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Picture 2: DTM Training Exercise with Red Cross Surveyors – Bujumbura province– September 2016 – Credit: IOM Burundi



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

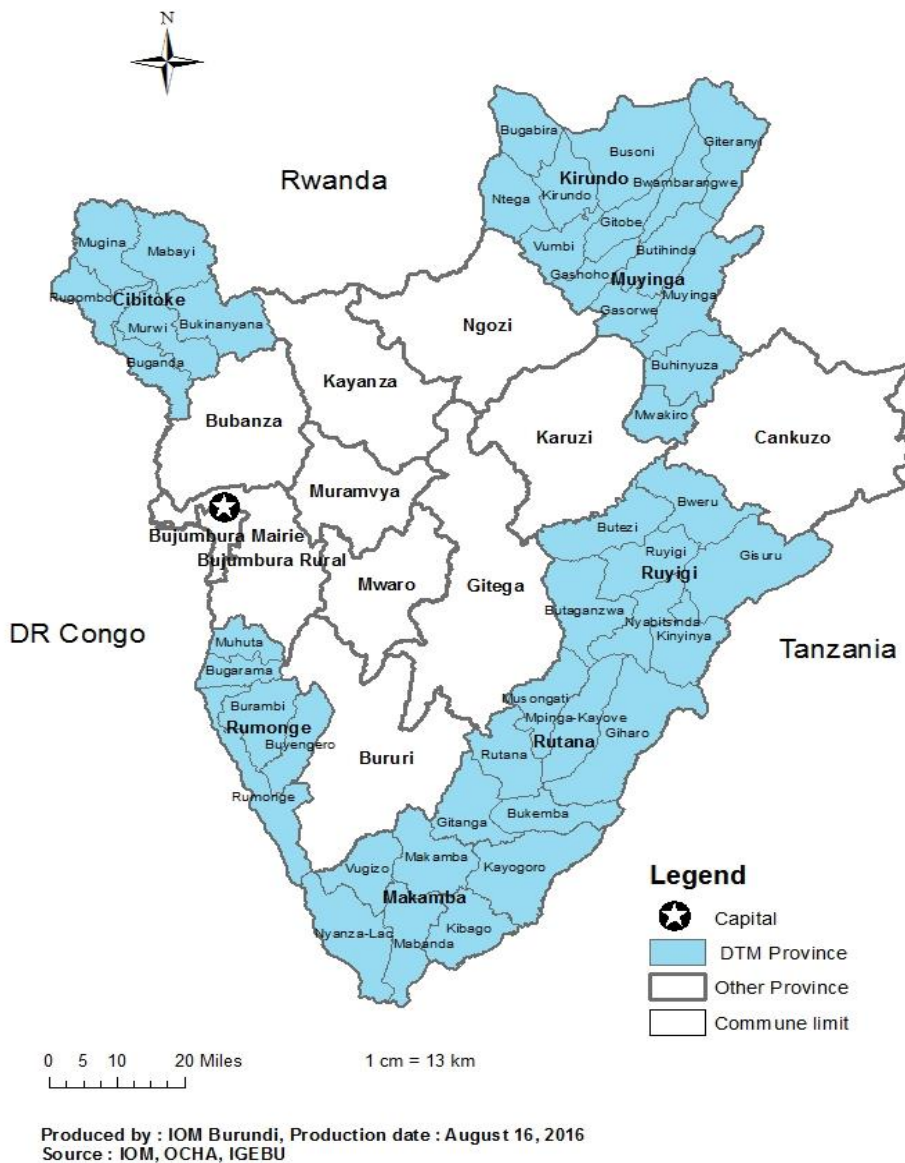
The International Organization for Migration in Burundi launched the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in September 2015 to systematically and effectively monitor internal displacements within the country and thus provide reliable information on the current situation of Internally Displaced Persons (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.

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 September 2016.

