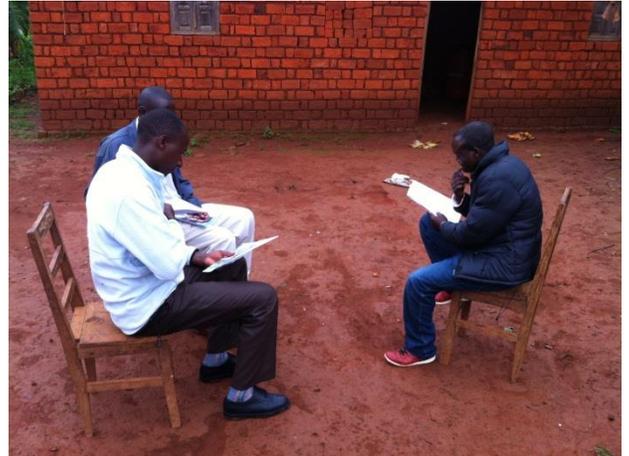


INTRODUCTION

The International Organization for Migration in Burundi launched the **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** in September 2015 to systematically and effectively monitor internal displacements within the country and thus provide reliable information on the current situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Its objective is to assess the main displacement trends and the related humanitarian needs, including the number of IDPs having found refuge in host communities, their location and places of origin as well as their access to basic services, assistance and protection activities.

The DTM assessments have been conducted on a monthly basis in Makamba and Kirundo provinces since October 2015 and in Rutana province since December 2015. The results presented in this report are issued from data collected by the Burundian Red Cross, in coordination with IOM's DTM team, in January 2016.



Picture 1: Simulation of data collection during the training of the Red Cross volunteers in Rutana province – December 2015 – Credit: IOM Burundi

KEY FINDINGS



25,081 IDPs (5,175 households) have been identified by the DTM in January 2016 in the 3 targeted provinces:

- 12,107 IDPs (2,404 households) in Makamba province
- 114 IDPs (41 households) in Kirundo province
- 12,860 IDPs (2,730 households) in Rutana province.



The number of persons displaced by natural disasters has increased since October (2,237 IDPs in 3 provinces in January 2016).

METHODOLOGY

The DTM is a comprehensive system which collects data on Internally Displaced Persons in targeted provinces. The DTM Project has been developed by IOM Burundi, with support from the Burundian Red Cross, and in consultation with the different humanitarian sectors.

The system is based on two types of systematic assessments: Assessments of the displacement trends in the communes and in the main displacement areas (hills* hosting more than 40 IDP households/ 200 IDPs). The commune assessments provide the main displacement figures and trends, and the displacement area profiles provide information on the humanitarian needs in the hills hosting the highest number of IDPs.

* Hills are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi ('collines' in French)

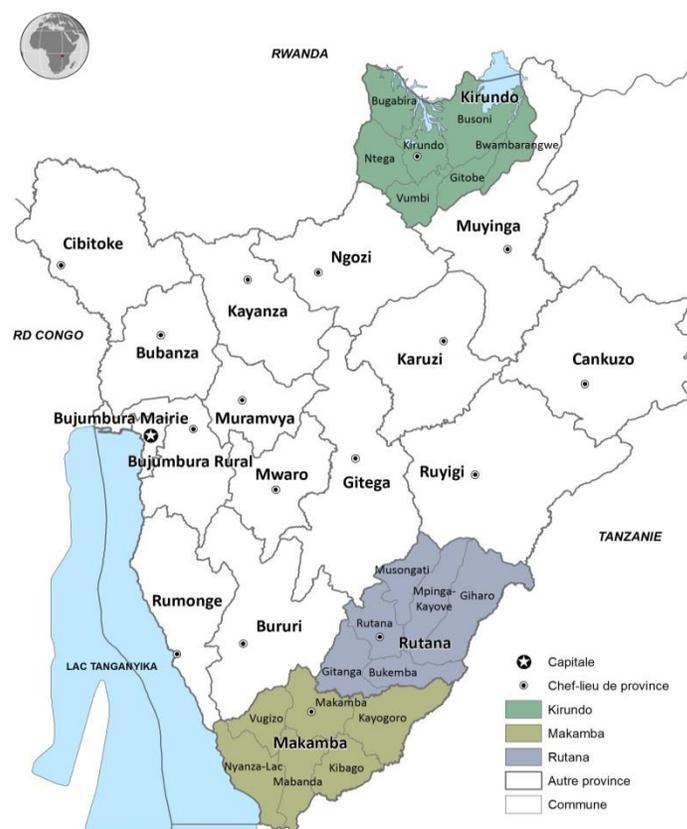
1. Profile of the displaced population

LOCATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Number of IDPs in communes (January 2016)			
Province	Commune	Households	IDPs
Makamba	Nyanza Lac	1,022	5,110
Makamba	Mabanda	10	50
Makamba	Kayogoro	611	3,055
Makamba	Kibago	610	3,137
Makamba	Makamba	145	725
Makamba	Vugizo	6	30
Sub-total		2,404	12,107
Kirundo	7 communes	41	114
Sub-total		41	114
Rutana	Rutana	858	3,819
Rutana	Mpinga-Kayove	186	830
Rutana	Musongati	160	513
Rutana	Giharo	1,112	5,596
Rutana	Gitanga	335	1,685
Rutana	Bukemba	79	417
Sub-total		2,730	12,860
Total		5,175	25,081

Table 1: Total IDP population per province

Map 1: Map of areas covered by the DTM (January 2016)



Les délimitations, noms et dénominations utilisés sur cette carte ne reflètent pas la position officielle des Nations Unies.
Carte produite par : OCHA/HAT Burundi Date de production : 27 janv 2016 Sources : IGEBU, OCHA, OpenStreetMap.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)



The displaced population is composed of 46% of men and 54% of women.



