



Photo: Visit to a family victim of torrential rains.
Province Bururi, commune Bururi © IOM 2018

174,011

TOTAL INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

INCLUDING:

123,085

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

50,117

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AS A RESULT
OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION

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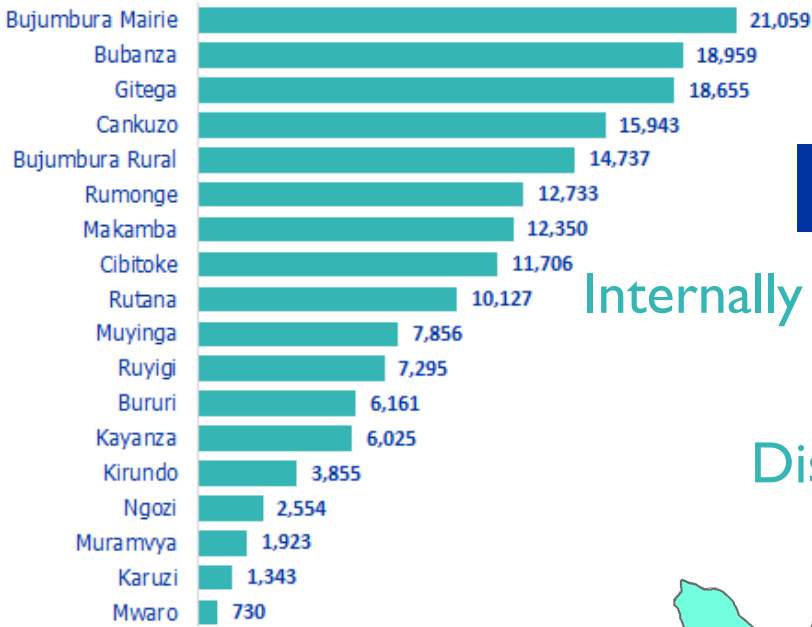
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

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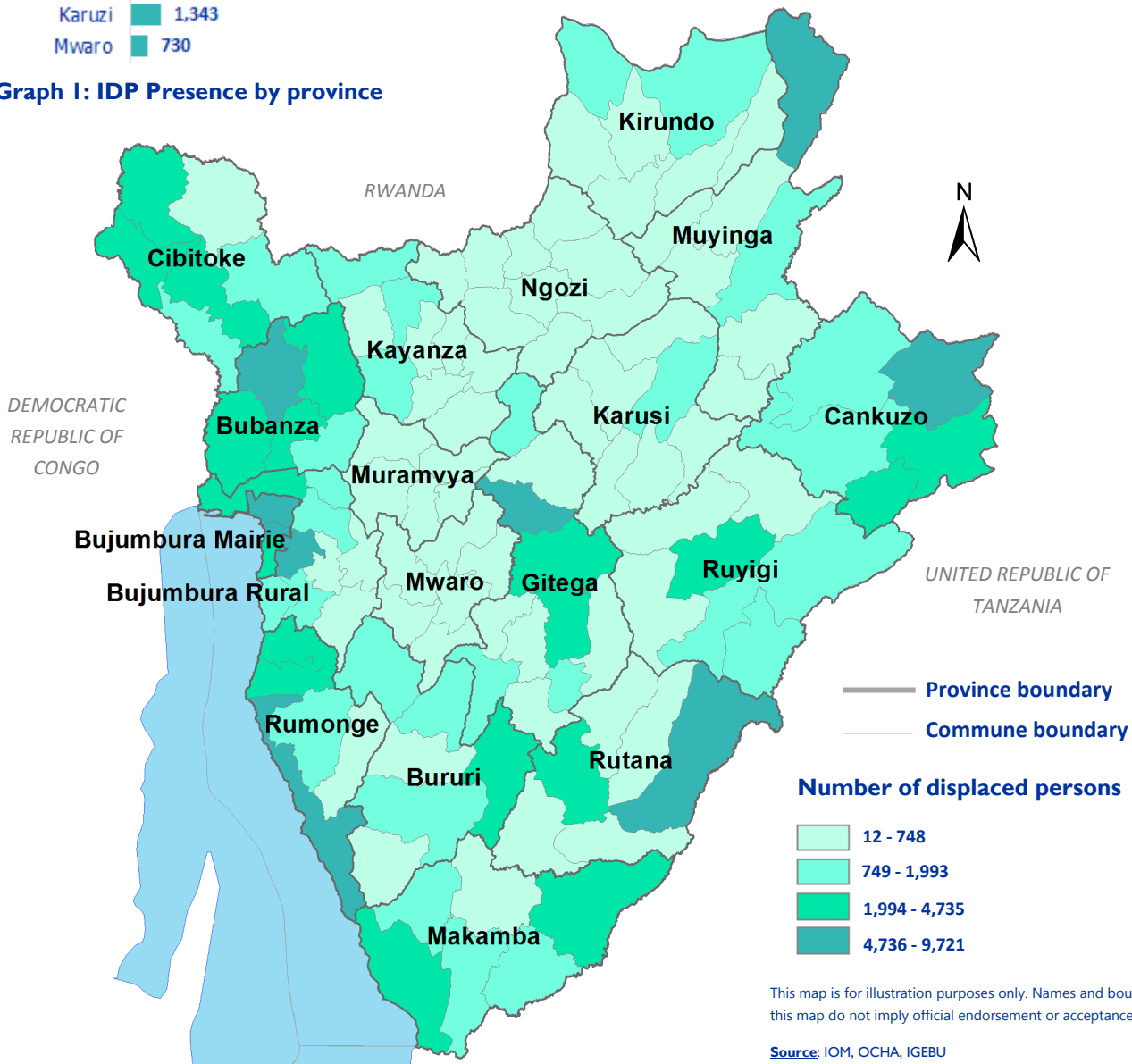
174,011

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

38,538

Displaced Households

Graph 1: IDP Presence by province



0 15 30 60 Km

Map 1: IDP presence by commune

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

Source: IOM, OCHA, IGEBU

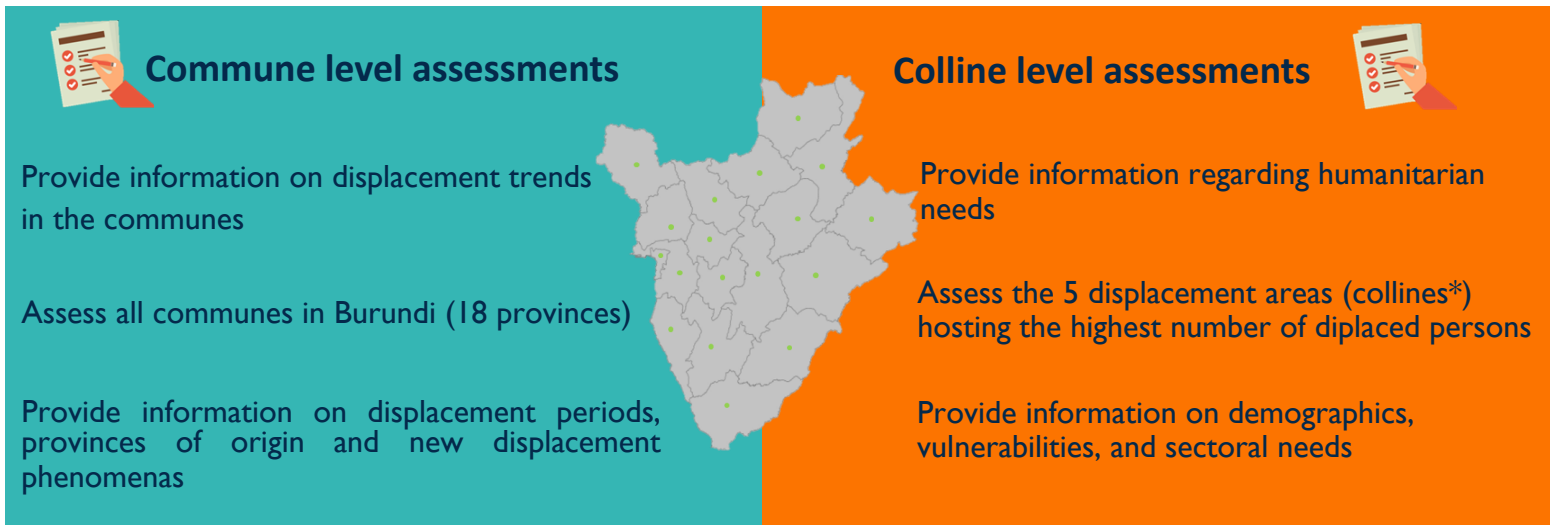
©IOM Burundi - Reference map (March 2018)

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensive system implemented to analyse and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons in Burundi.

