



Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Report - Burundi October 2015



INTRODUCTION

In 2015, Burundi experienced displacement of persons, among them internally displaced, but no systematized monitoring was in place until recently due to a lack of resources. Given the significant need of information on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), their humanitarian profile and their needs as identified by the humanitarian community and the Government of Burundi (GoB), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been developing a Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) since May 2015 aimed at effectively monitoring and evaluating the flows of Burundian IDPs and providing accurate information on the current IDP situation.

The DTM is not a new tool in Burundi as it has been successfully used in 2014, upon the request of the humanitarian community and the GoB when some areas of Bujumbura were flooded, which caused displacement. This tool allowed registering IDPs in four IDP sites and in host families in four locations and identifying their humanitarian needs.

The main goal of the DTM is to set up a comprehensive system of information collection and sharing on IDPs. The project is based on a synergy between IOM and the Burundian Red Cross as its presence at field level constitutes a valuable asset to facilitate collection of data on IDPs under the coordination of IOM's DTM team. The data collected includes: figures of IDPs, displacement centers, areas of origin, duration of stay and humanitarian needs of the displaced populations. The information collected at different levels aid in contributing to develop a global overview/profile of IDPs in the targeted provinces which could be used by the government and the humanitarian partners to protect, assist and advocate for the IDPs.

In close collaboration with the National platform of Risk Prevention and Disaster Management (*Plateforme Nationale de Prévention des Risques et de Gestion des Catastrophes*), IOM has conducted a pilot DTM assessment in June 2015 in the Nyanza Lac commune which allowed identifying 129 IDP households before launching the DTM in the Kirundo and Makamba provinces, respectively bordering Rwanda and Tanzania, in September. This report covers the period of October 2015.

1. METHODOLOGY

As a Member of the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the International Organization for Migration recognizes the importance of accurate and updated information to orient an effective humanitarian response, as well as the transition towards recovery and durable solutions in accordance with the Guiding Principles on internal displacement¹. Thanks to its extensive experience, its global capacity to assist and advocate for persons affected by humanitarian crises and its skills in data management, IOM established a comprehensive system of IDP data collection in the most affected provinces of Burundi, with the support of the Burundian Red Cross after consultation with the different humanitarian sectors.

This tool proposes two types of assessments: Baseline assessment at commune level and community assessments in the main displacement centers. The baseline commune assessment provides the main displacement figures and trends at commune level and the community assessment provides a map of humanitarian needs in the *collines*² that host the highest numbers of IDPs.

