

BURUNDI



Photo: Field visit to an IDP home destroyed by torrential rains. Bururi province, Rutovu commune © IOM 2018.

JANUARY 2019

Publication: March 2019



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Highlights



134,054

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

including **76%**
24%

displaced due to natural disasters
displaced as a result of the socio-political situation



29,536

Displaced Households



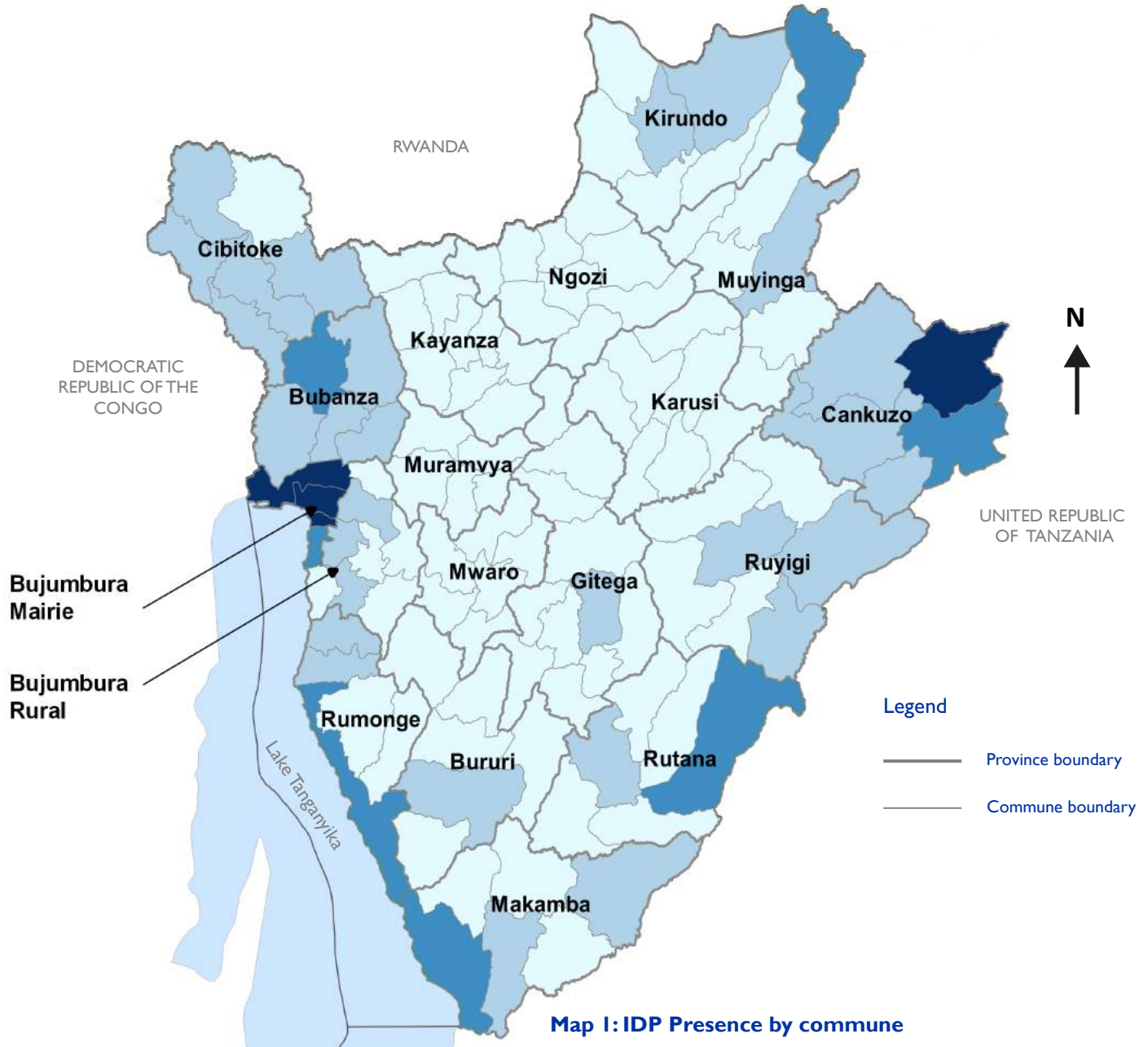
4%

decrease in the number of IDPs
between December 2018 and January 2019



61%

of IDPs are children
under 18 years old



Number of displaced persons



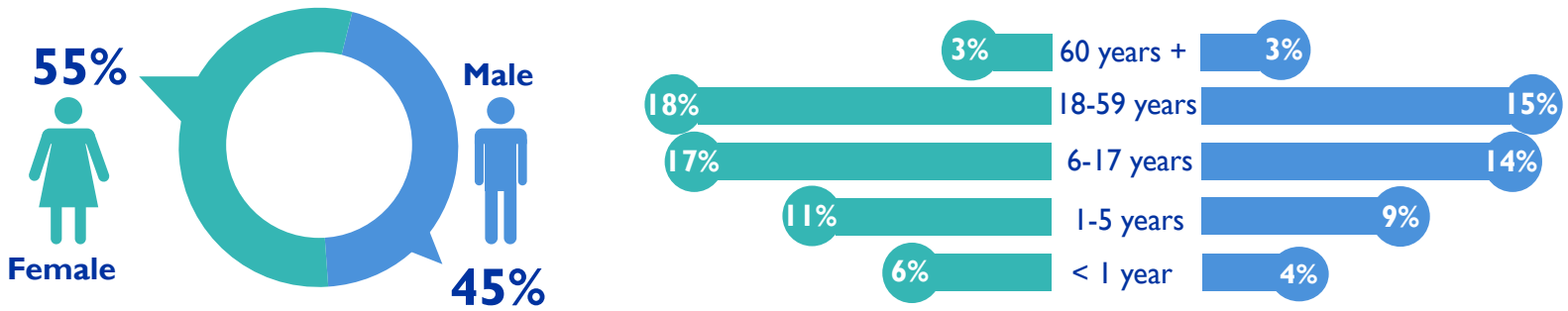
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM

Source: IOM, IGEBU

© IOM Burundi - Reference map (February 2019)

