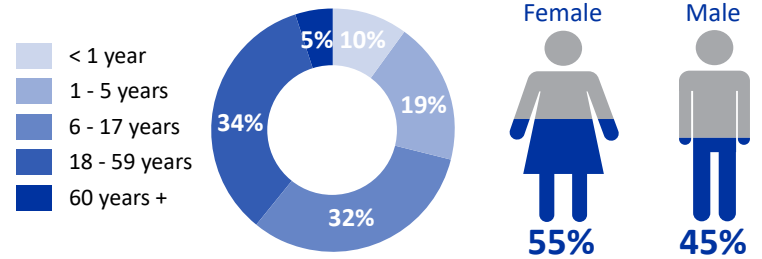
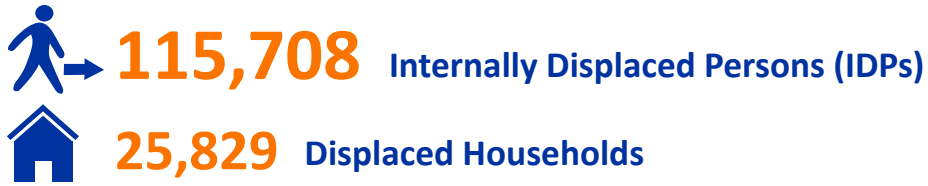
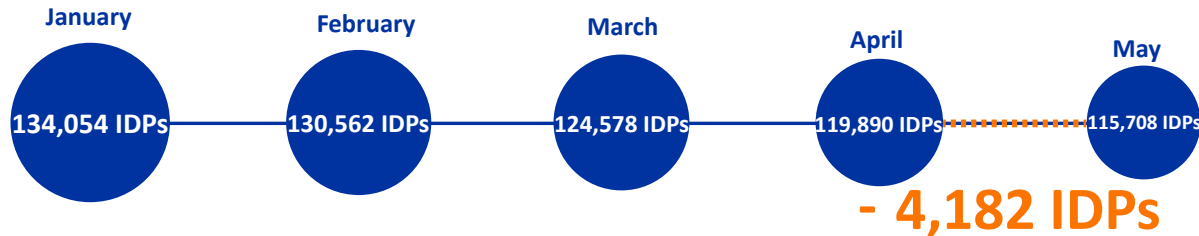


HIGHLIGHTS



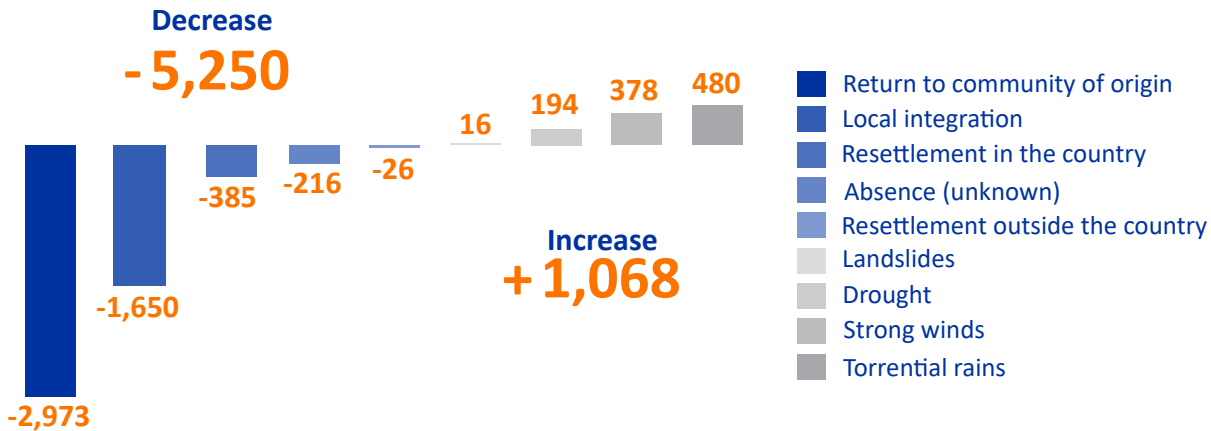
Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population