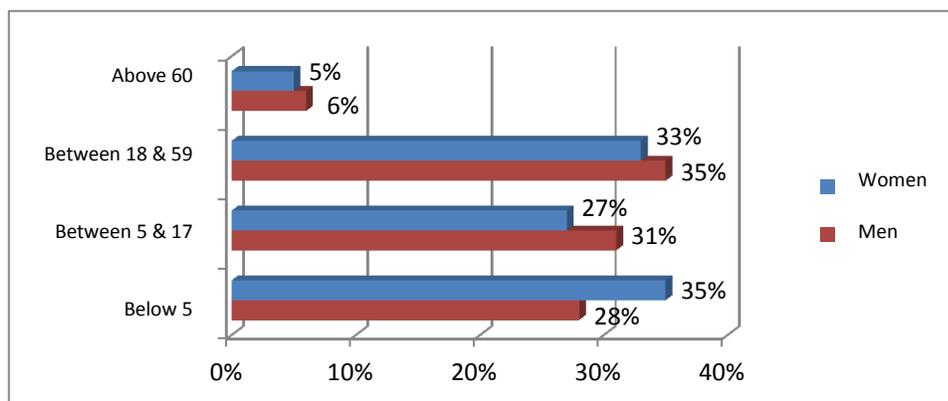
60.5% of the displaced population are less than 18 years old, among which 31.5% are less than 5 years old.



34% are between 18 and 59 years old.



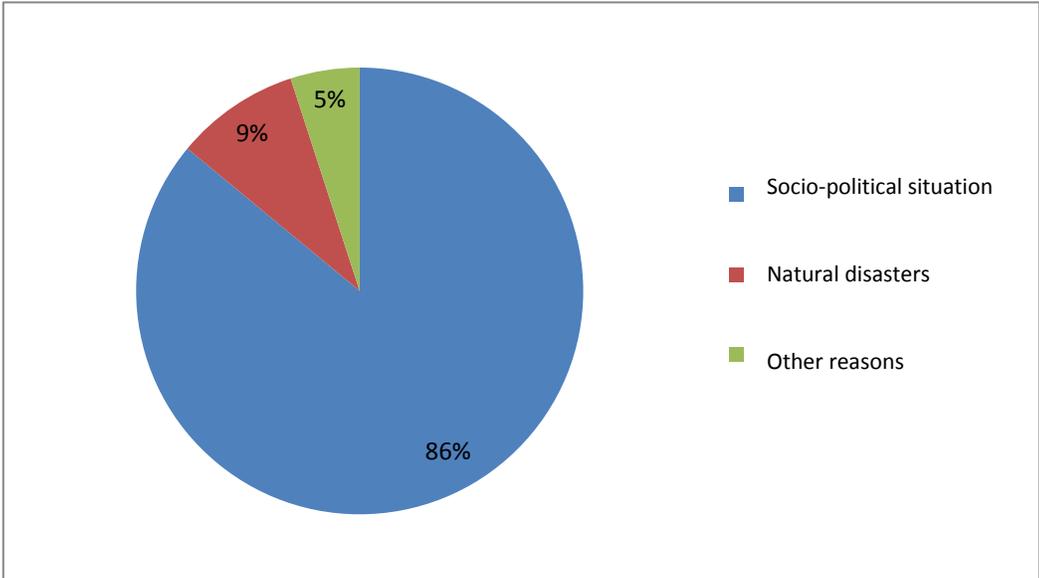
Persons of 60 years of age and above 60 represent 5.5% of the displaced population.



Graph 1: Disaggregation of IDPs by sex and age

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

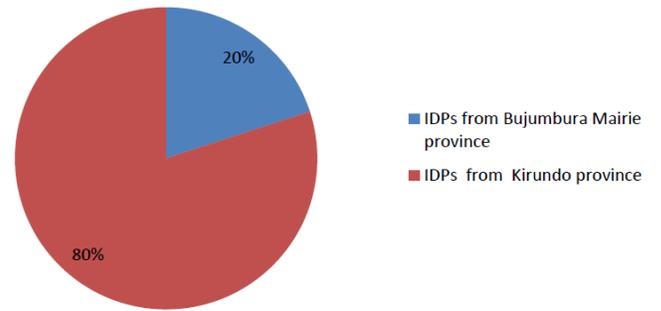
The majority of IDPs identified in January 2016 fled their homes due to the current socio-political situation (86%). 9% of IDPs fled due to natural disasters, which constitutes an increase compared to the 1.8% of persons displaced by natural disasters in October 2015. Similarly, 5% of IDPs have left their communities of origin for other reasons.



