

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a comprehensive system which collects data on Internally Displaced Persons in the targeted provinces. The system is based on two types of systematic assessments: Assessments of the displacement trends in the communes and in the main displacement areas (*collines**) hosting more than 40 IDP households or 200 IDPs. The commune assessments provide the main displacement figures and trends, and the displacement area profiles provide information on humanitarian needs in the *collines* hosting the highest number of IDPs.

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

In July 2016, data was collected from seven (7) provinces with information provided from 1,774 key informants within the targeted provinces. Data from displacement areas was collected within six (6) provinces as the province of Kirundo currently has no *collines* hosting more than 40 IDP households or 200 IDPs.

* *Collines* are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi



Picture 1: DTM Simulation Exercise with Red Cross Surveyors – Rumonge province– June 2016 – Credit: IOM Burundi

KEY FINDINGS

 **58,461 IDPs** (11,698 households) have been identified by the DTM in July 2016 in the 7 targeted provinces:

Province	Households	IDPs
Makamba	2,829	14,145
Kirundo	112	387
Rutana	1,403	6,909
Muyinga	1,561	7,620
Ruyigi	1,573	7,551
Rumonge	2,444	13,148
Cibitoke	1,776	8,701

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 that found refuge in host communities and sites, their location and places of origin as well as their access to basic services, assistance and protection activities.

1. Profile of the Internally Displaced Population

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)



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



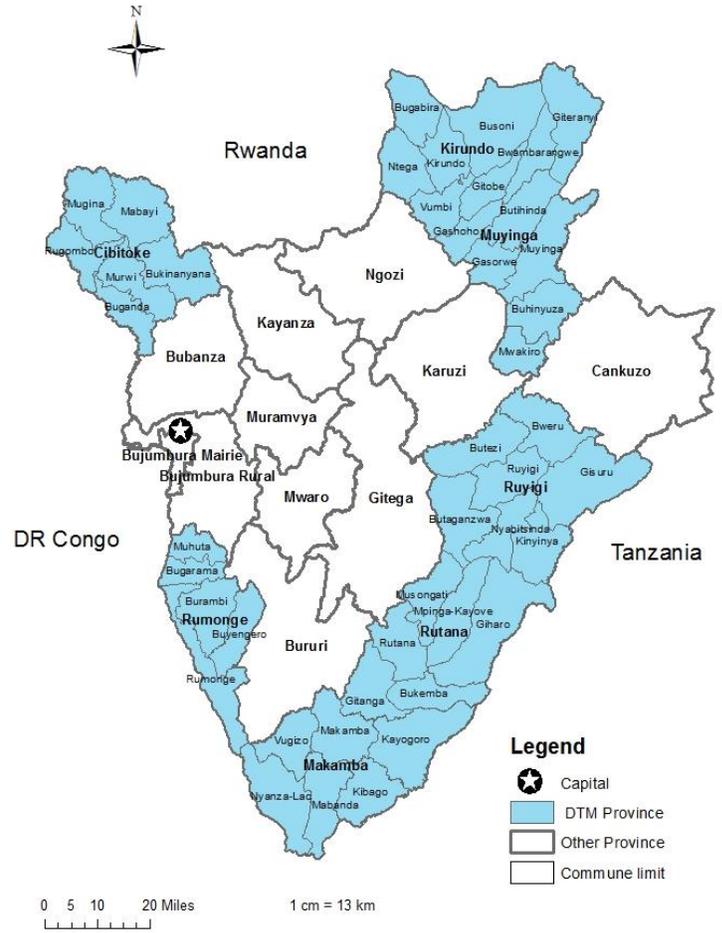
30.5% of the IDPs are less than 5 years old and 29% of the IDPs are between 6 and 17 years old.



36% of IDPs are between 18 and 59 years old.