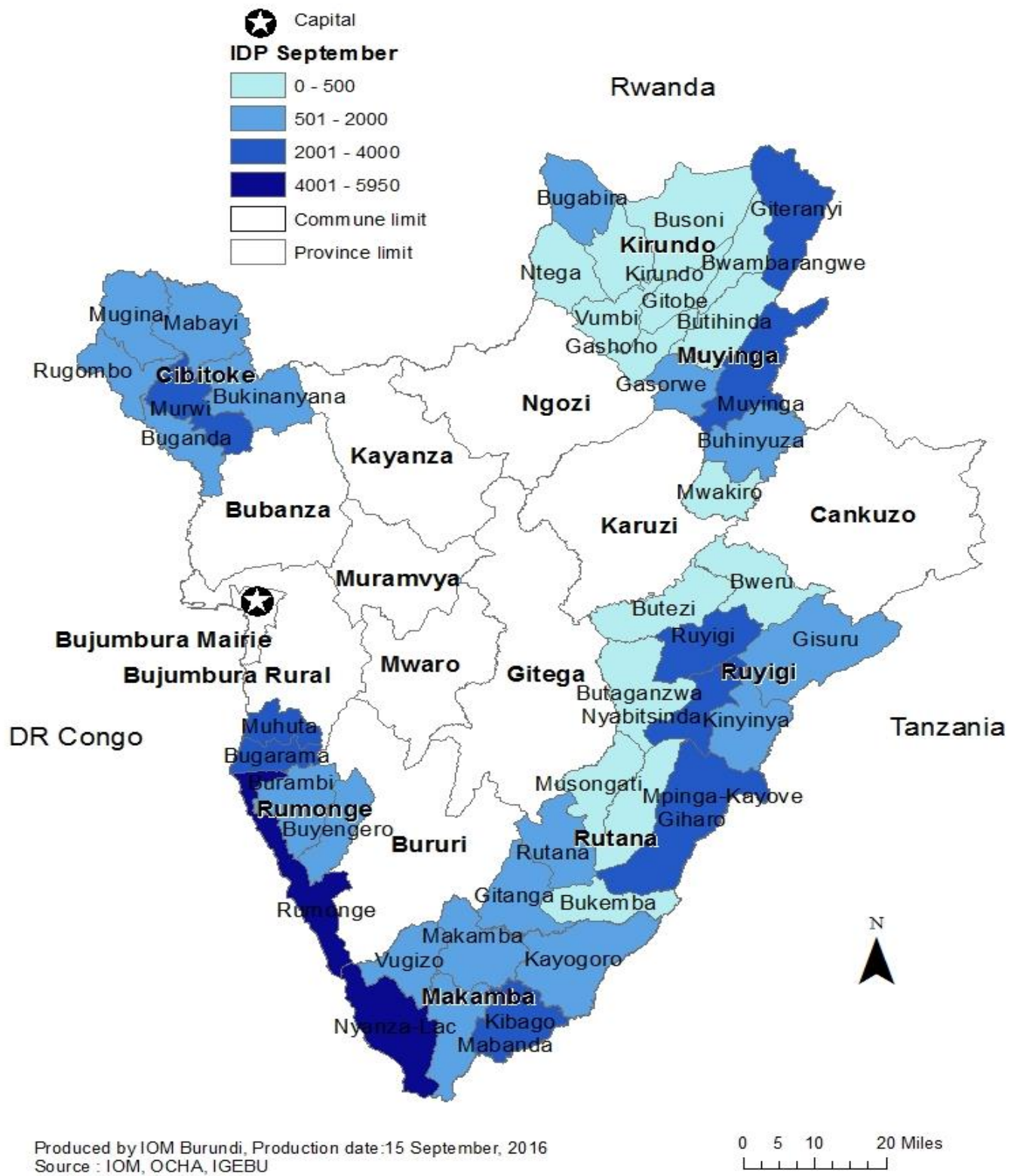
In September 2016, data was collected from seven (7) provinces with information provided from 314 key informants within the targeted provinces. Data from displacement areas was collected within six (6) provinces as the province of Kirundo currently has no *collines* hosting more than 40 IDP households or 200 IDPs.

* *Collines* are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi



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

KEY FINDINGS



Map 2: IDP presence in DTM covered zones by commune in September 2016



57,926 IDPs (12,254 households) have been identified by the DTM in September 2016 in the 7 targeted provinces.

Province	Households	IDPs
Muyinga	2,285	8,561
Ruyigi	1,568	7,697
Rutana	1,146	5,706
Makamba	2,525	12,410
Kirundo	480	1,587
Rumonge	2,445	13,109
Cibitoke	1,805	8,856



The number of persons displaced by natural disasters has increased by 15% between August and September 2016.



Priority provinces in terms of:

Highest number of women and children – **Rumonge**

Least access to Revenue Generating Activities (RGA) – **Rumonge**

Highest rates of malnutrition – **Ruyigi**

Greatest number of IDPs displaced due to natural disasters – **Cibitoke**

PROFILE OF THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)



The displaced population is composed of 47% of men and 53% of women.



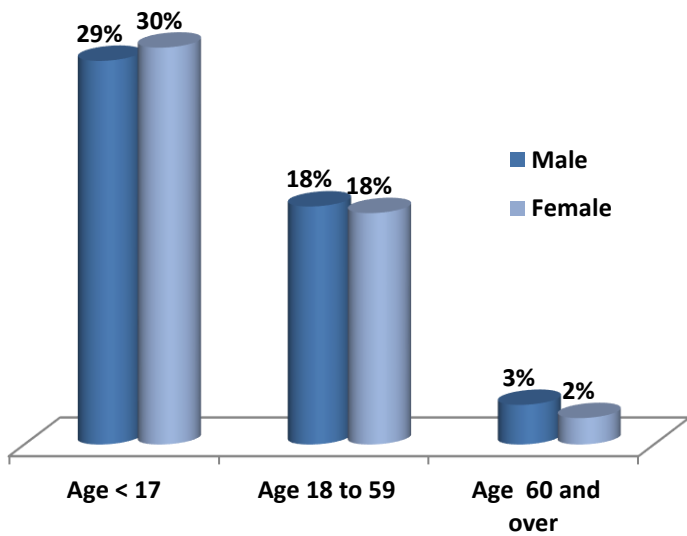
30% of the IDPs are less than 5 years old and 29% of the IDPs are between 6 and 17 years old.



