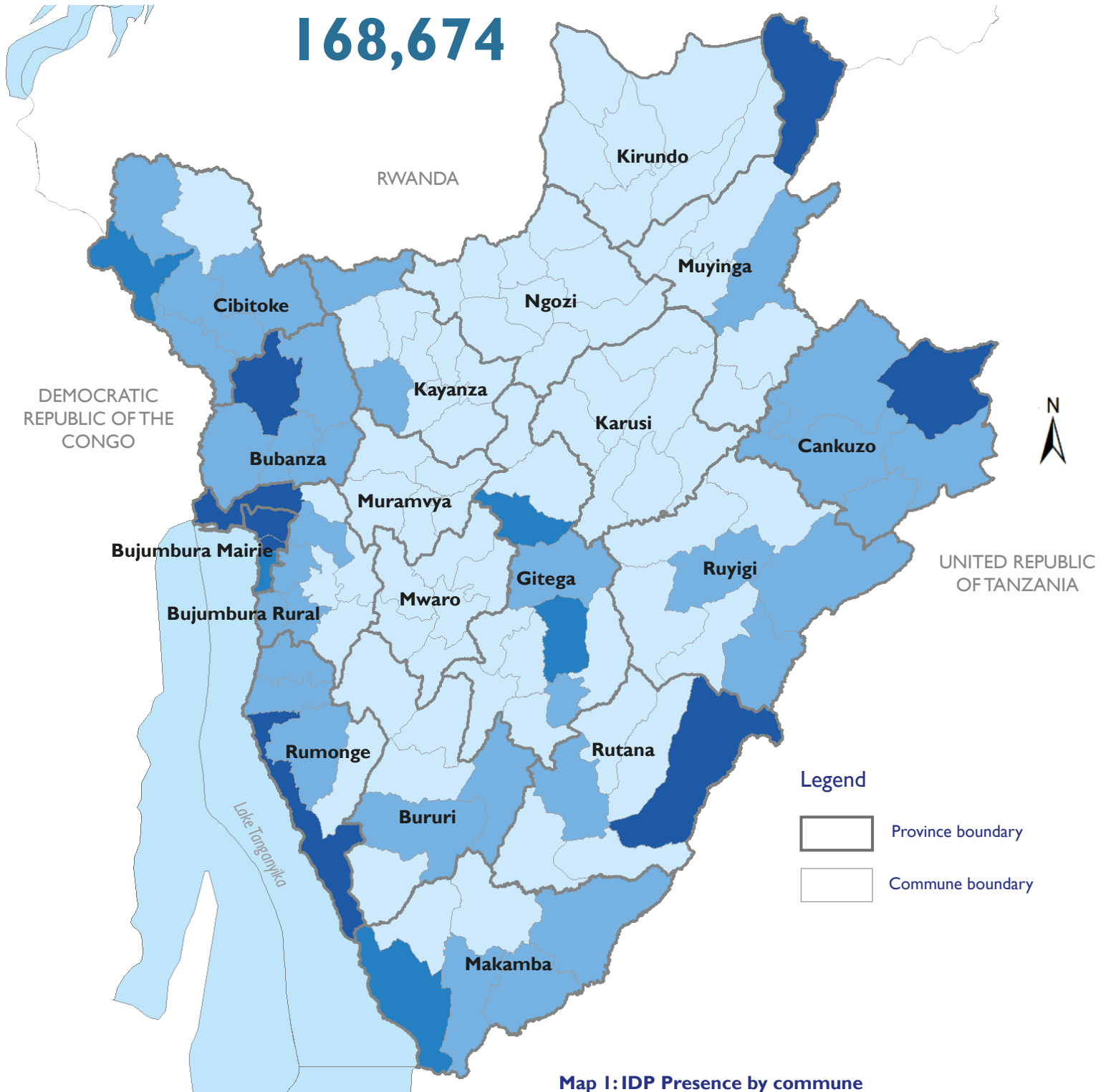
*While colline assessments are conducted in the five collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune, two communes don't meet this criteria. Gihogazi and Shombo communes (Karusi province) have respectively 4 and 2 collines that host IDPs. Assessments from these collines are used in the analysis of this report.