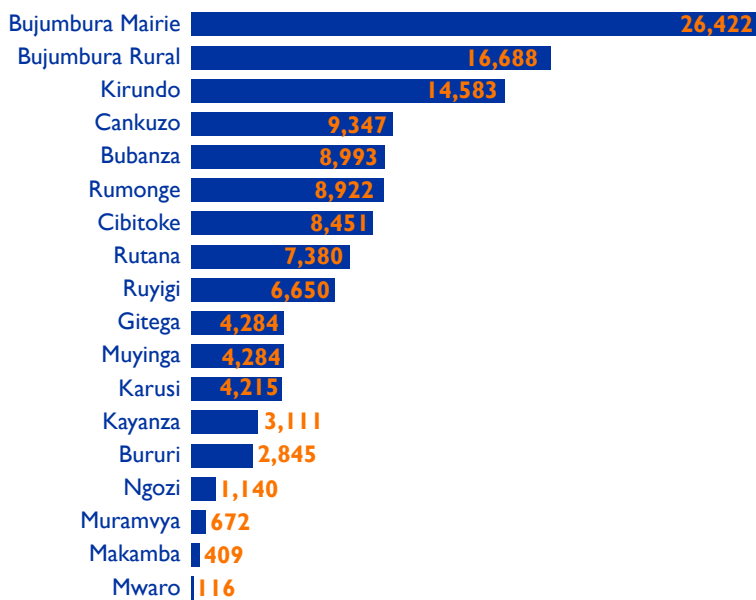


DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION



Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population

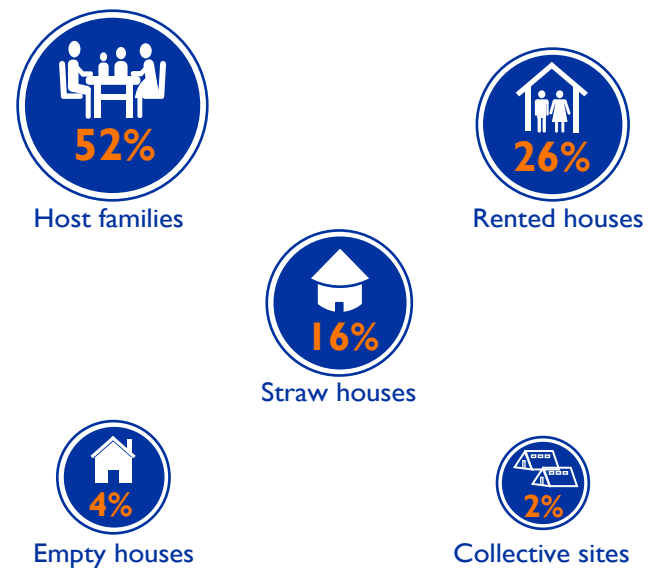
PROVINCES OF ORIGIN*



* These numbers refer to data for IDPs displaced since 2015

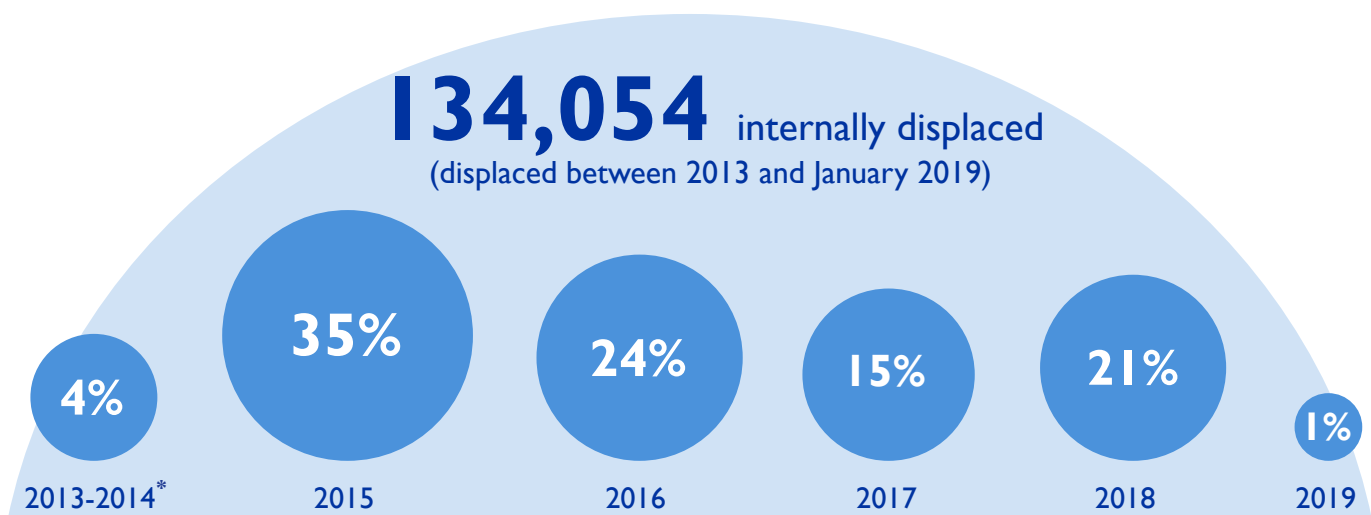
Graph 2: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin

ACCOMMODATION TYPES



Graph 3: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

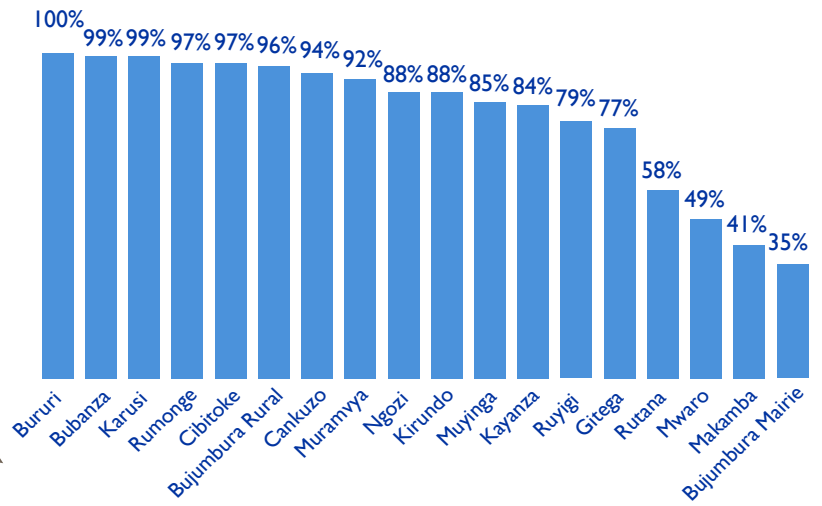


* Numbers of IDPs displaced in 2013-2014 are taken from December 2018 data

Graph 4: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

Highlights

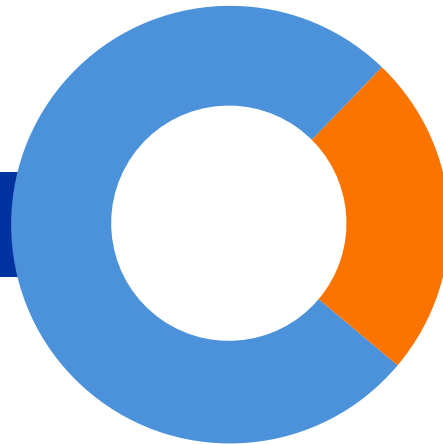
DISPLACEMENT REASONS*



Graph 5: Percentage of IDPs displaced by natural disasters in January 2019, by province

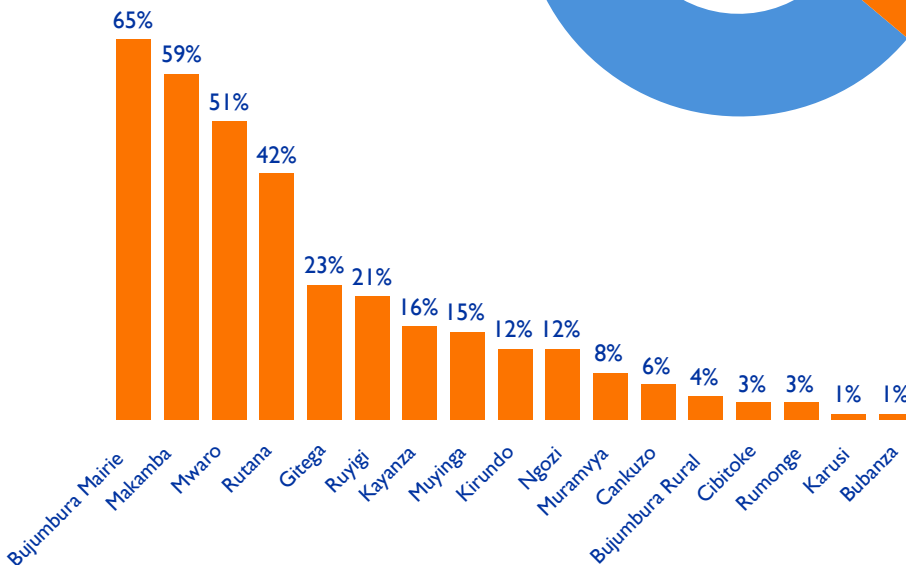
Natural disasters

76%



24%

Socio-political situation



Graph 6: Percentage of IDPs displaced as a result of the socio-political situation in January 2019, by province

