



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

OVERVIEW OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN BURUNDI



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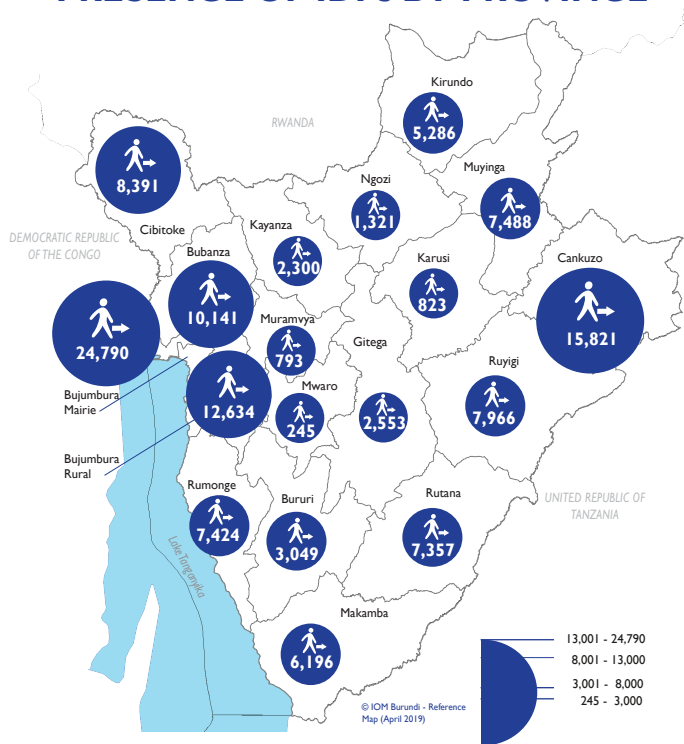
124,578 IDPs*
27,720 Displaced Households

*Internally Displaced Persons

IDP DEMOGRAPHIC



PRESENCE OF IDPs BY PROVINCE



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

DISPLACEMENT REASONS*



* These percentages refer to data for IDPs displaced since 2015

1 Key figures

2 Health

93% of displaced households in the province of Kirundo do not have means to pay for health care.

3 Education

>50% of displaced children in the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Rutana do not attend school.

4 Food and Livelihoods

57% of displaced households have access to one meal per day.

5 WASH

>90% of displaced households in the provinces of Bubanza and Kirundo do not have access to a latrine.

6 Shelter

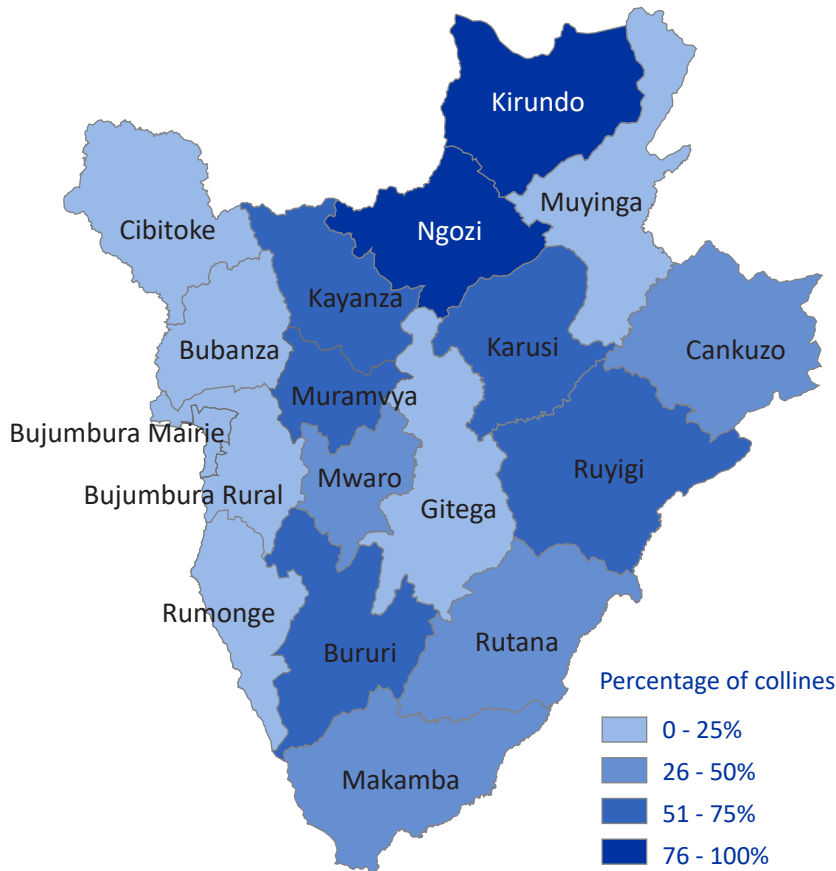
94% of displaced households in the province of Ruyigi report that shelter insulation is the most reported shelter issue.