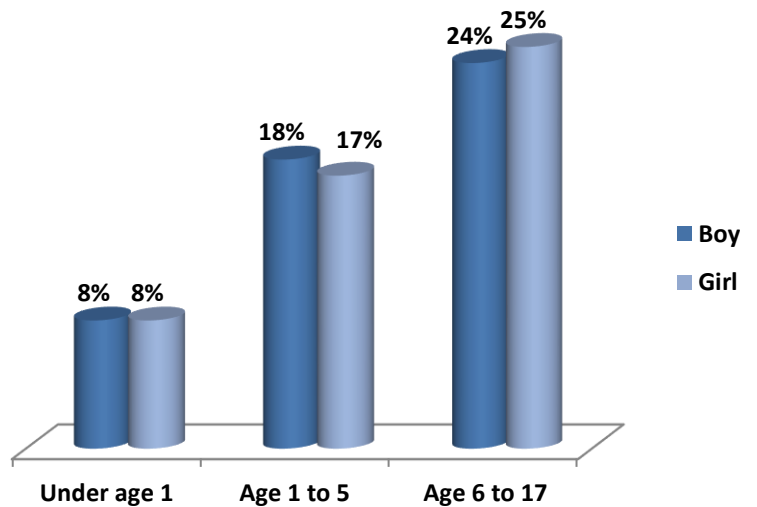
35% of IDPs are between 18 and 59 years old.



Persons of 60 years of age and above represent 6% of the displaced population.



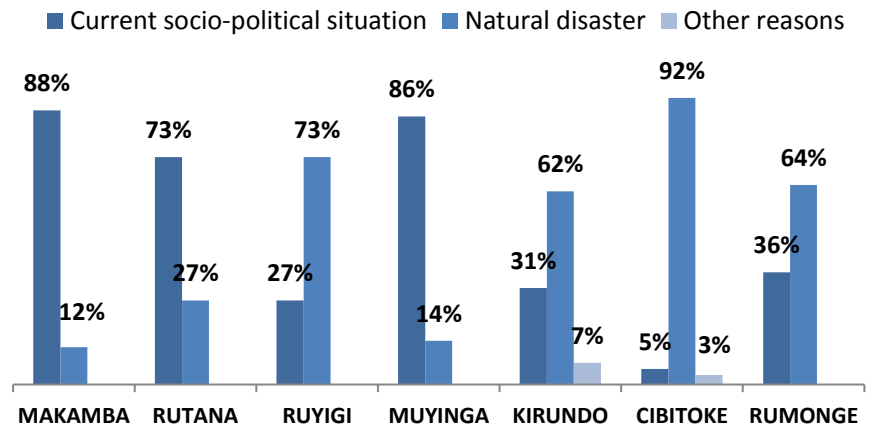
Graph 1: Demographic data of displaced population



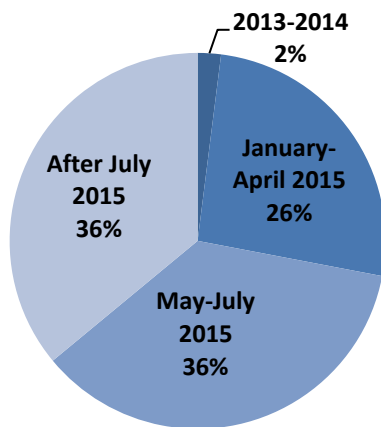
Graph 2: Demographic data of displaced children

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

At the country level, 50% of IDPs are displaced due to the current socio-political situation while 49% are displaced due to natural disasters. A majority of IDPs identified in September 2016 in the provinces of Makamba (88%), Muyinga (86%), and Rutana (73%) left their homes due to the current socio-political situation. 92% of IDPs in Cibitoke and 73% of IDPs in Ruyigi have fled their areas of origin due to natural disasters.



Graph 3: Reasons for displacement by province



Graph 4: Periods of displacement

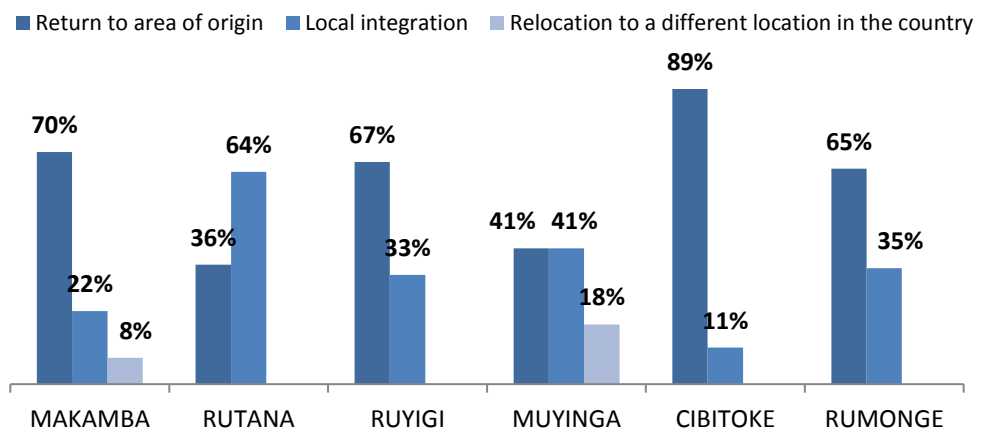
PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

The data collected in September display that 36% of IDPs have been displaced after July 2015, 26% have been displaced between January and April 2015, and 36% between May and July 2015. 2% of IDPs left their homes between 2013 and 2014.