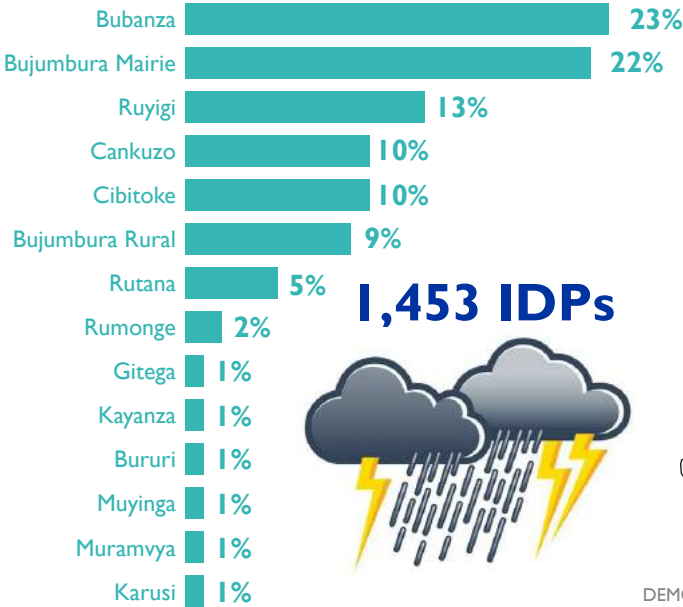
.06% displaced for other reasons

* These percentages refer to data for IDPs displaced since 2015



NEW DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

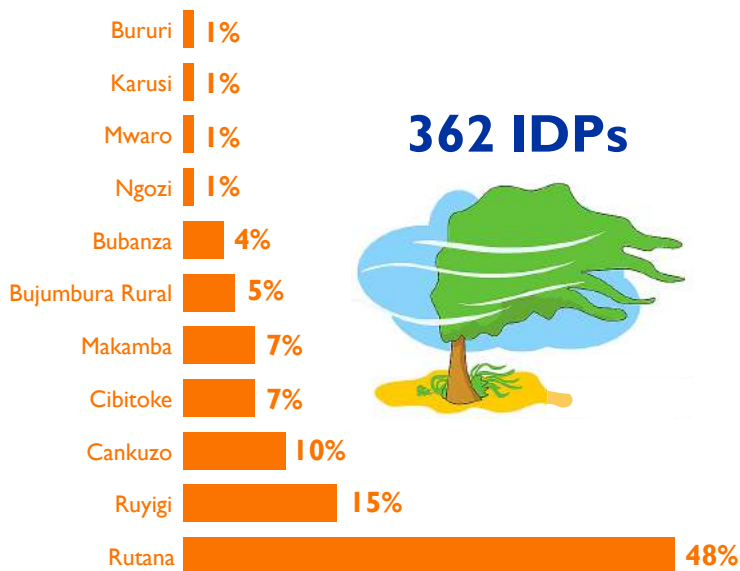
TORRENTIAL RAINS



Graph 7: Percentage of new displacements due to torrential rains in December 2018, by province

