

INTRODUCTION

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, their location and places of origin as well as their access to basic services, assistance and protection activities.

The DTM assessments have been conducted on a monthly basis in Makamba and Kirundo provinces since October 2015, in Rutana province since December 2015 and in Ruyigi and Muyinga provinces since April 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 May 2016.



Picture 1: Training of DTM Surveyors– Ruyigi province– March 2016 – Credit: IOM Burundi

KEY FINDINGS



41,423 IDPs (8,758 households) have been identified by the DTM in May 2016 in the 5 targeted provinces:

- **15,380 IDPs** (3,076 households) in Makamba province
- **395 IDPs** (122 households) in Kirundo province
- **7,143 IDPs** (1,399 households) in Rutana province
- **8,595 IDPs** (2,141 households) in Muyinga province
- **9,910 IDPs** (2,020 households) in Ruyigi province

METHODOLOGY

The DTM is a comprehensive system which collects data on Internally Displaced Persons in the targeted provinces. The DTM Project was developed by IOM Burundi, with support from the Burundian Red Cross, and in consultation with the different humanitarian sectors.

The system is based on two types of systematic assessments: Assessments of the displacement trends in the communes and in the main displacement areas (hills* hosting more than 40 IDP households/ 200 IDPs). The commune assessments provide the main displacement figures and trends, and the displacement area profiles provide information on the humanitarian needs in the hills hosting the highest number of IDPs.

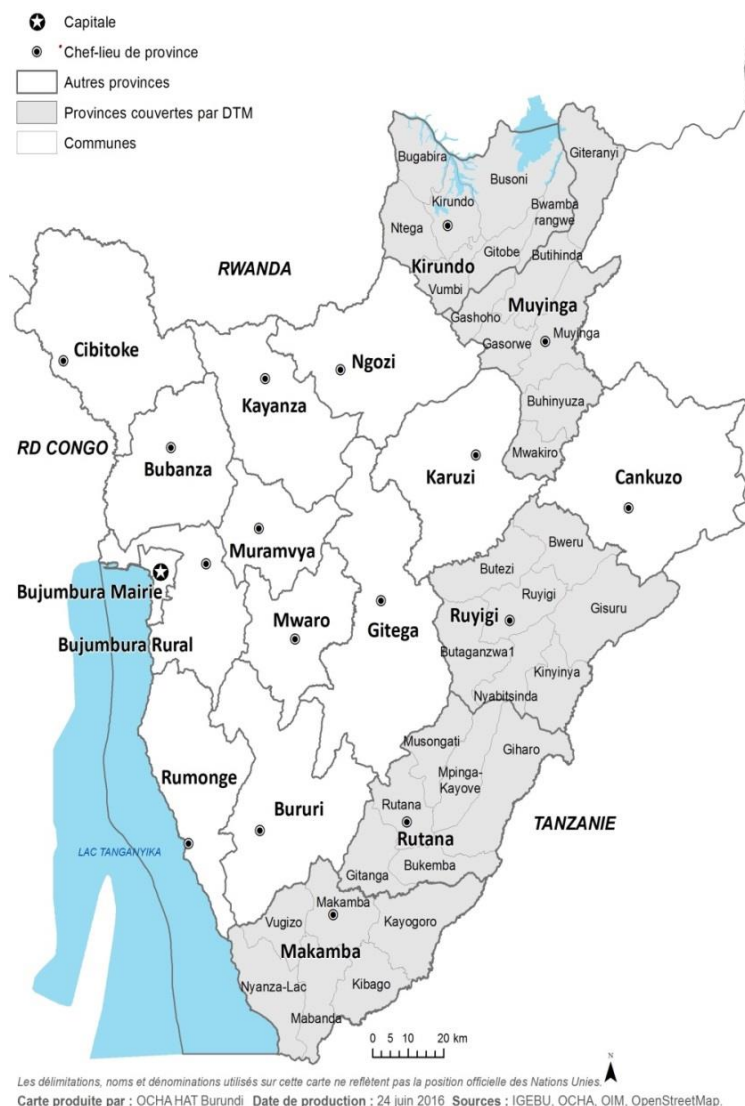
* Hills are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi ('collines' in French)