DISPLACEMENT TRENDS



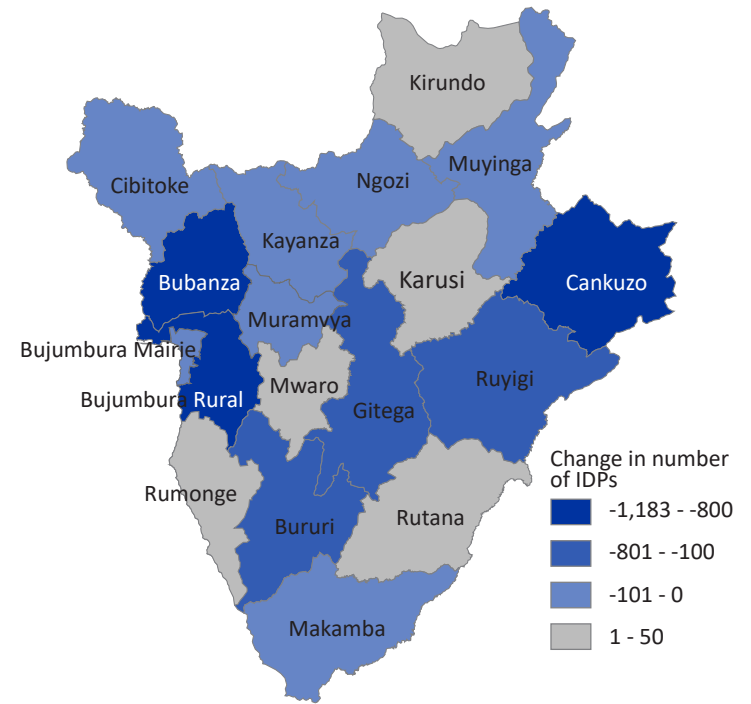
Graph 2: Trends in the number of IDPs from January to May 2019

REASONS FOR DECREASE / INCREASE IN NUMBER OF IDPs



Graph 3: Change in number of IDPs by reason for decrease or increase from April to May 2019

