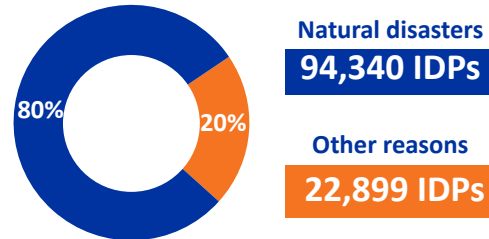


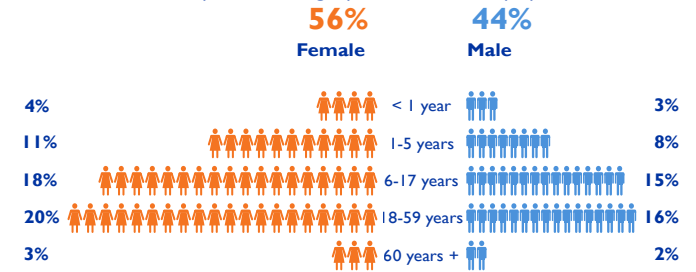
**HIGHLIGHTS**



Graph 1: Reasons of Displacement

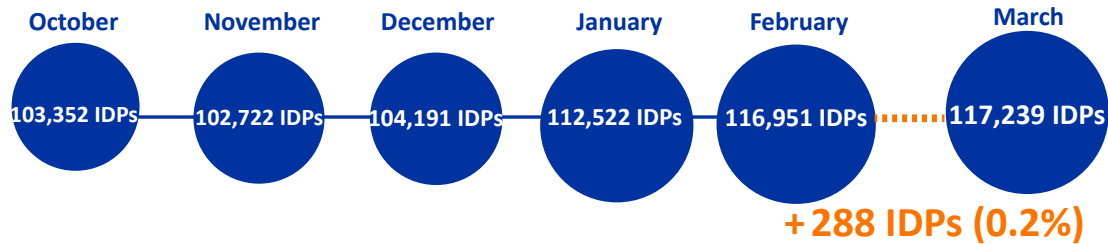


Graph 2: Demographics of the IDP population

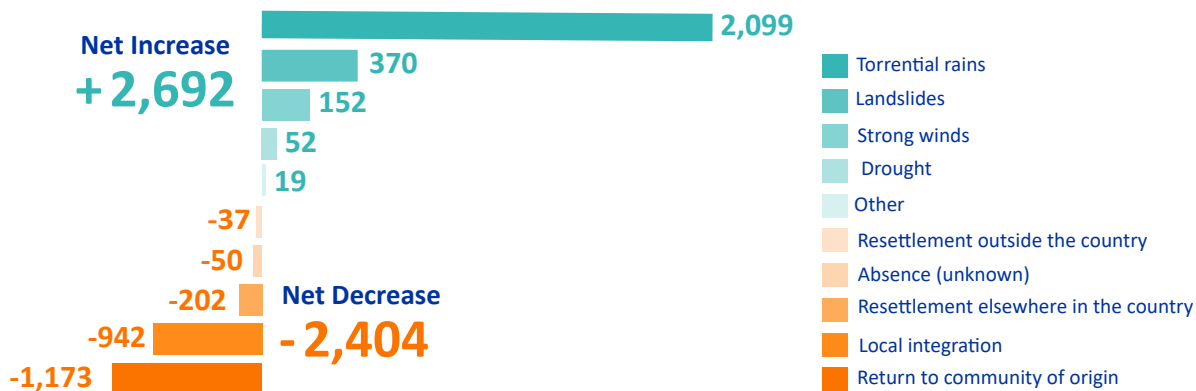


**DISPLACEMENT TRENDS**

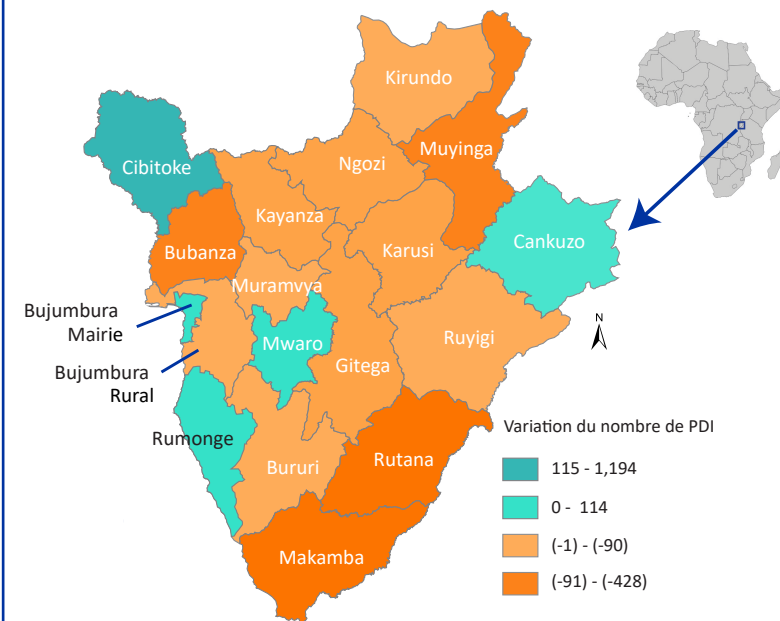
Graph 3: Trends in the number of IDPs from October 2019 to March 2020



Graph 4: Change in number of IDPs by reason for decrease or increase from February to March 2020



Map 1: Net Change in presence of IDPs from February to March 2020, by province



© IOM Burundi - reference map ( March 2020)

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

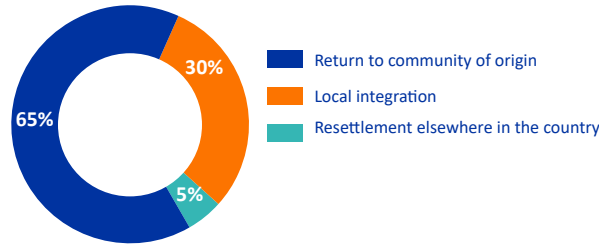
The orange color in the map represents the provinces that had a decreased number of IDPs and the green color represents the provinces that had an increased number of IDPs.

