

Photo: IDP home partially destroyed by torrential rains.
Cibitoke province, Murwi commune © IOM 2019.



BURUNDI



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

Publication: December 2019





103,412

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

including **77%** displaced due to natural disasters
23% displaced as a result of other reasons



23,180

Displaced Households



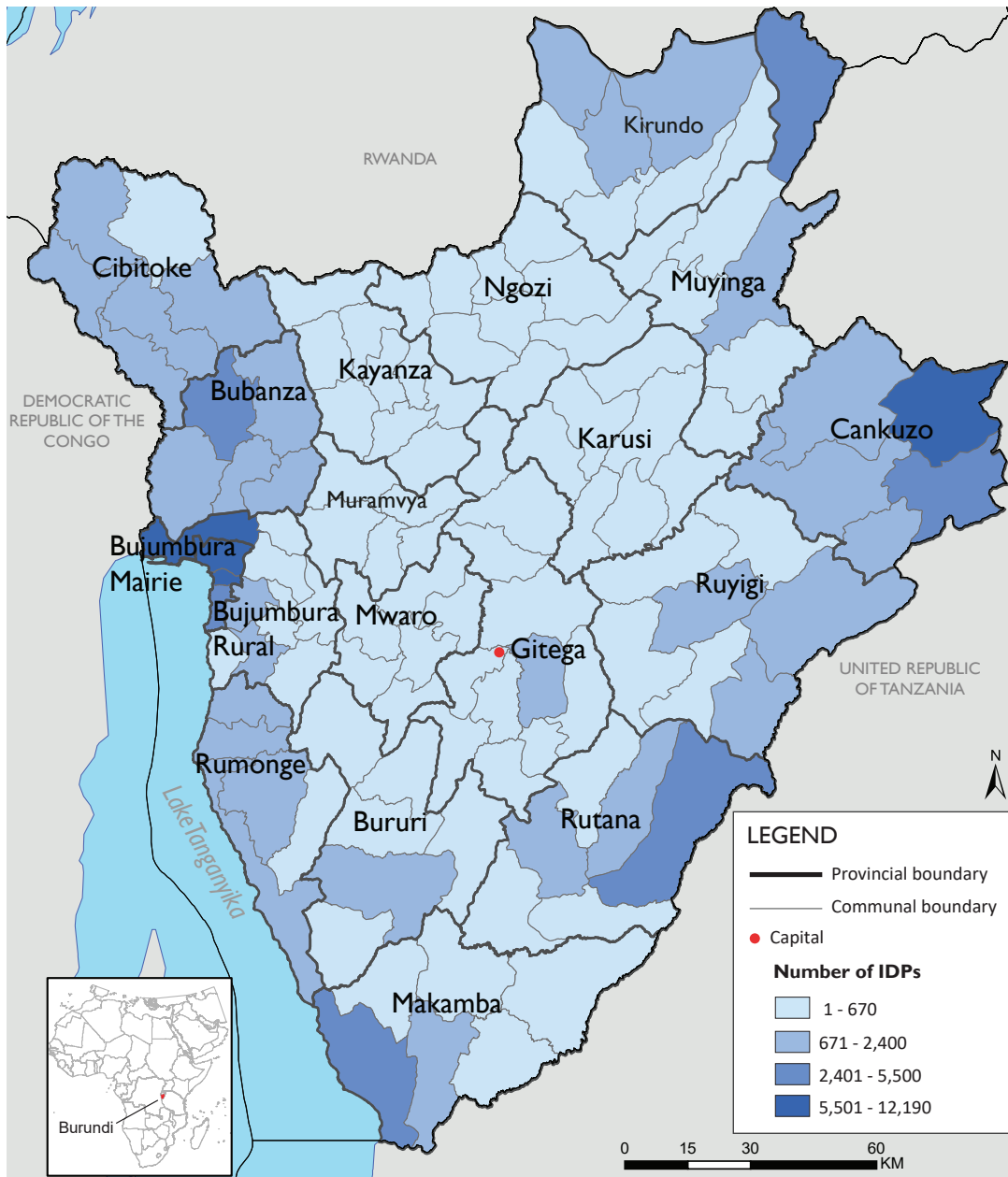
41% of displaced households do not have access to Income Generating Activities