1 Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross consult key informants with knowledge of displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants are community leaders, local government authorities, or religious leaders.



2 Surveyors complete two types of assessments:

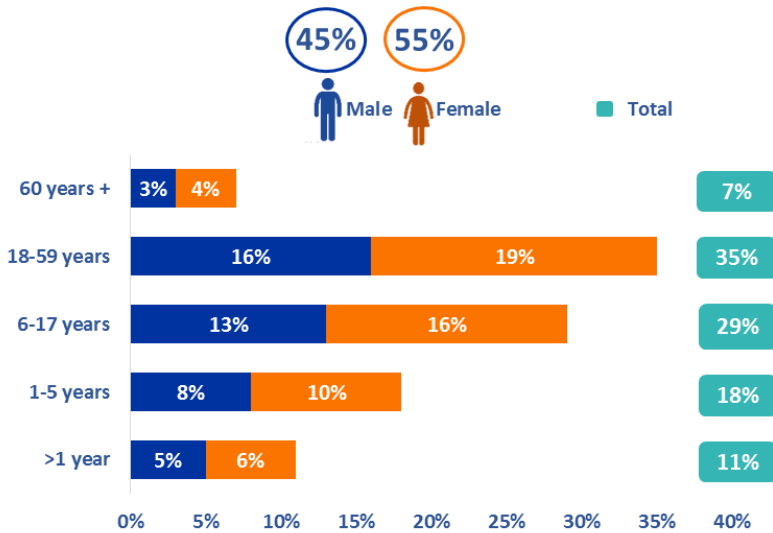


3 Once data is verified, IOM compiles the data to produce a report.



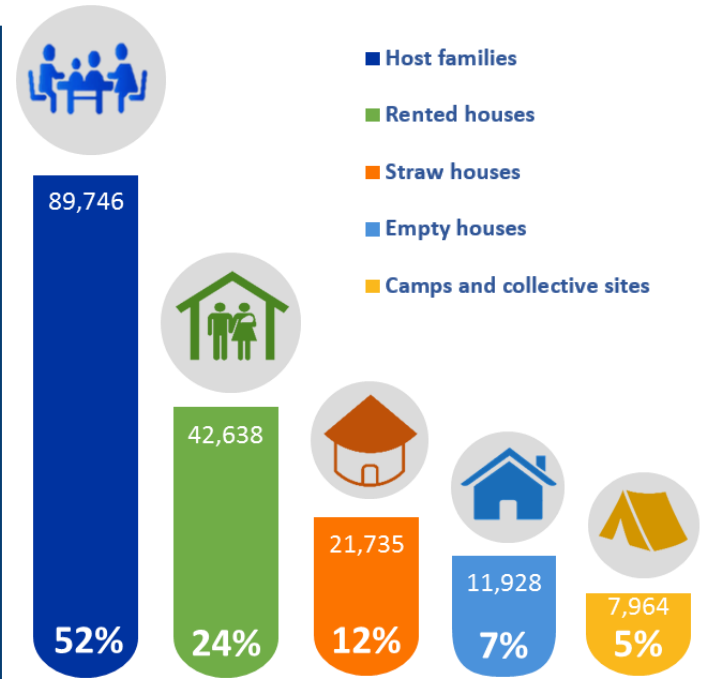
***While colline assessments are conducted in the 5 collines hosting the highest number of displaced persons in each commune, two communes don't meet this criteria. Gihogazi and Shombo communes (province Karusi) have respectively 1 colline and 3 collines that host IDPs. Therefore, only assessments from these collines are used in the analysis of this report.**

DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION



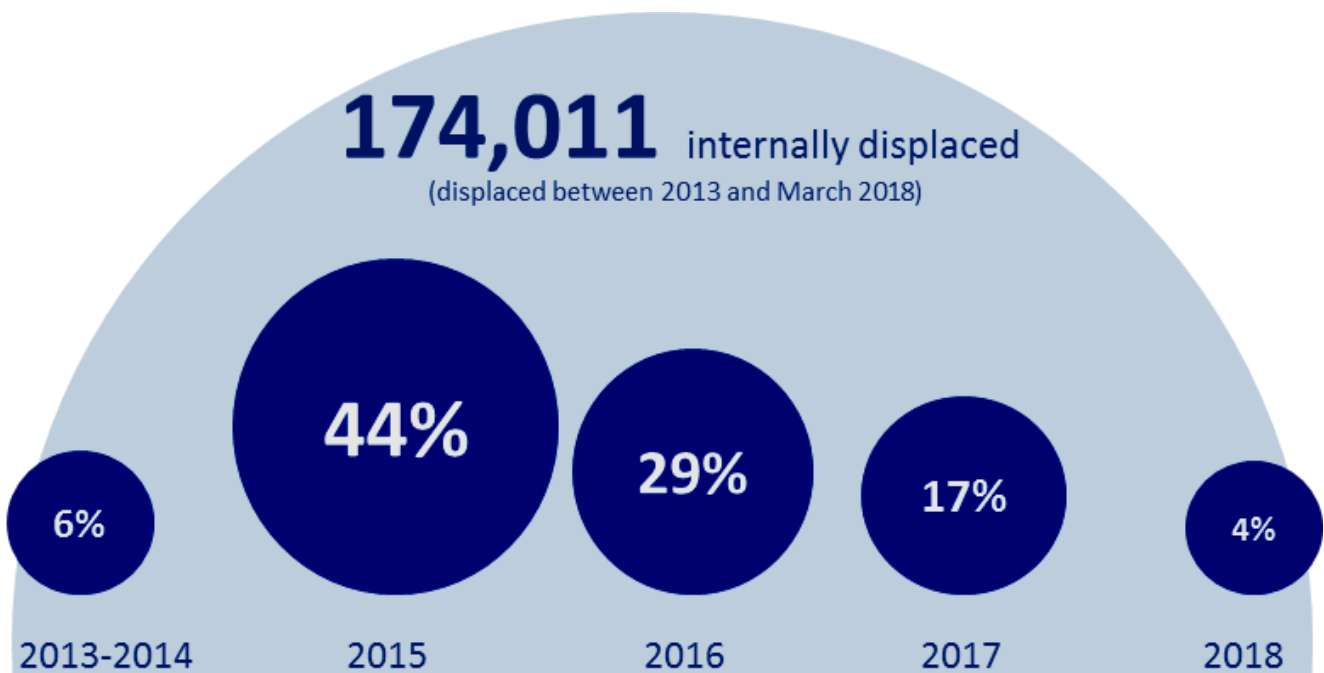
Graph 2: Demographic of the IDP population

ACCOMMODATION TYPES



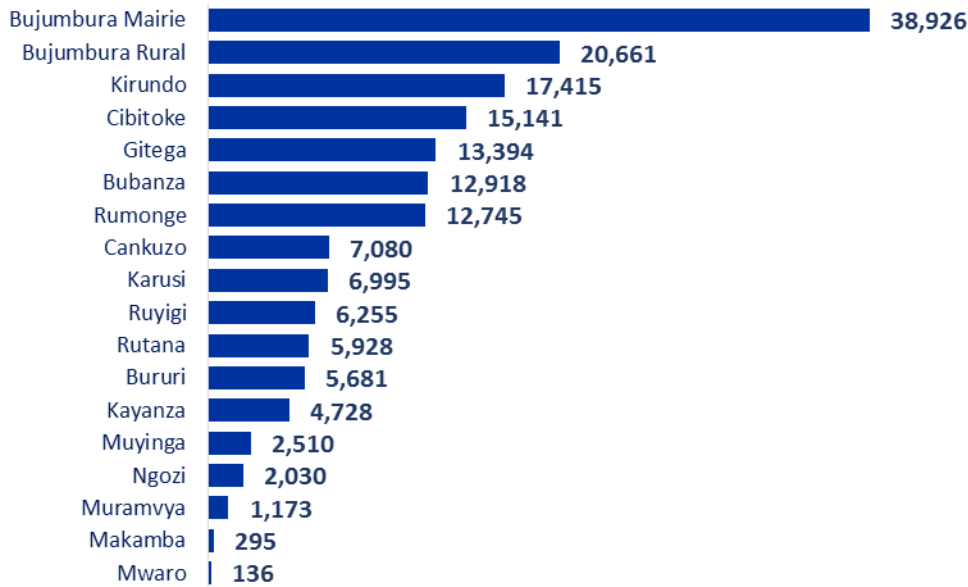
Graph 3: Number and percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

