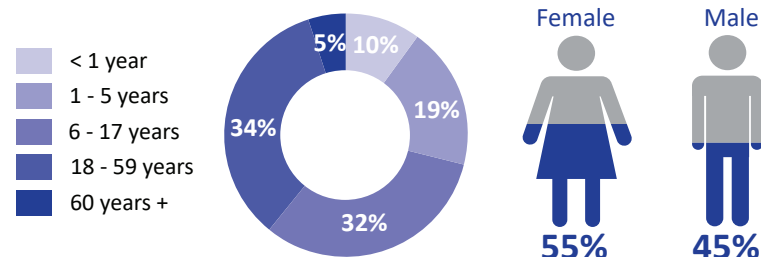
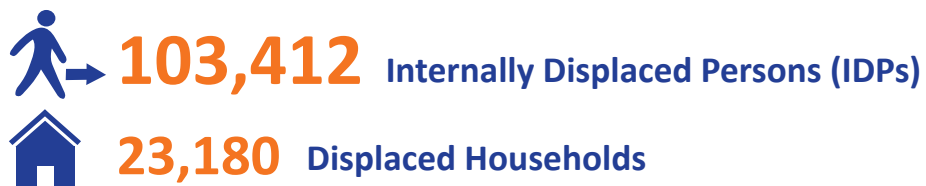
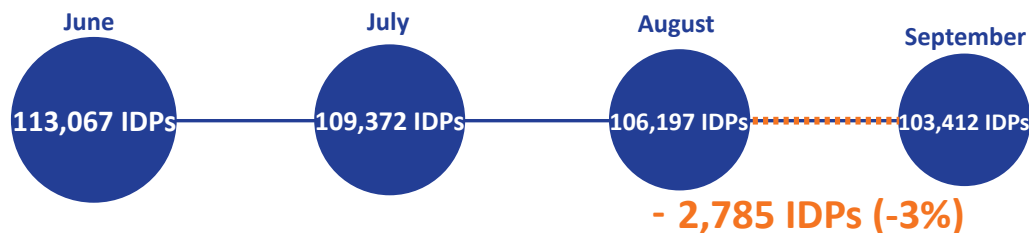


HIGHLIGHTS



Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population

DISPLACEMENT TRENDS



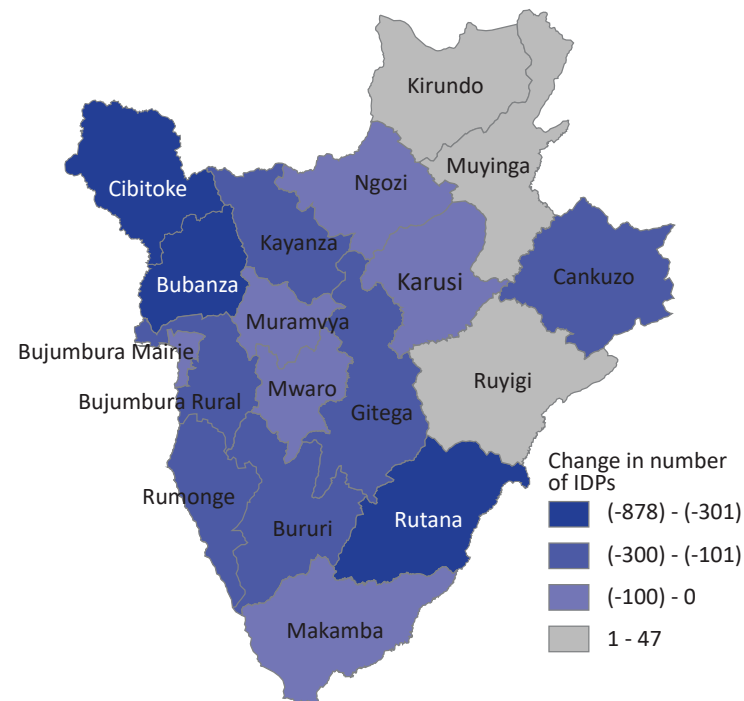
Graph 2: Trends in the number of IDPs from June to September 2019