46% of households report small hosting capacity as an issue with shelter



91% of displaced households report lack of means to pay for healthcare



These data were collected from 03 to 19 September 2019 in all communes of the country

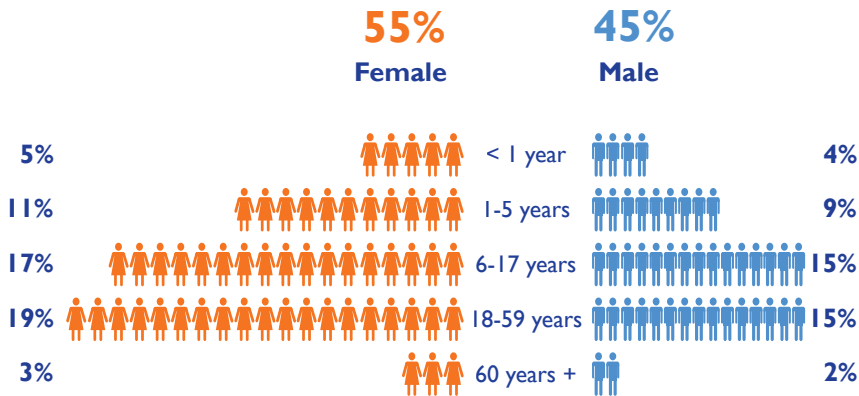
© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (October 2019)

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply the official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Source: IOM, IGBU

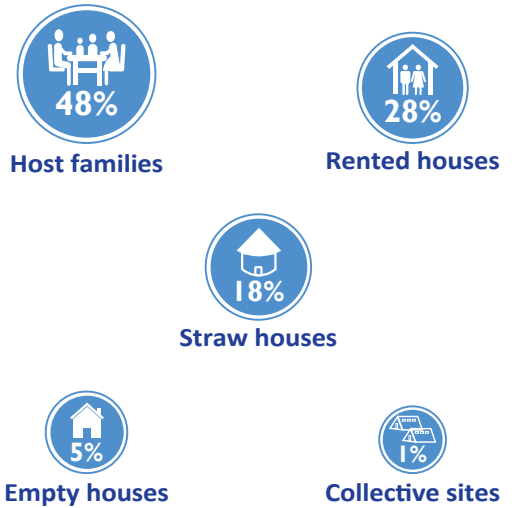
DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION

Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population



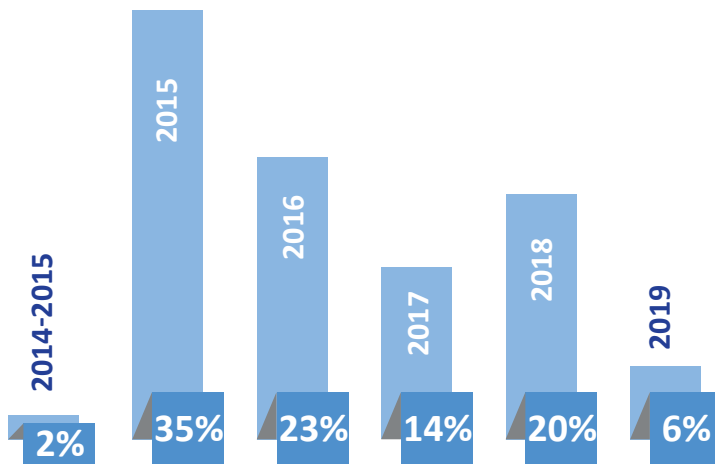
ACCOMMODATION TYPES

Graph 2: Accommodation types by percentage of IDPs



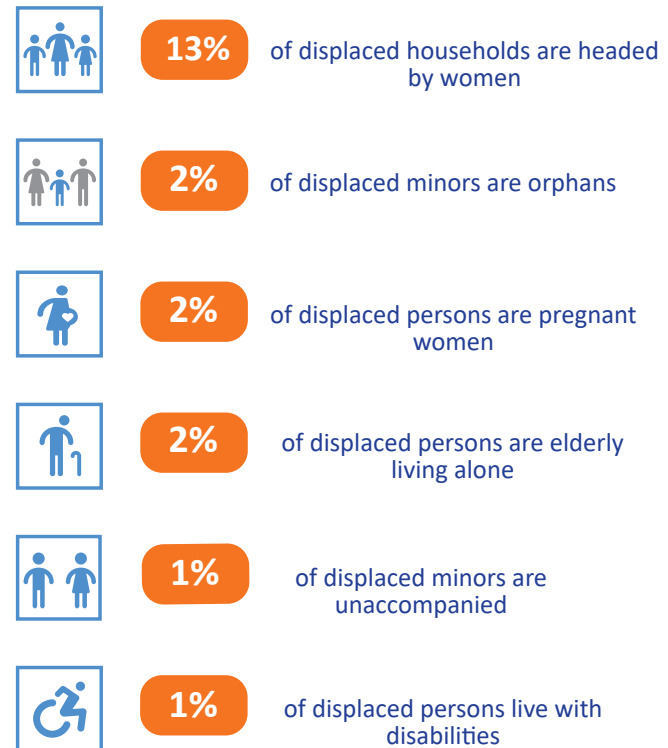
PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT