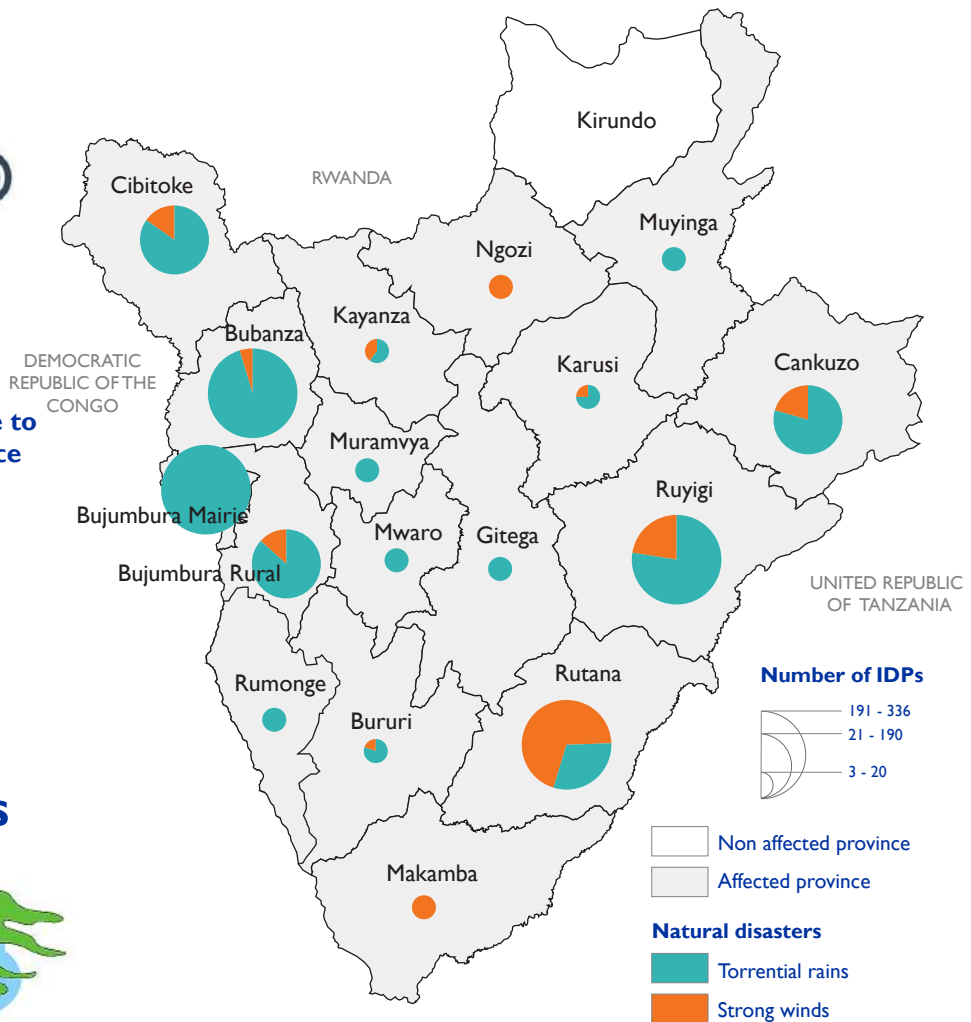
In December 2018, 80% of new displacements were due to torrential rains that caused damage in many provinces in which houses were destroyed and people were forced to leave their homes. Bubanza (336 IDPs), Bujumbura Mairie (322 IDPs) and Ruyigi (186 IDPs) were the provinces most affected by torrential rains.