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IDPs BY REASONS OF MOVEMENT AS COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTH



Graph 3: Change in number of IDPs by reason for decrease or increase from August to September 2019

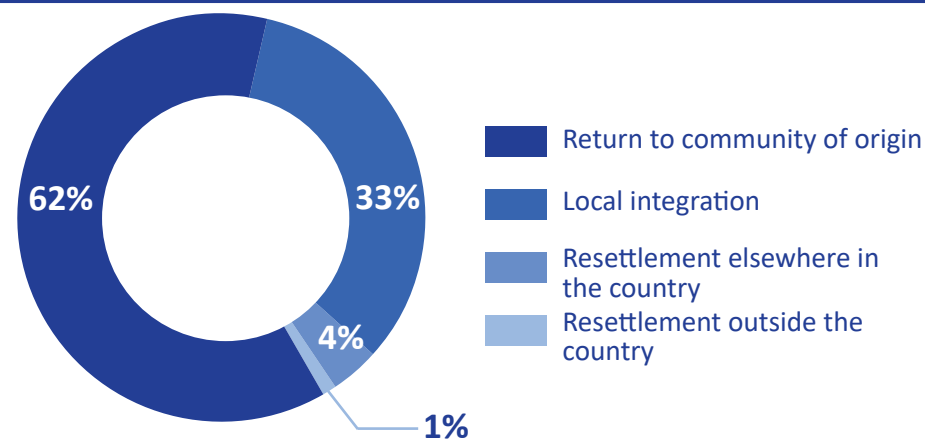
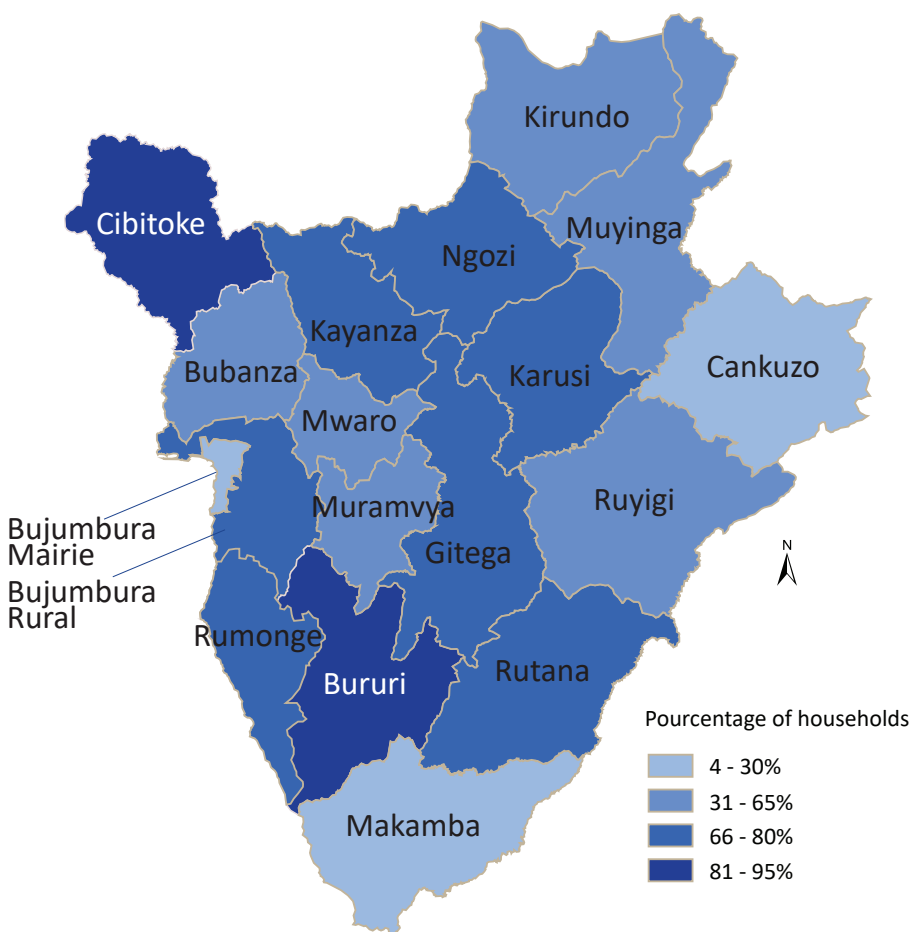
CHANGE IN IDPs BY PROVINCE