7 Protection

94% of collines report the unavailability of socio-economic reintegration services for GBV victims.

8 Methodology and Conclusion

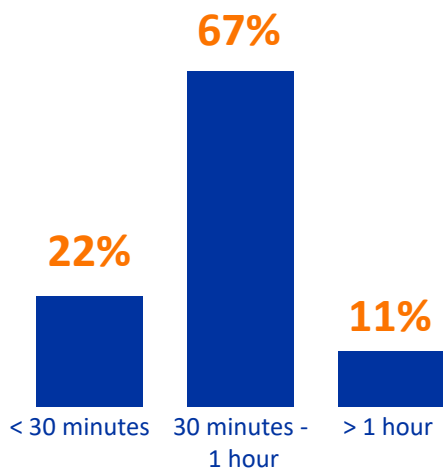
Pharmacy accessibility



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Map 1: Percentage of collines reporting the inaccessibility of pharmacies for IDPs, by province

Distance of health centers



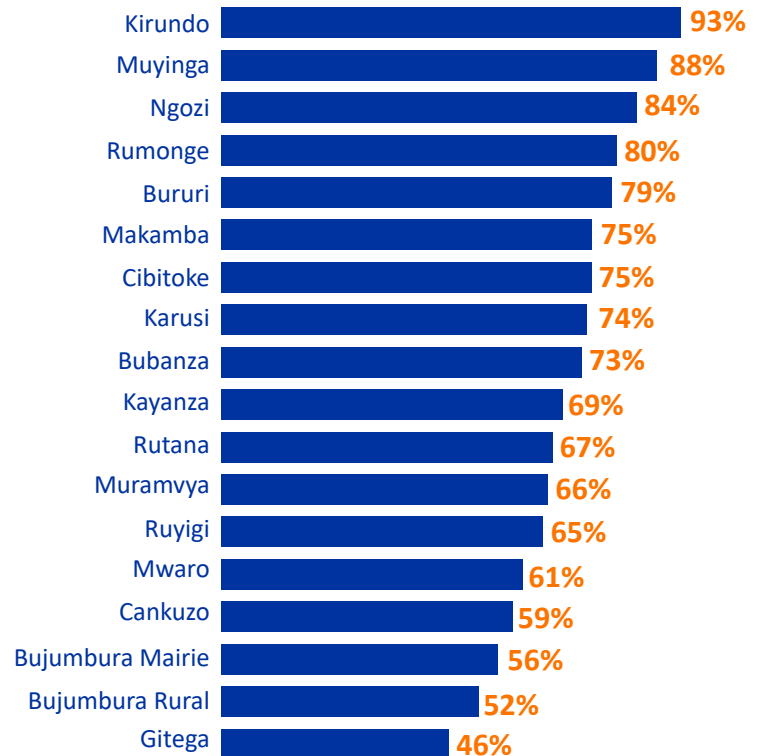
Graph 1: Percentage of collines by walking distance of the majority of IDPs to arrive at a health center

44 per cent of collines report that IDPs do not have access to pharmacies. More than 70 per cent of collines in the provinces of Kirundo, Ngozi, Kayanza and Bururi report this problem.

29 per cent of collines in the province of Rutana report that IDPs walk more than one hour to reach a health center.

69 per cent of displaced households do not have means to pay for health care. The province primarily affected by this problem is Kirundo with 93 per cent of displaced households.