Cibitoke is the province that has experienced net increase in the number of IDPs during this period.

## RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

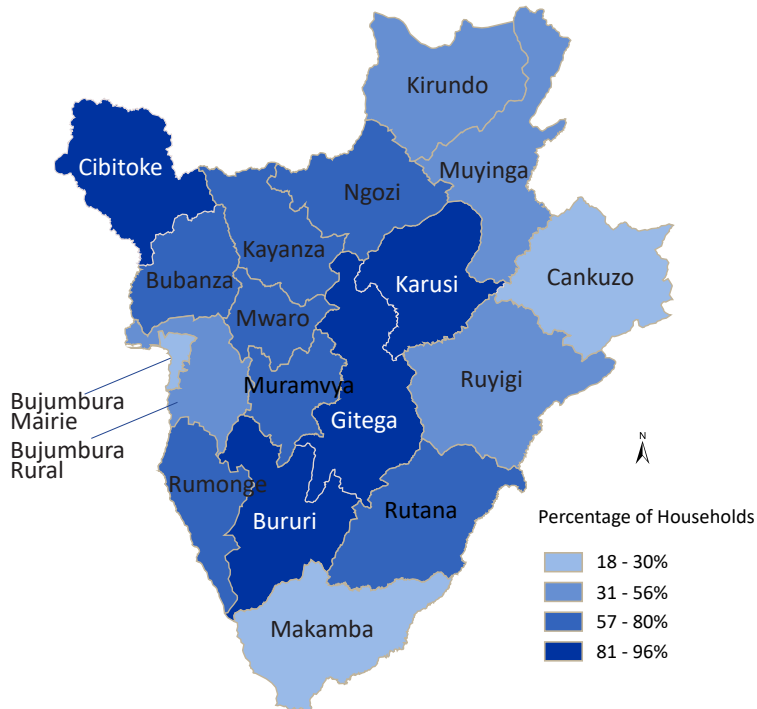
Most of displaced households (65%) reported an intention to return to their places of origin. In the provinces of Cibitoke (11,725 IDPs), Bururi (1,943 IDPs), Gitega (1,262 IDPs) and Karusi (662 IDPs) at least 84 per cent of displaced households had the intention of returning to their places of origin. The majority of the displaced households in these provinces had moved due to natural disasters which had caused several damages (destruction of houses and infrastructure). Most of the displaced households wanted to return to their places of origin, but to date return conditions have remained unfavorable.