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

Map 1: Change in presence of IDPs from August to September 2019, by province

RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS



Graph 4: Percentage of displaced households by return intentions

The majority of displaced households (62%) have the intention to return to their community of origin. Nearby the totality of displaced households in the province of Bururi (90%) wish to return to their communities of origin. All these households (100%) have been displaced within the same province and hope to return to a normal life instead of remaining with host families. The majority of households in the provinces of Cibitoke (85%), Bujumbura Rural, Karusi, and Gitega (with 77% each) were displaced due to torrential rains that destroyed their homes. They hope to return to their communities and improve their living conditions compared to those within the displacement sites.

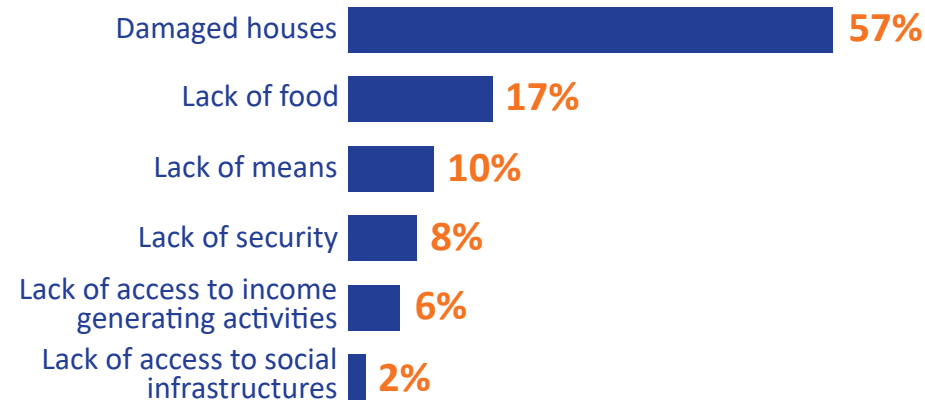
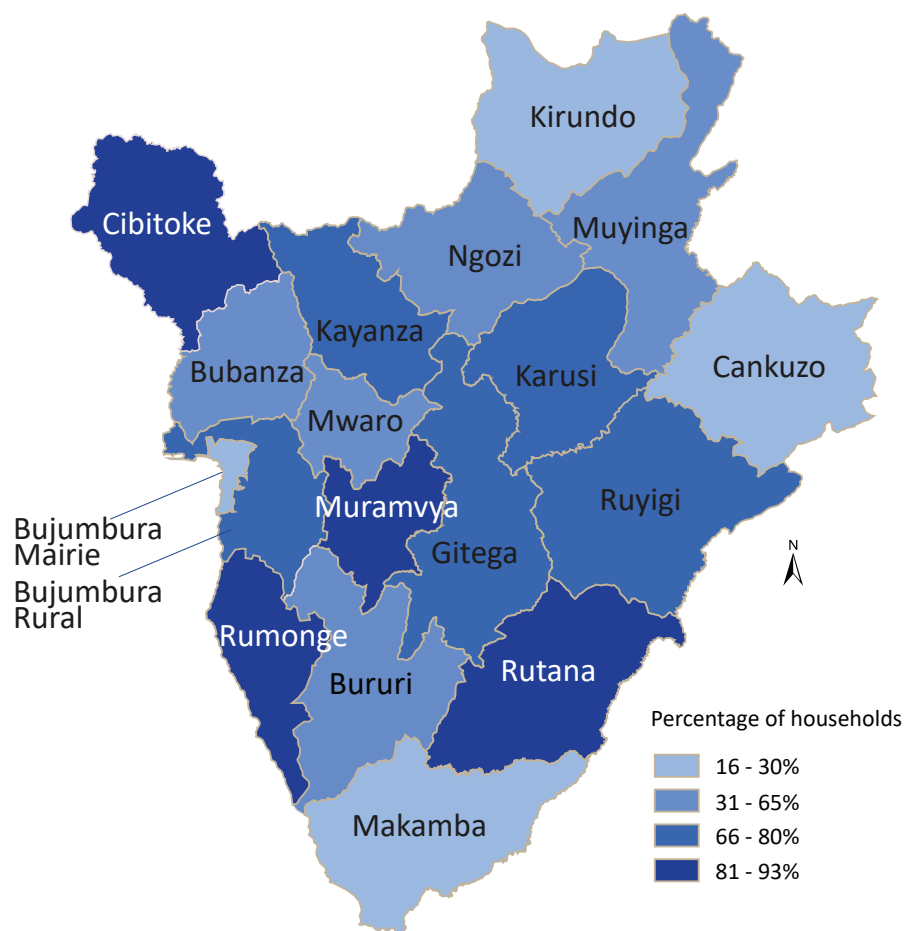
Three provinces have the lowest percentages of households having an interest in returning to their communities of origin. These are Cibitoke (14%), Makamba (27%) and Bujumbura Mairie (37%). The majority of households in the province of Cankuzo (82%) have been displaced as a result of the drought and prefer local integration since they are able to find land where they can build houses as well as employment in the agricultural sector. Households in the province of Bujumbura Mairie (43%) prefer to stay in their places of displacement because they were tenants and do not see the interest of returning home. In the province of Makamba, more than half of displaced households (58%) coming from the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Karusi and Rumonge, prefer local integration because they can find work as agricultural laborers in communes bordering Tanzania such as Kayogoro, Kibago, Mabanda and Nyanza-Lac.