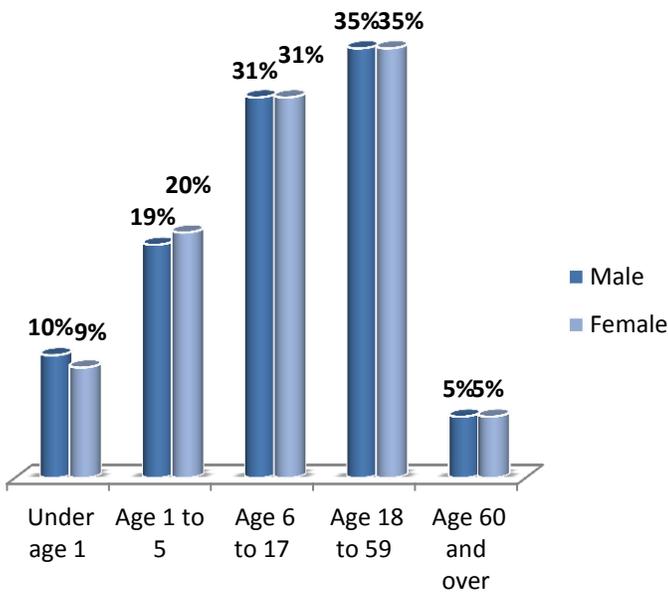


Persons of 60 years of age and above represent 4.5% of the displaced population.



Produced by : IOM Burundi, Production date : August 16, 2016
Source : IOM, OCHA, IGEBU

Map 1: Provinces covered by the DTM (July 2016)



Graph 1: Demographic data of displaced population

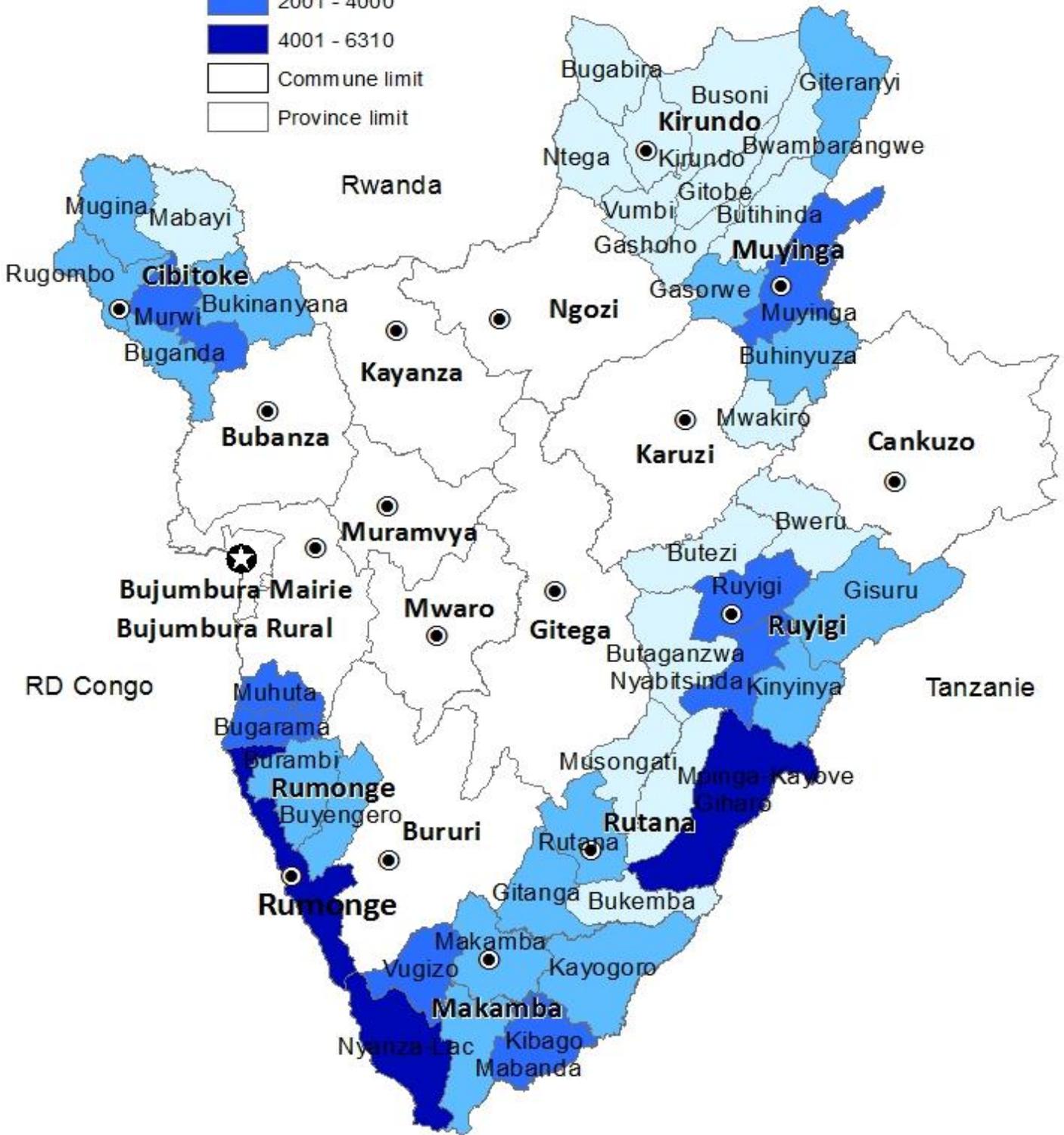
Number of IDPs in communes (July 2016)					
MUYINGA	Households	IDPs	KIRUNDO	Households	IDPs
Mwakiro	111	405	Ntega	10	22
Butihinda	14	36	Bugabira	0	0
Gashoho	83	246	Vumbi	46	169
Gasorwe	352	888	Busoni	2	6
Muyinga	681	3,063	Bwambarangwe	2	4
Giteranyi	52	1,821	Gitobe	2	4
Buyinyuza	268	1,161	Kirundo	50	182
Total	1,561	7,620	Total	112	387
RUYIGI	Households	IDPs	RUMONGE	Households	IDPs
Ruyigi	560	2,860	Buyengero	130	624
Nyabitsinda	473	2,318	Burambi	127	673
Kinyinya	212	1,110	Bugarama	448	2,586
Gisuru	211	1,014	Muhuta	678	3,747
Bweru	38	91	Rumonge	1,061	5,518
Butezi	78	156	Total	2,444	13,148
Butaganzwa	1	2	CIBITOKE	Households	IDPs
Total	1,573	7,551	Bukinyanyana	205	1,025
RUTANA	Households	IDPs	Buganda	158	767
Mpinga kayove	113	461	Rugombo	333	1,835
Giharo	773	4,003	Murwi	613	2,871
Bukemba	71	339	Mugina	356	1,713
Gitanga	137	653	Mabayi	111	490
Musongati	7	17	Total	1,776	8,701
Rutana	302	1,436			
Total	1,403	6,909			
MAKAMBA	Households	IDPs			
Nyanza-Lac	1,262	6,310			
Kibago	538	2,690			
Vugizo	409	2,045			
Mabanda	267	1,335			
Makamba	222	1,110			
Kayogoro	131	655			
Total	2,829	14,145			