Highlights

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

168,674



Number of displaced persons



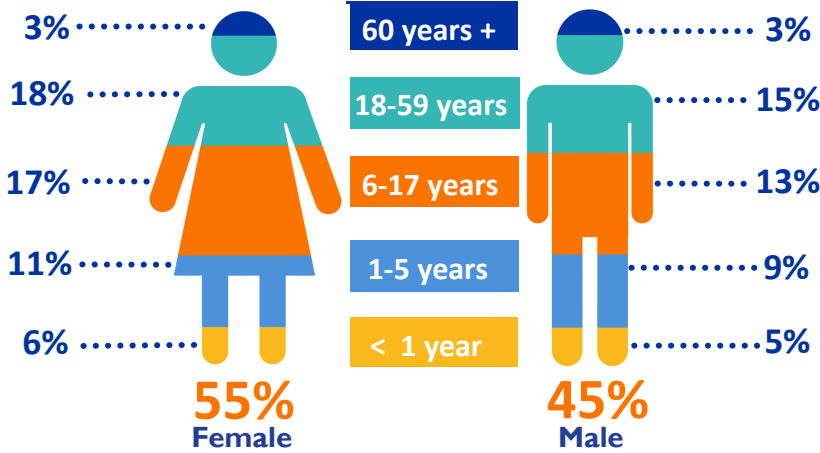
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Source: IOM, IGEBU

© IOM Burundi - Reference map (July 2018)

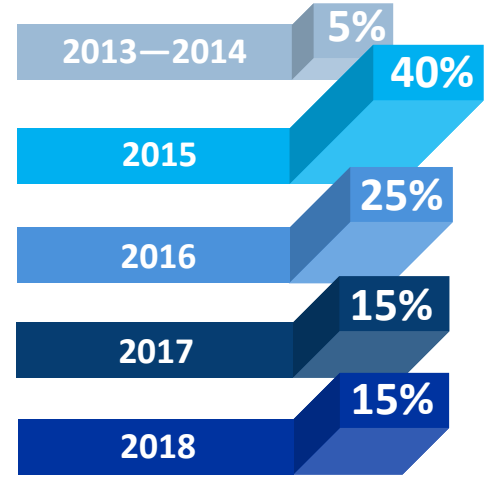


DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION



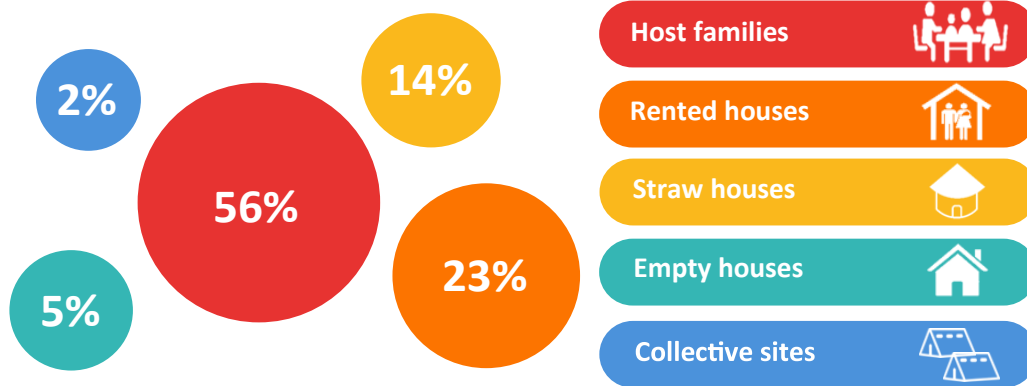
Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT



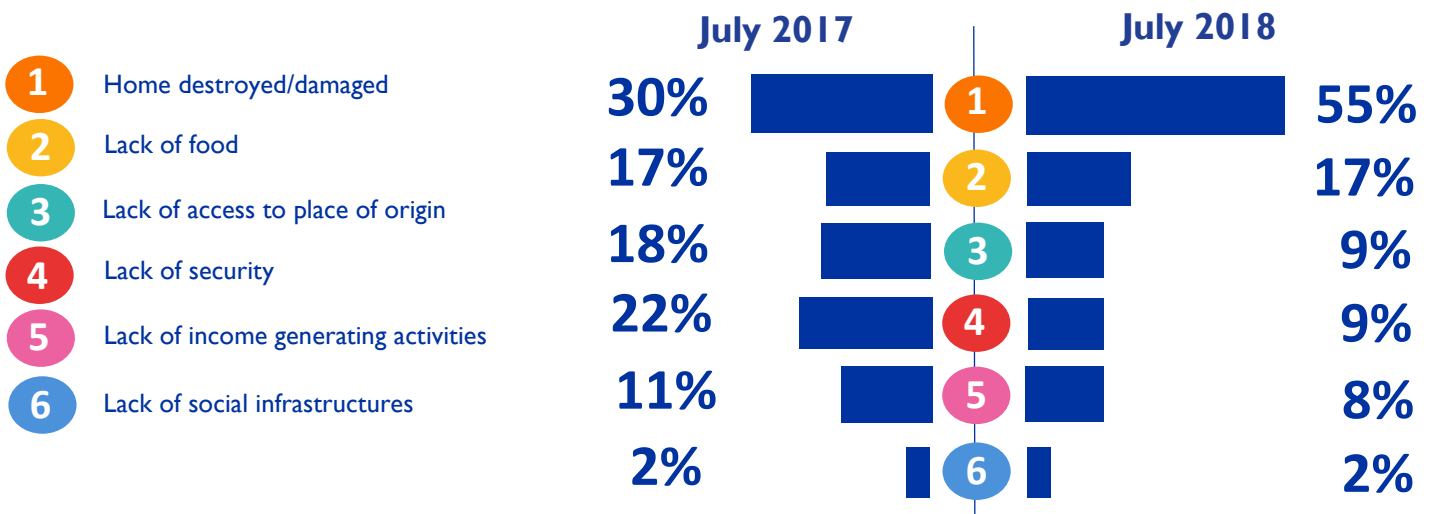
Graph 2: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