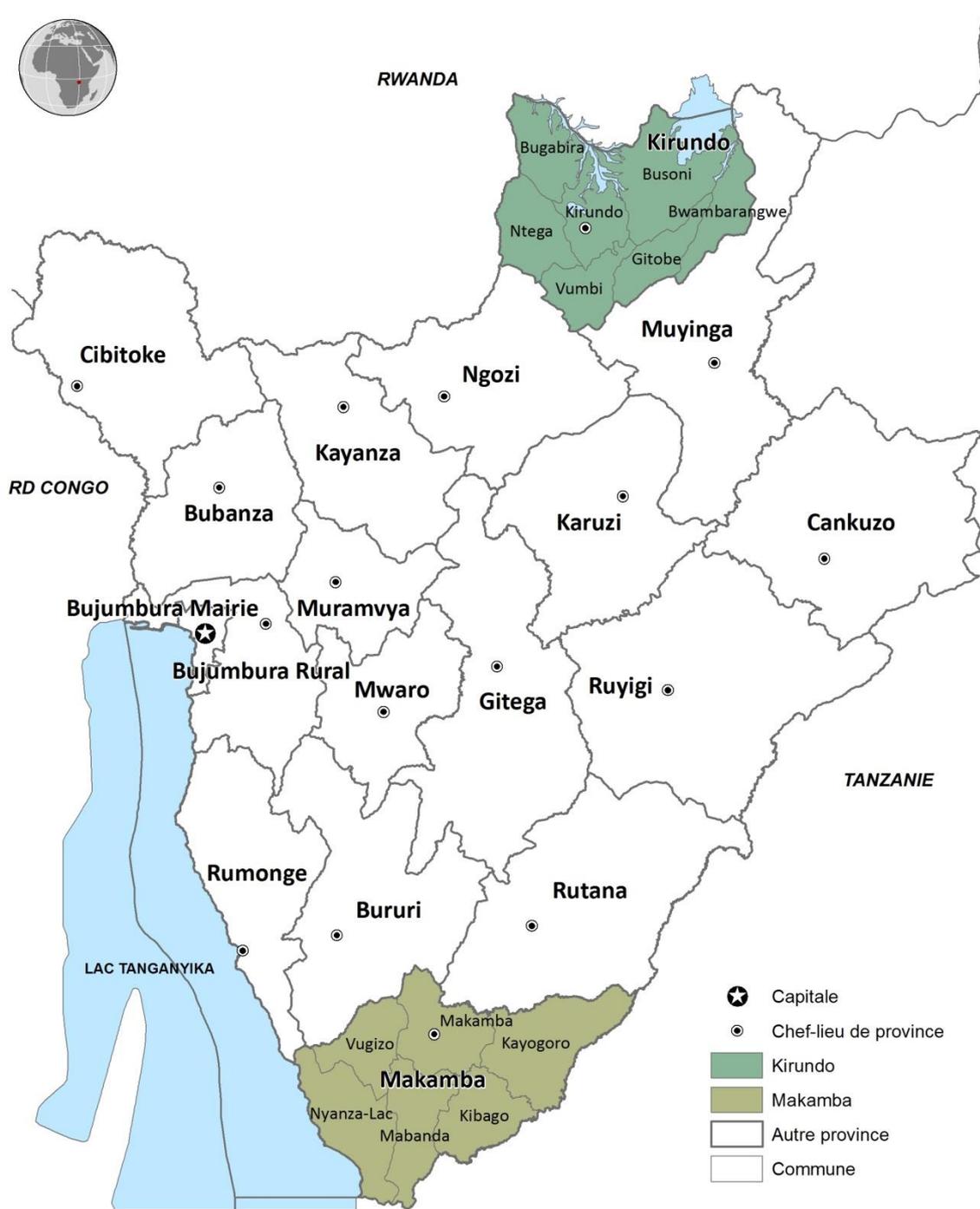
Baseline Commune assessment

This type of assessment is conducted in consultation with key informants, such as representatives of the IDPs, representatives of host communities, communal authorities, religious leaders or members of organizations working in the commune. The collection of data on displacement trends is done in every commune, that is (6) communes in the Makamba province and seven (7) communes in the Kirundo province.

The type of information collected includes: the estimated number of IDP households and individuals, the identification of *collines* hosting IDPs, the reasons of displacement, the periods of arrivals and the areas of origin of IDPs. Additionally, the assessment informs the type of housing arrangement accessible to IDPs among those, residing with host community, in rented houses, unoccupied houses or collective settlements. The findings of assessment at commune level, especially the indication of presence of IDPs with a breakdown per *colline*, are used to assess whether or not it is relevant to conduct further assessments on humanitarian needs in the *colline* that host the most IDPs.

¹ Guiding Principles on internal displacement : <http://www.idpguidingprinciples.org/>

² *Collines* are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi.



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 Carte produite par : OCHA HAT Burundi Date de production : 7 nov 2015 Sources : IGEBU, OCHA, OpenStreetMap.

Map 1: Map of Burundi with details of the communes in the Makamba and Kirundo provinces

Displacement center profile

Assessments are conducted in the *collines* hosting over 200 IDPs or 40 IDP households to provide information on the humanitarian situation in those areas, especially the needs and gaps. Key-informants, such as community leaders, local authorities and representatives of IDP populations or host communities, provide information on services available for IDPs, respectively in the WASH, Health, Education, Shelter and Non-food items, Protection, Food security and Livelihood sectors and the profile of IDPs in the assessed *collines*. This information is intended to be shared with the humanitarian community and the authorities and is of high importance to design the humanitarian response to cover identified needs. These surveys have been conducted in 40 *collines* of the Makamba province.

2. PROFILE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION IN THE TWO PROVINCES

2A. LOCATION of IDPs

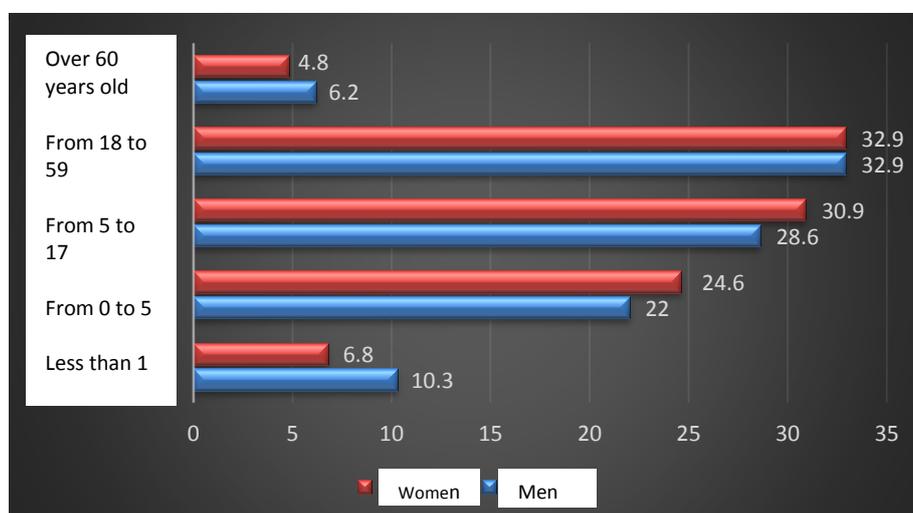
On October 31st, 2015, the total number of IDPs identified through the DTM in the two provinces of Kirundo and Makamba is 14,804 IDPs. The Makamba province hosts 14,715 IDPs and the Kirundo province hosts 89 IDPs.