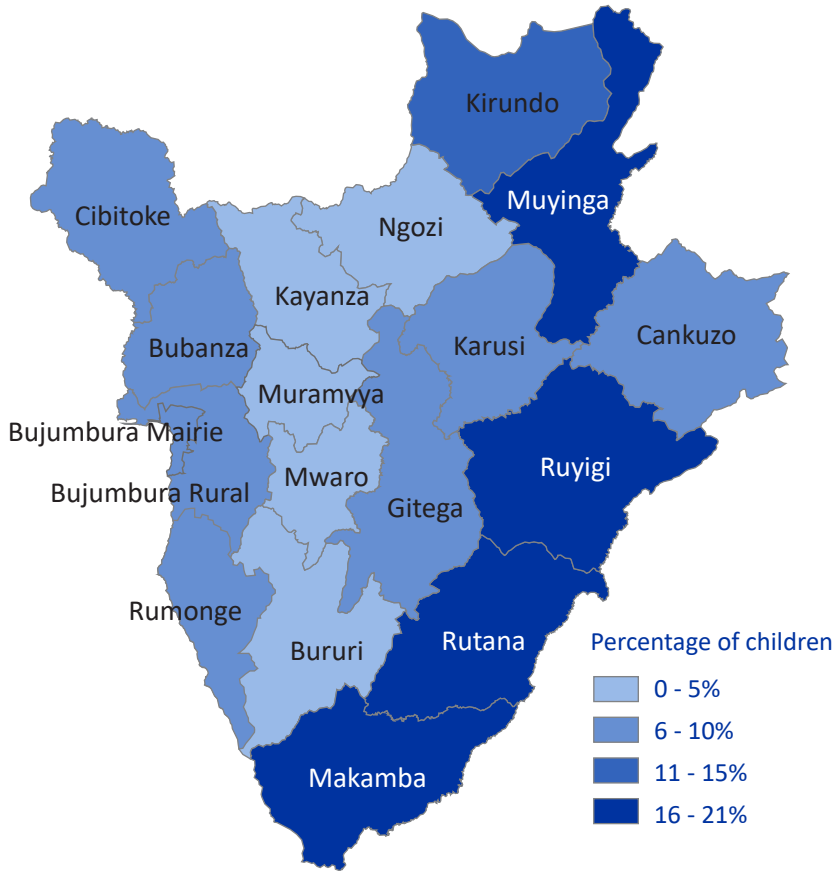
Available means for health care



Graph 2: Percentage of displaced households with no means to pay for health care, by province



School dropout rates



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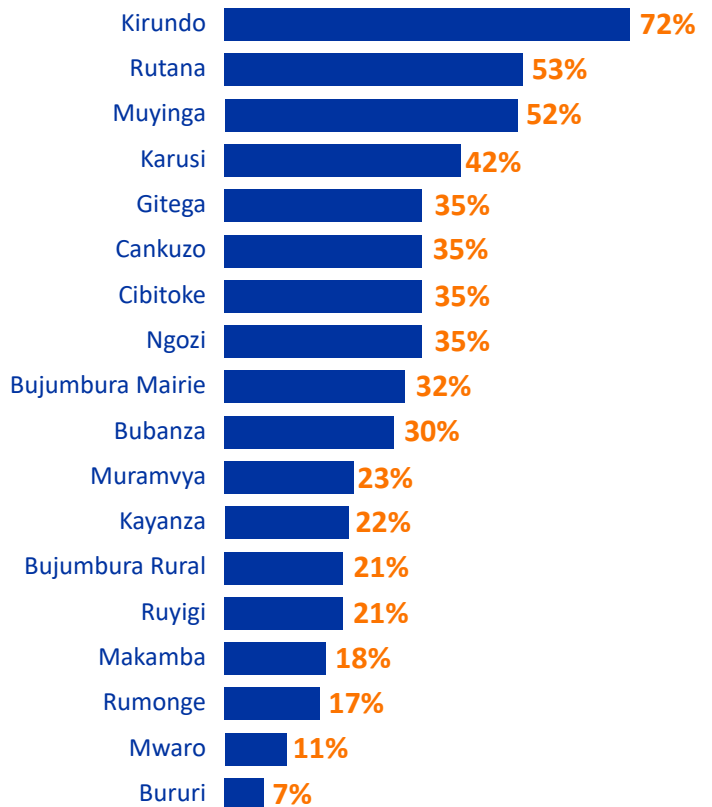
Map 2: School dropout rates of displaced children, by province

10 per cent of displaced children in Burundi have dropped out of school. The most affected province is Rutana where 21 per cent of displaced children have dropped out of school.

16 per cent of collines in the province of Cankuzo report that the walking distance to school is more than one hour for displaced children.

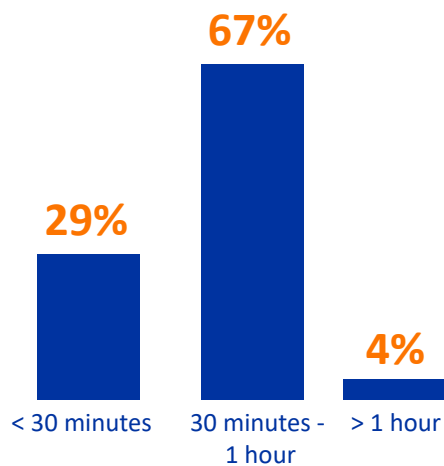
More than 50 per cent of displaced children in the provinces of Kirundo, Rutana and Muyinga do not attend school. No displaced children in the Bugabira commune (Kirundo province) attend school.