ACCOMMODATION TYPES



Graph 3: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF IDPs



Graph 4: Percentage comparison of collines by reason preventing return of the majority of IDPs, between July 2017 and July 2018

Highlights

2,506

displaced households are headed by women



1,907

displaced persons live with disabilities



539

displaced households are headed by minors



SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES OF IDPs

745

displaced minors are unaccompanied



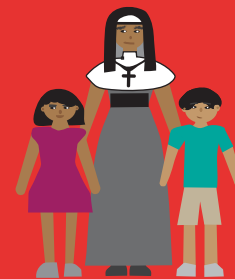
1,673

displaced persons are pregnant women

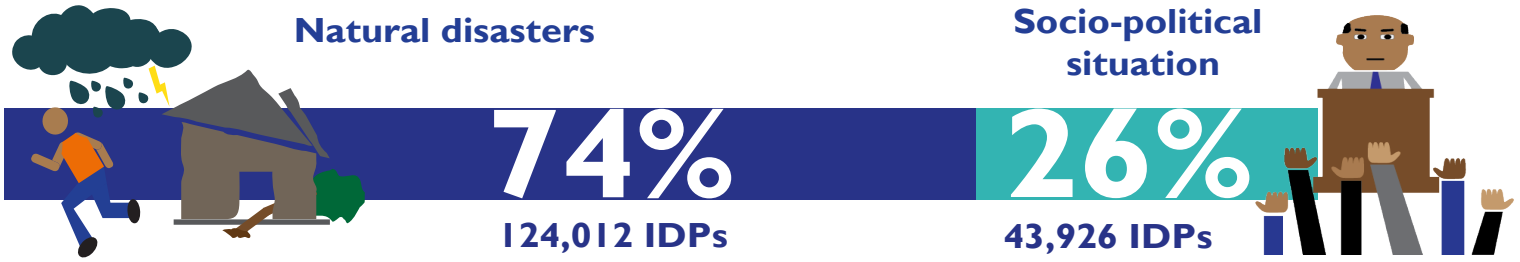


1,270

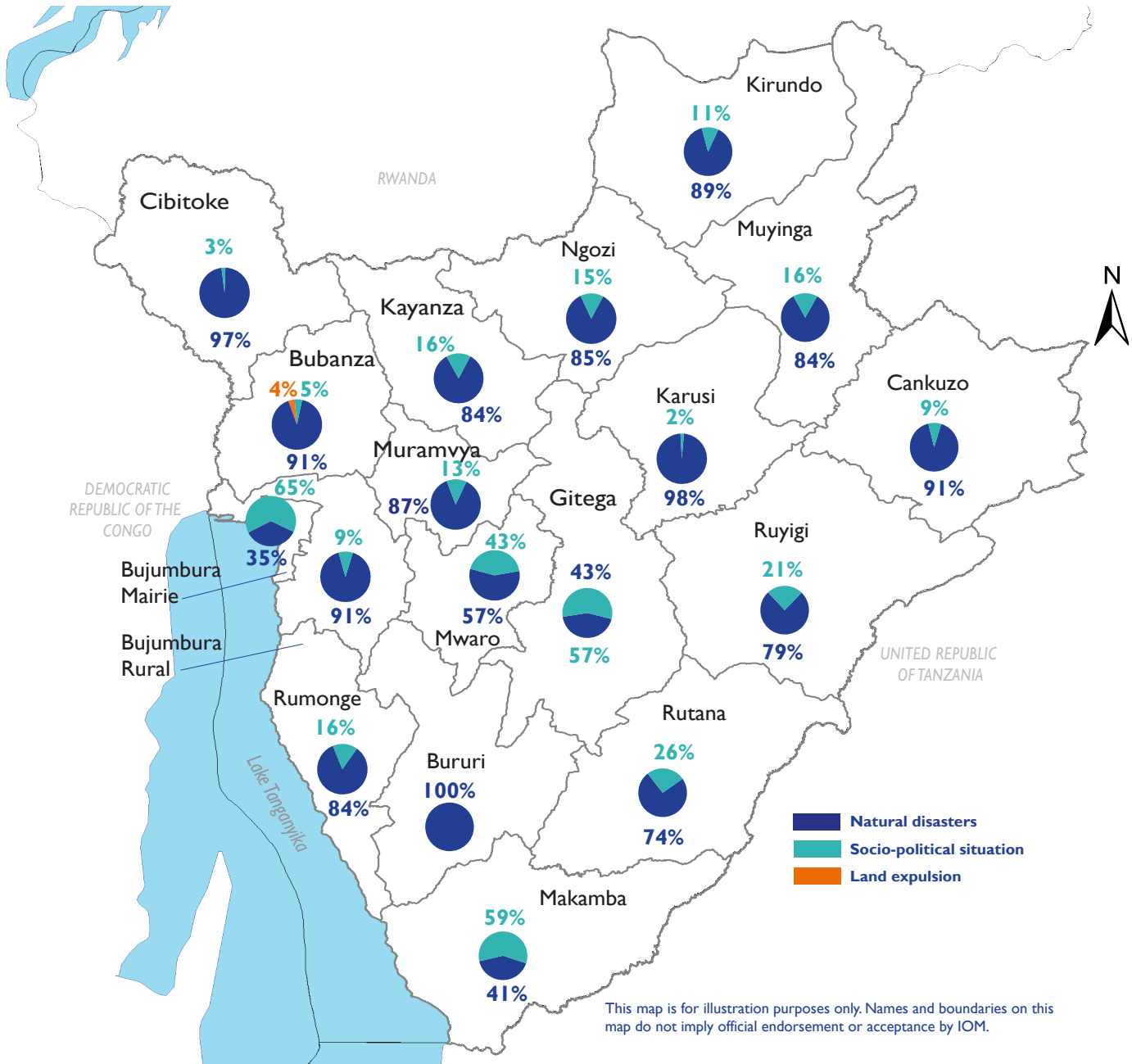
displaced minors are orphans



Displacement Reasons for IDPs*



* Land expulsion: 736 IDPs



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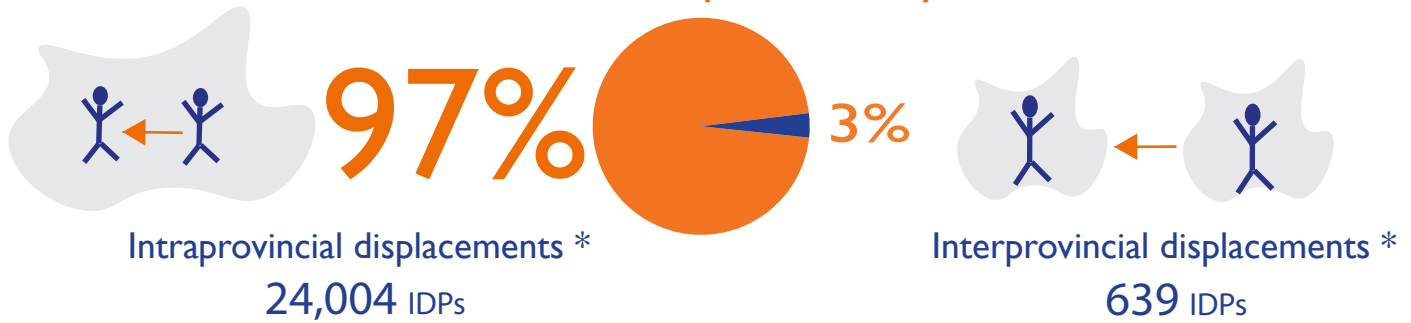
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Map 2: Percentage of IDPs by reason for displacement, by province