Graph 5: Percentage of displaced households by return intentions



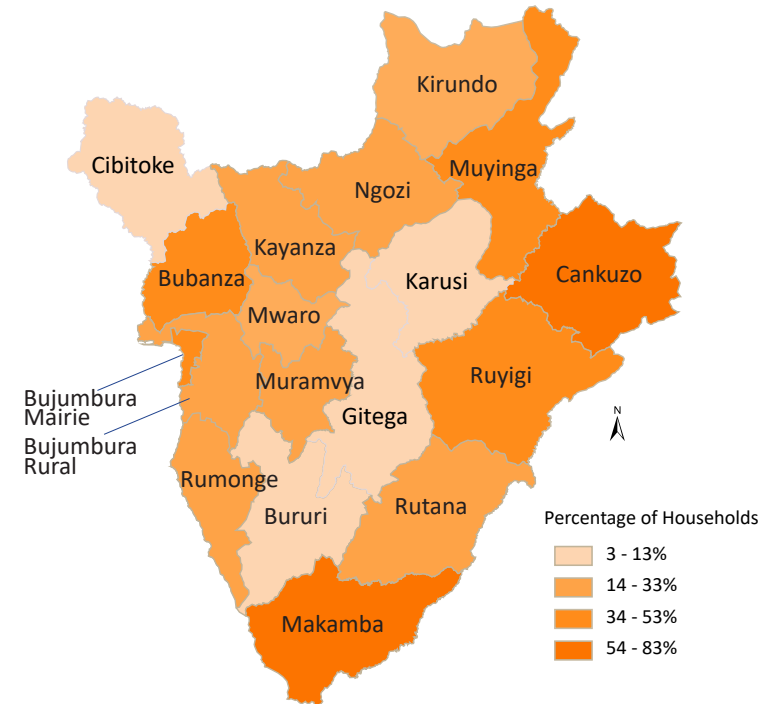
About 30 per cent of households reported their intentions to integrate locally. The vast majority of households in Cankuzo province (82%) preferred to integrate locally due to the availability of land for construction of houses as well as agricultural labor jobs. In Makamba province, more than half of displaced households (65%) preferred local integration, taking into account the presence of employment opportunities due to presence of agricultural labor in the communes bordering with the United Republic of Tanzania and the availability of land for house construction. The majority of displaced people (88%) in Makamba province came from other provinces (Bujumbura Rural, Rumonge, Karusi, Bujumbura Mairie and Gitega). For the province of Cankuzo, 37 per cent of IDPs came from the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Karusi.

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



© IOM Burundi - Reference map (March 2020)  
 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 3: Percentage of households reporting intentions of local integration, by province