STRONG WINDS



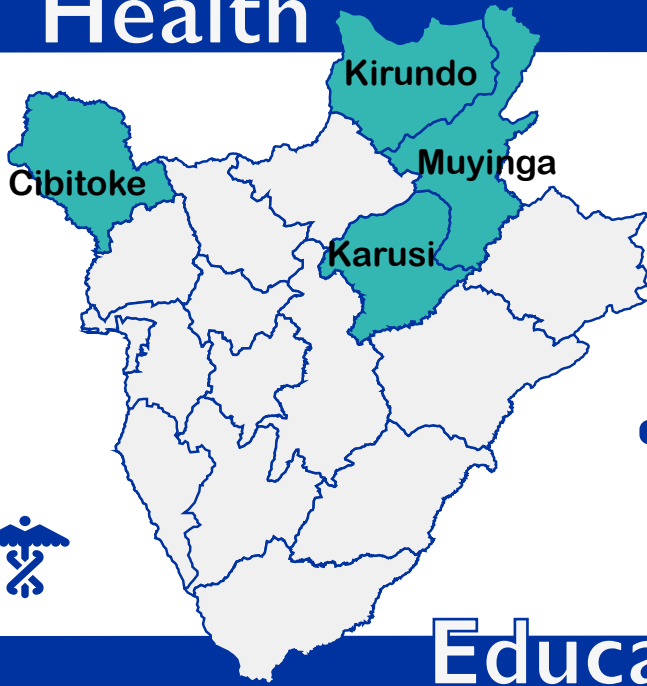
Graph 8: Percentage of new displacements due to violent winds in December 2018, by province

Strong winds displaced 362 people in December 2018. This phenomenon caused significant damage in most provinces across the country. The most affected provinces were Rutana (173 IDPs), Ruyigi (53 IDPs), and Cankuzo (38 IDPs). Strong winds destroyed houses and removed roofing of many houses, particularly in the commune of Giharo (Rutana province).



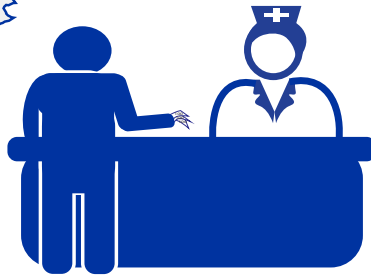
Humanitarian Overview

Health



>80%

of collines in the **Cibitoke, Karusi, Kirundo** and **Muyinga** provinces report that displaced households do not have **means to pay for health care**.