RETURN INTENTIONS

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)

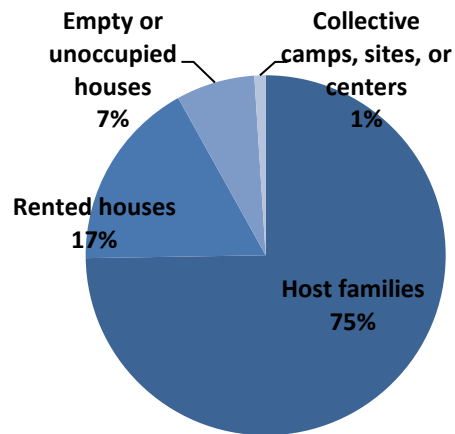
In 62% of *collines* surveyed the majority of IDPs have the intention to return back to their areas of origin. IDPs in 34% of *collines* intend to integrate into their local communities. 89% of IDPs in the displacement areas of Cibitoke and 67% of those in Makamba hope to return to their areas of origin. 64% of the displaced within Rutana express their wish be locally integrated and 18% of IDPs in the surveyed *collines* in Muyinga want to be resettled in alternative locations within the country.



Graph 5: IDP population disaggregated by preferred durable solution

TYPES OF HOUSING SOLUTIONS

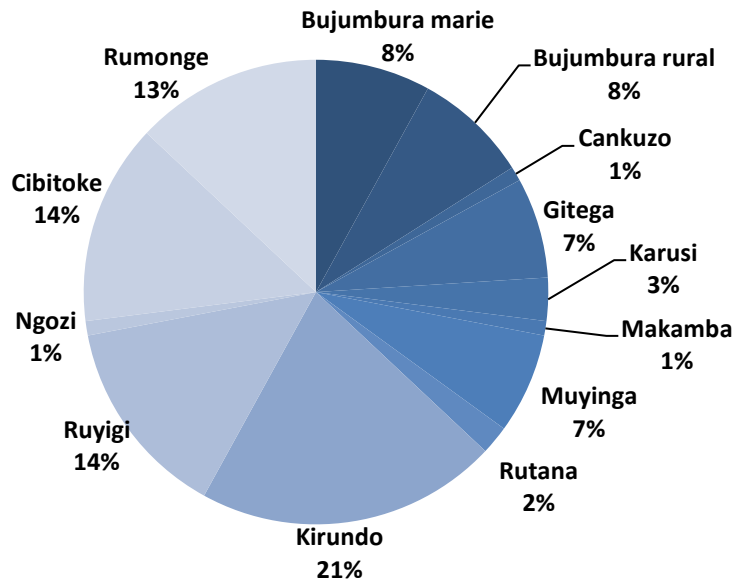
Most IDPs identified during assessments are living with host families (75%). Others (17%) have found refuge in rented houses. 7% are staying in unoccupied houses and 1% in IDP sites, in Rumonge province.