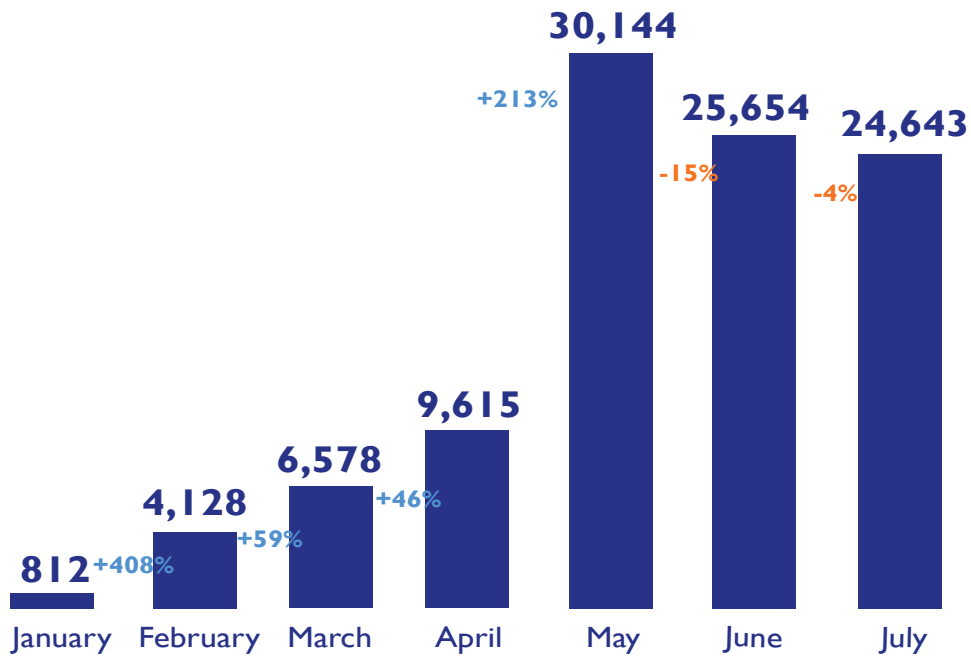
IDP Movements

24,643

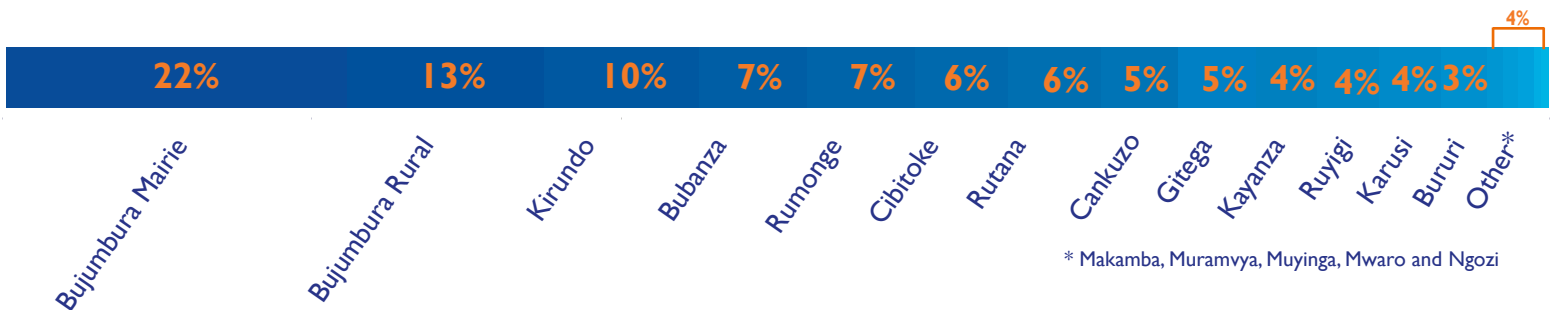
Total number of IDPs displaced this year (as observed in July 2018)