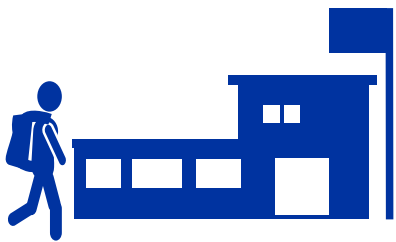
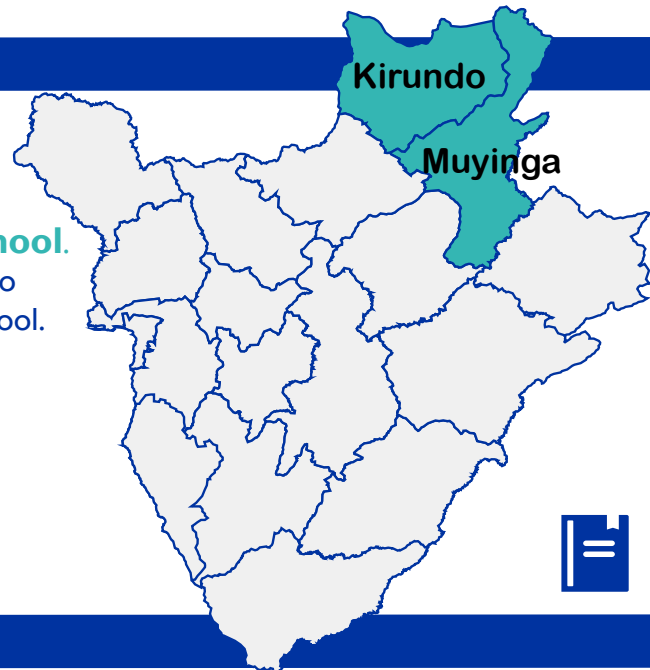


National average: 71%

Education

>50%

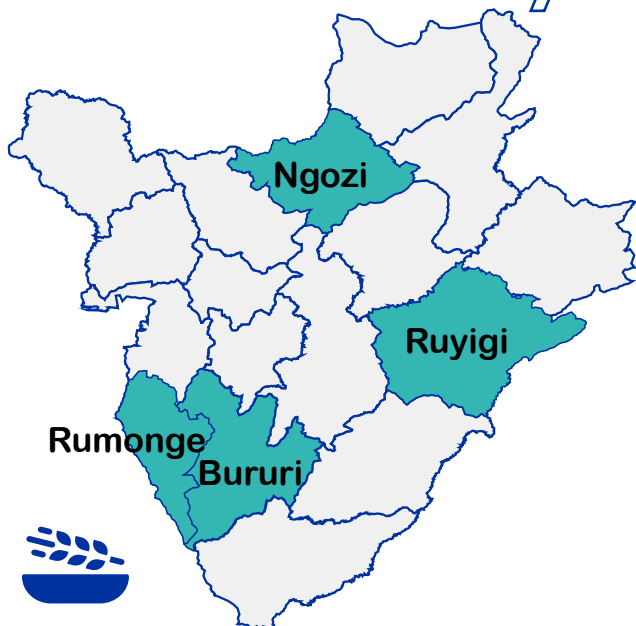
of displaced children in the provinces of **Kirundo** and **Muyinga do not attend school**. The Bugabira in the province of Kirundo has no displaced children attending school.



National average: 28%

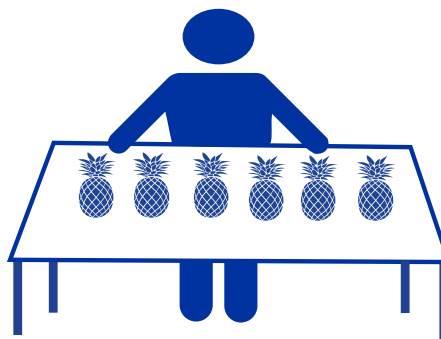


Food Security



>90%

of collines in the **Bururi, Ngozi, Rumonge** and **Ruyigi** provinces report that **market prices are not affordable** for displaced persons.



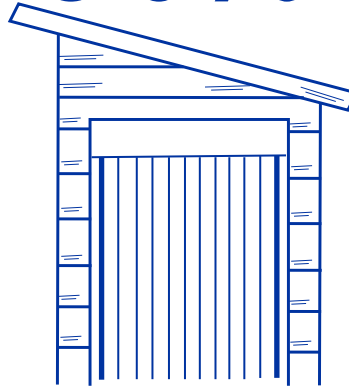
National average: 73%



WASH



>80%



of collines in the **Bubanza, Cibitoke and Kirundo** provinces report **the unavailability of latrines** for the displaced persons.