Graph 6: IDP population disaggregated by type of housing solution

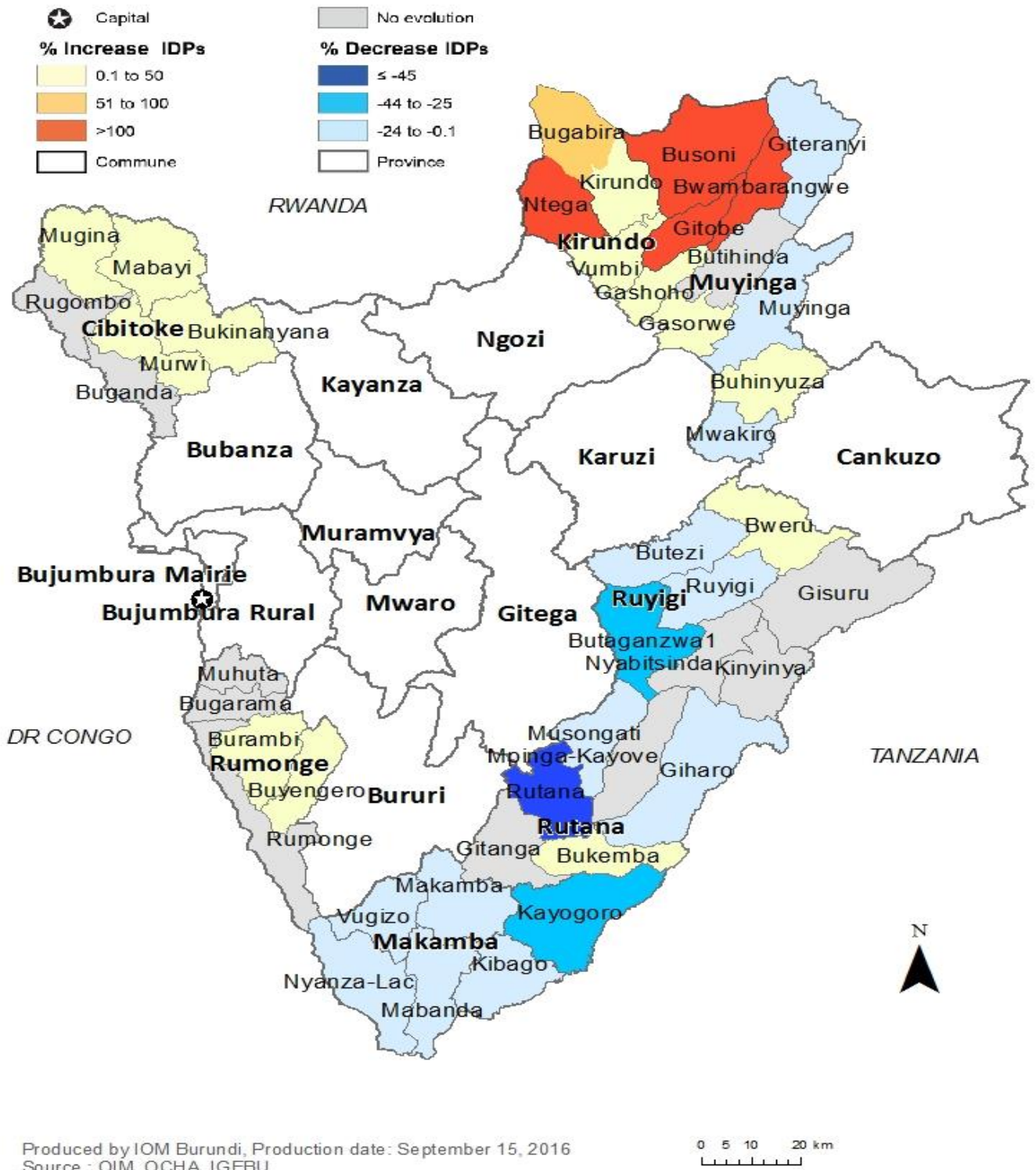
ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

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 21% of IDPs come from the Kirundo province, 14% of IDPs respectively come from the Cibitoke and Ruyigi provinces, 13% from the Rumonge province and 8% respectively from Bujumbura Marie and Bujumbura rural.



Graph 7: Provinces of origin of IDPs hosted in the surveyed provinces

DISPLACEMENT ANALYSIS



Map 3: Changes in IDP presence by commune between August and September 2016

CIBITOKE

92% of persons in the province of Cibitoke are displaced due to natural disasters. The communes of Mugina, Murwi, Mabayi and Bukinanyana have been hard hit with torrential rains which have destroyed houses and pushed individuals from their homes. Forest fires in the commune of Mabayi have also pushed many households to be displaced to the colline of Busesa. While there has been a considerable amount of internal displacement due to natural disasters there has very little movement toward the Congolese or Rwandese border and a limited amount of external displacement.

RUYIGI

While there has been very little change in terms of IDPs numbers in Ruyigi within the last few months, 73% of the nearly 7,700 IDPs in this province are displaced due to natural disasters. At the start of the rainy season, the rains damaged a considerable number of houses causing internal displacement. It was reported that external IDP



Picture 3: House destroyed by rains – Nyanza-Lac, Makamba province– September 2016 – Credit: IOM Burundi

movements from this province can be attributed to the lack of assistance for these populations. Furthermore, IDPs who have left the province have returned to their area of origin or crossed the Tanzania border into the camps to benefit from assistance to Burundian refugees.

KIRUNDO

62% of the displaced identified have been displaced for reasons due to climate change. Since the month of August, findings indicated that drought conditions have produced population movements towards Tanzania and other communes within Kirundo.

MUYINGA

With 86% of IDPs in Muyinga displaced due to the current socio-political situation, the number of IDPs at the provincial level has been in constant flux in the last few months due to the arrival and departure of IDPs coming from other provinces in transit to Tanzania and in search of better financial and economic stability. Findings indicate the reduction of IDPs particularly in the communes of Muyinga (17%) and Giteranyi (4%) between August and September can be explained by movements towards Tanzania particularly in collines, such as Murama and Ryabihara that are positioned along the border. 14% of IDPs in this province have been displaced due to torrential rains which have destroyed many houses and fields in the communes of Muyinga and Giteranyi.

RUTANA

At a provincial level, the number of IDPs has been on a steady decline during the past few months (from 6,909 IDPs in the month of July to 5,706 IDPs in the month of September). In the commune of Rutana, there has been a reduction of nearly 44% of IDPs between the months of August and September as IDPs. According to findings, IDPs in this province are returning to their areas of origin due to lack of assistance. In the border commune of Giharo, where there has been a reduction of more than 600 IDPs within the past month, drought has pushed many IDPs to cross into Tanzania.