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Source: IOM, IGEBU

Map 2: Percentage of households reporting intentions to return to their communities of origin, by province

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS



Graph 5: Percentage of displaced households by reason preventing the return of IDPs

Bujumbura Mairie
Bujumbura Rural

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Source: IOM, IGEBU

Map 3: Percentage of households reporting damaged houses as the reason preventing return to community of origin, by province

The destruction of houses by torrential rains and strong winds is one of the causes of internal displacement in several provinces of the country and also one of the reasons preventing the return of 57 per cent of displaced households to their homes. Surveyed households in the provinces of Rumonge (92%), Muramvya (88%), and Cibitoke (82%) report damaged houses as the reason for not returning home. Lack of financial resources is an impediment for these displaced households who are not able to reconstruct their destroyed homes.

Displaced households in the province of Kirundo (81%) report that they are not returning home due to lack of food. This lack of food, due to drought that often occurs in this province was the cause of their displacement. These households prefer to stay in their areas of displacement where they can find food. Displaced households in the provinces of Cankuzo (45%), and Ngozi (28%) reported the same reason for displacement (lack of food), as the majority of IDPs in this province are displaced from Kirundo. In the province of Muyinga, 33 per cent of displaced households report lack of food as the reason for not returning home. Their crops were destroyed by torrential rains.

DTM METHODOLOGY

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix 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 2 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 5 collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune. 12 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.

*** 34 communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Cankuzo, Gitega, Karusi, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro et Ngozi have 74 collines that host only 1 displaced household. Assessments from 1048 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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