1. Profile of the Internally Displaced Population

LOCATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Number of IDPs in communes (May 2016)		
MUYINGA	Households	IDPs
Mwakiro	274	749
Muyinga	796	3,568
Buhinyuza	252	1,126
Giteranyi	566	2,516
Butihinda	12	28
Gashoho	78	234
Gasorwe	163	374
Sub-Total	2,141	8,595
RUYIGI	Households	IDPs
Butaganzwa	2	3
Gisuru	392	2,320
Bweru	43	121
Nyabitsinda	696	3,405
Kinyinya	212	1,110
Ruyigi	597	2,795
Butezi	78	156
Sub-Total	2,020	9,910
RUTANA	Households	IDPs
Rutana	332	1,623
Giharo	733	4,002
Musongati	3	16
Bukemba	81	386
Gitanga	135	644
Mpinga-Kayove	115	472
Sub-Total	1,399	7,143
MAKAMBA	Households	IDPs
Nyanza-Lac	1,270	6,350
Kibago	646	3,230
Vugizo	170	850
Mabanda	380	1,900
Makamba	187	935
Kayogoro	423	2,115
Sub-Total	3,076	15,380
KIRUNDO	Households	IDPs
Vumbi	63	189
Gitobe	1	3
Ntega	5	13
Kirundo	52	187
Busoni	1	3
Sub-Total	122	395
Total	8,758	41,423

Table 1: Total IDP Population per province



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

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)



The displaced population is composed of 46% of men and 54% of women.



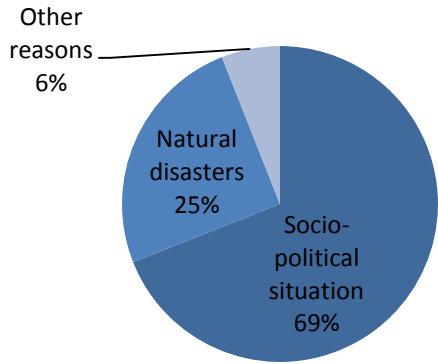
30.5% of the IDPs are less than 5 years old and 29% of the IDPs are between 6 and 17 years old.



36% of IDPs are between 18 and 59 years old.



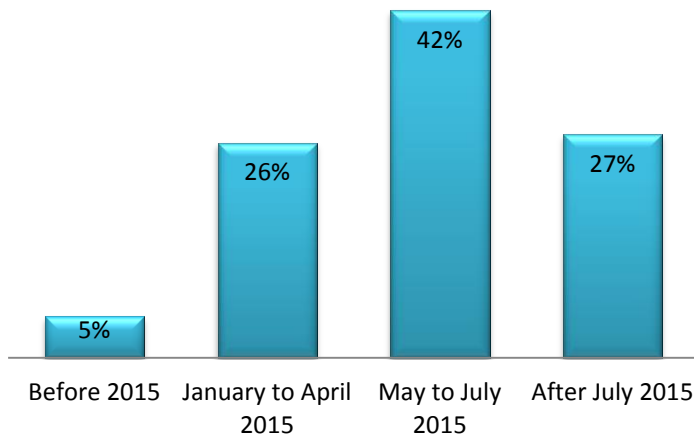
Persons of 60 years of age and above represent 4.5% of the displaced population.



Graph 1 : Reasons for displacement

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

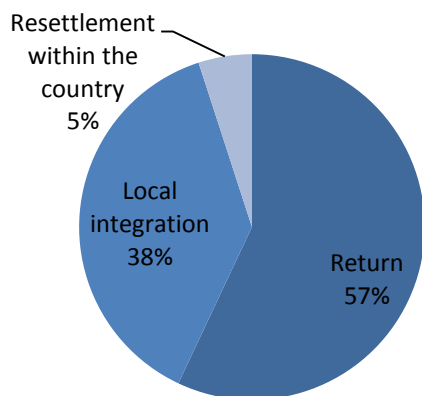
The majority of IDPs identified in May 2016 fled their homes due to the current socio-political situation (69%). 25% of IDPs fled due to natural disasters. 6% of IDPs have left their communities of origin for other reasons.



Graph 2 : Periods of displacement

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

The data collected display that 5% of IDPs have left their home since 2013. 26% have been displaced between January and April 2015, 42% between May and July 2015 and 27% after July 2015.