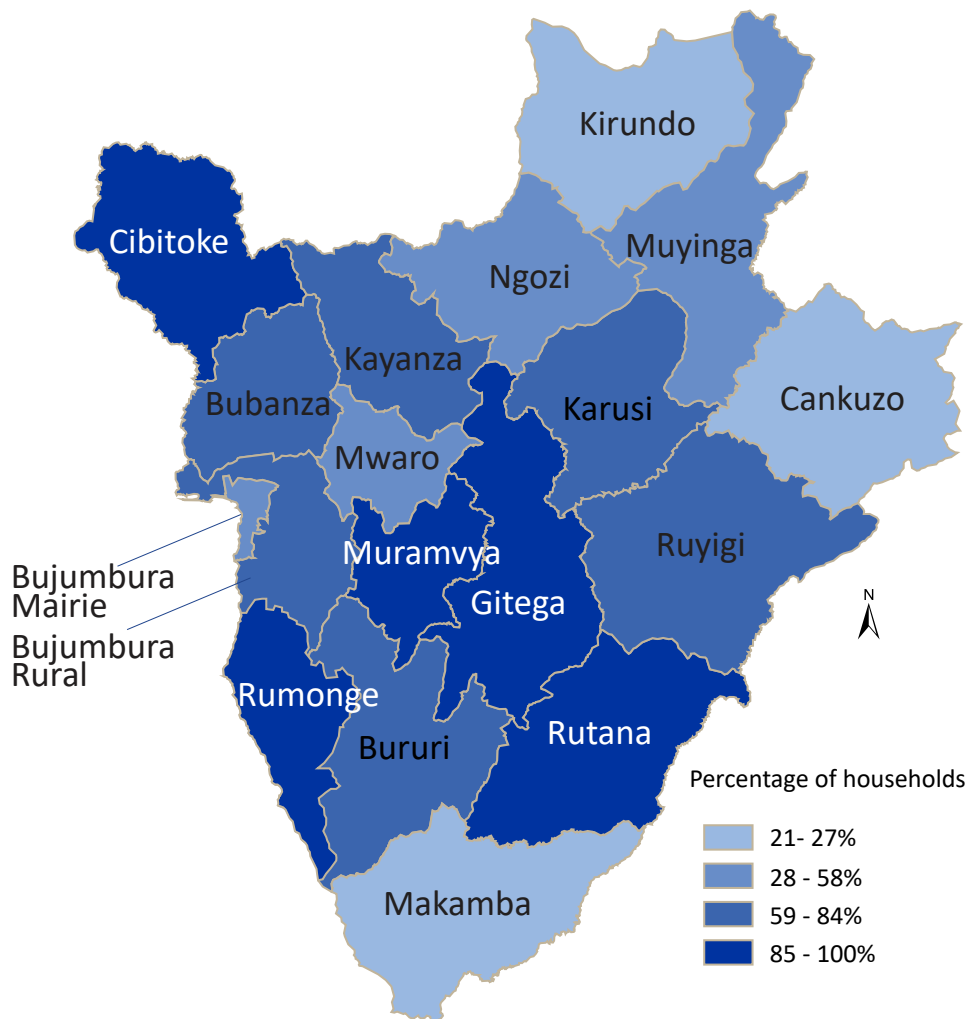


© IOM Burundi - Reference map (March 2020)  
 This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM. Source: IOM, IGEBU

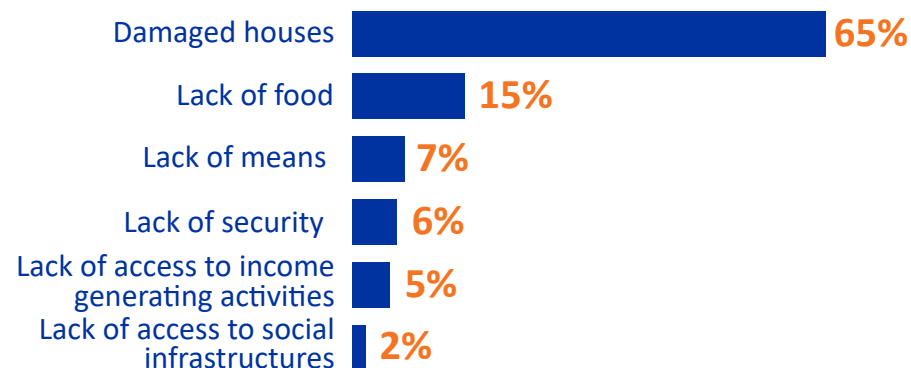
## REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS

The map below shows the different provinces according to the percentages of displaced households reporting house destruction as the main cause of non-return to their places of origin.

Map 4: Percentage of households reporting damaged houses as the reason preventing return to community of origin, by province



Graph 6: Percentage of displaced households by reason preventing the return of IDPs



The majority of internal displacement (80%) was due to natural disasters. The destruction of houses by torrential rains, strong winds and landslides was one of the causes of internal displacement in several provinces of the country and also one of the reasons for preventing the return of 65 per cent of displaced households to their damaged homes. Surveyed households in the provinces of Muramvya (100%), Rumonge (96%), Gitega (90%), Rutana (87%) and Cibitoke (85%) reported damaged houses as the reason for not returning home. In addition, lack of financial resources was an impediment for these displaced households who are not able to rebuild their destroyed homes.

The majority of households in Kirundo province (69%) reported food scarcity as the reason for not returning to their community of origin. This lack of food was due to prolonged drought in this province. These households preferred to stay in their areas of displacement where the food was available. Displaced households in the provinces of Cankuzo (44%), Ngozi (29%) and Muyinga (22%) reported the same reason for displacement (lack of food), as a significant number of IDPs in these provinces were displaced from Kirundo.

© IOM Burundi - Reference map (March 2020)

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

## 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 two newly displaced households in surveyed collines.\*\*\*

Data presented in this report was collected from 4 to 26 March 2020.

\*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, Bururi, Gitega, Karusi and Mwaro have 31 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 564 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

\*\*\* Among the 564 collines, 70 collines host only one newly displaced household. Assessments from 1,058 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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