School attendance



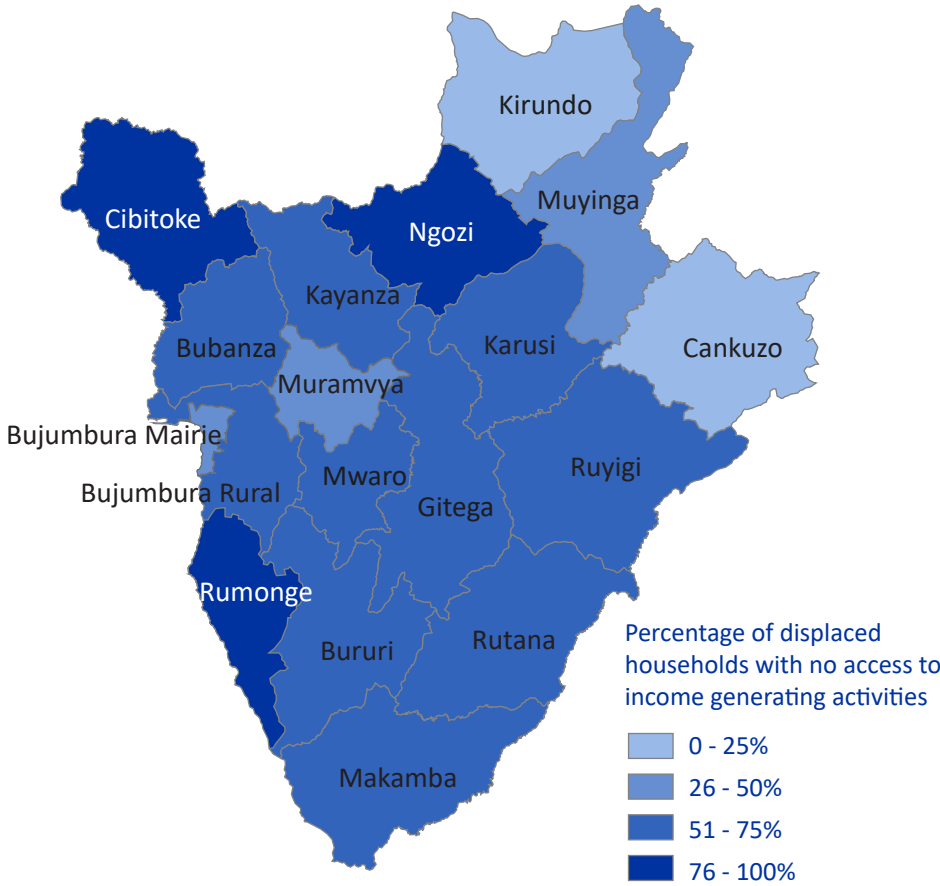
Graph 4: Percentage of displaced children not attending school, by province

Walking distance to school



Graph 3: Percentage of collines by walking distance to school for displaced children

Access to income generating activities



53 per cent of displaced households do not have access to income generating activities. The highest rates of this issue are found in the provinces of **Ngozi (90 per cent)**, **Cibitoke (77 per cent)** and **Rumonge (77 per cent)**.

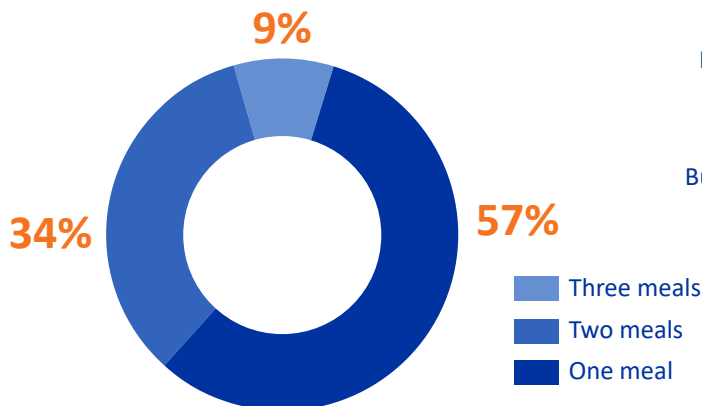
57 per cent of displaced households have access to one meal per day. The highest rates of IDPs having access to one meal per day are reported in the collines of the provinces of **Kirundo (87 per cent)** and **Muyinga (87 per cent)**.

74 per cent of collines report that market prices are not accessible to IDPs. All the collines in the provinces of **Ngozi** and **Rumonge** report the same.