Table 1: Total IDP population per province and commune

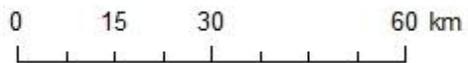
-  Capital
-  Province capital

IDPs July

-  0 - 500
-  501 - 2000
-  2001 - 4000
-  4001 - 6310
-  Commune limit
-  Province limit



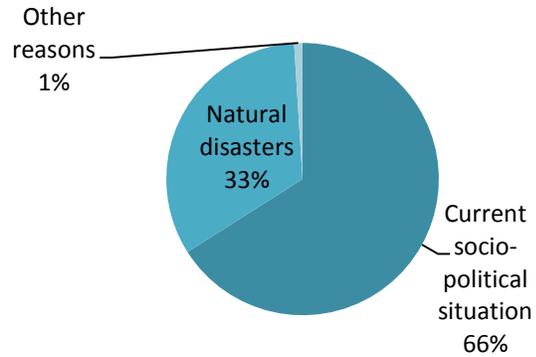
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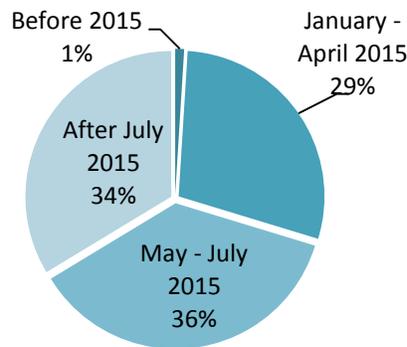
Map 2: IDP presence in DTM covered zones in July 2016

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The majority of IDPs identified in July 2016 left their homes due to the current socio-political situation (66%). 33% of IDPs fled due to natural disasters. 1% of IDPs have left their communities of origin for other reasons.