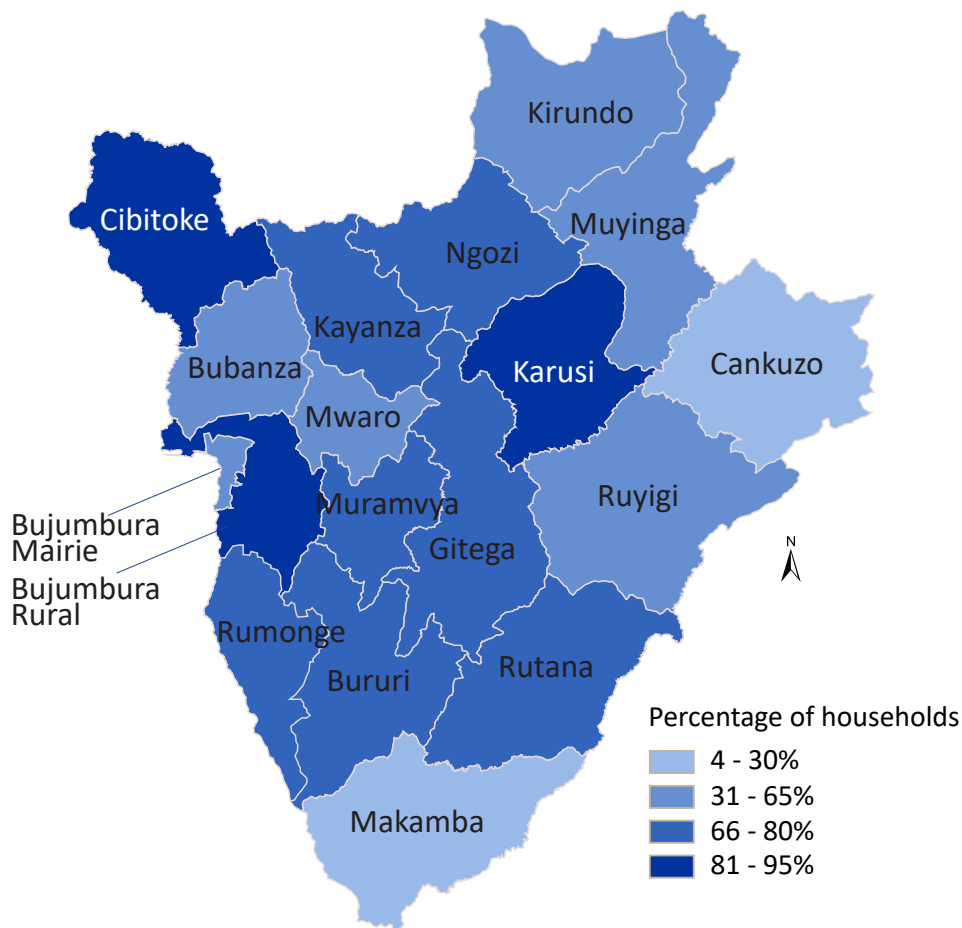
CHANGE IN IDPs BY PROVINCE



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

Map 1: Change in presence of IDPs from April to May 2019, by province

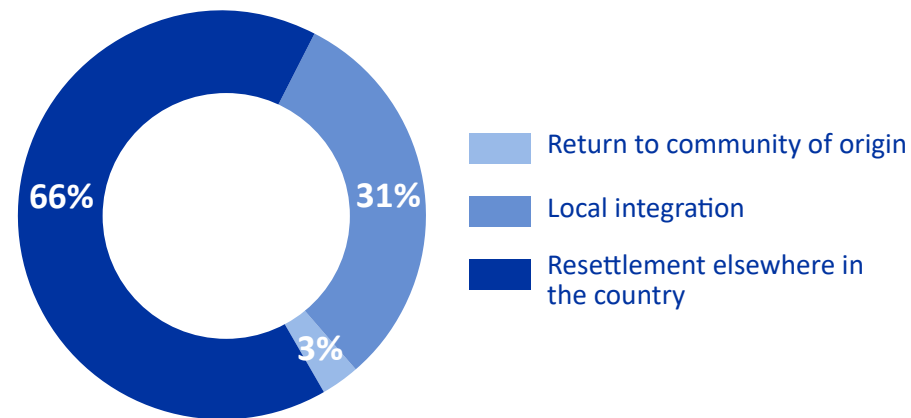
RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS



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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

Map 2: Number of households reporting intentions to return to their communities of origin, by province

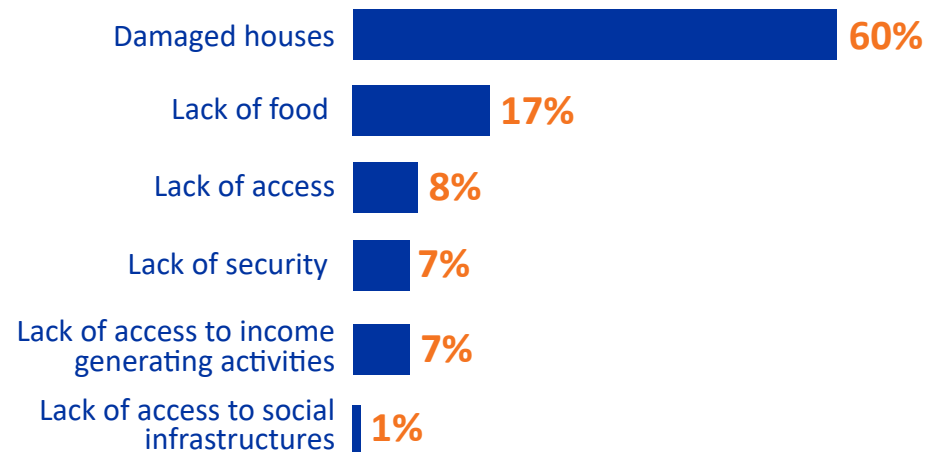
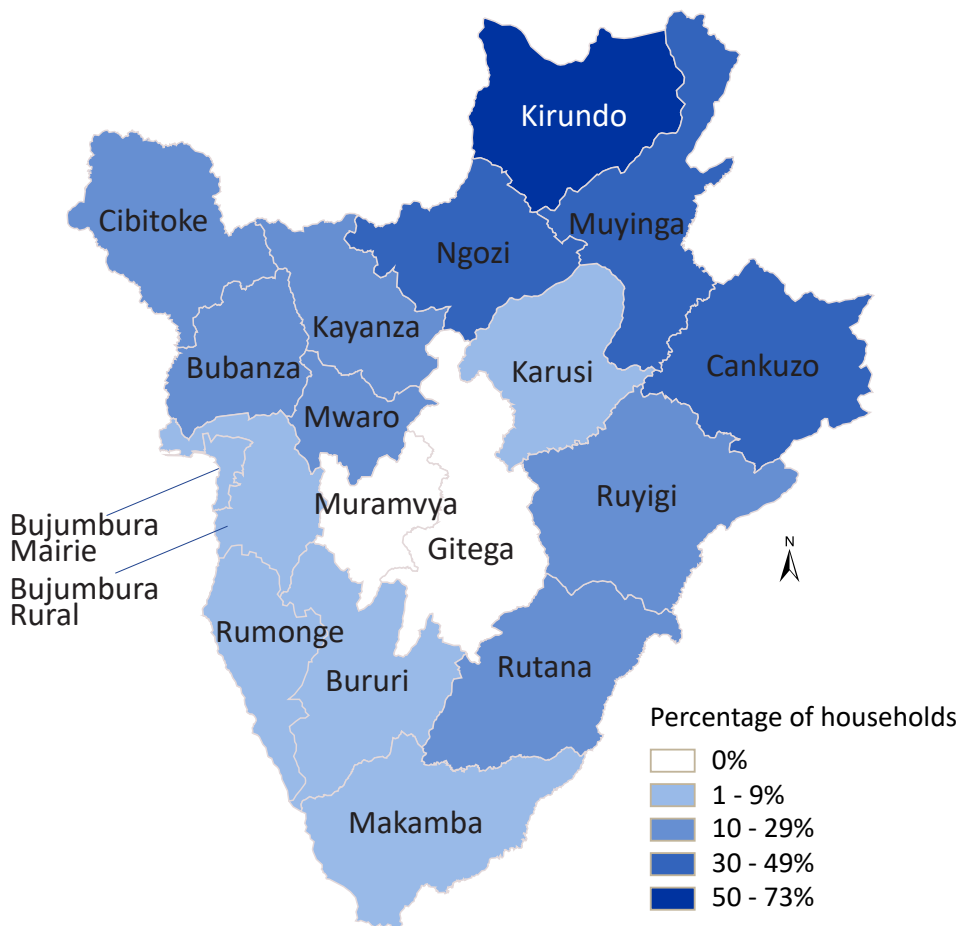