National average: 42%

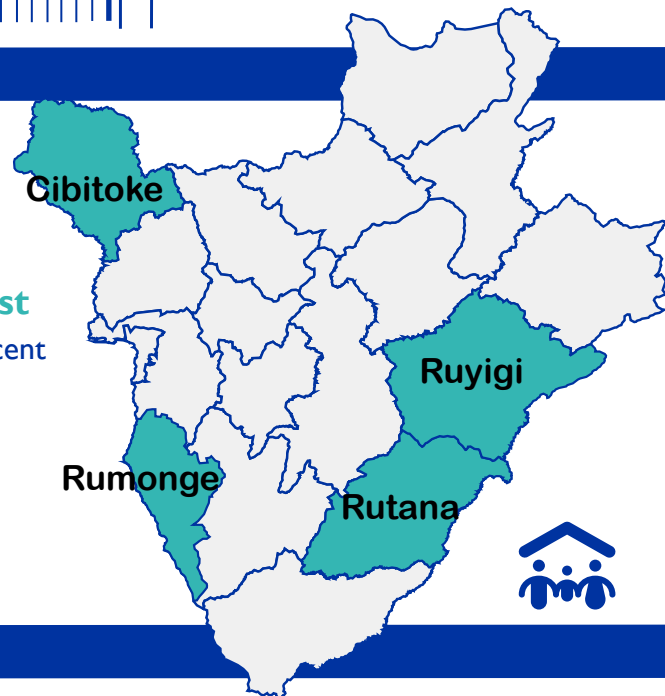
Shelter/NFI

>70%

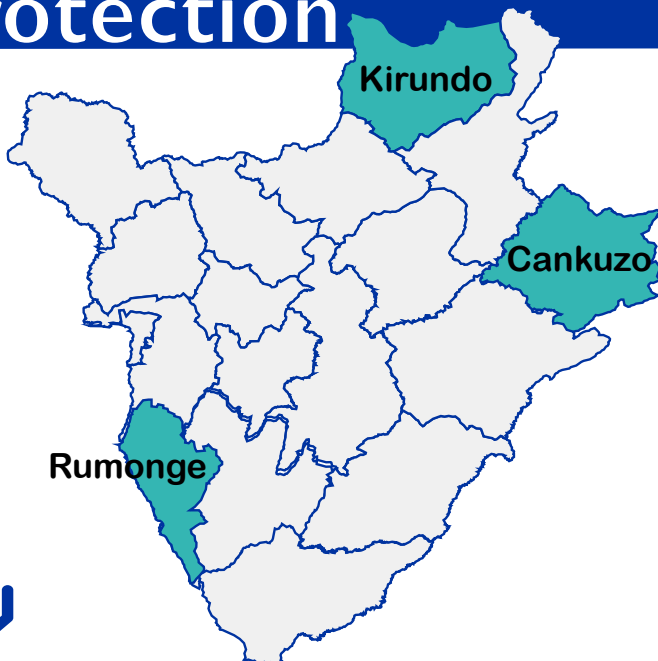


of the collines in the **Cibitoke, Rumonge, Rutana and Ruyigi** provinces report that **protection against bad weather** is the most recent problem with shelter.

National average: 82%



Protection



>90%

of collines of the **Cankuzo, Kirundo and Rumonge** provinces indicate girls and women cannot report **gender based violence**.



National average: 61%



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 communes in Burundi (119 communes). This assessment provides information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacements phenomena.

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

Data for the January 2019 report was collected for IDPs displaced since 2015 to 2019. Data on persons displaced in 2013 and 2014 was collected in December 2018.

* Collines are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi.

** While colline assessments are conducted in the 5 collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune. 5 communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Karusi, Muyinga, Mwaro and Rumonge have 13 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 582 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

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

Previous reports



Report - July 2018



Report - September 2018



Report - November 2018

CONTACT INFORMATION

IOM Burundi, DTMBurundi@iom.int, Tel: +257 75 40 04 48

Facebook: International Organization for Migration – Burundi

Twitter: [@IOM_Burundi](https://twitter.com/IOM_Burundi)