Graph 2 : Reasons for displacement



Graph 3 : Periods of displacement

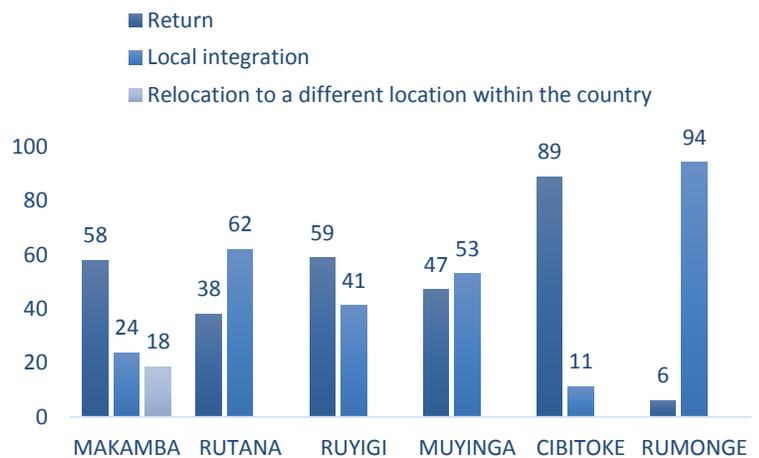
PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

The data collected display that 1% of IDPs have left their home between 2013 and 2014. 29% have been displaced between January and April 2015, 36% between May and July 2015 and 34% after July 2015.

RETURN INTENTIONS

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)

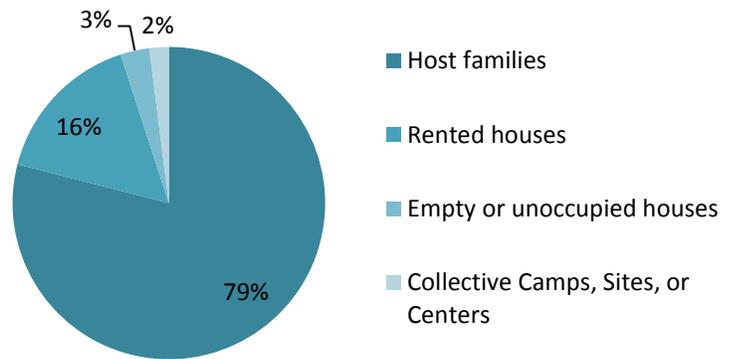
94% of IDPs in the displacement areas of Rumonge and 62% of those in Rutana hope to be integrated in their host communes. 89% of the displaced within Cibitoke express their wish to return to their areas of origin, and 18% of the displaced in the surveyed collines in Makamba want to be resettled in alternative locations within the country.



Graph 4: IDP population disaggregated by preferred durable solution

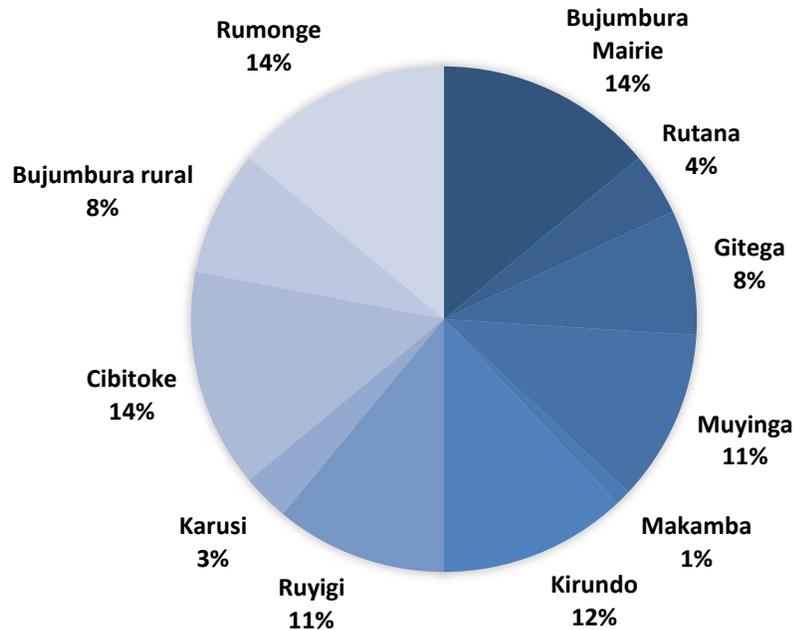
TYPES OF HOUSING SOLUTIONS

Most IDPs identified during assessments are living with host families (79%). Others (16%) have found refuge in rented houses. 3% are staying in unoccupied houses and 2% in IDP sites, in Rumonge province.



ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

The graph below showcases the main provinces of origin of the displaced persons living in the seven (7) provinces of Ruyigi, Muyinga, Kirundo, Makamba, Rutana, Rumonge and Cibitoke. The surveys reveal that 14% of IDPs respectively come from the Rumonge, Cibitoke and Bujumbura Mairie provinces, 12% from the Kirundo province and 11% respectively from the Muyinga and Ruyigi provinces.



Graph 6: Provinces of origin of IDPs hosted in the surveyed provinces

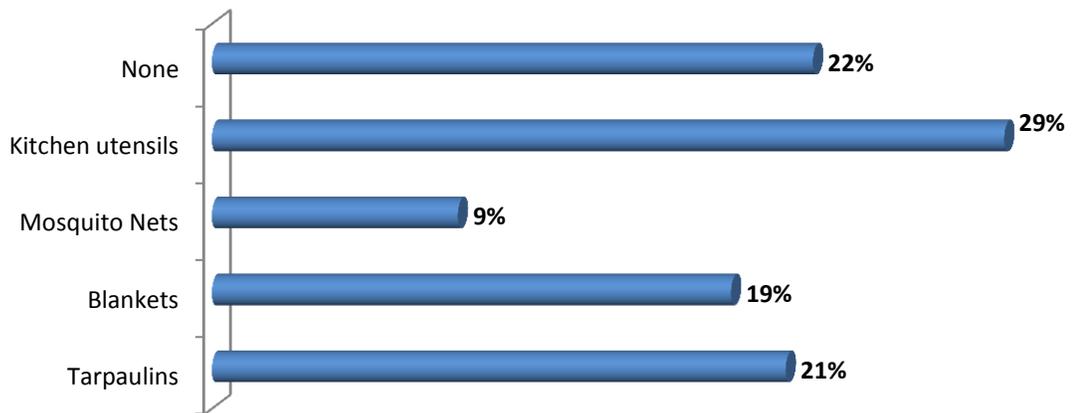
2. ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

As per DTM's methodology, humanitarian needs have been assessed using the IDP Area Profile Questionnaire in *collines* hosting over 200 IDPs or 40 IDP households. As a result, surveys were conducted in 121 *collines* in Muyinga, Makamba, Rutana, Ruyigi, Cibitoke and Rumonge provinces (18 *collines* in Muyinga, 39 *collines* in Makamba, 21 *collines* in Rutana, 17 *collines* in Ruyigi, 9 *collines* in Cibitoke and 17 *collines* in Rumonge). Information on sectorial humanitarian needs as collected through the DTM includes the following:



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

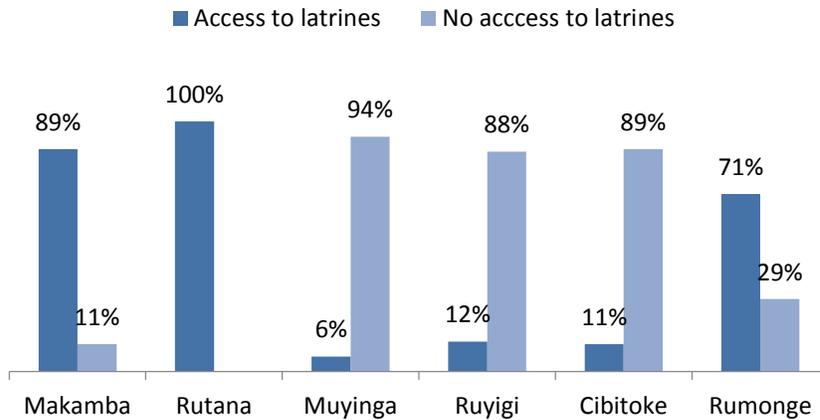
IDPs expressed the need for basic items, such as: kitchen sets (29%), tarpaulins (21%), blankets (19%), mosquito nets (9%) and 22% did not report a need for NFI assistance.