Number of IDPs in the Communes		
Province	Households	Individuals
Makamba	2,944	14,715
Kirundo	51	89
Total	2,995	14,804

Table 1: Total of IDPs per province

2B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

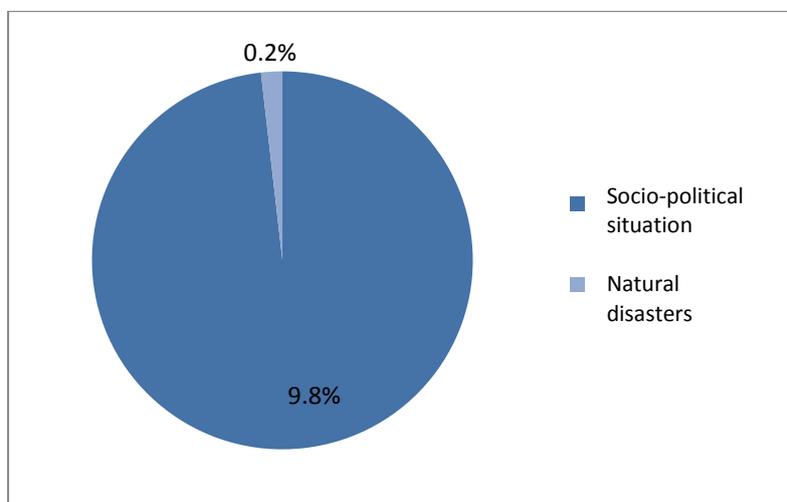
The demographic profile of IDPs was established upon data collection with a breakdown per sex and age in *collines* hosting more than 200 IDPs. The findings show that 55.4% of IDPs are women and 44.6% are men. Children under 18 constitute 61.7% of IDPs and 31.8% are children under 5. Adults between 18 and 59 represent 32.9% and adults over 60 represent 5.4% of IDPs.



Graph 1: Breakdown of IDPs per age and per sex (%)

2C. REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

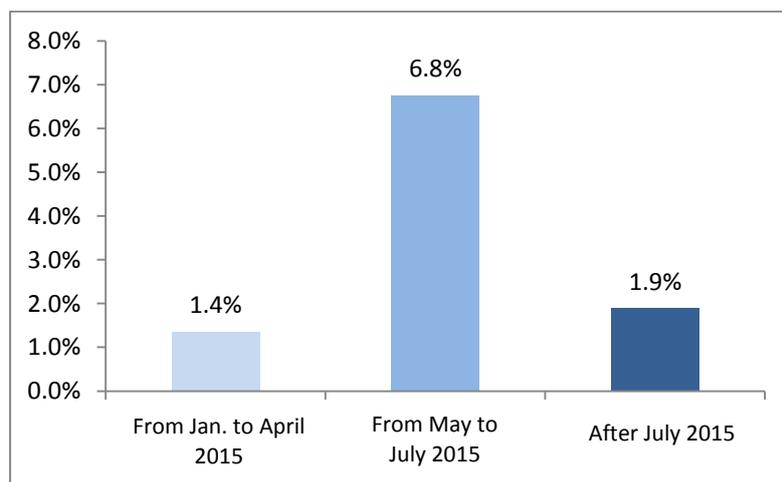
The majority of IDPs was displaced because of the current socio-political situation (98.2%). A small number of IDPs identified in the Kibago and Nyanza Lac communes in Makamba province fled natural disasters (1.8%).



Graph 2: Breakdown of IDPs per reason for displacement (%)

2D. PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

Population displacement occurred in three periods of times. A total of 13.6% of IDPs were displaced between January and April 2015, 67.5% displaced between May and July 2015 and 18.9% after July 2015, in the two provinces.