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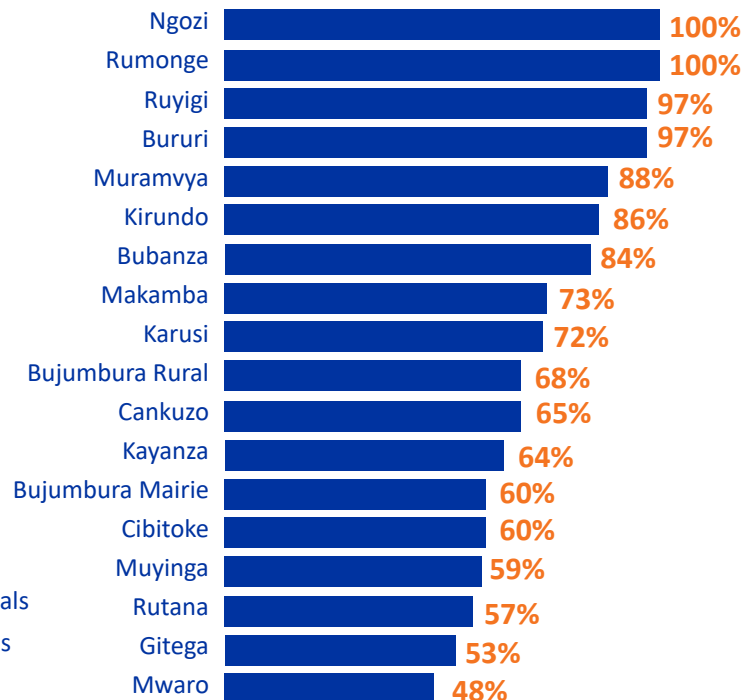
Map 3: Percentage of displaced households with no access to income generating activities

Food accessibility



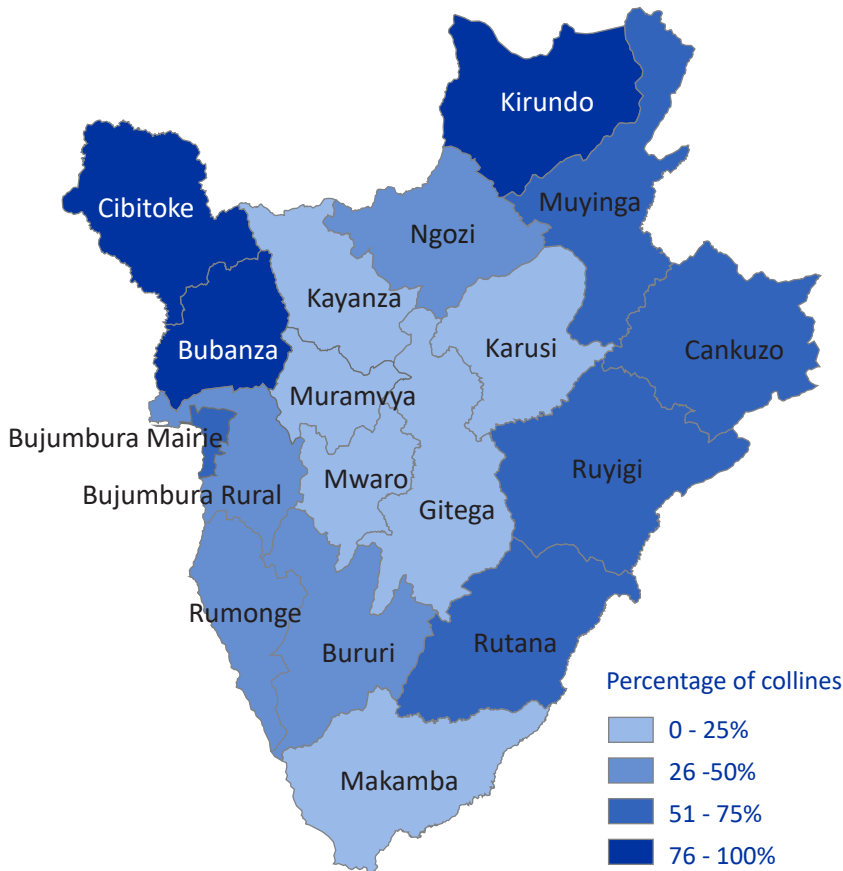
Graph 5: Estimated food access of displaced households

Market price accessibility



Graph 6: Percentage of collines reporting inaccessibility of market prices for IDPs

Latrine access



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Source: IOM, IGEBU

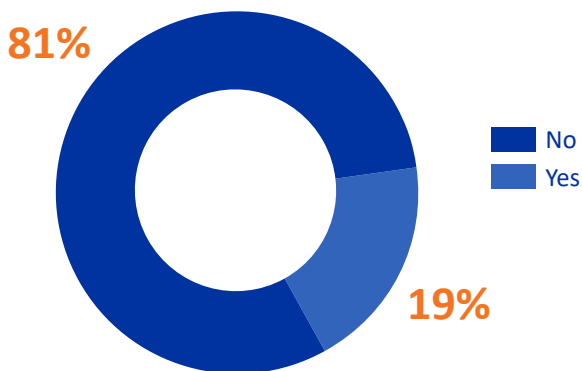
Map 4: Percentage of collines reporting the unavailability of usable latrines by displaced households

42 per cent of collines report the unavailability of latrines usable by displaced households. More than 90 per cent of collines in the provinces of Bubanza and Kirundo report this issue.

Hand washing systems with soap are not available in 81 per cent of collines in the country and in none of the surveyed collines in the provinces of Kirundo, Rumonge and Ruyigi.