Graph 7: Non-Food Items needs identified by IDPs

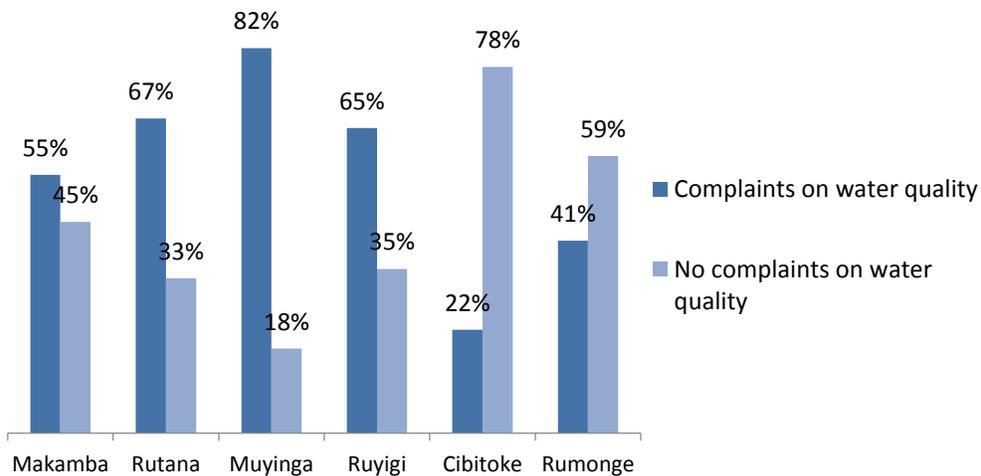


WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



Graph 8: Existence of latrines accessible to IDPs

There are high percentages of latrine coverage in the displacement areas in the province of Rutana (100%) and Makamba (89%). The DTM reveals very little coverage in the provinces of Muyinga, Ruyigi and Cibitoke.

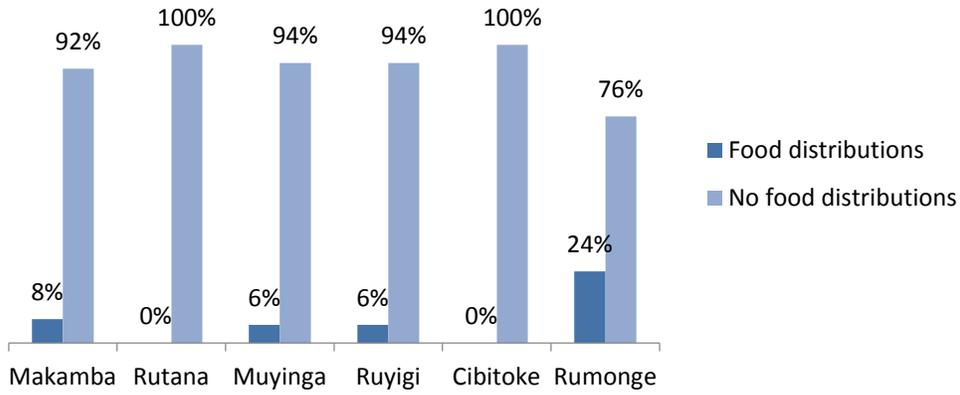


Graph 9: Existence of complaints on water quality

82% of displacement areas in the province of Muyinga, 67% of displacement locations in Rutana and 65% of displacement locations in Ruyigi reported complaints on the quality of water.



FOOD SECURITY

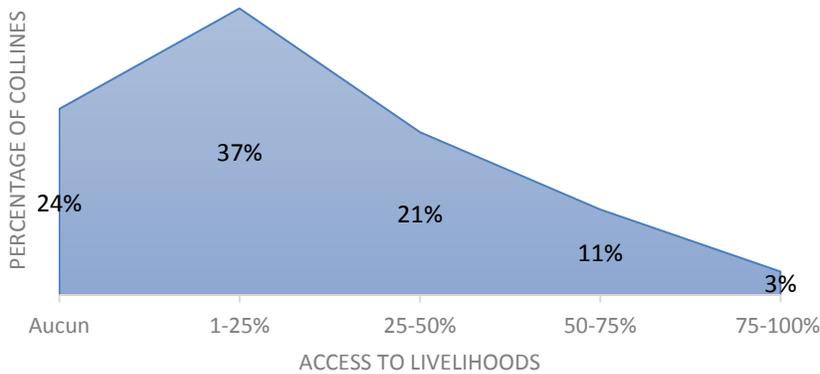


Graph 10: % of displacement areas having received food distributions

The DTM assessments have revealed that there have been no food distributions in surveyed displacement areas in both Cibitoke and Rutana. Very few displacement areas have received food distributions in Makamba (8%), Ruyigi (6%), and Muyinga (6%).

