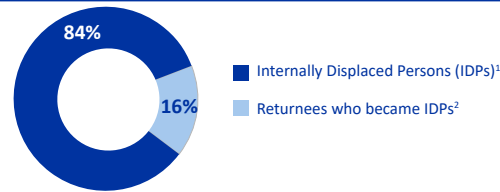
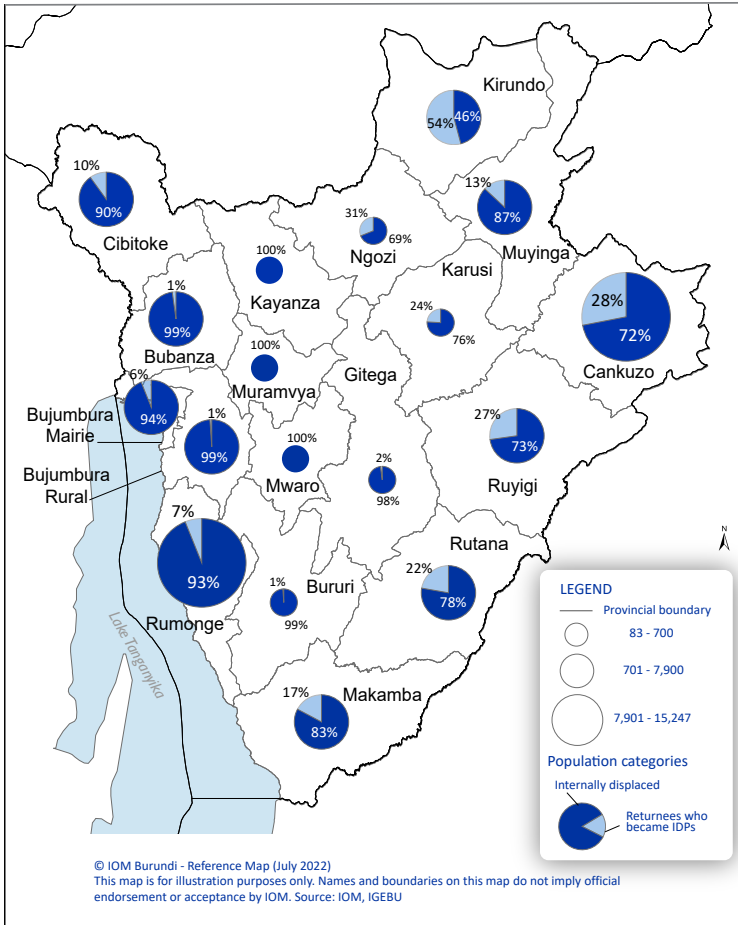
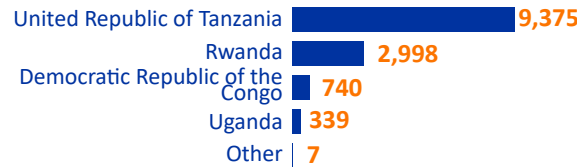


83,588 IDPs
19,047 Displaced Households

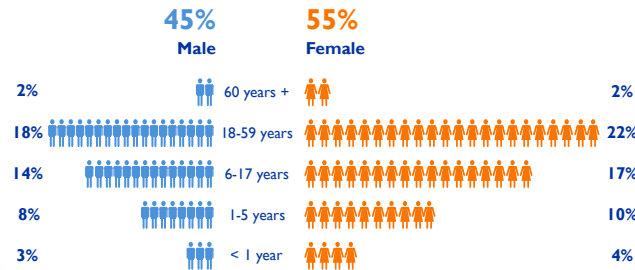
PRESENCE OF IDPs BY PROVINCE



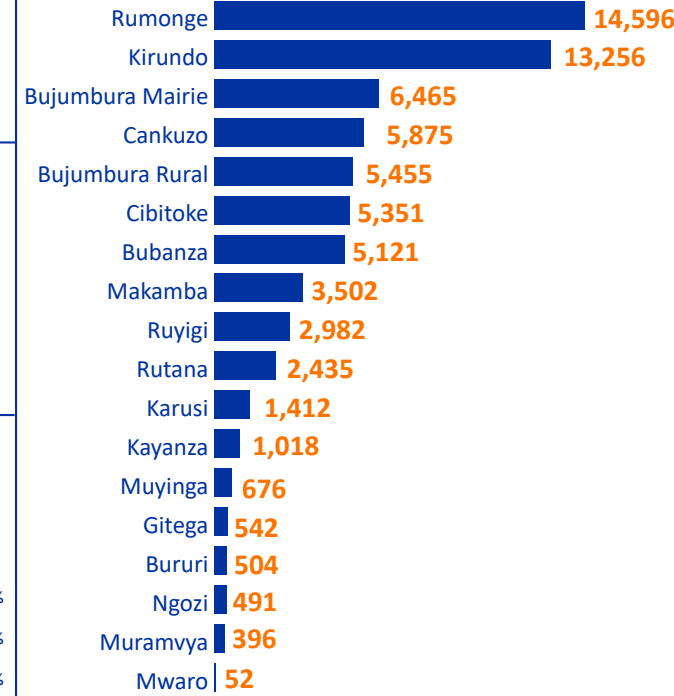
HOST COUNTRIES OF RETURNEES WHO BECAME IDPs



DEMOGRAPHICS

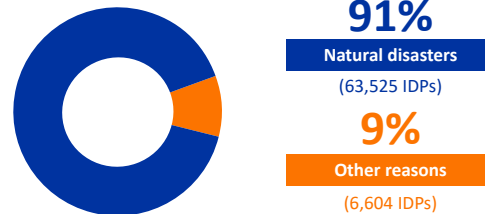


PROVINCES OF ORIGIN*



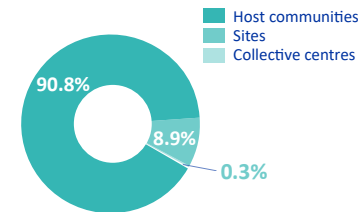
*Returnees who became IDPs are not represented (13,459 IDPs)

DISPLACEMENT REASONS**

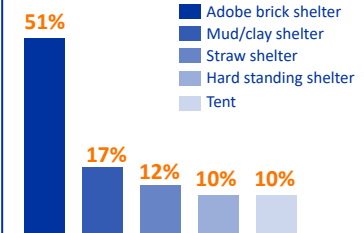


**Returnees who became IDPs are not represented (13,459 IDPs)

DISPLACEMENT LOCATIONS



TYPES OF SHELTERS



METHODOLOGY: IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensive system to analyse and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burundi. The baseline assessment aims at providing information on the stock (presence) by *colline* of IDPs which are categorized into two groups: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) including IDPs who returned to their *colline* of origin but not their home and returnees who became IDPs. The baseline assessment also collects information on the cause of displacement and the type of shelter hosting IDPs. Data collection is conducted four times per year by trained Burundian Red Cross volunteers operating at all administrative levels: provinces, communes and *collines*.

¹ Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): are Burundian nationals who have been forced to flee or forced to leave their home or their usual place of residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, situations of violence widespread, human rights violations or natural or man-made disasters or to avoid their effects, and which have not crossed the internationally recognized borders of a State. For the purpose of DTM, only IDPs displaced since 2013 or later are considered IDPs.

² Returnees who became IDPs: Burundian nationals who had been displaced outside the country and have since returned (spontaneously or assisted) to Burundi but continue being in displacement (because their houses were destroyed or for other reasons).