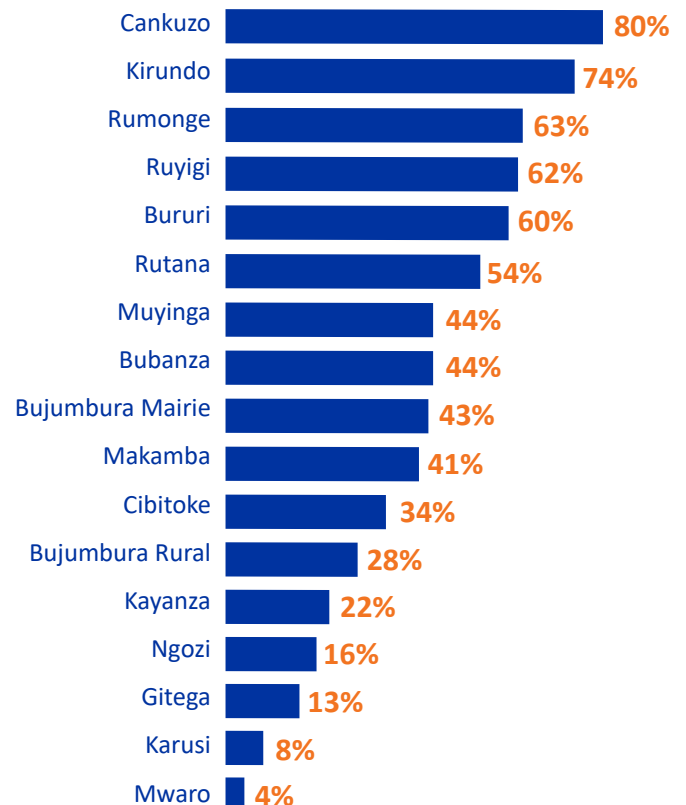
Concerns about the quality of drinking water are reported in 37 per cent collines in the country and in 80 per cent of collines in the province of Cankuzo.

Availability of hand washing systems



Graph 7: Percentage of collines according to the availability of hand washing systems with soap for displaced households