Graph 5: Number of IDPs displaced in July 2018, by displacement type

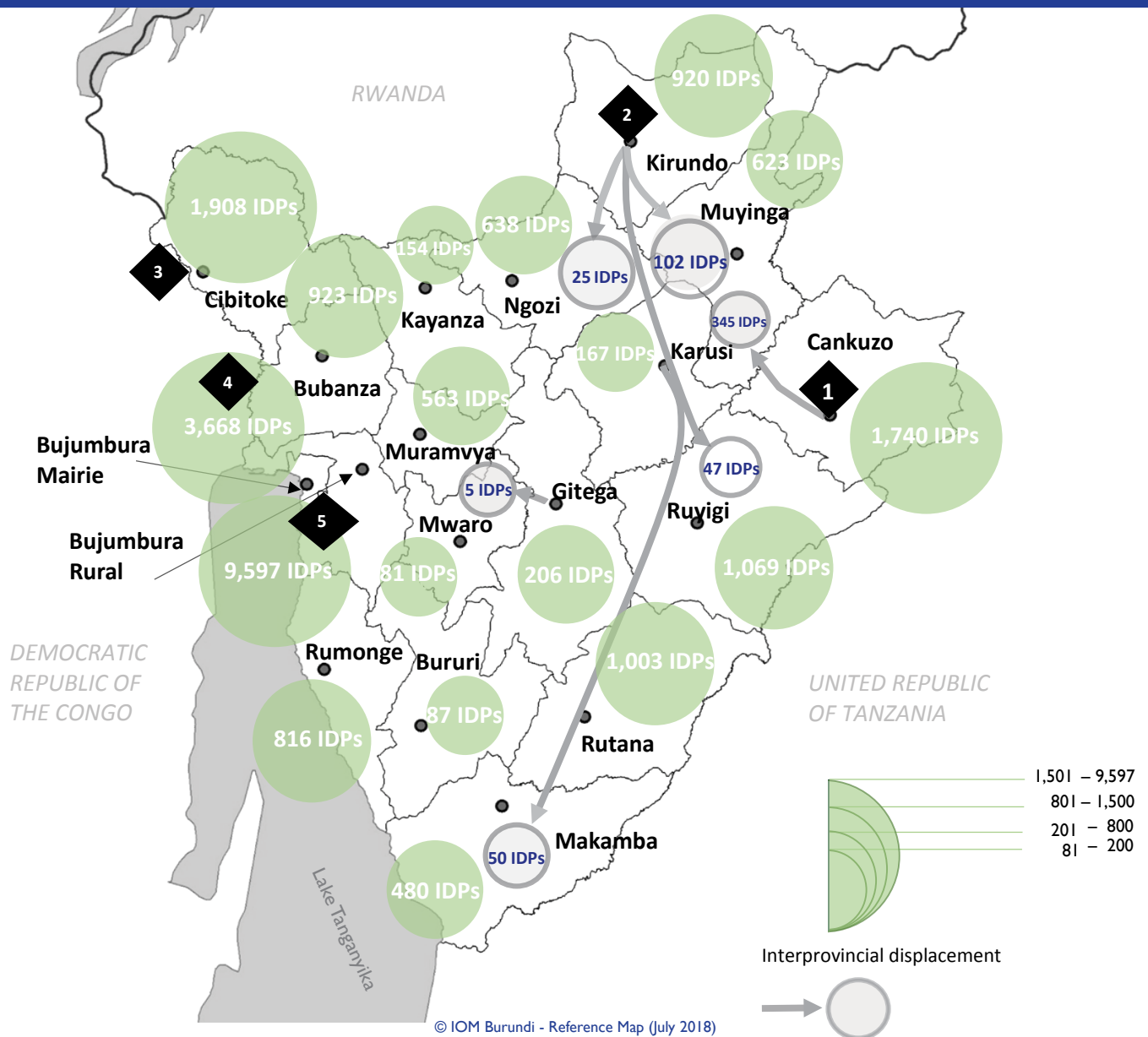


Graph 6: The change in the number of IDPs displaced, by month



Graph 7: Estimated percentage of IDPs by province of origin

* Intraprovincial displacements are displacements that occur within the province of origin. Interprovincial displacements are displacements that occur outside the province of origin.



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Map 3: IDP Movements from January to July 2018*

**Movement of current IDPs*

- 1 From January to July 2018, a large number of IDPs were displaced from the Cankuzo province to the Mwakiro commune in the Muyinga province in search of better economic opportunities. Some of these IDPs were originally displaced from the Cankuzo province while others are in transit through the province from Tanzania.
- 2 After the harvest of June 2018, a large number of the population in Kirundo sold their harvests. As a result, some moved to other provinces such as Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi. The most affected commune in terms of departures is the Bugabira commune (Kirundo province).
- 3 During the first half of the year 2018, the province of Cibitoke hosted a large number of IDPs displaced by torrential rains and landslides. The most affected commune by these torrential rains is the Rugombo commune hosting 1,212 IDPs in July 2018.
- 4 The number of IDPs has increased in the Bujumbura Rural province due to floods and landslides provoked by torrential rains during the rainy season, especially in the month of April 2018. The most affected commune by these natural disasters is the Mutimbuzi commune with 8,535 IDPs in July.
- 5 In Bujumbura Mairie, the number of IDPs has increased due to torrential rains in the rainy season, which triggered flooding. The most flood affected commune is the Ntahangwa commune with 3,033 IDPs.