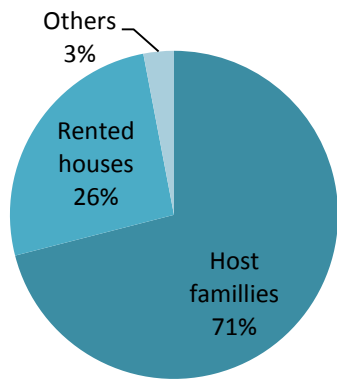


Graph 3: IDP population disaggregated by preferred durable solution

RETURN INTENTIONS

(Source: Surveys conducted in displacement areas)

57% of IDPs express the wish to return to their areas of origin, 38% wish to be locally integrated in the host communes and 5% wish to be resettled to alternative locations within the country.



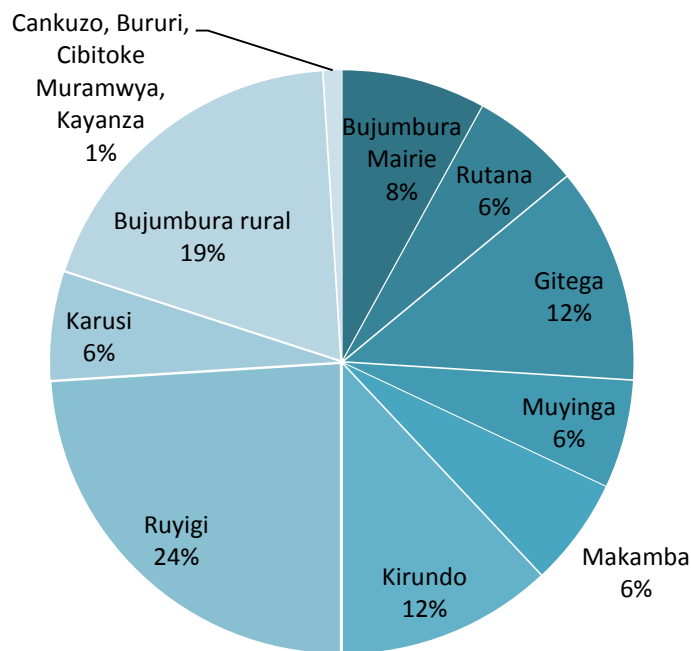
TYPES OF HOUSING SOLUTIONS

Most IDPs identified during assessments are living with host families (71%). Other IDPs are living in rented houses (26%). 3% of the displaced persons have found an alternative solution.

Graph 4: 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 five (5) provinces of Ruyigi, Muyinga, Kirundo, Makamba and Rutana. The surveys reveal that 24% of IDPs come mostly from Ruyigi province, 19% from Bujumbura Rural province, 12% respectively from Kirundo and Gitega provinces, 8% from Bujumbura Mairie province, 6% respectively from Karusi, Rutana, Muyinga and Makamba provinces and 1% cumulatively from Cankuzo, Bururi, Cibitoke, Muramwya and Kayanza.



Graph 5: Provinces of origin of IDPs hosted in the five surveyed provinces

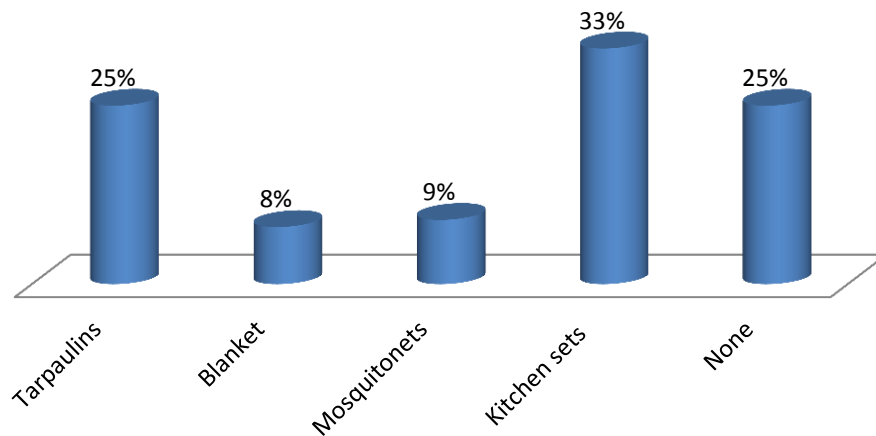
2. ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