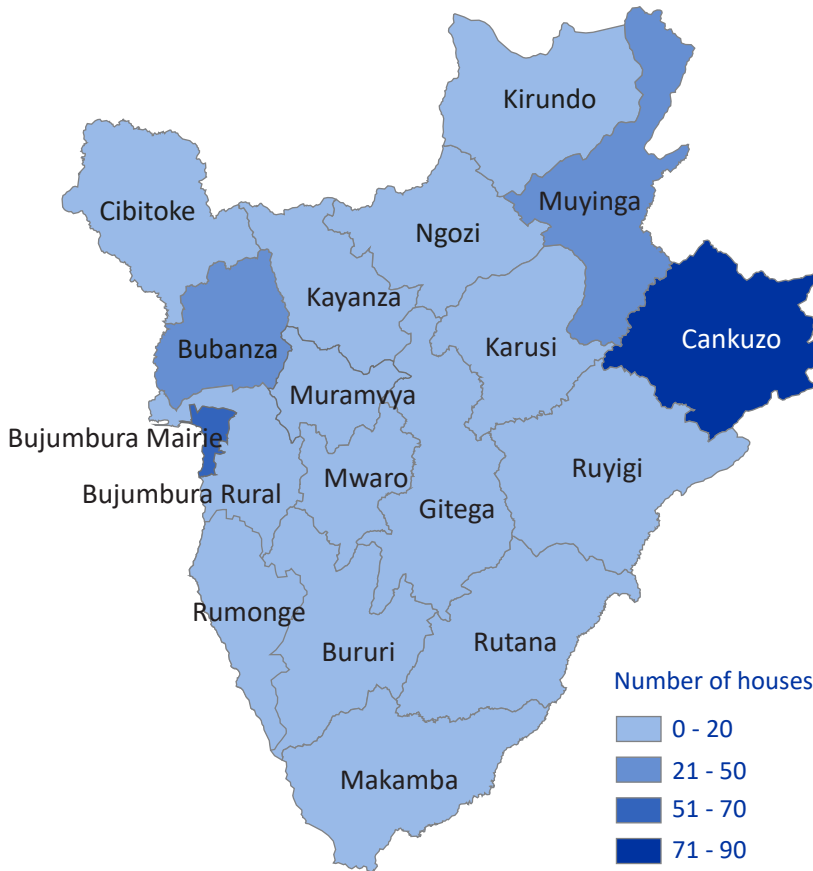
Water quality concerns



Graph 8: Percentage of collines reporting water quality concerns, by province



Destroyed IDP houses



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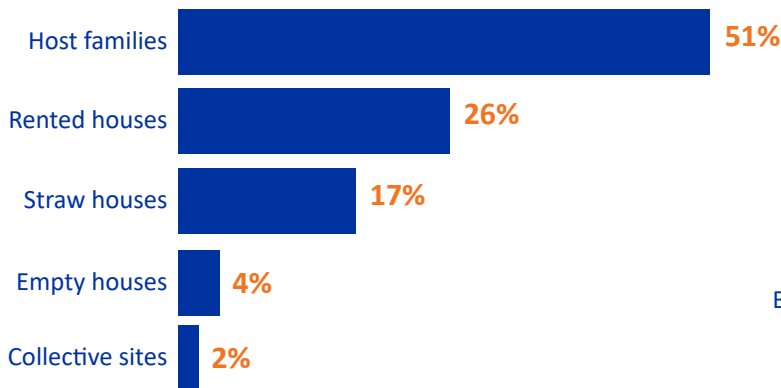
Map 5: Number of houses completely destroyed during the month of February, by province

60 per cent of houses completely destroyed during the last month are located in the province of Cankuzo where 53 per cent of the houses destroyed by torrential rains are reported in the commune of Mishiha.

62 per cent of displaced households live in self constructed shelters and in host families.

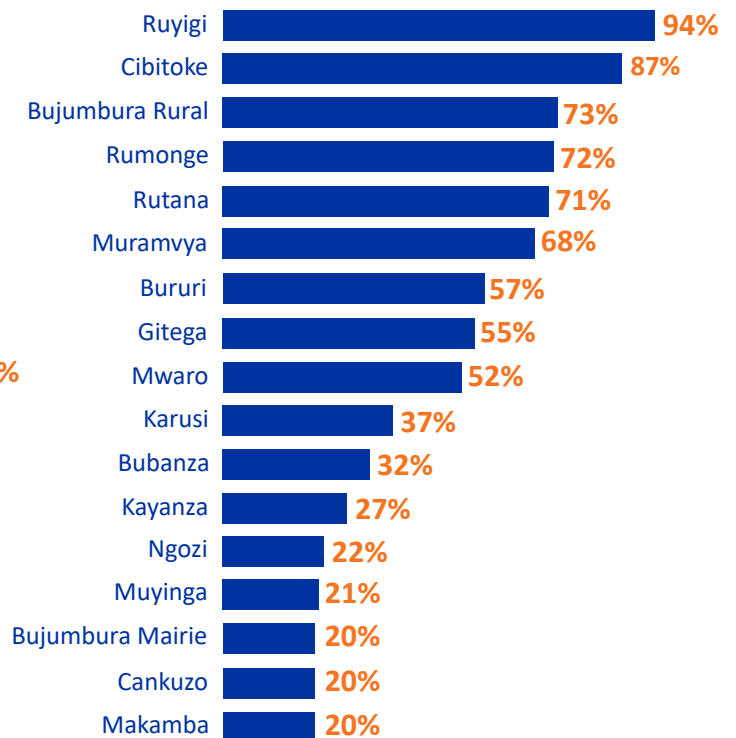
According to 46 per cent of collines, weather protection is the most reported shelter issue.

Accommodation Types



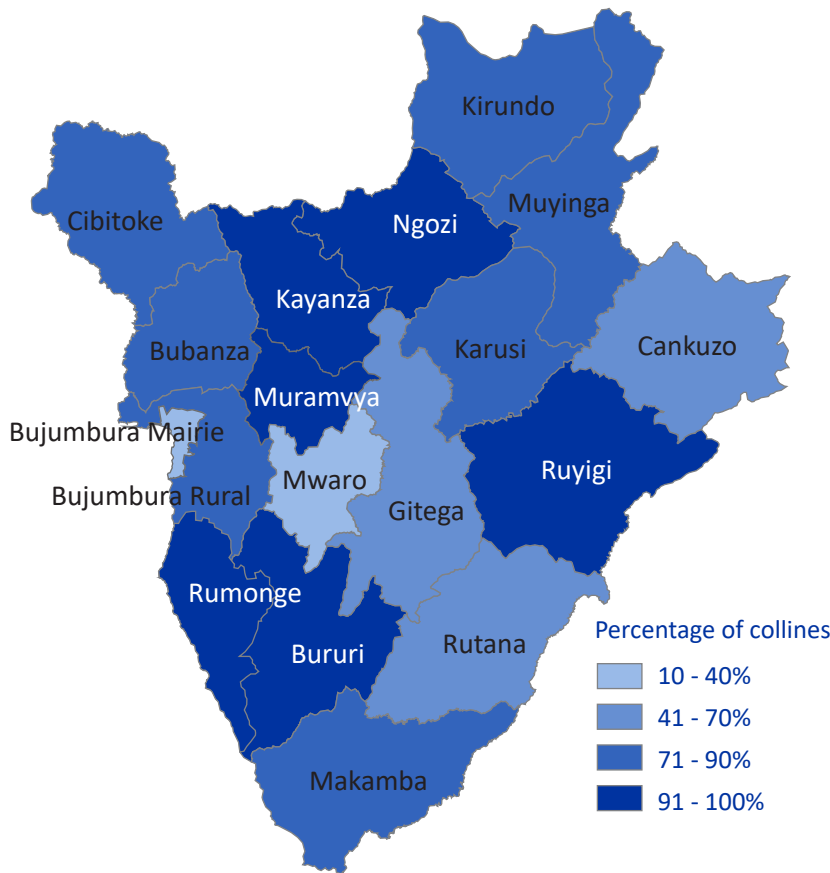
Graph 9: Percentage of IDPs by accommodation type