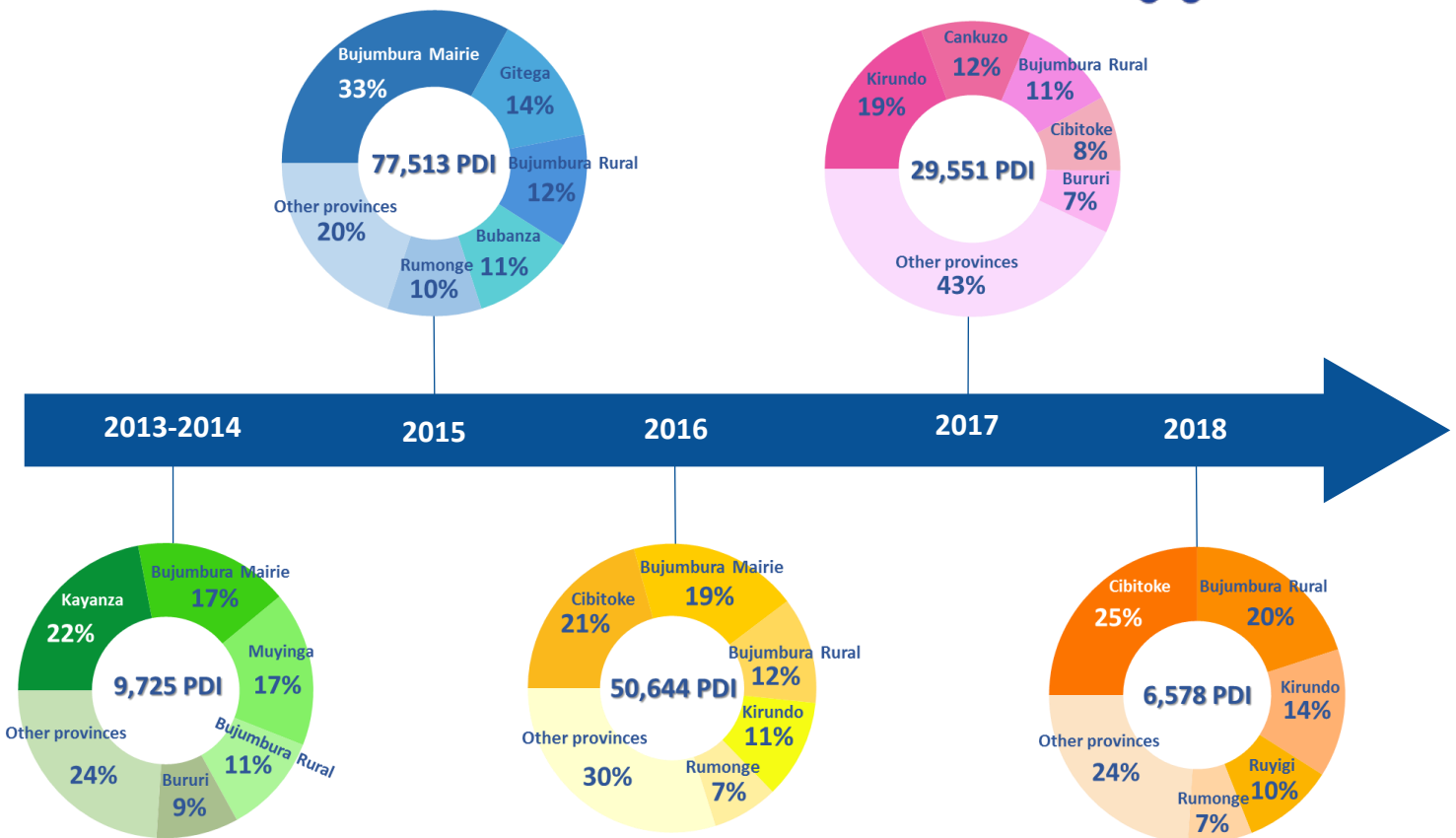


Graph 4: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

PROVINCES OF ORIGIN

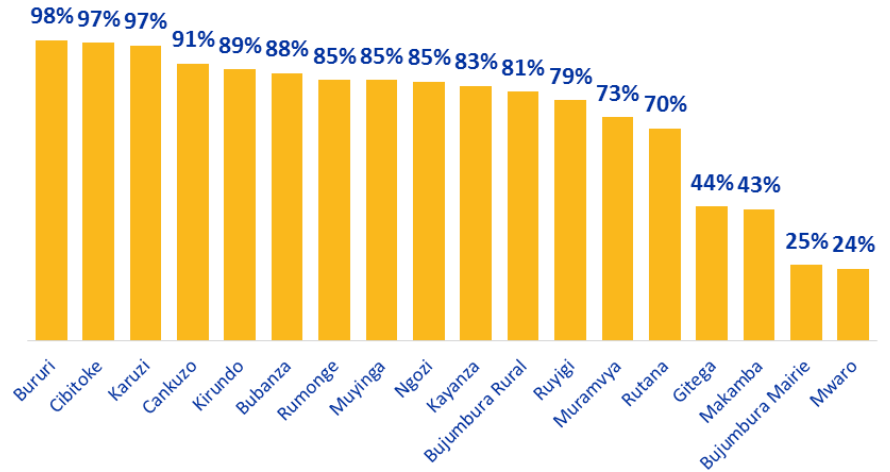


Graph 5: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin



Graph 6: Percentage of IDPs by province of origin, by period of displacement

DISPLACEMENT REASONS

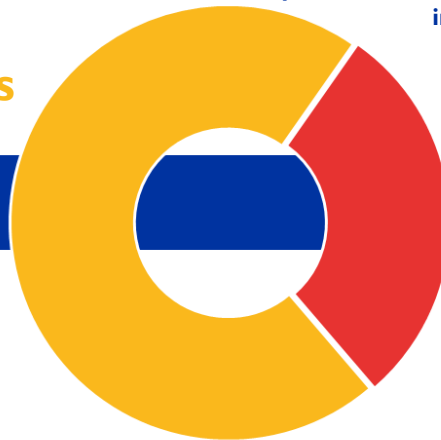


Graph 7: Percentage of IDPs displaced by natural disasters in March 2018, by province

Natural disasters

123,085 IDPs

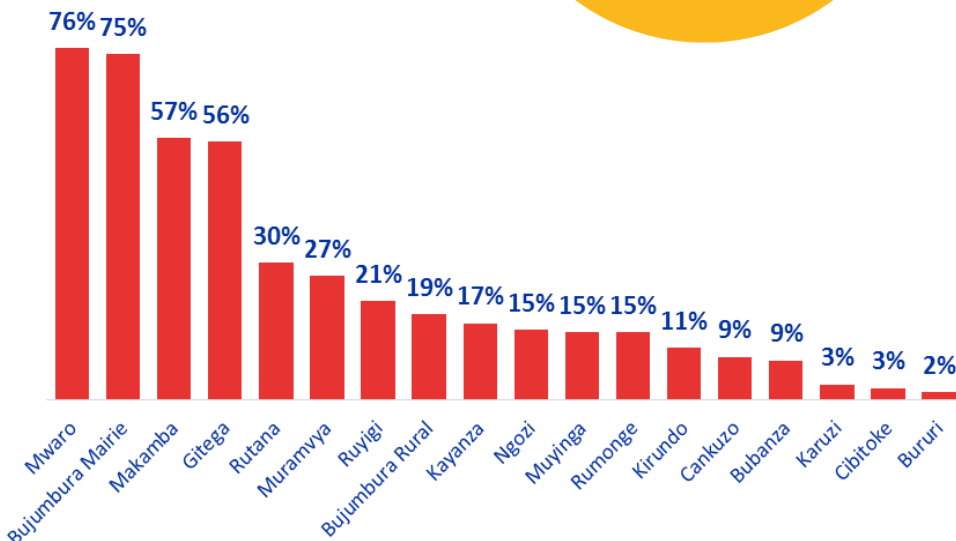
71%



29%

Socio-political situation

50,117 IDPs



Graph 8: Percentage of IDPs displaced as a result of the socio-political situation in March 2018, by province