As per DTM's methodology, humanitarian needs have been assessed using the IDP Area Profile Questionnaire in hills hosting over 200 IDPs or 40 IDP households. As a result, surveys were conducted in the provinces of Ruyigi, Muyinga, Rutana and Makamba (21 hills in Ruyigi province, 20 hills in Muyinga province, 18 hills in Rutana province and 43 hills in Makamba province). Information on sectorial humanitarian needs as collected through the DTM includes the following:



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

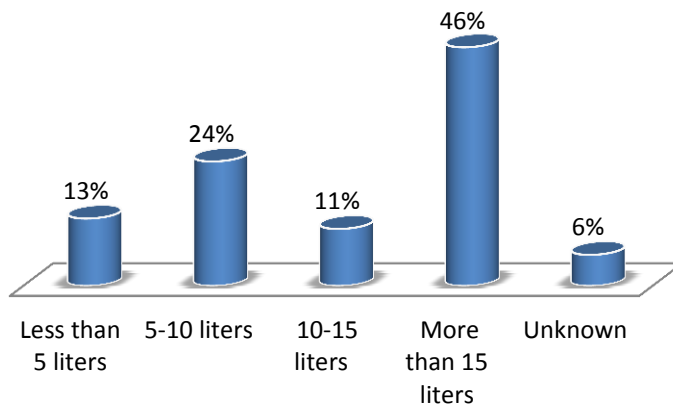
IDPs expressed the need for basic items, such as: tarpaulins (25%), blankets (8%), mosquito nets (9%), kitchen sets (33%) and 25% did not report the need for NFI assistance.



Graph 6: Non-Food Items needs identified by IDPs

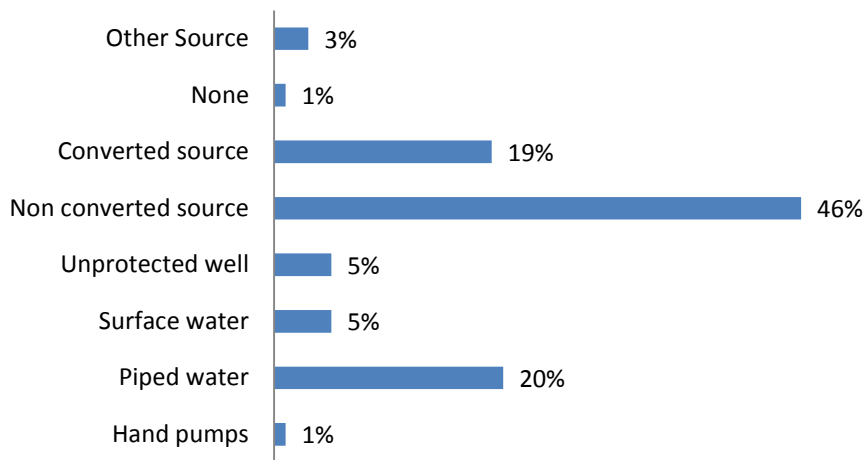


WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



Graph 7: Quantity of water available per person per day

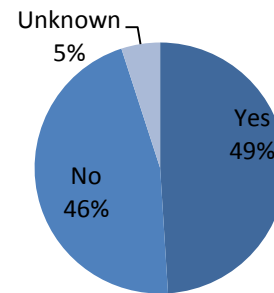
The DTM reveals that in 13% of hills, IDPs have access to less than 5 liters of water per person per day, in 24% of hills between 5 and 10 liters, in 11% of hills between 10 and 15 liters and in 46% of hills, they have access to more than 15 liters per person per day.



Among sources of water available to IDPs, there are non-converted sources (46%), piped water (20%), converted sources (19%), unprotected wells and surface water (5%), other types of sources (3 %) and hand pumps (1%). In 1 % of cases, no source is available.