Graph 3: Breakdown of IDPs per period of displacement (%)

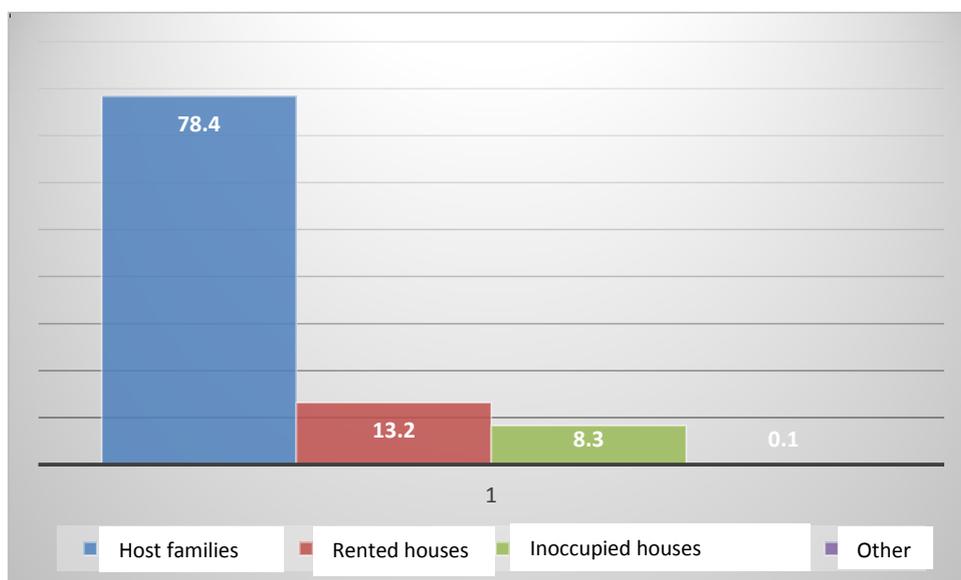
2E. MAJORITY ORIGIN OF IDPs

In the Makamba province, the IDPs per majoritarian groups are from: Bujumbura Mairie (43%), Karuzi (14.4%), Muyinga (7.1%), Ruyigi (7.1%), Rumonge (7.1%), Gitega (7.1%), Makamba (7.1%) and Bujumbura rural (7.1%).

In the Kirundo province, the majority of IDPs are from the Kirundo province.

2F. TYPE OF HOUSING SOLUTION

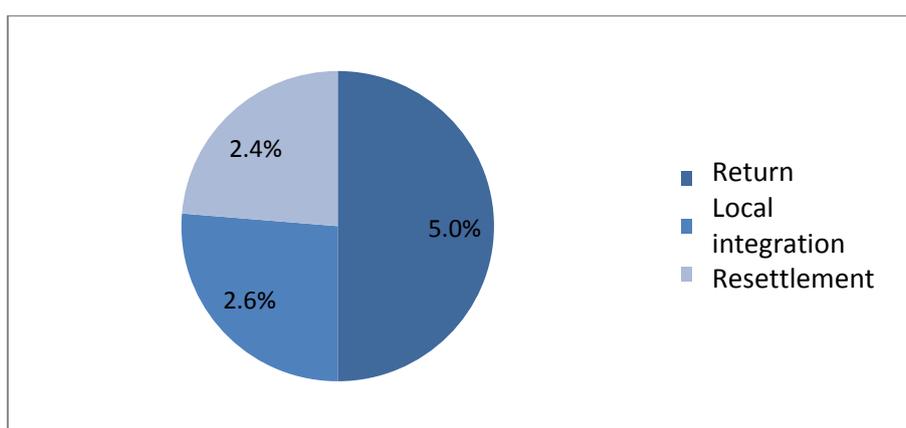
Most of IDPs identified during the DTM assessments were hosted in host families (78.4%). Other IDPs rented houses (13.2%) or settled in vacant/unoccupied houses left empty by owners who sought refuge in neighboring countries (8.3%). No IDP site was set up due to the current situation. And 0.1% of the displaced have found an alternative solution (purchase of plots).



Graph 4: Breakdown of IDPs per type of housing arrangement (%)

2G. RETURN INTENTIONS

The data collected through the DTM assessments in the *collines* hosting over 40 IDP households show that 50% of IDP expressed intention to return to their areas of origin, 26.3% wish to be locally integrated into the communes where they found refuge and 23.7% wish to be resettled in a third area.



Graph 5: Breakdown of IDPs per preferred durable solution (%)

3. ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS.