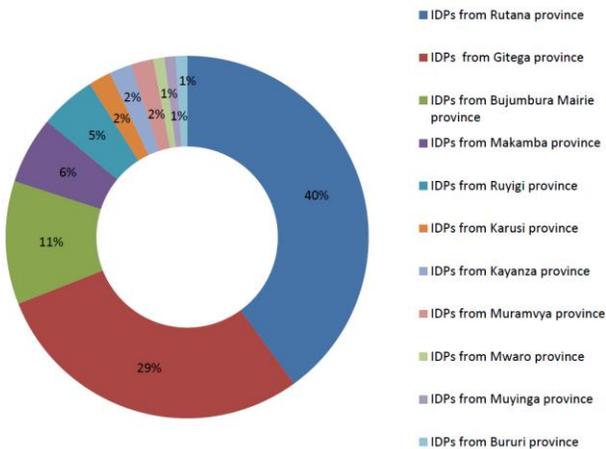
Graph 2: Reasons for displacement

ORIGINS OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

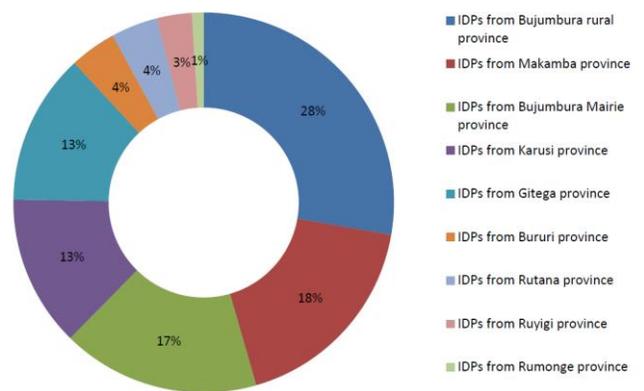
The following graphs showcase the main provinces of origin of the displaced persons. In Kirundo province, IDPs come predominantly from Kirundo (80%) and Bujumbura Mairie (20%) provinces. In Makamba province, the majority of IDPs come from Bujumbura Rural (28%) and Makamba (18%) provinces. The two major provinces of origin of IDPs in Rutana province are Rutana (40%) and Gitega (29%) provinces.



Graph 3: Provinces of origin of IDPs in Kirundo province



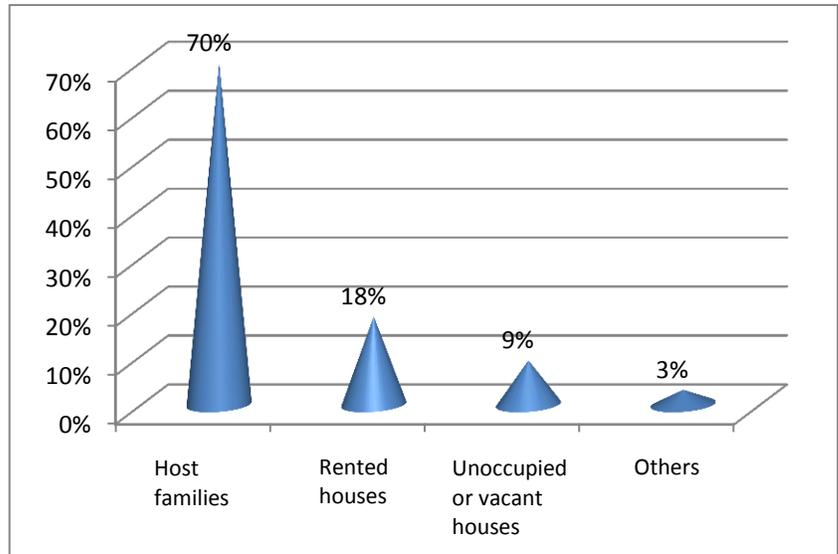
Graph 4: Provinces of origin of IDPs in Rutana province



Graph 5: Provinces of origin of IDPs in Makamba province

TYPES OF HOUSING SOLUTIONS

Most IDPs identified during assessments are living with host families (70%). Other IDPs are living in rented houses (18%) or in unoccupied or houses vacated by their owners, many of whom have found refuge abroad (9%). And 3% of the displaced have found an alternative solution.

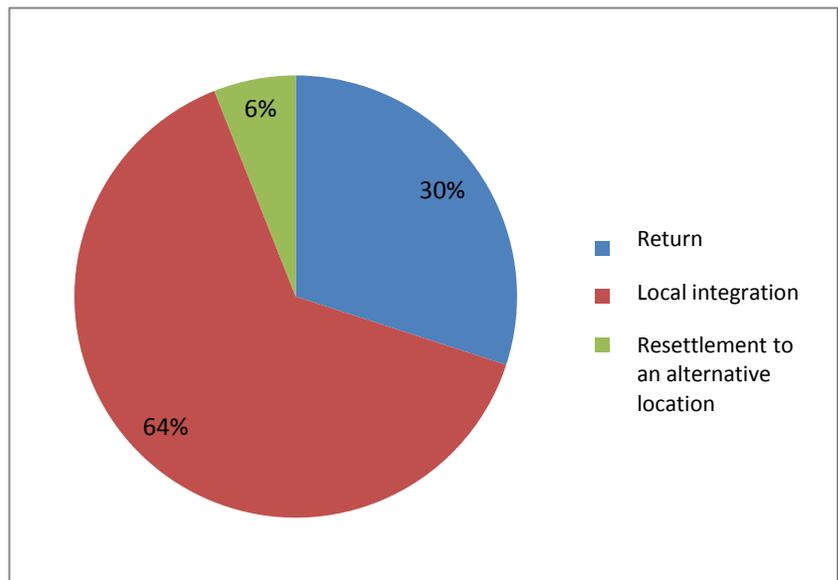


Graph 6: IDP population disaggregated by type of housing solution

RETURN INTENTIONS

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)