RUMONGE

Rumonge hosts more than 13,000 IDPs and 64% of IDPs in this province are displaced due to natural disasters. Nearly half of the IDP population in Rumonge is located within two displacement camps (Cashi in the commune of Bugamara and Gitaza in the commune of Muhuta) created in response to the natural disasters of 2015. While 65% of the collines surveyed in Rumonge reported an intention to return to their areas of origin, there has been very little movement of the IDP population in Rumonge in the past several months. Movements of IDPs toward the Congolese border have not been observed.

MAKAMBA



*Picture 4: Rain damaged house –
Ruyigi province– September 2016 – Credit: IOM Burundi*

From 14,145 IDPs in July to 12,410 IDPs in September, the DTM has identified significant external movement of IDPs in Makamba within the past several months. According to findings, these reductions, at a provincial level, can be linked to a few phenomenon - students returning to school, movement towards

Tanzania and returns to areas of

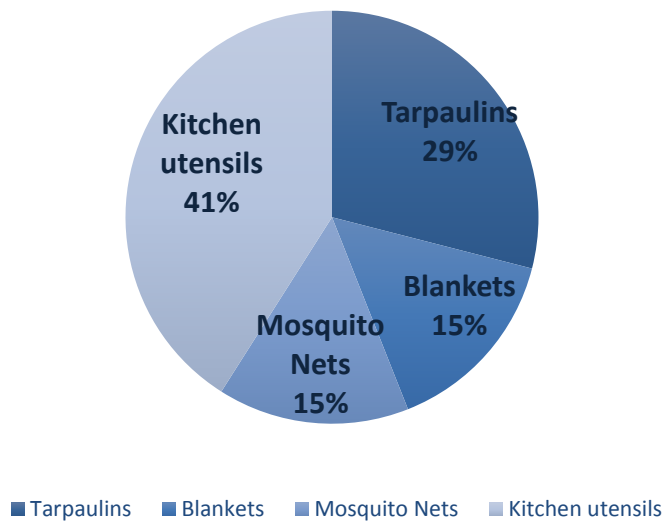
origin. The most dramatic reduction in the Makamba province has been observed in the commune of Kayogoro as reduction of more than 500 persons has been observed within the past month. The commune of Kayogoro is considered a transit location for migrants traveling to Tanzania and migrant field workers. While 88% of IDPs identified in the province of Makamba are displaced due to socio-political reasons, a smaller percentage of IDPs have been displaced in the Kayogoro and Nyanza Lac communes due to strong rains causing damage to homes. Populations from these communes have been observed moving to the Nyarugusu and Nduta camps in Tanzania to receive food distributions and other humanitarian assistance.

As per DTM methodology, humanitarian needs have been assessed using the IDP Area Profile Questionnaire in *collines* hosting over 200 IDPs or 40 IDP households. 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

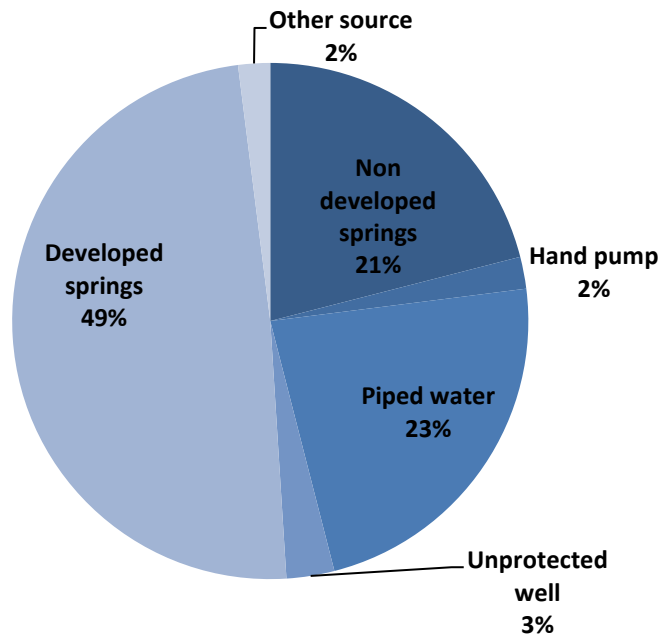
IDPs expressed the need for basic items, such as: kitchen sets (41%), tarpaulins (29%), blankets (15%), and mosquito nets (15%).