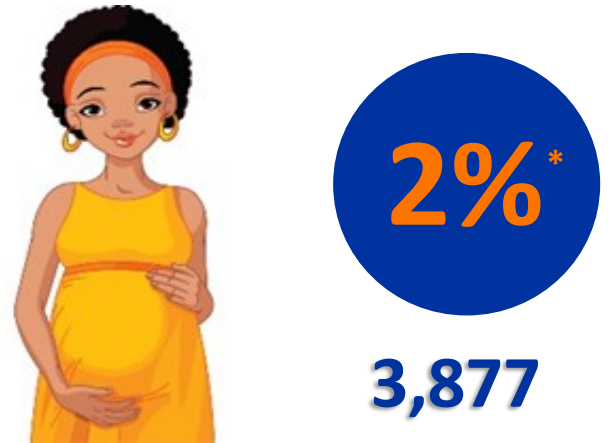
809 IDPs displaced for other reasons

IDPs WITH VULNERABILITIES



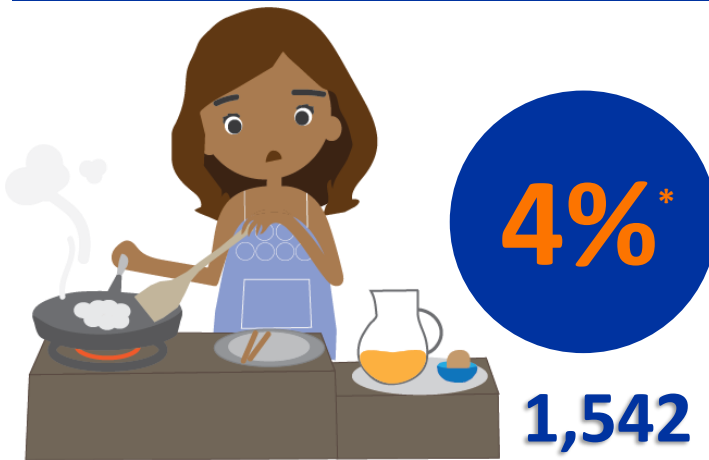
Single-female headed households

*17% of displaced households are headed by women



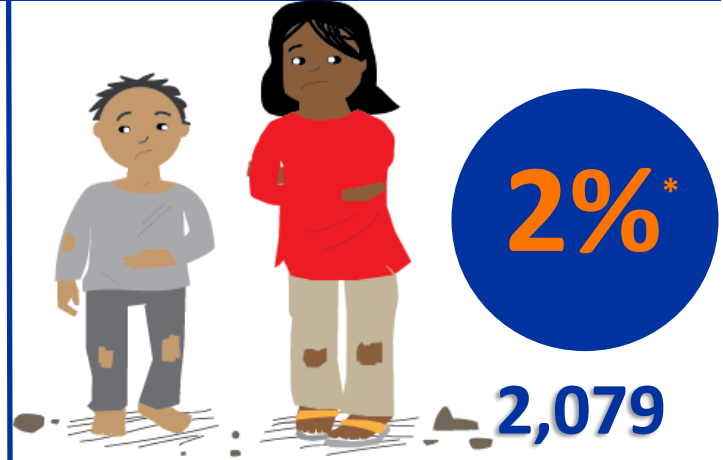
Pregnant women

*2% of displaced persons are pregnant women



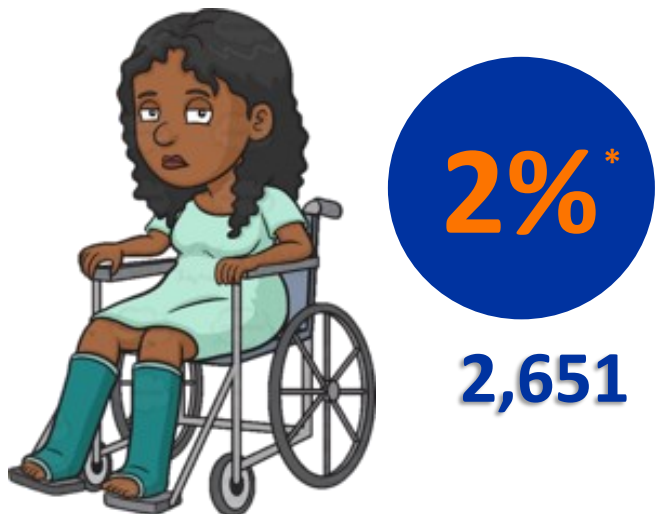
Minor headed households

*4% of displaced households are headed by minors



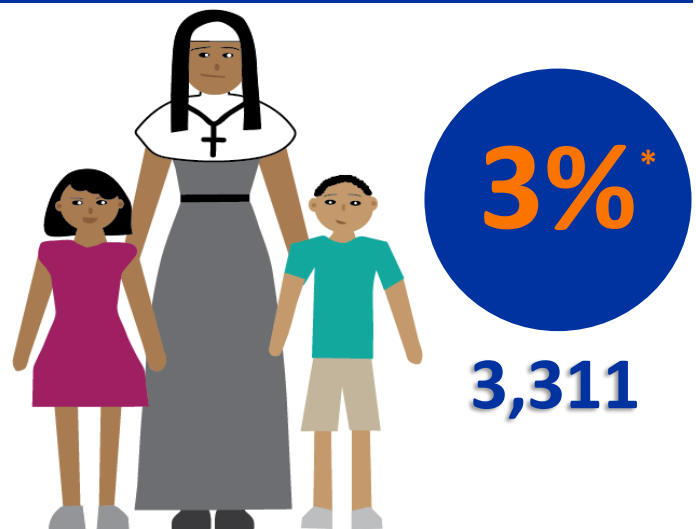
Unaccompanied minors

*2% of displaced minors are unaccompanied



Persons living with disabilities

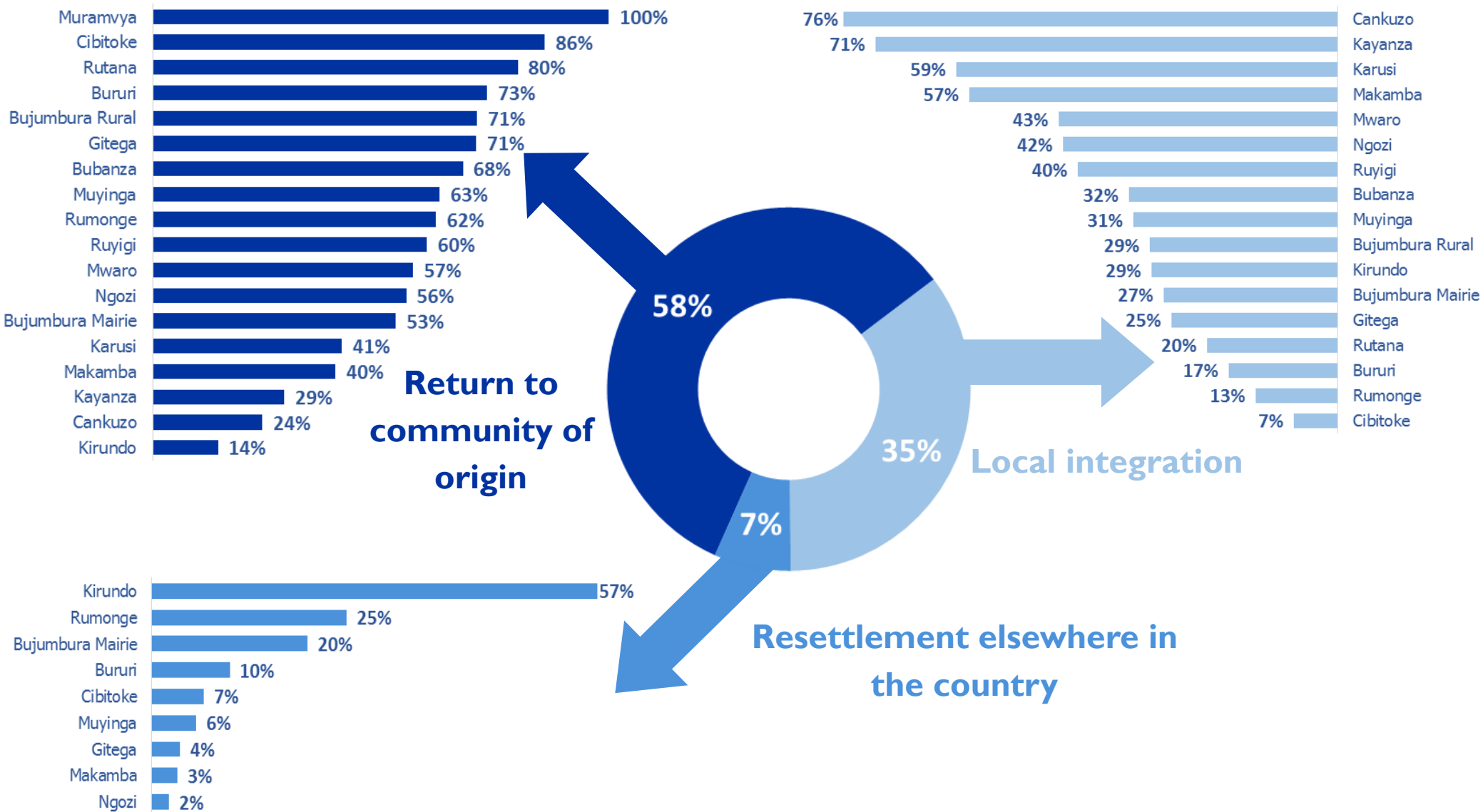
*2% of displaced persons live with disabilities