The data collected about the intentions of IDPs reveal that 30% of IDPs express the wish to return to their areas of origin, 64% wish to be locally integrated in the communes where they have moved to, predominantly in Rutana province, and 6% wish to be resettled to an alternative location within the country.



Graph 7: IDP population disaggregated by preferred durable solution

2. ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

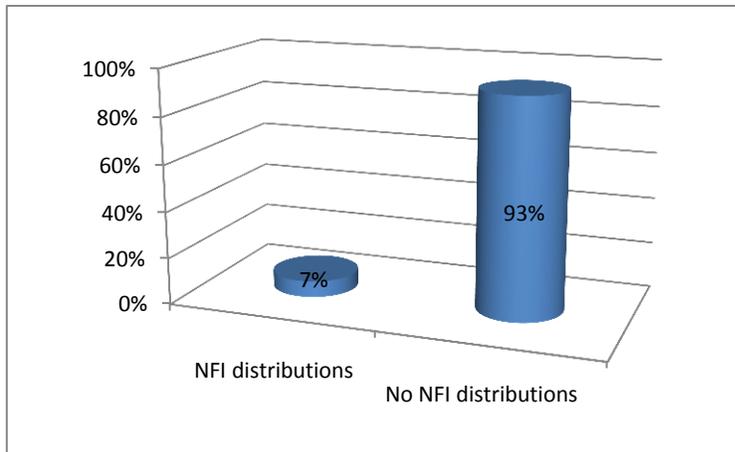
As per DTM's methodology, humanitarian needs have been assessed using the IDP Area Profile Questionnaire in hills hosting over 200 IDPs or 40 IDP households. As a result, surveys were conducted in 24 hills in Makamba province and 24 hills in Rutana province.

Information on sectorial humanitarian needs as collected through the DTM includes the following:

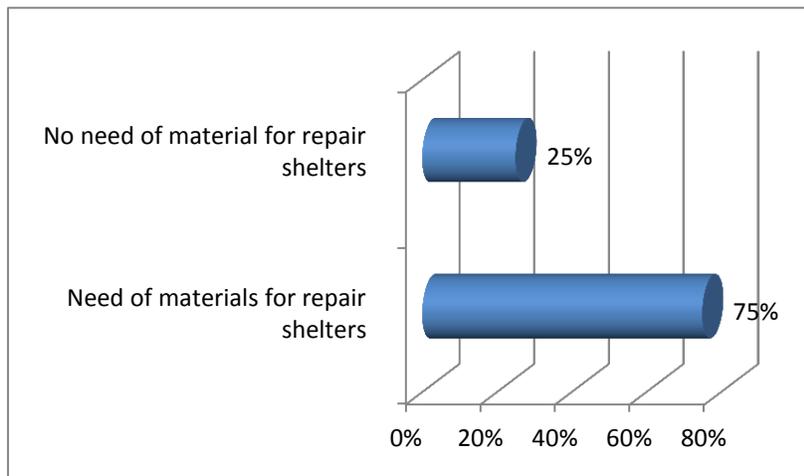


SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

In 2015, NFI distributions for IDPs took place in 7% of hills, whereas in 93% of the hills there were no distributions.



Graph 8: 2015 distributions of NFIs to IDPs per hill



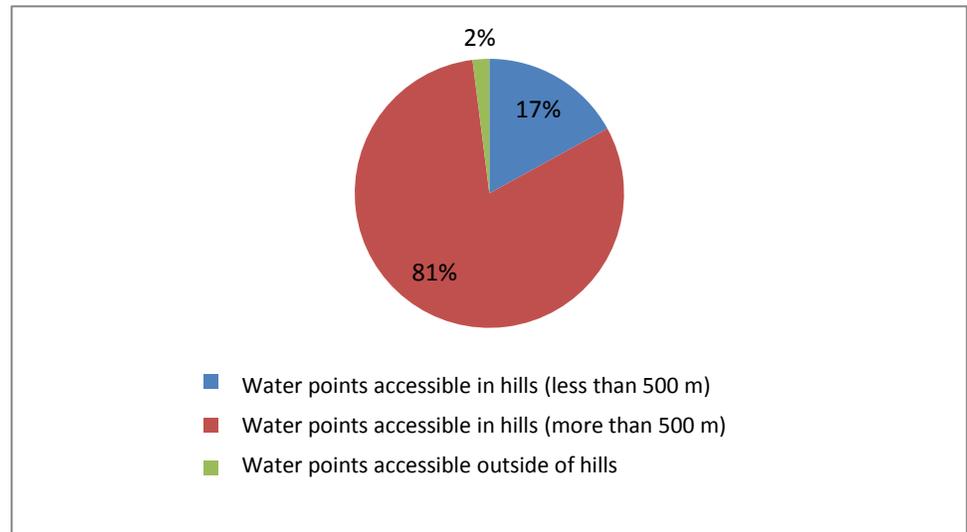
IDPs expressed the need for materials to repair/ reinforce their homes in 75% of hills, while in 25% of hills, this need was not reported.