Graph 8: Non-Food Items needs identified by IDPs

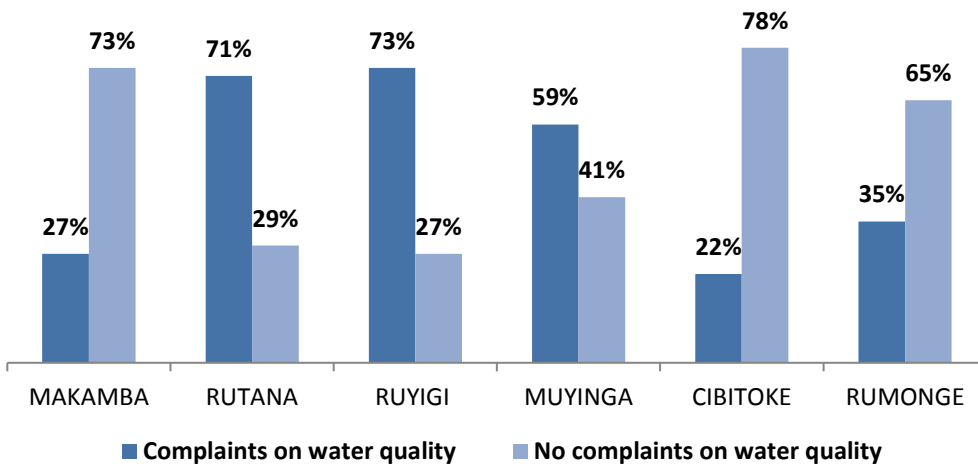


WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



49% of IDPs in surveyed collines utilize developed springs for their principal water source while 23% use piped water.

Graph 9: Principal water source of IDPs

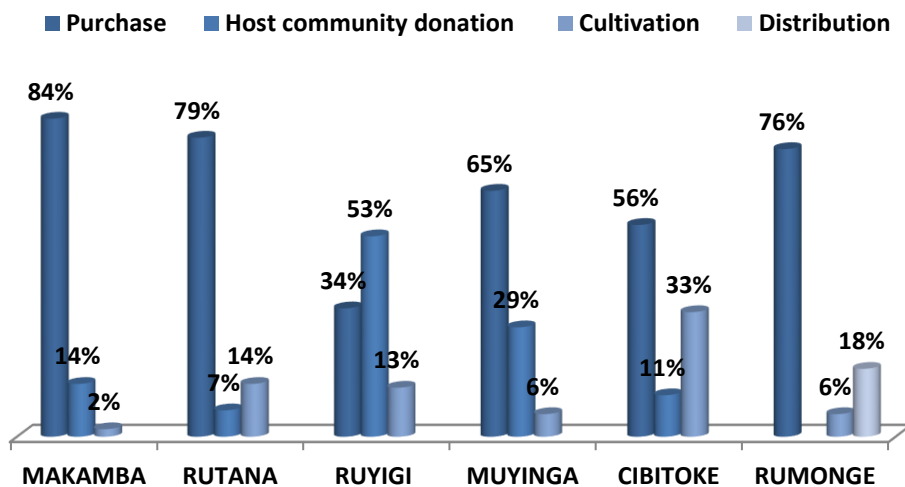


48% of IDPs in all surveyed displacement centers have complaints on the quality of water. 78% of displacement areas in the province of Cibitoke, 73% of displacement areas in Makamba, and 65% of displacement locations in Ruyigi reported complaints on the quality of water.

Graph 10: Existence of complaints on water quality



FOOD SECURITY



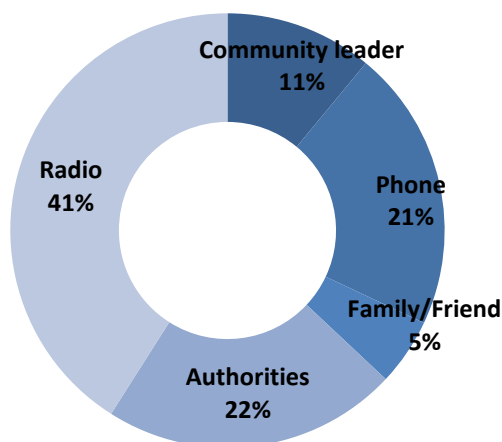
Graph 11: Principal food sources in displacement centers

The DTM assessments have revealed that while the majority of displacement centers rely heavily on food purchases, IDPs in Cibitoke have a substantial (33%) reliance on cultivation. Food distributions are also an important food source in the province of Rumonge within the displacement camps.

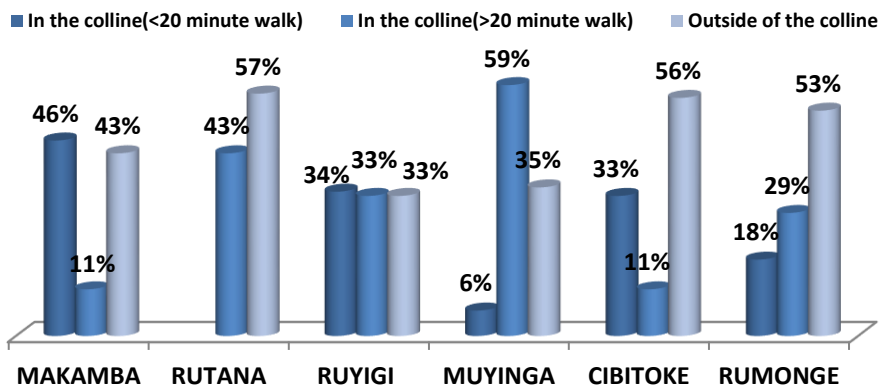


COMMUNICATION

According to the surveys, 41% of IDPs in displacement centers use radios as their main sources of information.