Graph 4: Percentage of displaced households by intention of IDPs

The majority of households in the province of Karusi (95%) wish to return to their communities of origin. Many of these families hope to return to a normal life instead of remaining with host families, where there may be several families in a small house. The majority of IDPs in the provinces of Cibitoke (90%), Bujumbura Rural (85%), and Ngozi (72%) were displaced due to torrential rains that destroyed their homes. They hope to return to their communities and improve their living conditions compared to those within the displacement sites.

The majority of households in the provinces of Cankuzo (92%) and Kirundo (46%) have been displaced as a result of the drought and prefer to integrate locally. These households prefer local integration since they are able to find land where they can build houses as well as employment in the agricultural sector. In the province of Makamba, the majority of displaced households (73%) prefer local integration because they can find work as agricultural laborers in communes bordering Tanzania such as Kibago, Kayogoro, Mabanda and Nyanza-Lac. IDPs in this province can easily find land to construct houses and fertile land to plant cassava and palm trees that flourish in the region.

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS



Graph 5: Percentage of displaced households by reason preventing the return of IDPs

The destruction of houses by torrential rains and strong winds is one of the causes of internal displacement in several provinces of the country and also one of the reasons preventing the return of 60 per cent of displaced households to their homes. Surveyed households in the provinces of Muramvya (94%), Rumonge (92%) and Karusi (92%) report damaged houses as the reason for not returning home. Lack of financial resources is an impediment for these displaced households who are not able to reconstruct their destroyed homes.

Displaced households in the province of Kirundo (73%) report that they are not returning home due to lack of food. This lack of food, due to drought that often occurs in this province, particularly in 2015 and the first quarter of 2019, was the cause of their displacement. These households prefer to stay in their areas of displacement where they can find food. Displaced households in the province of Cankuzo (48%) reported the same reason for displacement (lack of food), as the majority of IDPs in this province are displaced from Kirundo. Respectively, 31 per cent and 30 per cent of households in the provinces of Musinga and Ngozi report lack of food as the reason for not returning home. For these households, torrential rains have destroyed many of their fields.

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Source: IOM, IGEBU

Map 3: Percentage of households reporting lack of food as the reason preventing return to community of origin, by province

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 three 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.

The household level assessment provides information regarding humanitarian needs in 2 newly displaced households in surveyed collines.***

Data presented in this report were collected from May 6 to 23, 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, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro and Ngozi have 22 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 573 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

*** 25 communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Karusi, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro and Ngozi have 56 collines that host only 1 displaced household. Assessments from 1,090 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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