Graph 9: Need to maintain the shelters

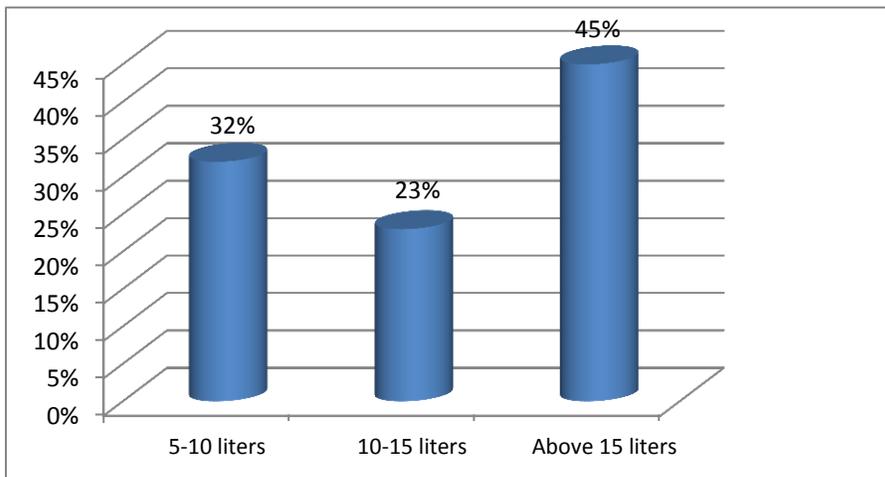


WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Regarding access to water, the distance between homes and water points varies across locations. 17% of IDPs have access to drinkable water within 500 meters in the same hill, while 81% have to collect water beyond 500 meters in the same hill and 2% are obliged to travel outside of their hills.



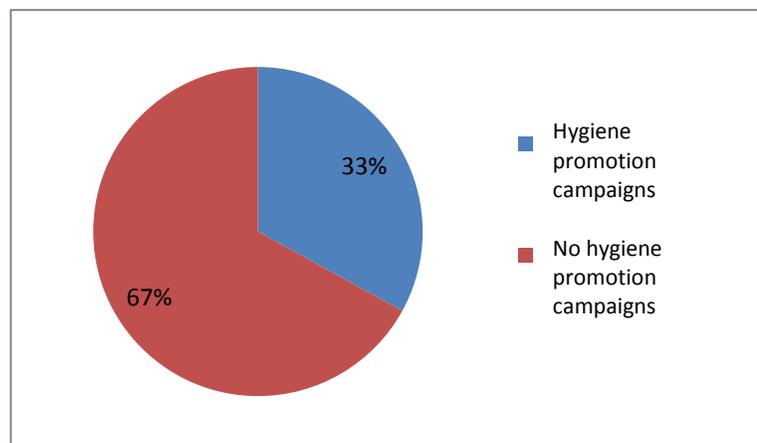
Graph 10: Distance between IDP housing and closest water points



The DTM reveals that in 32% of the hills, IDPs have access to 5 to 10 liters of water per day/ per person, in 23% of hills, between 10 and 15 liters and in 45% of hills, more than 15 liters per day/ per person.

Graph 11: Quantity of water available per person

In 2015, in 33% of hills where IDPs are located, hygiene promotion campaigns have been held whereas there were no campaigns in 67% of hills.

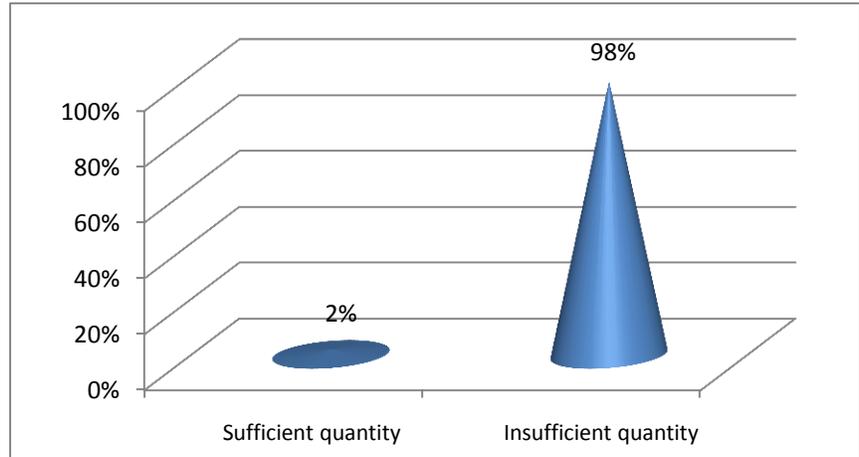


Graph 12: Hygiene promotion in 2015



FOOD SECURITY

Regarding access to food, only 2% of IDPs have access to sufficient quantity of food and 98% to insufficient quantity.