Graph 3: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement



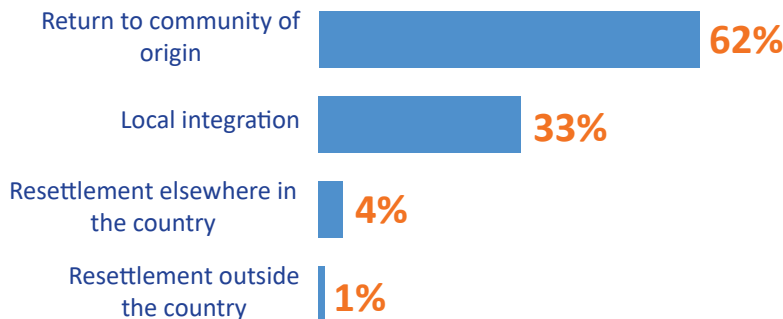
VULNERABILITIES

Graph 5: Percentage distribution of types of vulnerabilities reported by IDPs

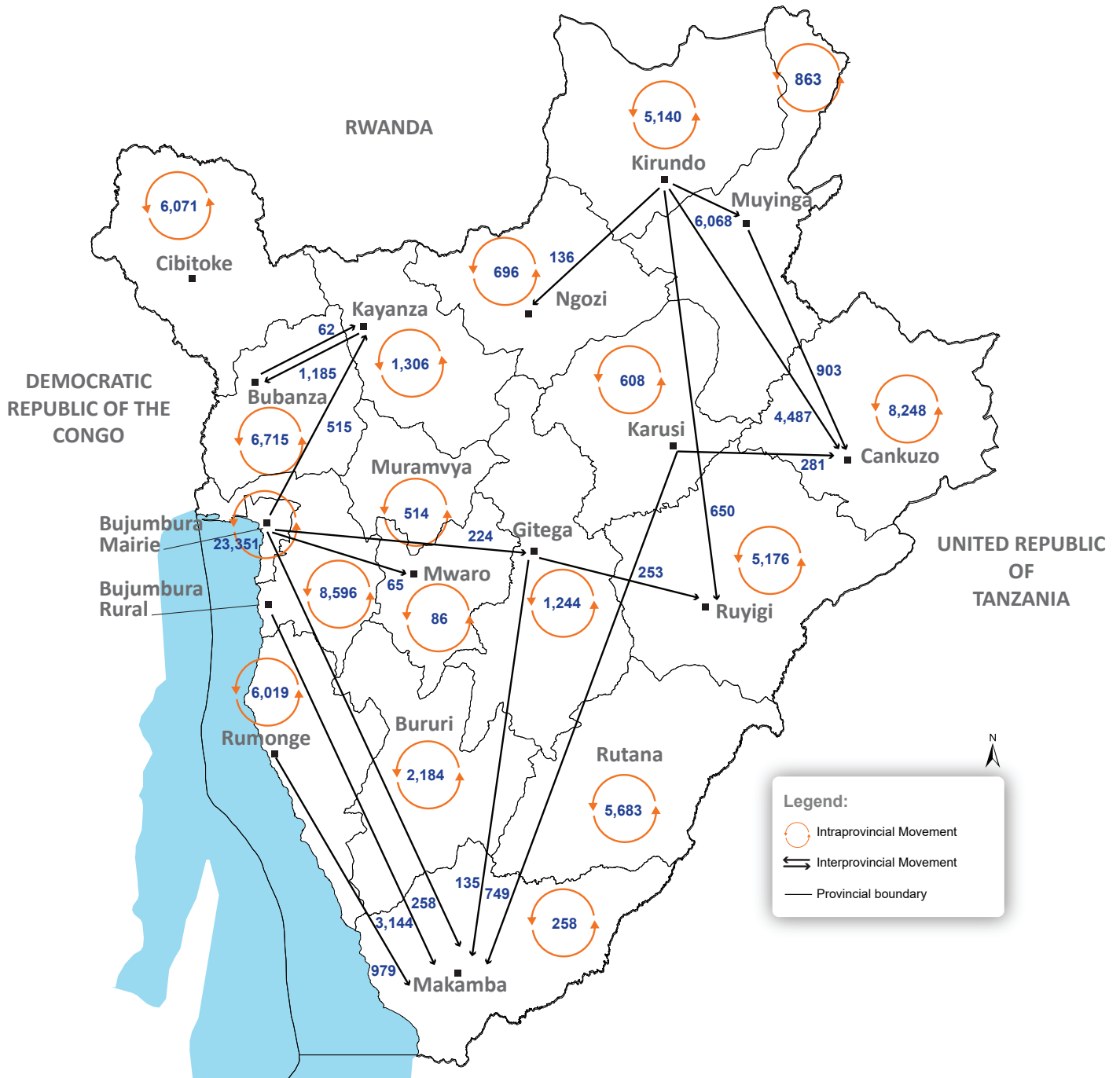
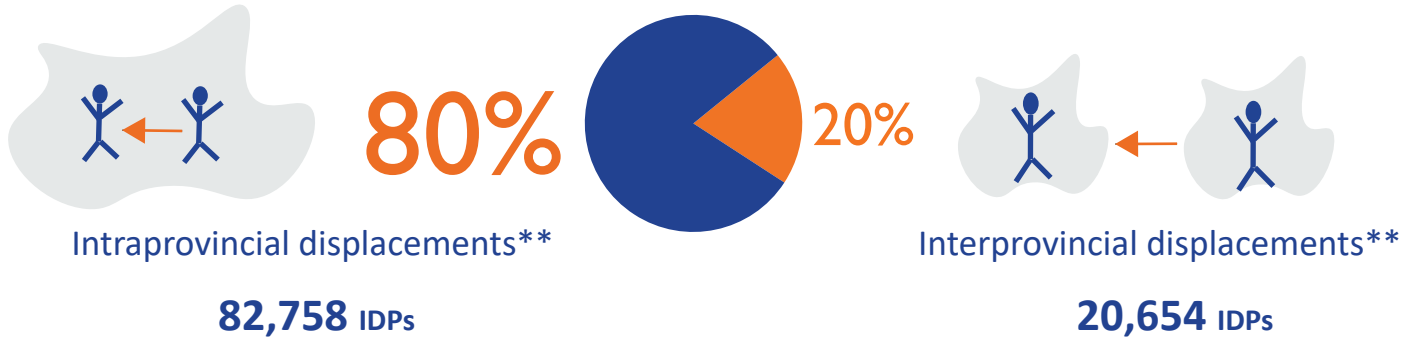


RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

Graph 4: Percentage of displaced households by intention of return



MOVEMENTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS*



© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (November 2019)

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply the official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

* Movements of less than 48 persons were not represented on this map.

** Intraprovincial displacements are displacements that occur within the province of origin. Interprovincial displacements are displacements that occur outside the province of origin.

IDP DISPLACEMENT TRENDS

During the month of September, an overall decrease of 3 per cent in the number of IDPs was recorded. The major decreases are mainly due to the permanent integration of IDPs in the places of their displacement or their return to their communities of origin.

For IDPs displaced by natural disasters, there are two main reasons for the decreases: on the one hand, the dry season allowed IDPs to rehabilitate their homes and, on the other hand, good harvests during crop season B (February - June 2019) provided an opportunity for IDPs to rebuild their destroyed homes.

A number of IDPs that were displaced due to the socio-political situation returned home because they believe that security is restored in their community of origin. Others chose to settle permanently on the scene of their displacement.

Rutana, Cibitoke and Bubanza are the provinces that recorded the largest decreases. The province of Rutana comes first, counting for 32 per cent of the overall monthly decrease in IDPs. This decrease is largely explained by the good harvests of crop season B which have led to improved living conditions for the population. IDPs have benefited from income from these crops to rehabilitate their destroyed homes. For the provinces of Bubanza and Cibitoke, taking advantage of the dry season and with the help of volunteers from the Burundi Red Cross, IDPs rebuilt their destroyed homes and returned to their communities of origin.

Increases observed in the provinces of Kirundo (47 IDPs) and Muyinga (46 IDPs) are due to strong winds in Giteranyi commune and people fleeing certain localities of Kirundo affected by repetitive drought but remain inside the village.

Graph 6: Change in the number of IDPs between June and September 2019



Table 1: Change in IDP presence from August to September 2019, by province

Province	August 2019	September 2019	Difference	Tendance
Bubanza	8,236	7,914	-322	↓
Bujumbura Mairie	23,425	23,351	-74	↓
Bujumbura Rural	8,819	8,606	-213	↓
Bururi	2,285	2,184	-101	↓
Cankuzo	14,026	13,919	-107	↓
Cibitoke	6,675	6,085	-590	↓
Gitega	1,646	1,526	-120	↓
Karusi	635	613	-22	↓
Kayanza	1,982	1,879	-103	↓
Kirundo	5,125	5,172	47	↑
Makamba	5,761	5,727	-34	↓
Muramvya	544	524	-20	↓
Muyinga	7,004	7,050	46	↑
Mwaro	194	172	-22	↓
Ngozi	839	838	-1	↓
Rumonge	6,294	6,019	-275	↓
Rutana	6,591	5,713	-878	↓
Ruyigi	6,116	6,120	4	↑
Total	106,197	103,412	-2,785	↓

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



EDUCATION

66% of households report the lack of school materials.

Among 18,685 displaced school age children (aged 6 to 17), 71 per cent attend school. The lack of school materials is the main reason reported by households as preventing children from going to school. Households in the provinces of Mwaro, Bururi, Kayanza and Bujumbura Rural are the most affected by this lack of school materials. For IDPs who do not have access to food, education is not their priority. In Bururi province, the World Bank program that provided material for vulnerable children has come to an end.



WASH

61% of households report a duration of more than 30 minutes for the collection of water.