Orphaned minors

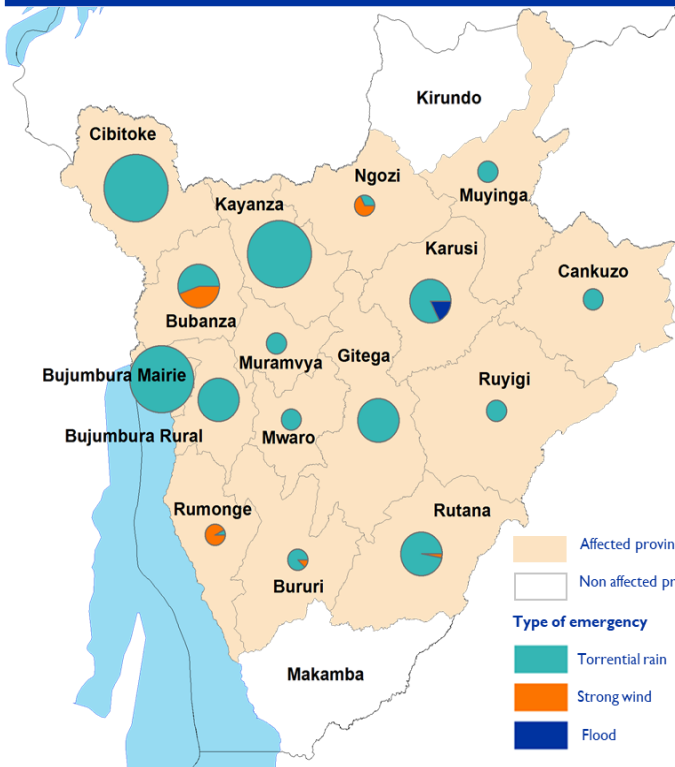
*3% of displaced minors are orphans

RETURN INTENTIONS



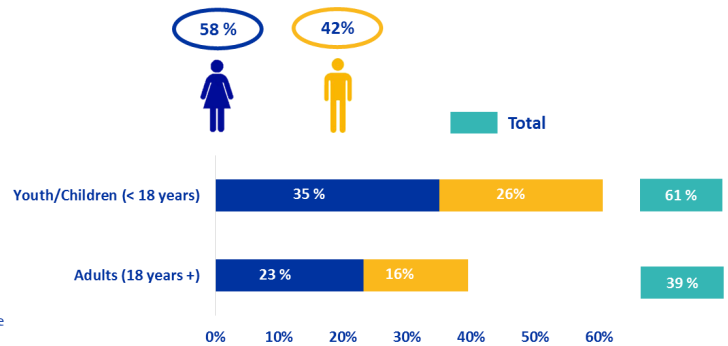
Graph 9: Percentage of collines by intention of the majority of IDPs by province

Emergency Tracking



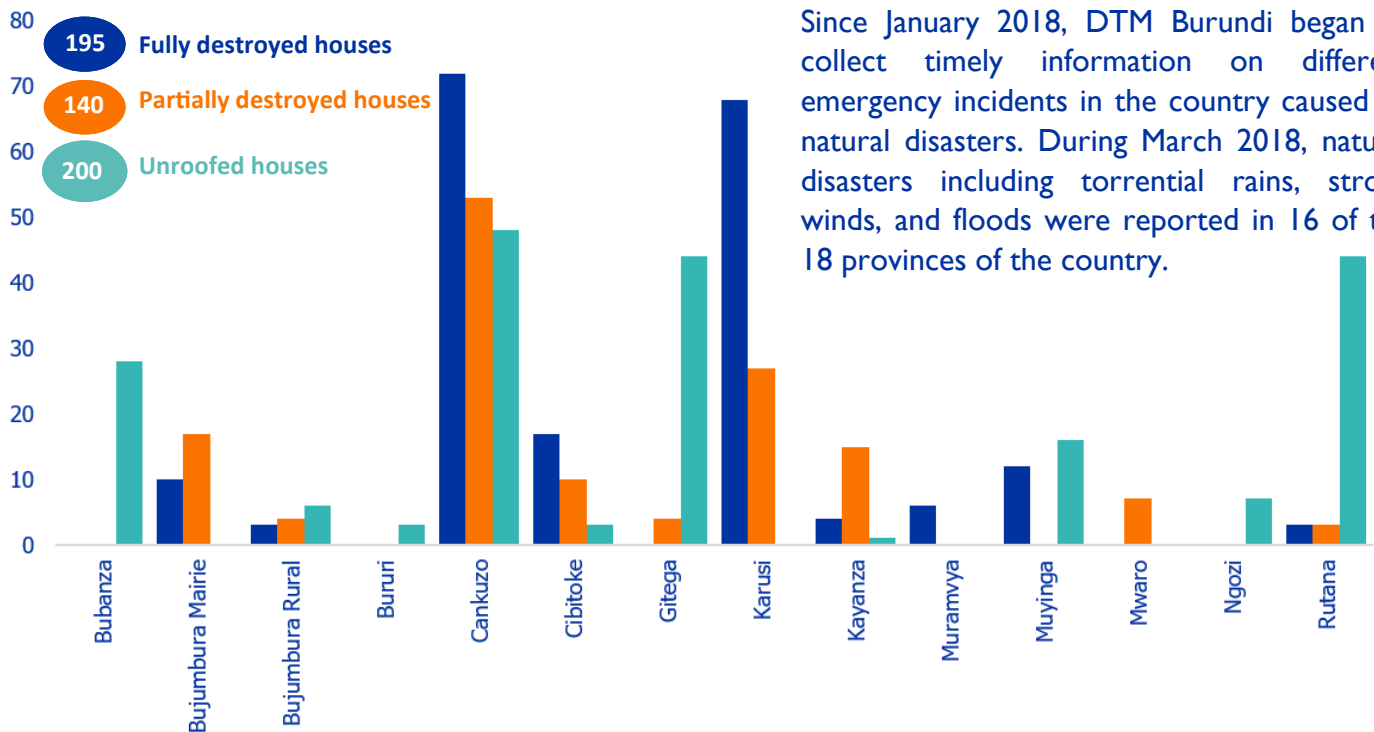
1,428 Displaced persons

278 Displaced households



Graph 10: Demographic of displaced persons due to emergency incidents in March 2018

Map 2: Types of emergencies and numbers of displaced persons due to emergency incidents in March 2018, by province



Since January 2018, DTM Burundi began to collect timely information on different emergency incidents in the country caused by natural disasters. During March 2018, natural disasters including tormental rains, strong winds, and floods were reported in 16 of the 18 provinces of the country.