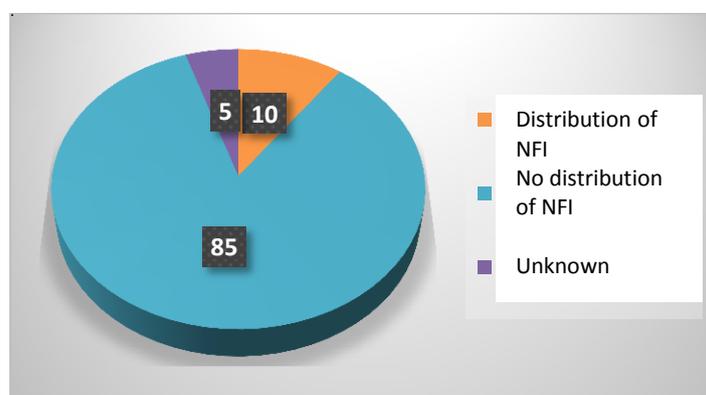
As per DTM's methodology, humanitarian needs have been assessed using the IDP Center Profile Questionnaire in the Makamba province which is the only province where *collines* hosting over 200 IDPs or 40 households were identified which is the established threshold to conduct such assessments.

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



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

In 10% of the *collines*, NFI distributions to IDPs were carried out whereas there were no distributions to IDPs in 85% of the *collines* and in 5% of the cases, this information was not available.



Graph 6: Breakdown per NFI distributions carried out in 2015 (%)

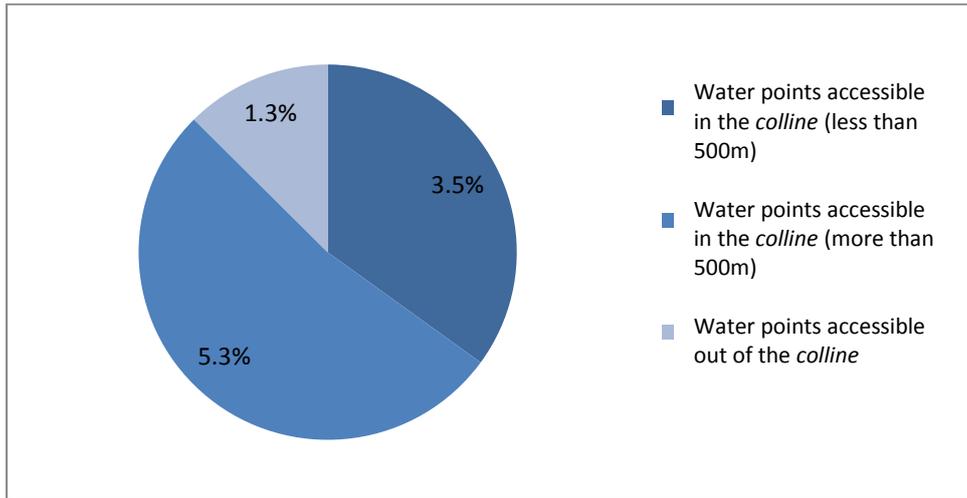
The NFIs that the IDPs express the most important needs of are, by order of importance:

1. Kitchen sets (31.4%)
2. Tarpaulins (27.4%)
3. Blankets (21.6%)
4. Buckets (9.8%)
5. Mosquito net and soaps (4.9% for each item)



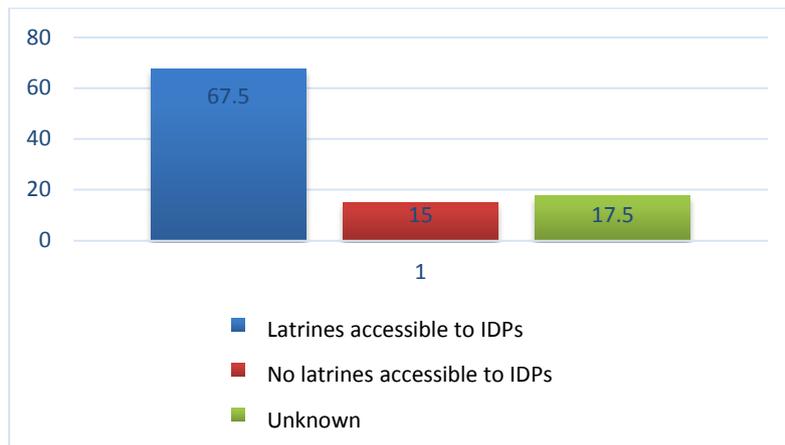
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Concerning access to water, the distance between the IDP residence/home and the water point varies from a *colline* to another. 35% of IDPs have access to drinkable water within 500m in the same *colline*, 52.5% collect water beyond 500m et 12.5% are obliged to travel out of the *colline*.