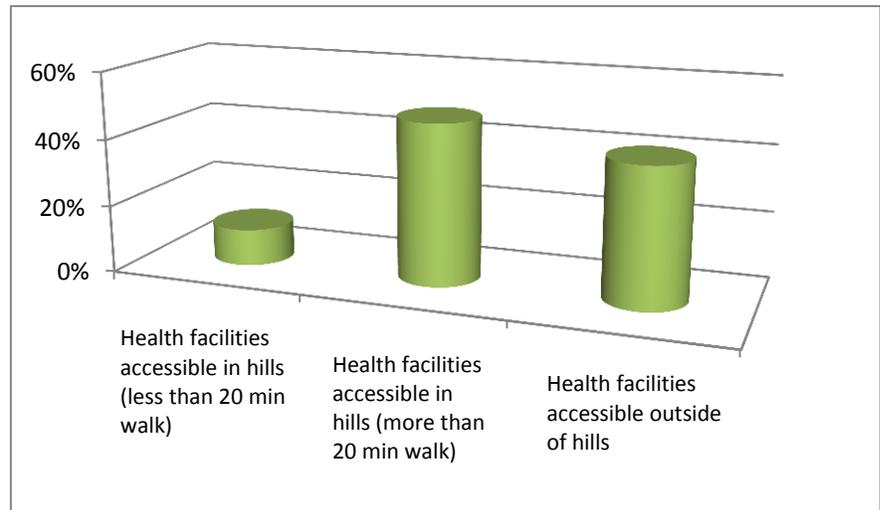


Graph 13: IDPs' access to food

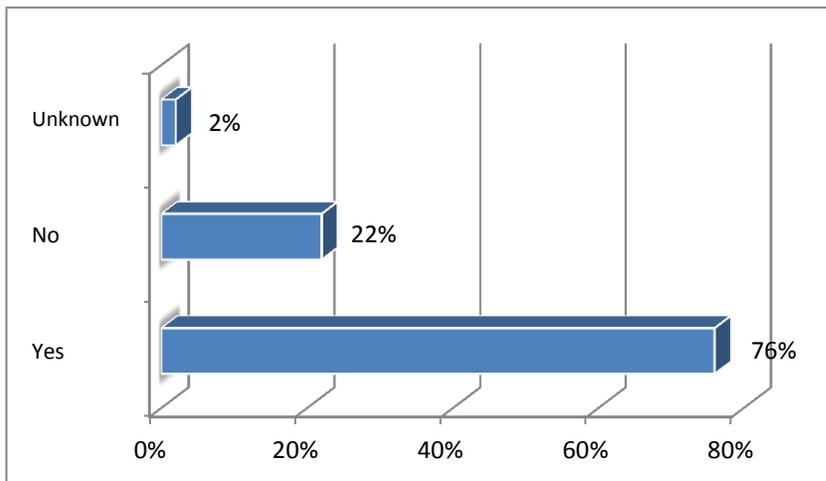


HEALTH

In assessed hills, 11% of health centers are within a 20 minute walk, 48% are beyond a 20 minute walk and 41% are outside of hills.



Graph 14: IDPs' access to health structures



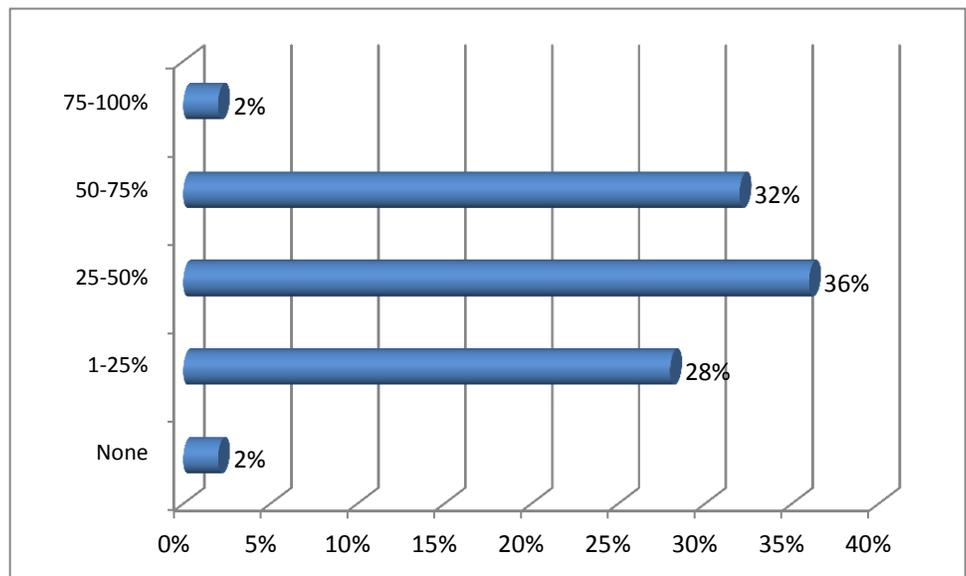
In 76% of hills where IDPs live, there are reproductive and sexual health services available against 22% of hills where those services are not available. In 2% of hills, the information was not available

Graph 15: Existence of sexual and reproductive health services



EDUCATION

The DTM reveals that in 2% of hills, displaced children have no access to school while in 28% of hills, between 1 and 25% have access, in 36% of hills, between 25 and 50% have access and in 32% of hills, between 50 and 75% of displaced children have access. Additionally, in 2% of hills, over 75% of displaced children attend school.