Humanitarian Overview

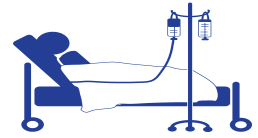
Health

 **67%**
of surveyed collines reported the lack of services for sexually transmitted infections.

88%
of collines reported this lack of services in **Cankuzo**

The most common health issues in surveyed collines are:

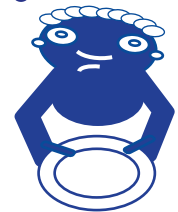
Malaria
86%



Colds
76%



Malnutrition
38%



Protection

38%
of surveyed collines reported the lack of operational child protection committees.



60%
of collines reported this problem in **Muramvya**

Food and clothing were most reported by surveyed collines as unsatisfied needs for displaced women and girls respectively at



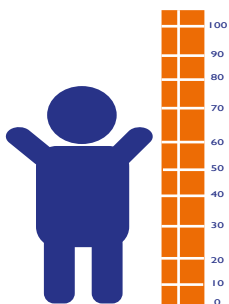
91%

and **95%**



Nutrition

55% of collines reported that there were no malnutrition screenings in the last six months.



70%
of surveyed collines reported this lack of screening in **Ngozi**

32% of collines reported the absence of therapeutic nutritional centers in the colline.



80%
of collines reported this absence in **Muramvya**



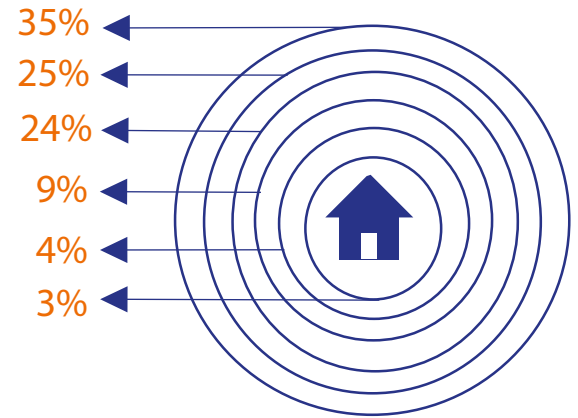
Shelter/NFI

98%

of surveyed collines reported that there were **no NFI distributions to IDPs** in the last 3 months.



- Host families 35%
- Ownership 25%
- Tenant 24%
- Temporary construction /borrowed land 9%
- Empty houses or unoccupied buildings 4%
- Government land 3%



Graph 8: IDPs' property status

Food Security

The percentage of collines **per food group** consumed within the week are:

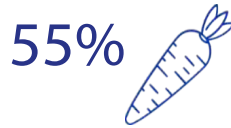
Cereals/ Tubers / Roots



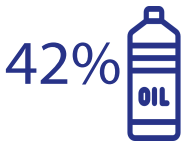
Beans



Vegetables



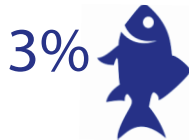
Oil



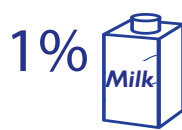
Fruit



Meat/Fish



Dairy products



81%

of evaluated collines reported that **market prices are not accessible** for IDPs.

100%

of collines reported this lack of accessibility in

Rumonge

97%

of collines reported this lack of accessibility in

Ruyigi

WASH

10%

of surveyed collines reported **water scarcity** (less than 50% of the time) at the main source of drinking water.



30%

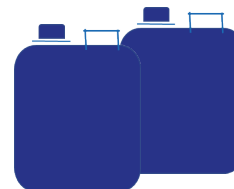
of collines reported water scarcity in **Makamba**

28%

of collines reported water scarcity in **Cankuzo**

41%

of surveyed collines reported **having a water storage capacity of less than 15 liters per day.**



78%

of households in **Kayanza** have a water storage capacity of less than 15 liters per day.

IDP Voices

The sale of labor has been the main source of income for my household since we have been displaced. However, seeing that two arms of a widowed woman cannot be enough to feed my entire family, all my four children have had to leave school to come and help me. As of now, none of them are going to school!

Pélagie N.

GIHARO
Rutana province

Since we moved here, the recurrence of diarrhea in my family is inevitably linked to our reliance on a poor quality water source which is the Malagarazi River.

Marc K.