Graph 8: Main water sources accessible to IDPs

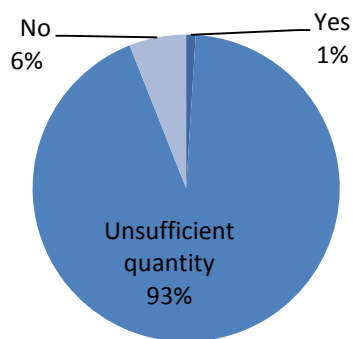
In 49% of hills, IDPs have access to latrines, and in 46%, they have no access.



Graph 9: Existence of latrines accessible to IDPs



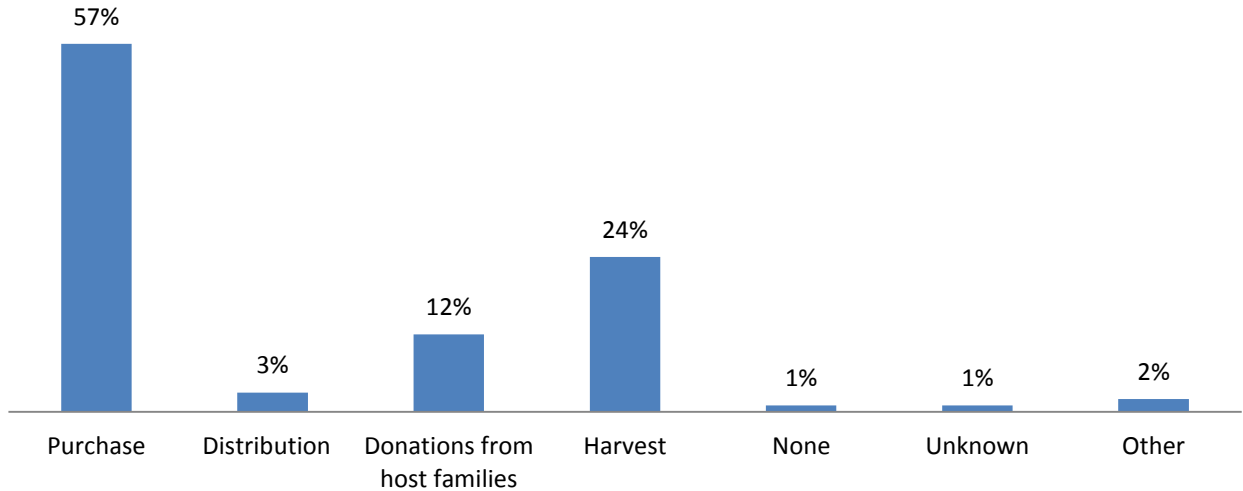
FOOD SECURITY



Regarding access to food, only 1% of IDPs have access to sufficient quantity of food, 93% to insufficient quantity and 6% have reportedly no access to food.

Graph 10: IDPs' access to food

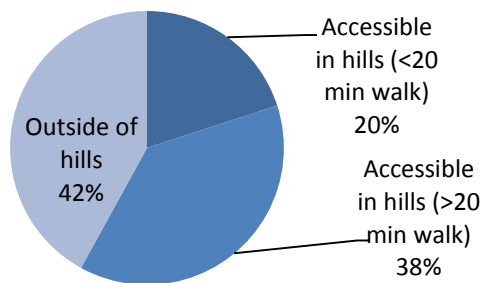
IDPs get access to food through different ways, such as purchasing food (57%), harvesting (24%), donations from the host community (12%), through distributions (3%), other ways (2%) and in 1% of cases, there is no source of food available.



Graph 11: source of access to food available to IDPs



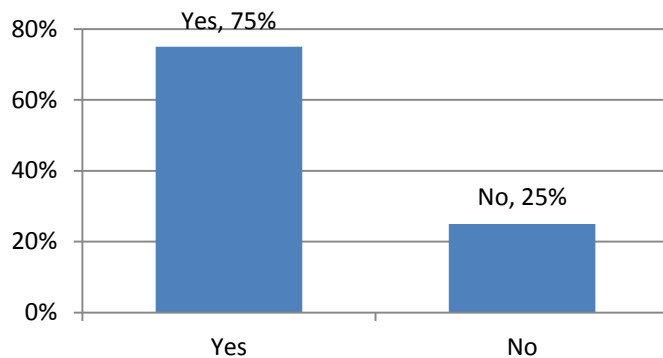
HEALTH



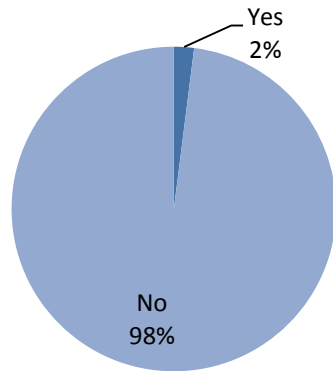
In assessed hills, 20% of health centers are within a 20 minute walk, 38% are beyond a 20 minute walk and 42% are outside of hills.