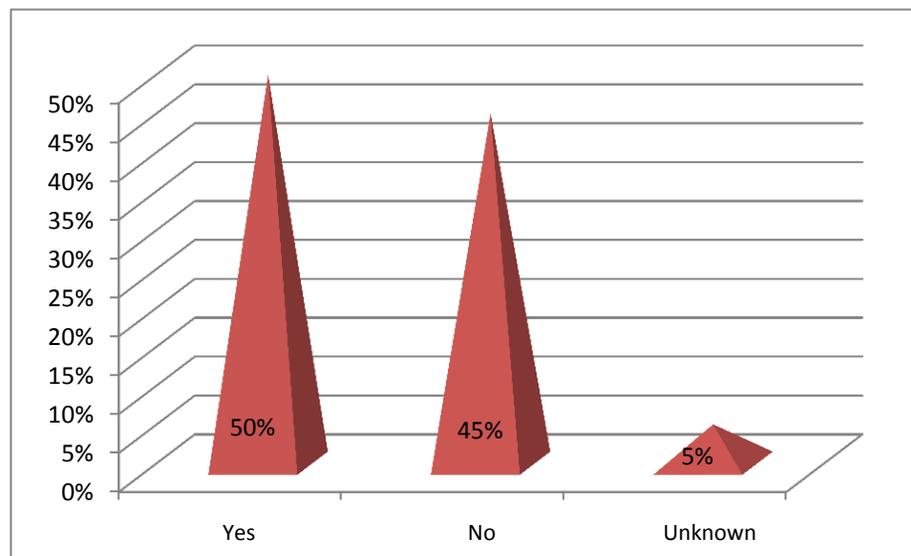
Graph 16: % of IDP children having access to school



PROTECTION

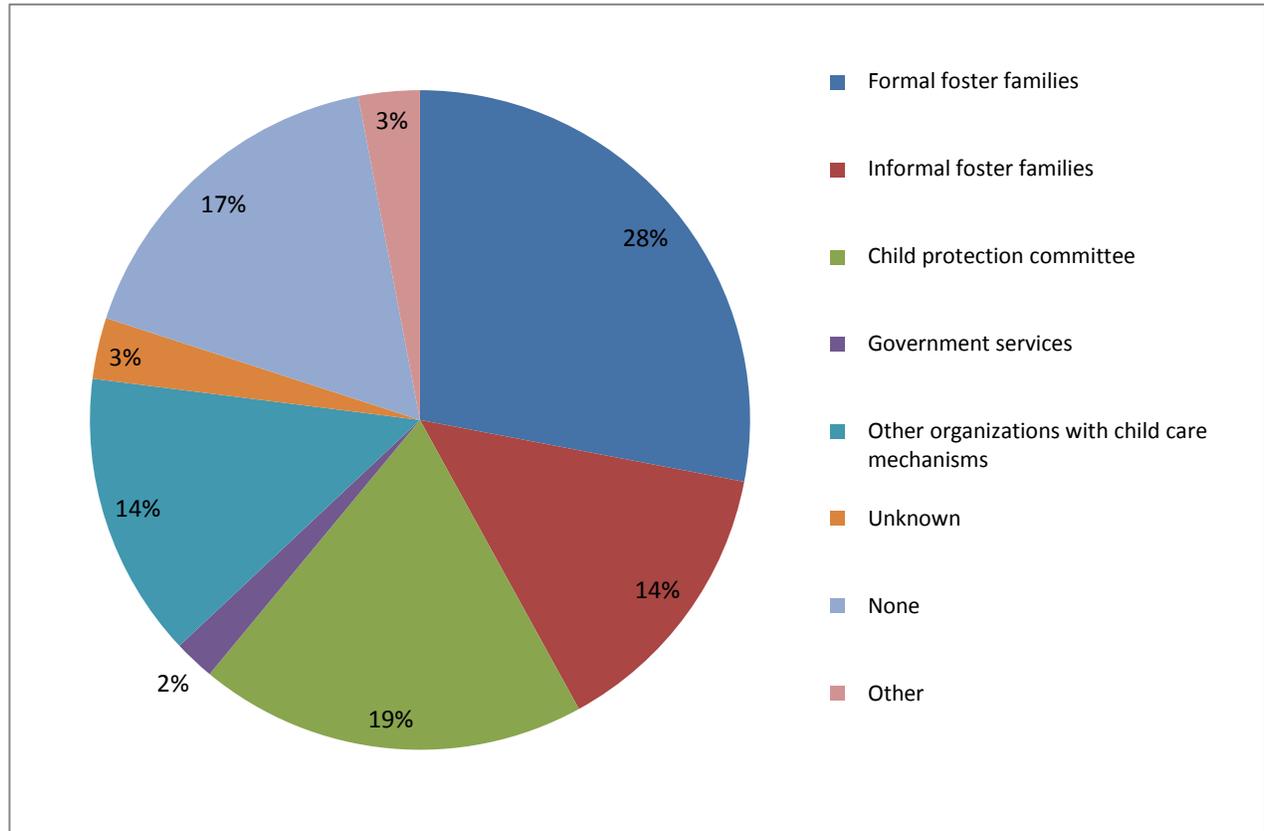
The most common types of security incidents in the hills where IDPs are living are incidents related to alcohol or drug use (37.5%), thefts (7.5%) and tensions with the host community (7.5%). In 17.5% of hills, it is reported that there are no security incidents.