Shelter insulation



Graph 10: Percentage of collines where shelter insulation is the most reported shelter issue, by province

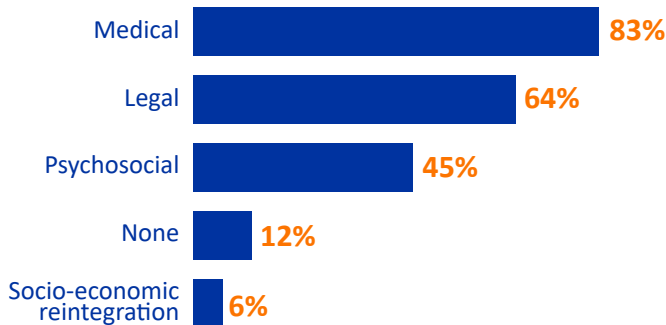
Main risk areas for women and girls



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Source: IOM, IGEBU

Map 6: Percentage of collines where wood and water collection areas represent a risk to displaced women and girls, by province

Specialized GBV services *



*Multiple answers are possible

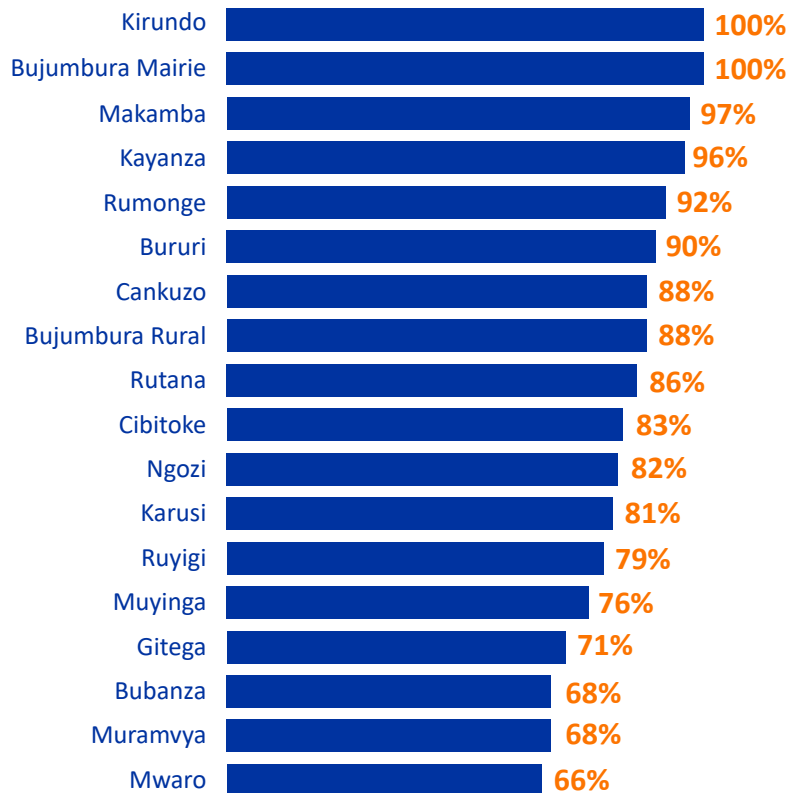
Graph 11: Percentage of collines with available specialized care services for GBV victims

80 per cent of collines report wood and water collection areas where women and girls feel most in danger of GBV. More than 95 per cent of collines in the provinces of Muramvya and Ngozi report this issue.

Bubanza is the province with the fewest available specialized medical care services for GBV victims, with 32 per cent of collines reporting these available services. None of surveyed collines in the province of Bubanza reported the availability of psychosocial care or socio-economic reintegration services for GBV victims.

84 per cent of collines report that food is the most unsatisfied need for displaced women and girls.

Food needs



Graph 12: Percentage of collines reporting food as an unsatisfied need for displaced women and girls, by province

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 presented in this report were collected from March 5 to 22, 2019.

*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. 10 communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Karusi, Muyinga, Mwaro, Rutana and Ruyigi have 23 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 572 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

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