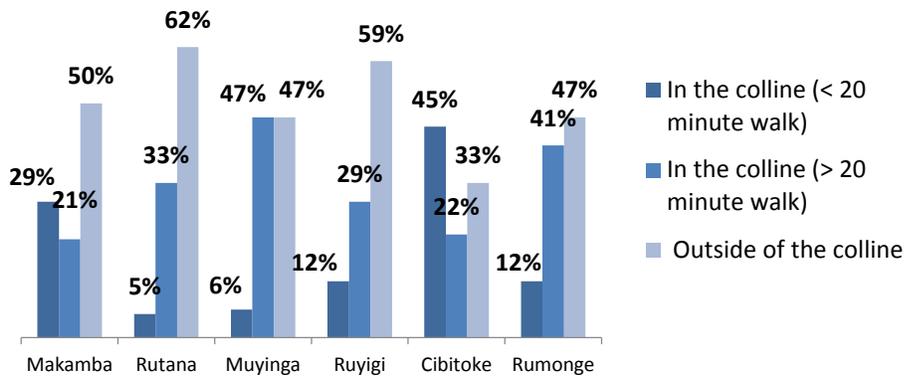


LIVELIHOODS



Graph 11: % of IDPs having access to income generating activities

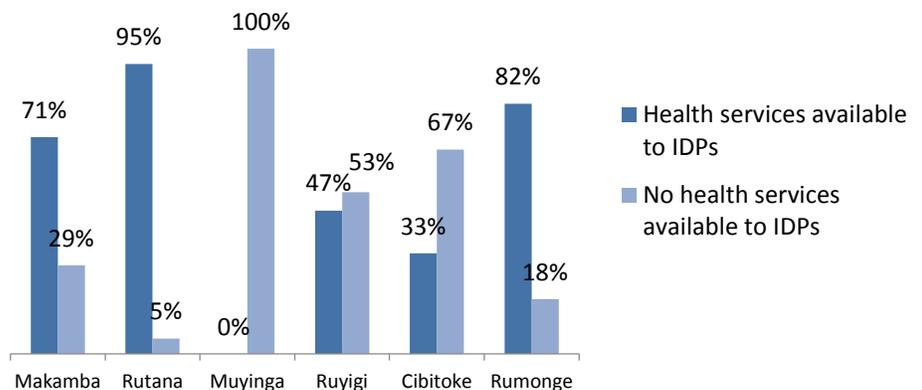
In 24% of *collines* surveyed, IDPs have no access to livelihoods. In 37% of *collines* surveyed, less than 25% have access to livelihoods. In 21% of the *collines* between 25 and 50% of *collines* have access and in 11% of *collines* between 50% and 75% of displaced persons have access to livelihood. In 3% of *collines*, more than 75% of IDPs have access to livelihoods.



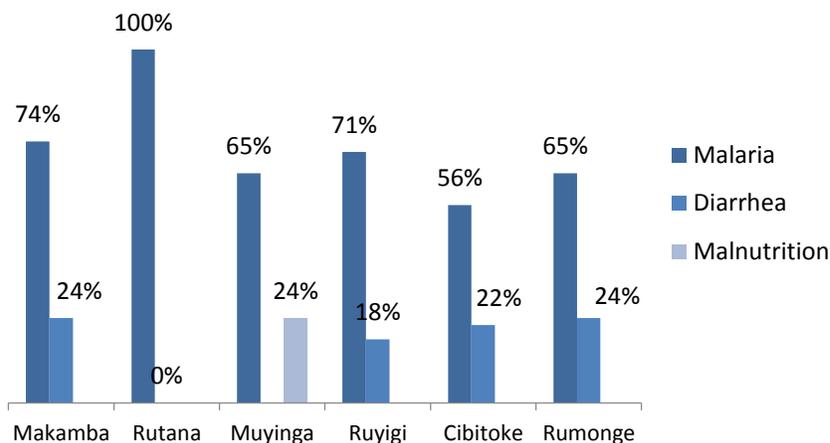
Graph 12: Distance to health centers accessible to IDPs

More than 50% of the surveyed *collines* in Makamba, Rutana, and Ruyigi do not have health areas located inside the *colline* accessible to IDPs. More than 40% of displacement areas in Rumonge, Cibitoke and Musinga have a health center within the *colline* but require more than 20 minutes walking to reach a health center.