In 50% of hills where IDPs are living, there are gender-based violence referral mechanisms whereas there are none in 45% of hills. In 5% of hills, this information is unknown.



Graph 17: Existence of a GBV referral mechanism in hills hosting IDPs

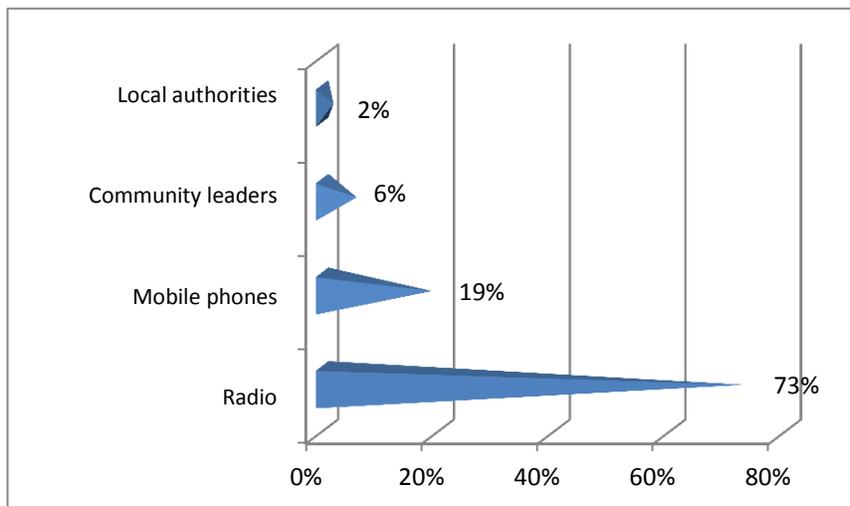
Regarding mechanisms put in place to take care of separated and unaccompanied children, there are several mechanisms, including: formal foster families (28%), child protection committees (19%), informal foster families and organizations in charge of taking care of children (14%), other types of mechanisms (3%), such as the Red Cross, and government services (2%). It is reported that there are no mechanisms in 17% of hills and that in 3% of hills, the information is not available.



Graph 18: Types of unaccompanied and separated children care mechanisms in hills hosting IDPs



COMMUNICATION

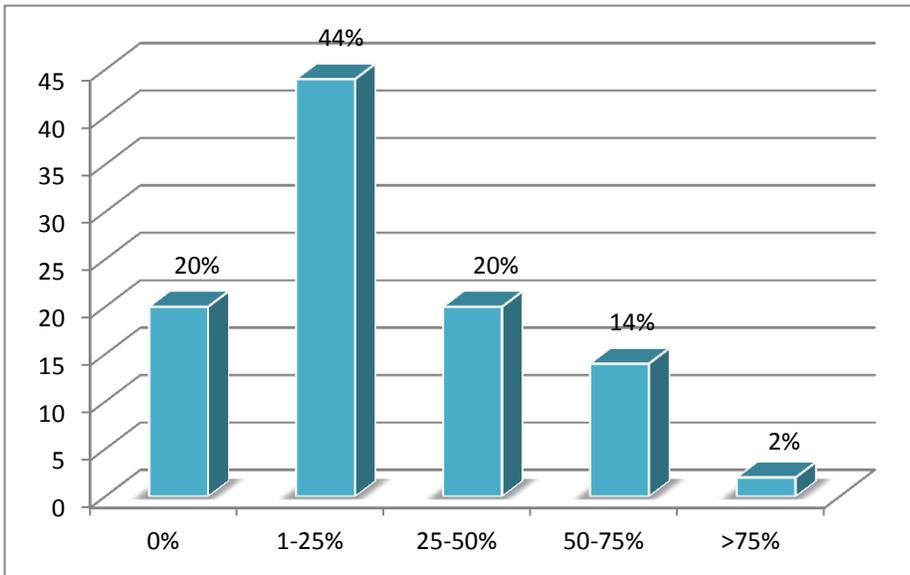


The main information sources for IDPs are: radio (73%), mobile phones (19%), community leaders (6%) and local authorities (2%).

Graph 19: Types of information sources available to IDPs



LIVELIHOODS



Graph 20: % of IDPs having access to income generating activities

In 20% of hills, IDPs have no access to livelihoods. In 44% of hills, less than 25% of IDPs have access to livelihoods. In 20% of hills, between 25 and 50% of IDPs have access to livelihoods. In 14% of hills, between 50 and 75% of IDPs have access to livelihood and in 2% of hills, more than 75% of IDPs have access to livelihoods.

CONCLUSION

The efforts to collect information on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in partnership with the Red Cross, continue on a monthly basis. The next DTM report will be published in March 2016.

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