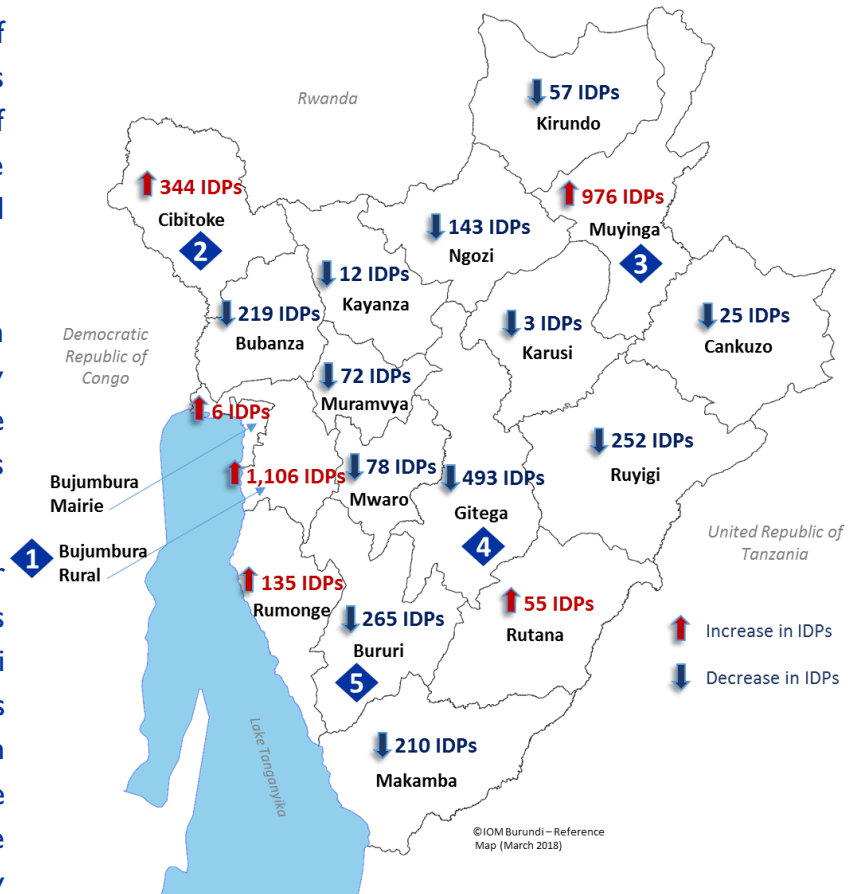
Graph 11: Numbers of houses affected by emergency situations in March 2018, by province



Data is collected within 24 hours of the emergency incident. When publishing information, the situation observed during data collection may evolve, and data presented may not reflect the current situation. All emergency situations that occur in the country are not taken into account by the DTM emergency tracking tool. Emergency situations taken into account are incidents that cause significant damage and require an immediate response from the humanitarian community, or that cause displacement of the population.

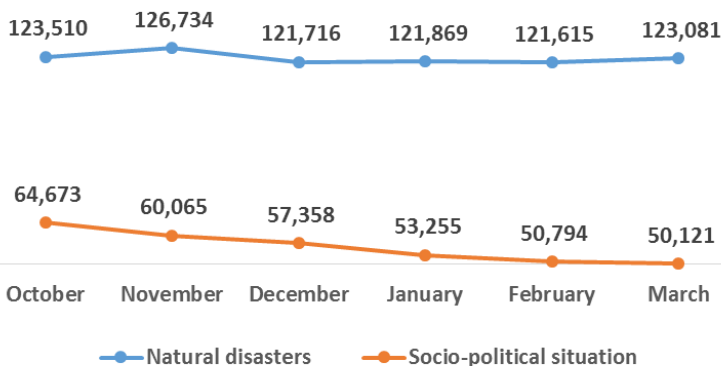
The most significant changes in the presence of IDPs, during the period from February to March 2018, were observed in the Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Muyinga, Gitega and Bururi provinces:

- 1** Bujumbura Rural: This increase of 1,106 IDPs, due to torrential rain, is most notable in the communes of Isare and Kanyosha, where the number of IDPs increased by 545 and 561 respectively in the last month.
- 2** Cibitoke: The increase of 348 IDPs in the Mugina commune greatly contributed to the increase in the number of IDPs in the province. This increase was due to torrential rain.
- 3** Muyinga: The increase in the number of IDPs in the province by 976 is heavily influenced by the Giteranyi commune where the number of IDPs increased by 1,108 from the month before. This increase is primarily due to torrential rains but also due to the movement of people originally displaced from Kirundo fleeing hunger due to the bad harvest in the Giteranyi commune.



Map 3: Change in IDP presence from February to March 2018, by province

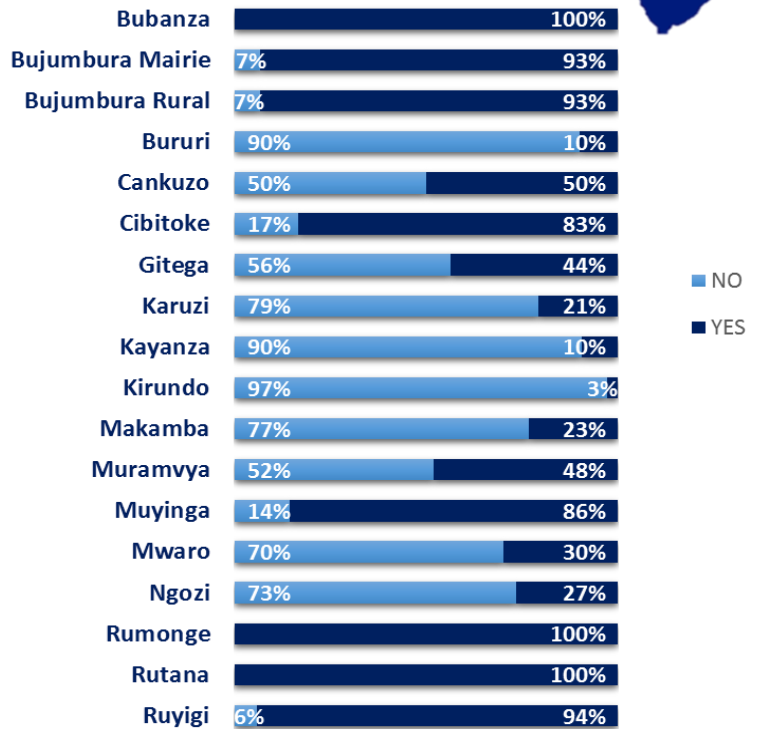
- 4** Gitega: With the return of IDPs to their home communities, there has been a decrease of 493 IDPs in the province. This decrease is most evident in the Gitega commune where the number of IDPs has decreased by 298.
- 5** Bururi: The decrease in the number of IDPs in the province by 265 is partly due to the reduction in the number of IDPs in the Songa commune (113 IDPs). The primary reason for this reduction is the return of IDPs to their home communities.