KAYOGORO
MAKAMBA province

Since the collapse of my house and the destruction of my fields after the torrential rains in January 2018, the living conditions for my family have changed for the worse. If a family member gets sick, we call on charitable souls to pay for the health costs, or otherwise we wait until death takes us!

Stanislas N.

GISURU
Ruyigi province



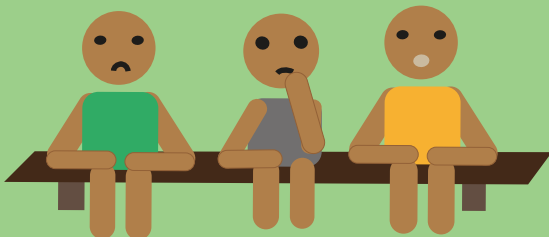
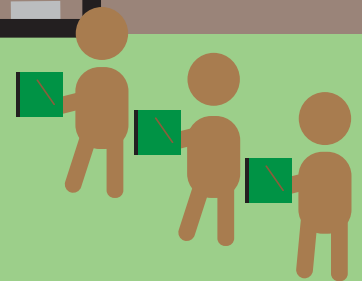
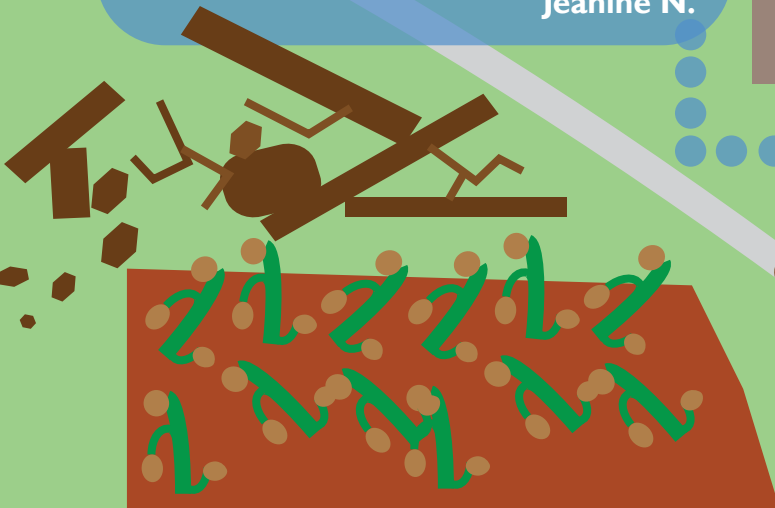
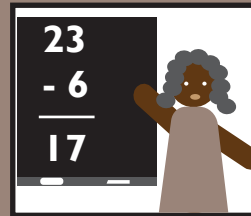
My husband has a physical disability and to feed the family I have to work every day. If I do not find work, we spend the whole day without eating.

Concilie K.



My mother and sister died of hunger in 2015 and I was left alone. My two children are in school but I am not sure if they will continue to attend without school materials.

Jeanine N.



IDP Voices

Sometimes we do not find work, especially now in the dry season and it's hard to find food. We sleep outdoors because our straw house was destroyed.
James M.

I am a widow and mother of three children. I have no shelter at the moment and I live in an abandoned house. I'm afraid that at any time I can be thrown out.
Virginie N.

GITEGA
Gitega province



Since last year, my husband went to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to look for work. Since then, he has not returned. We must work on other people's crops to earn something to eat but my health does not allow it anymore given my advanced age. I've become sickly and it's not easy.
Butoyi N.

RUGOMBO
CIBITOKÉ province

Giteranyi
Muyinga province





BUBANZA
Bubanza province

BISORO
Mwaro province

Threatened by hunger, my husband left me alone with the children in March 2016 and I have had no news of him since. If nothing is done, my three children and I are going to starve to death.

Evelyne K.

I don't know if my husband is alive or dead. I was forced to move with my two children to the home of my elderly mother where we live a very difficult life.

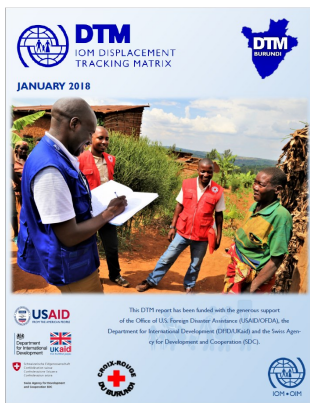
Anonymous



Photo: Field visit to displaced households.
Rumonge province, Burambi commune © IOM 2018.

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Previous reports



[Report - January 2018](#)



[Report - March 2018](#)



[Report - May 2018](#)

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