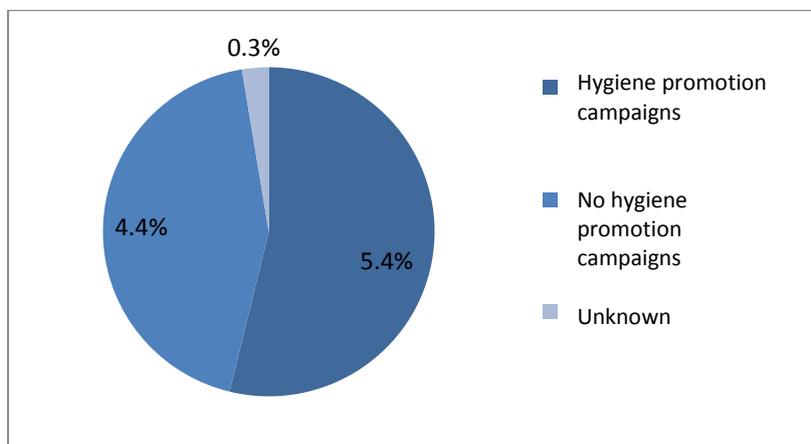
Graph 7: Distance among the housing location and the closest water point (%)

With regards to access to latrines, 67.50% of IDPs have access to latrines, 15% don't have access and for 17.50%, the information is not available.



Graph 8: Access to latrines (%)

In 53.8% of the surveyed areas, a hygiene promotion campaign was held since the beginning of this year, as opposed to 43.6% of areas where no hygiene promotion campaign was held and in 2.6%, the information was not available.

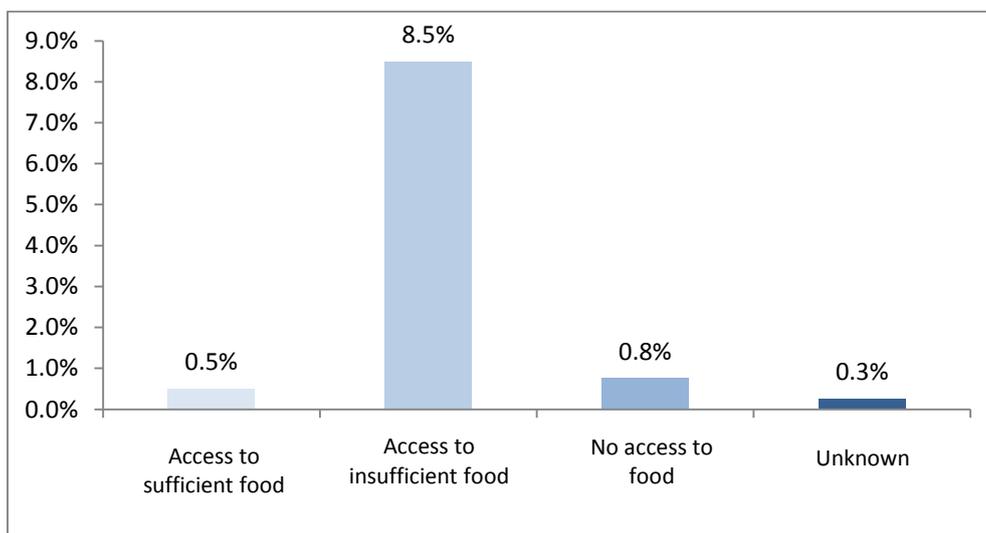


Graph 9: Conduct of hygiene promotion campaign in 2015 (%)



FOOD SECURITY

Regarding access to food, it appears that 5% of IDPs reportedly have access to sufficient food, 85 % to food in insufficient quantity, 7.5% have reportedly no access to food and in 2.5% of cases the information was not available.



Graph 10: Access of the IDPs to food (%)

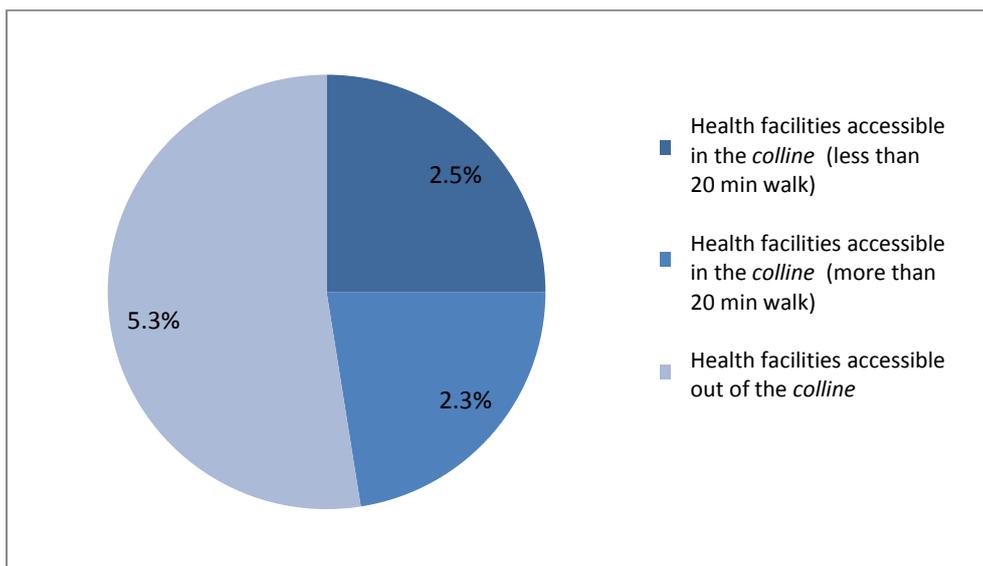


HEALTH

According to the surveys, the most common diseases in the *collines* affecting IDPs are by order of importance:

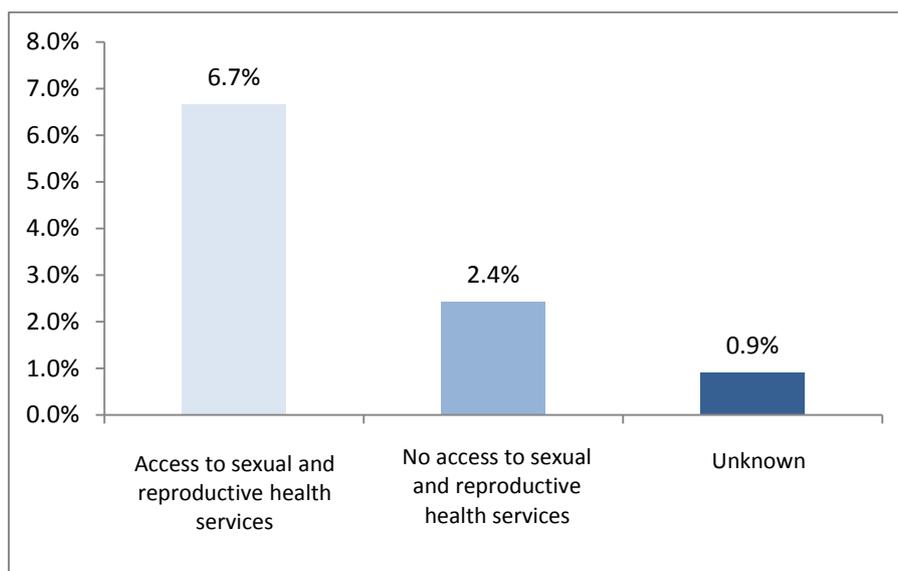
1. Malaria (33.6%)
2. Malnutrition (32.7%)
3. Diarrhea (28.6%)
4. Measles (3.4%)
5. Bloody diarrheas (1.7%)

In addition, 25% of health care centers are located within 20 minutes walk in the same *colline*, 22.5% are located beyond a 20 minute walk and 52.50% are out of the *colline*.



Graph 11: Access of IDPs to health cares (%)

66.7% of IDPs have reportedly access to reproductive and sexual health services while 24.2% do not. In 9.1% of cases, the information is not available.

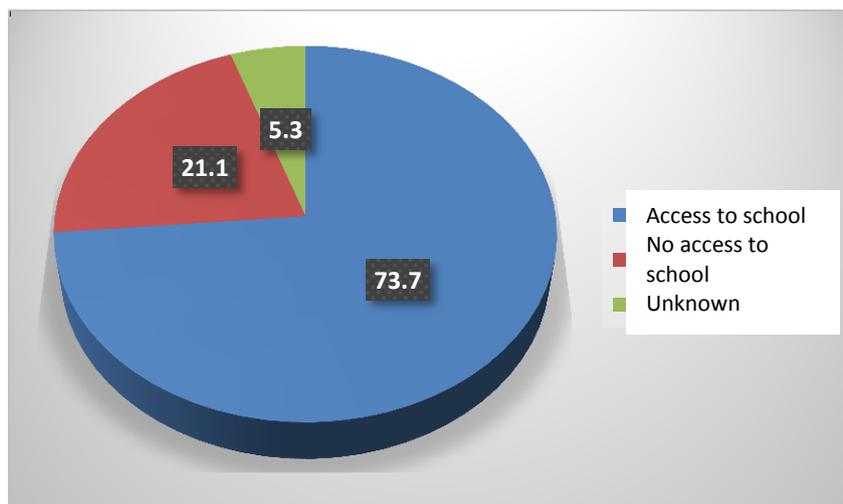


Graph 12: Access of IDP to sexual and reproductive health services (%)



EDUCATION

73.7% of children have access to education whereas 21.1% reportedly do not. In 5.3% of cases, the information is not available.