Graph 12: Evolution of IDPs by cause of displacement from October 2017 to March 2018

Health

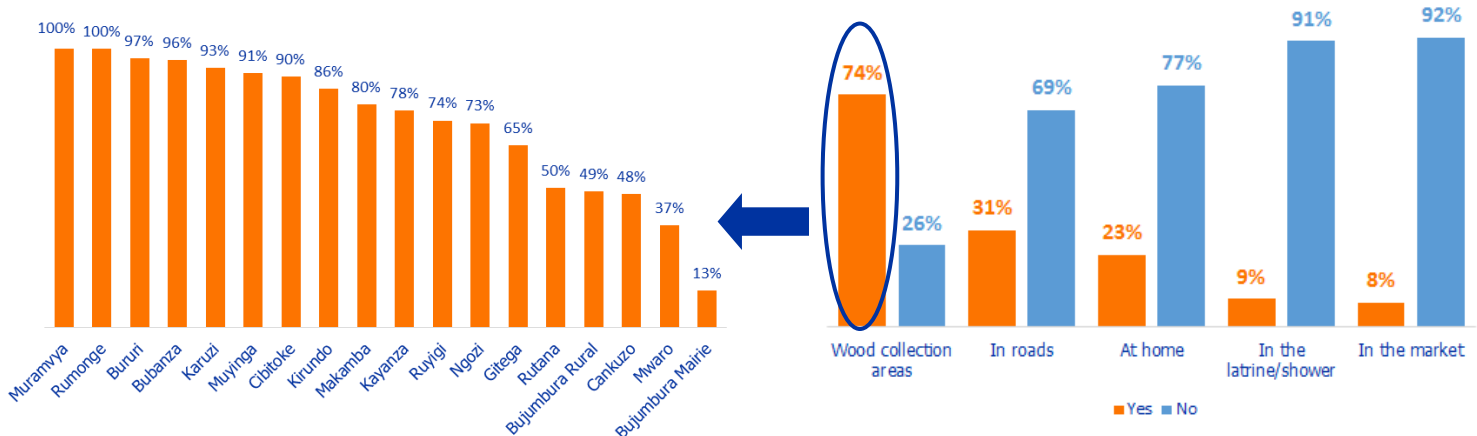
Because of an elevated degree of vulnerability, IDPs primarily spend money on food. Generally, the average percentage of IDPs capable of buying medicines is very low (53%). The Kirundo province has a very low rate of IDPs (3%) capable of buying medicines. This is due to the drought which has highly affected IDPs in this province. However, 100% of collines in the Bubanza, Rumonge and Rutana provinces report that IDPs can buy medicines. This is explained by the fact that these provinces are near the border with other countries where IDPs can be better paid as daily workers or initiate income generating activities.



Graph 13: Percentage of collines in which IDPs are capable of buying medication, by province

Protection

More than 90% of surveyed collines in the provinces of Bubanza, Bururi, Cibitoke, Karuzi, Muramvya and Rumonge report locations which are dangerous for women and girls. Among these locations, wood collection areas are reported to be the most dangerous with 74% of surveyed collines reporting this danger in the country. Wood collection areas are reported as dangerous areas in 100% of the surveyed collines in the provinces of Rumonge and Muramvya. Houses are also reported as locations representing danger in 68% of surveyed collines in the Bubanza province while the roads are reported as dangerous for women and girls in 76% of the surveyed collines in the Bururi province.

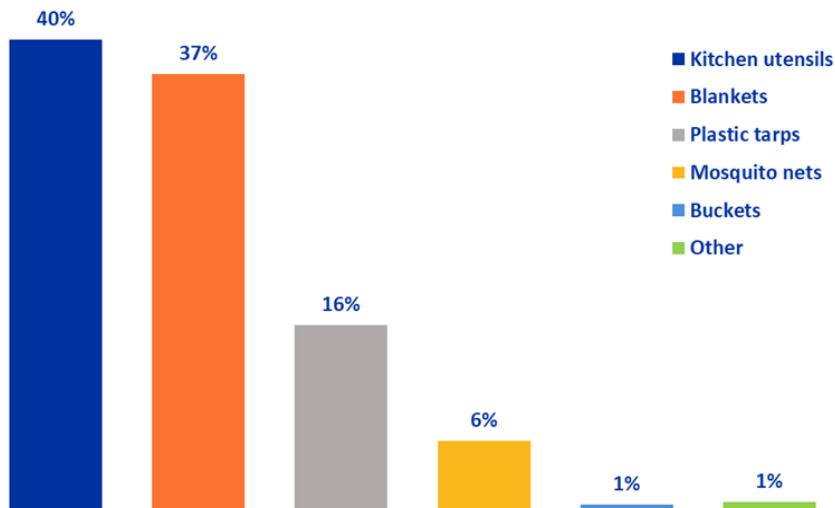


Graph 14: Percentage of collines where wood collection areas are a risk for displaced women and girls, by province

Graph 15: Percentage of collines by areas reported as presenting risks for displaced women and girls



Non-Food Items



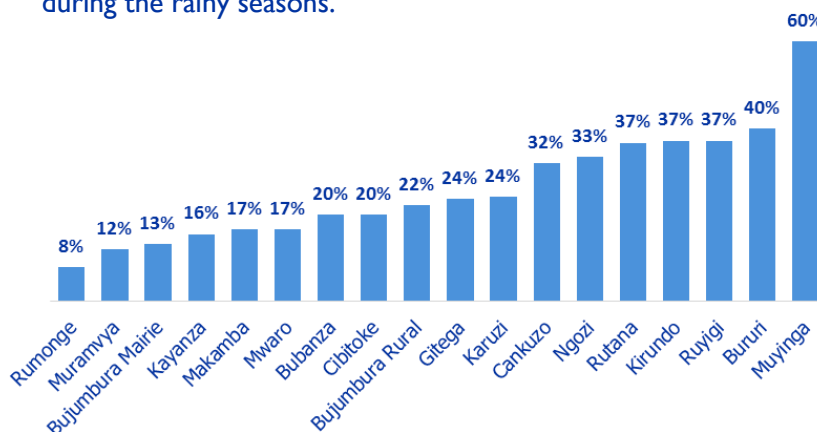
In 40% of surveyed collines, kitchen utensils are the most needed NFIs, while blankets are most needed in 37% of surveyed collines. Collines surveyed in the provinces of Kirundo (100%), Bururi (70%) and Makamba (67%) reported kitchen utensils to be the most needed NFI. While the provinces of Bubanza (64%), Karuzi (62%) and Ngozi (62%), reported blankets as the most needed NFI.

Graph 16: Percentage of collines by most needed non-food items

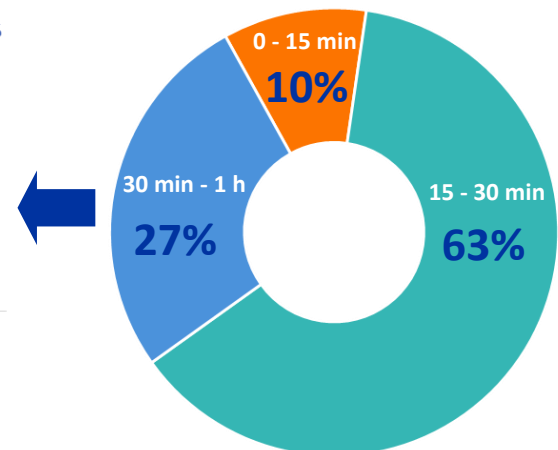


WASH

Bujumbura Mairie hosts a large percentage of IDPs who walk a small distance (less than 15 minutes) to access a drinking water source, thanks to water supply systems near IDPs. More than 60% of collines in 14 out of 18 provinces report that IDPs walk between 15 and 30 minutes to access a drinking water source. In the communes of Butihinda and Gashoho (Muyinga province), the majority of IDPs in all surveyed collines walk between 30 minutes to 1 hour to access a drinking water source. In the provinces of Bururi, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, and Kirundo, more than 60% of collines report complaints concerning water quality. This can be explained by the fact that IDPs primarily use river water as their drinking water source in the provinces of Bururi, Cankuzo and Ruyigi, and IDPs primarily use lake water as their drinking water source in the Kirundo province. Such water is unclean especially during the rainy seasons.