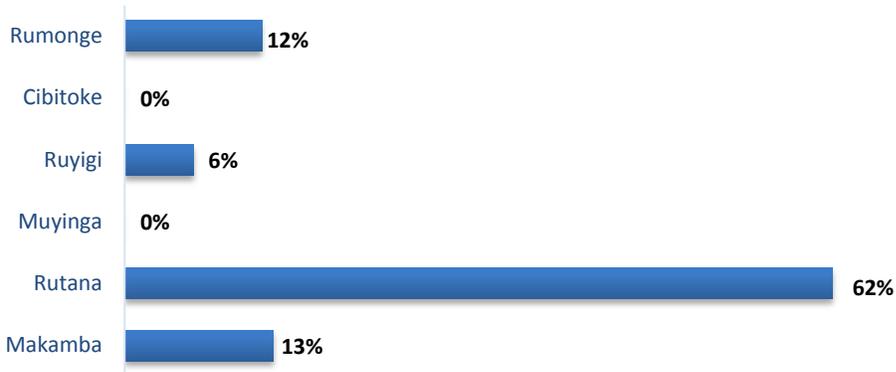
Health centers are not accessible to internally displaced persons in the displacement areas of Musinga (100%). There is high accessibility of health services to IDPs in the provinces of Rutana (95%) and Rumonge (82%).



Graph 13: IDPs access to health areas



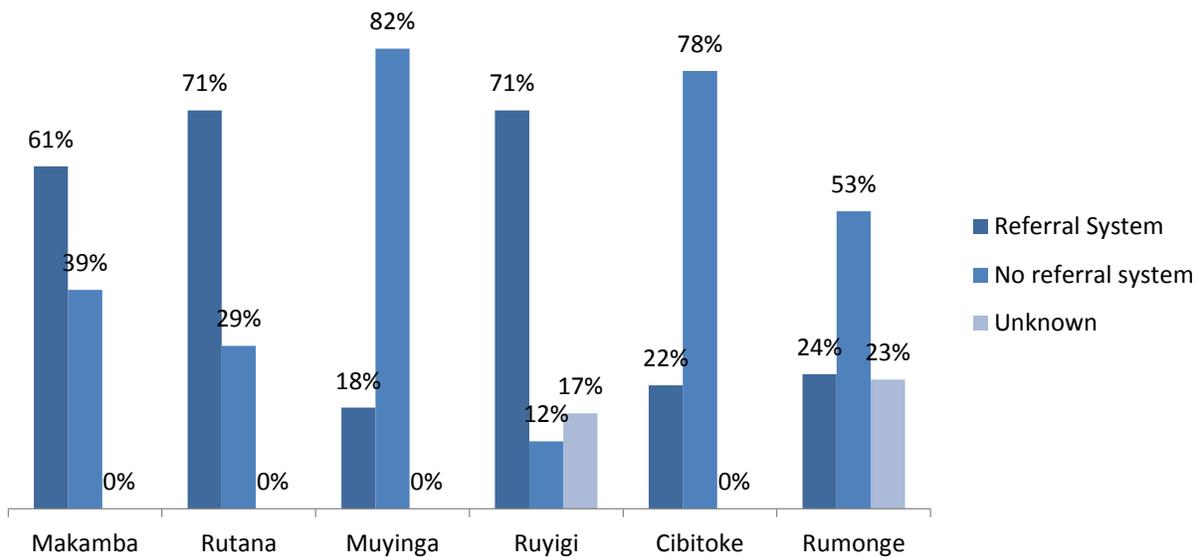
Regarding health issues in the displacement areas, all surveyed *collines* in Rutana reported malaria as the most common health problem. 24% of *collines* in Rumonge and Makamba reported diarrhea as the most frequently occurring health issue.



Graph 15: Existence of a child protection mechanism in collines hosting IDPs

The DTM reveals that in 62% of the *collines* where IDPs are living in the province of Rutana there are child protection mechanisms. No child protection mechanisms were identified in the displacement areas in the provinces of Cibitoke and Muyinga.

In 82% of surveyed *collines* in the Muyinga province, and in 78% of surveyed *collines* in Cibitoke, there is not a referral system for gender based violence. 71% of the surveyed *collines* in the Ruyigi and Rutana provinces have referral systems for gender based violence.



Graph 16: Existence of referral systems for gender based violence

CONCLUSION

Data collection on Internally Displaced Persons through the DTM program in partnership with the Red Cross Burundi continues on a monthly basis. The next DTM report will be produced in the month of October with data collected in September 2016. The report will contain qualitative analysis of the trends observed during the data collection period.

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