Bujumbura Rural and Kayanza are provinces where the vast majority of IDP households walk more than 30 minutes for water collection. The main reason is the lack of water points in the community. They have to travel long distances in search of water, especially in rivers and marshes. According to the households surveyed, 39 per cent have complaints about the quality of drinking water. The main problems with water are the presence of residues (59%), color (46%) and insufficient quantity (43%).



NUTRITION

44% households have access to one meal per day.

Most IDP households in Kirundo, Ngozi and Rumonge provinces only eat one meal a day. With no access to arable land, the majority of IDPs live on daily labor, which is becoming increasingly rare. Kirundo is the most affected province because of the recurring droughts in some localities that increases the vulnerability of IDPs.

Table 2: IDPs Humanitarian needs overview, by province

Province	% of households reporting the lack of school materials	% of households reporting a duration of more than 30 minutes for the collection of water	% of households with one meal per day
Bubanza	74%	48%	58%
Bujumbura Mairie	50%	20%	50%
Bujumbura Rural	81%	85%	27%
Bururi	83%	71%	58%
Cankuzo	44%	71%	39%
Cibitoke	73%	69%	62%
Gitega	56%	53%	3%
Karusi	57%	58%	32%
Kayanza	82%	82%	44%
Kirundo	44%	61%	94%
Makamba	39%	53%	28%
Muramvya	75%	50%	13%
Muyinga	71%	73%	64%
Mwaro	100%	58%	2%
Ngozi	78%	47%	79%
Rumonge	63%	40%	78%
Rutana	73%	63%	10%
Ruyigi	78%	57%	27%

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



SANTÉ

38% of households do not have access to a pharmacy.

Surveyed households report that the most common health problems are malaria (96%), flu (69%) and amoeba (50%). The majority of households in Bururi, Karusi, Muramvya, Ngozi and Ruyigi provinces report that they do not have access to pharmacies. These are available in cities or provincial capitals while the majority of IDPs live in the countryside.



LIVELIHOOD

55% of households do not have access to arable land.

According to the surveyed households, the main occupations of IDPs are daily work (52%) and agriculture (42%). The vast majority of IDP households in Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza and Makamba provinces do not have access to arable land. The particularity of Bujumbura Mairie is the unavailability of cultivable land and for the other provinces, the IDPs left their land in their community of origin.



NON FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

85% of households report that blankets are the most needed NFI.

This situation is explained by the indecency of the shelters where the IDPs live: the blankets would protect them against the cold. The lack of blankets exposes them to respiratory diseases. Ngozi, Cankuzo, Gitega and Muyinga are the provinces with several households in need of blankets.

Table 3: IDPs Humanitarian needs overview, by province

Province	% of households do not have access to pharmacies	% of households do not have access to arable land	% of households reporting blankets as the mostly needed NFI
Bubanza	20%	63%	88%
Bujumbura Mairie	0%	94%	70%
Bujumbura Rural	16%	55%	92%
Bururi	68%	8%	75%
Cankuzo	33%	54%	96%
Cibitoke	28%	56%	85%
Gitega	21%	32%	95%
Karusi	63%	25%	94%
Kayanza	4%	46%	79%
Kirundo	54%	38%	73%
Makamba	40%	59%	85%
Muramvya	67%	27%	85%
Muyinga	3%	43%	95%
Mwaro	55%	49%	62%
Ngozi	70%	56%	97%
Rumonge	41%	48%	82%
Rutana	43%	30%	77%
Ruyigi	76%	54%	94%

DTM METHODOLOGY

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) 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 two newly displaced households in surveyed collines.***

Data presented in this report were collected from September 3 to 19, 2019.

*Collines are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi.

** While colline assessments are conducted in the five collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune. Twelve communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Karusi, Muyinga and Mwaro have 34 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 561 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

*** Thirty-four communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Gitega, Karusi, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro and Ngozi have 74 collines that host only one displaced household. Assessments from 1,048 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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