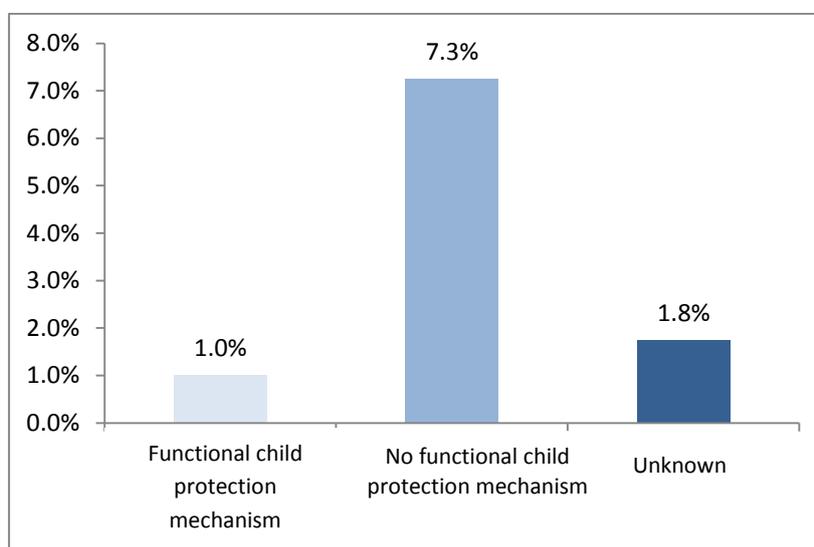


Graph 13: Access to education (%)



The safety of IDPs is seen as guaranteed in 97.5% of the *collines* against 2.5% of the *collines* where it is reportedly not ensured.

It appears that there are functional child protection mechanisms in 10% of the *collines* hosting IDPs against 72.5% *collines* with no functional child protection mechanisms. In 17.5% of the *collines*, the information is unknown.



Graph 14: Functional child protection mechanisms (%)



According to the surveys, the IDPs state that their main sources of information are, by order of importance:

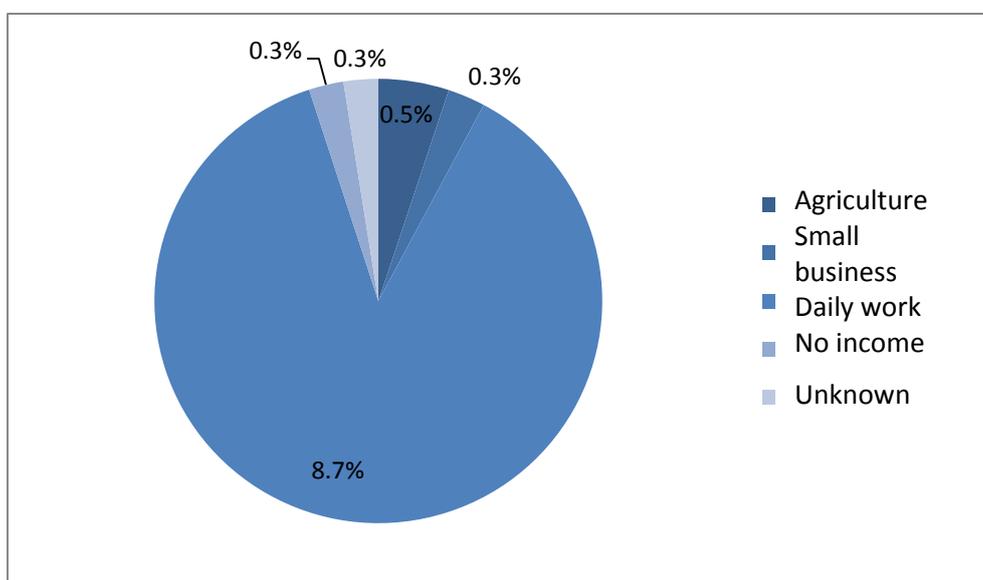
1. Radio (53.8%)
2. Phone (25.7%)

3. Relatives (10.2%)
4. Community leaders (7.7%)
5. Local authorities (2.6%)



Access to livelihood varies from a *colline* to another. In 10% of the *collines*, the IDPs have no access to livelihood. In 62.5% of the *collines*, less than 25% of IDPs have access to livelihood. In 12.5% of the *collines*, between 25 and 50% of IDPs have access to livelihood and in 2.5% of the *collines* over 75% of IDPs have access to livelihood. In 12.5% of the *collines*, the information is not available.

Regarding types of productive activities of the majority of displaced households in the *collines*, 5.1% of the IDPs reportedly live from agriculture, 2.7% live from small business, 87.2% live from daily work and 2.7% have no income generating activities. In 2.7% of the cases, the information is not available.



Graph 15: Access to livelihood by type of activities (%)

CONCLUSION

The efforts to collect information on internally displaced persons in partnership with the Red Cross continue on a monthly basis. The next DTM report will be published in early January 2016.

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