Graph 17: Percentage of collines where IDPs walk 30 minutes to 1 hour to reach the main drinking water source, by province

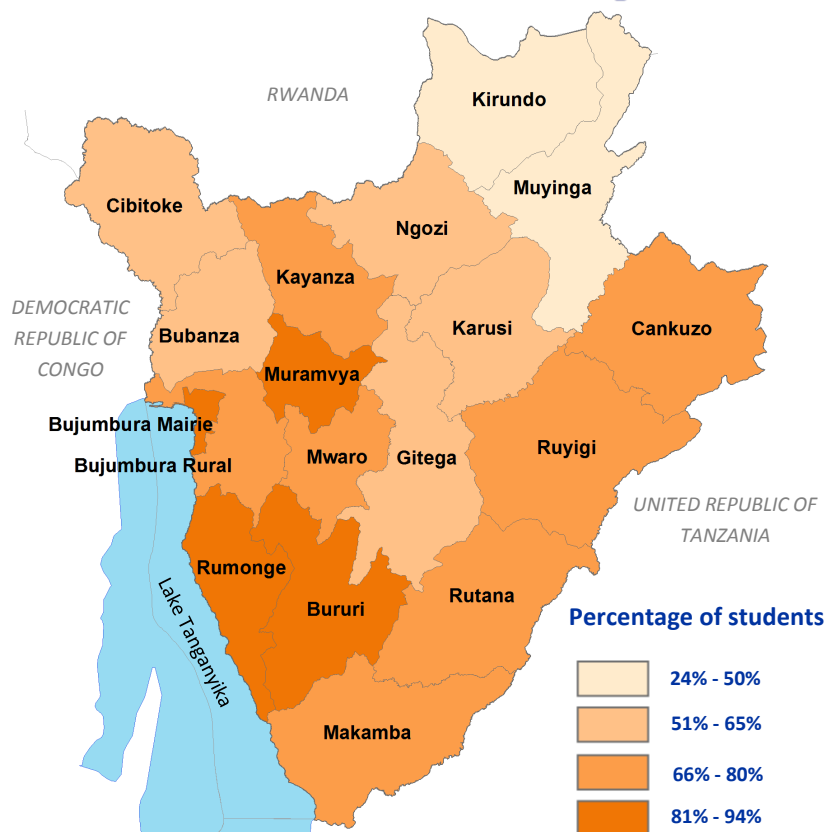


Graph 18: Percentage of collines by walking time to reach the main drinking water source



Education

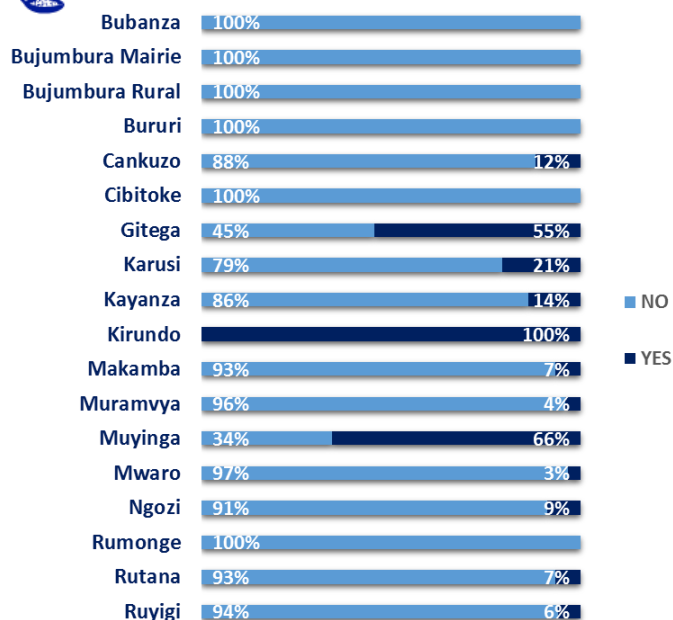
At the country level, the percentage of collines where displaced children have access to formal education is high (91%), with provinces such as Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Kirundo, Muramvya, Rumonge and Rutana in which access to school for displaced children is 100%. But, the rate of IDP child school attendance (70%) is not directly linked to school physical accessibility. One of the factors that limits access of IDP children to school is the lack of educational infrastructure. The province of Karusi has the lowest access to formal education (62%) due to this lack of educational infrastructure. Children must walk long distances to arrive at school. The province of Kirundo presents a low percentage (24%) of IDP children who attend school. This low rate of attendance can be explained by the fact that many of the IDPs in Kirundo have been affected by drought, and so they primarily spend money on food not education for their children.



Map 4: Percentage of displaced children attending school, by province



Food and nutrition



Graph 19: Percentage of collines with access to supplementary food for children ages 0 to 5 years, by province

Many of the surveyed provinces (12 of 18), report availability of supplementary food for displaced children. In the collines of the Kirundo province, which has been highly affected by drought, associations distribute porridge, peanut butter and other supplementary food to children and pregnant women. Children from 0 to 5 years of age in the province benefit most from this supplementary nutrition assistance. 100% of collines surveyed in Kirundo province report the availability of supplementary nutrition for these children. However, 100% of collines surveyed report no supplementary nutrition available to children and infants in the provinces of Rumonge, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Marie, Bururi, Cibitoke and Bubanza.

| PROVINCE | NUMBER OF IDPs (households) | REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT | | | PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT* | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Natural disasters | Socio-political situation | Other reasons | * Currently displaced IDPs | | | | |
| Bubanza | 18,959 IDPs (3,832 households) | 88% | 4% | 8% | 6% 2013-14 | 48% 2015 | 38% 2016 | 7% 2017 | 1% 2018 |
| Bujumbura Mairie | 21,059 IDPs (4,445 households) | 25% | 75% | | 3% 2013-14 | 64% 2015 | 24% 2016 | 7% 2017 | 2% 2018 |
| Bujumbura Rural | 14,737 IDPs (2,917 households) | 81% | 19% | | 7% 2013-14 | 32% 2015 | 38% 2016 | 14% 2017 | 9% 2018 |
| Bururi | 6,161 IDPs (1,400 households) | 98% | 2% | | 14% 2013-14 | 34% 2015 | 19% 2016 | 33% 2017 | 0% 2018 |
| Cankuzo | 15,943 IDPs (3,370 households) | 91% | 9% | | 12% 2013-14 | 17% 2015 | 28% 2016 | 42% 2017 | 1% 2018 |
| Cibitoke | 11,706 IDPs (2,528 households) | 97% | 3% | | 0% 2013-14 | 4% 2015 | 61% 2016 | 21% 2017 | 14% 2018 |
| Gitega | 18,655 IDPs (4,067 households) | 44% | 56% | | 8% 2013-14 | 77% 2015 | 12% 2016 | 2% 2017 | 1% 2018 |
| Karusi | 1,343 IDPs (382 households) | 97% | 3% | | 6% 2013-14 | 10% 2015 | 17% 2016 | 67% 2017 | 0% 2018 |
| Kayanza | 6,025 IDPs (2,342 households) | 83% | 17% | | 17% 2013-14 | 44% 2015 | 22% 2016 | 14% 2017 | 3% 2018 |
| Kirundo | 3,855 IDPs (1,140 households) | 89% | 11% | | 4% 2013-14 | 22% 2015 | 28% 2016 | 38% 2017 | 8% 2018 |
| Makamba | 12,350 IDPs (2,470 households) | 43% | 57% | | 0% 2013-14 | 55% 2015 | 24% 2016 | 18% 2017 | 3% 2018 |
| Muramvya | 1,923 IDPs (466 households) | 73% | 27% | | 10% 2013-14 | 44% 2015 | 30% 2016 | 12% 2017 | 4% 2018 |
| Muyinga | 7,856 IDPs (2,099 households) | 85% | 15% | | 3% 2013-14 | 22% 2015 | 47% 2016 | 24% 2017 | 4% 2018 |
| Mwaro | 730 IDPs (311 households) | 24% | 76% | | 19% 2013-14 | 58% 2015 | 13% 2016 | 9% 2017 | 1% 2018 |
| Ngozi | 2,554 IDPs (738 households) | 85% | 15% | | 15% 2013-14 | 19% 2015 | 23% 2016 | 32% 2017 | 11% 2018 |
| Rumonge | 12,733 IDPs (2,465 households) | 85% | 15% | | 1% 2013-14 | 59% 2015 | 30% 2016 | 7% 2017 | 3% 2018 |
| Rutana | 10,127 IDPs (2,047 households) | 69% | 1% | 30% | 1% 2013-14 | 56% 2015 | 20% 2016 | 19% 2017 | 4% 2018 |
| Ruyigi | 7,295 IDPs (1,519 households) | 79% | 21% | | 2% 2013-14 | 48% 2015 | 21% 2016 | 20% 2017 | 9% 2018 |



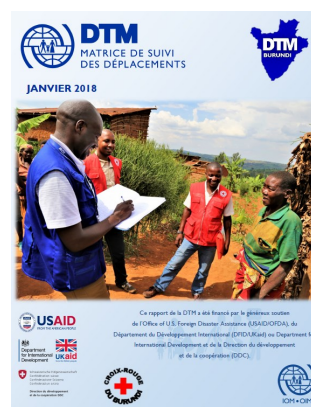
Photo: Capacity building of surveyors to complete questionnaires. Province Ngozi, commune Tangara © IOM 2018

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