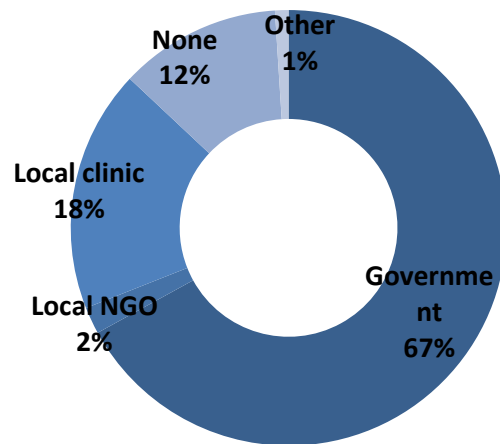
Graph 12: Main sources of information for IDPs



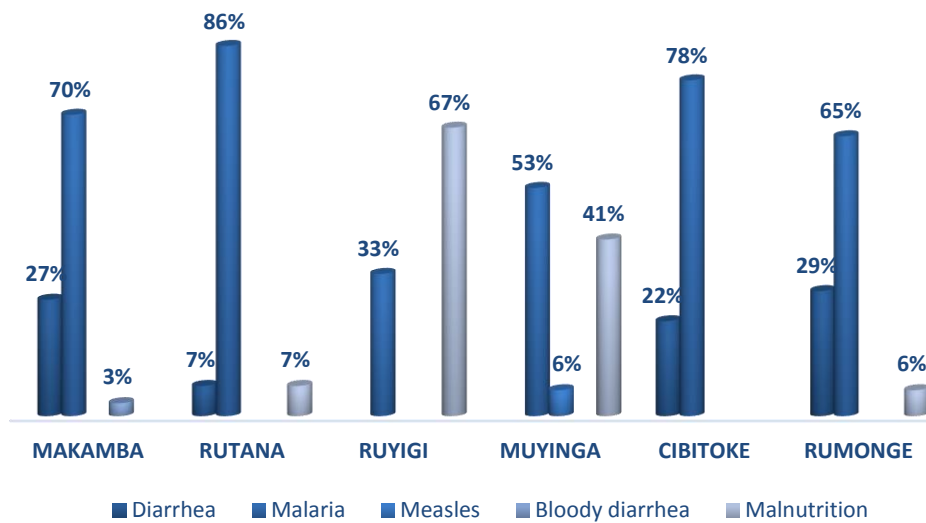
Graph 13: Distance to health centers accessible to IDPs

More than 50% of the surveyed *collines* in Rutana, Cibitoke, and Rumonge do not have health centers located inside the *colline* accessible to IDPs. More than 30% of displacement areas in Muyinga, Rutana, and Ruyigi have a health center within the *colline* but require more than 20 minutes walking to reach a health center.

The government is the principal provider of health services in 67% of displacement areas throughout the country. In 18% of the surveyed collines, local clinics are the principal providers of health services.



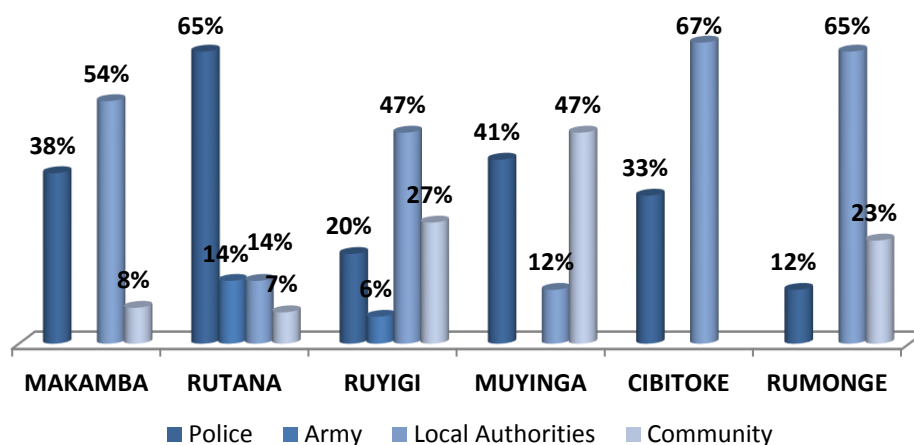
Graph 14: Principal health service providers



Regarding health issues in the displacement areas, 86% surveyed *collines* in Rutana and 78% of surveyed *collines* in Cibitoke reported malaria as the most common health problem. 67% of *collines* in Ruyigi and 41% of *collines* in Muyinga reported malnutrition as the most frequently occurring health issue.

Graph 15: Most common health issues

PROTECTION



The DTM reveals that in 65% of the *collines* where IDPs are living in the province of Rutana, the police assure security within the colline. Local authorities in 67% of *collines* in Cibitoke and 65% of *collines* in Rumonge assure security within the colline.

Graph 16: Principal source of security in displacement areas

CONCLUSION

Data collection on Internally Displaced Persons through the DTM program, in partnership with the Red Cross Burundi, continues on a monthly basis. Data collection activities have commenced in the month of October in both the provinces of Bujumbura Rural and Gitega and data collection in the Cankuzo and Bubanza provinces will commence in November. The next DTM report will be produced in the month of December with data collected from eleven (11) provinces.

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