Graph 12: IDPs' access to health centers

In 75% of the hills where IDPs live, there are reproductive and sexual health services available against 25% of hills where those services are not available.



Graph 13: Existence of sexual and reproductive health services

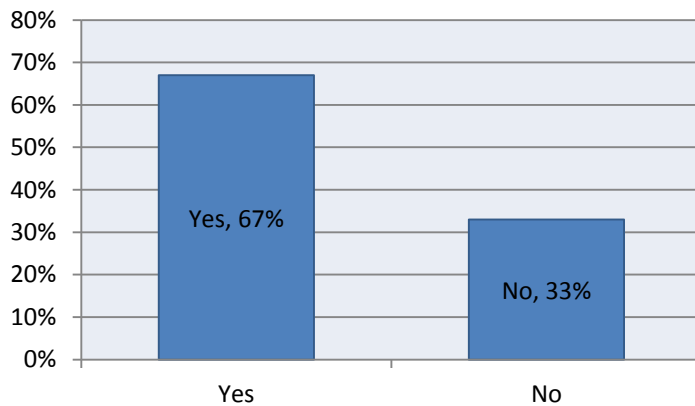


98% of IDPs reportedly cannot afford to buy medical drugs against 2% who have the financial means to buy them.

Graph 14: IDPs financial means to buy medical drugs



EDUCATION



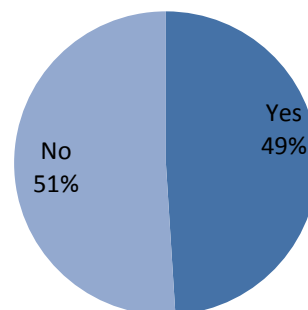
The DTM reveals that in 33% of hills, children do not have access to school whereas 67% do have access to school.

Graph 15: % of IDP children having access to school

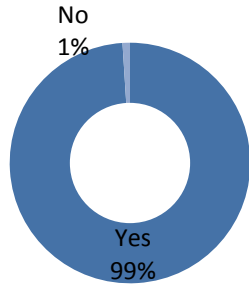


PROTECTION

In 49% of the hills where IDPs have found refuge, there is a child protection mechanism whereas there is none in 51% of hills.



Graph 16 : Existence of a child protection mechanism in hills hosting IDPs

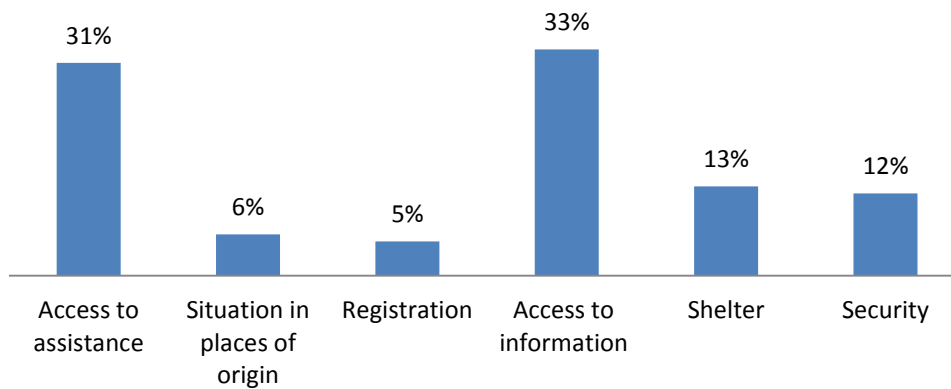


In 99% of hills, safety is reported ensured whereas in 1% of hills, there is reportedly no safety.

Graph 17: Safety in hills hosting IDPs



COMMUNICATION

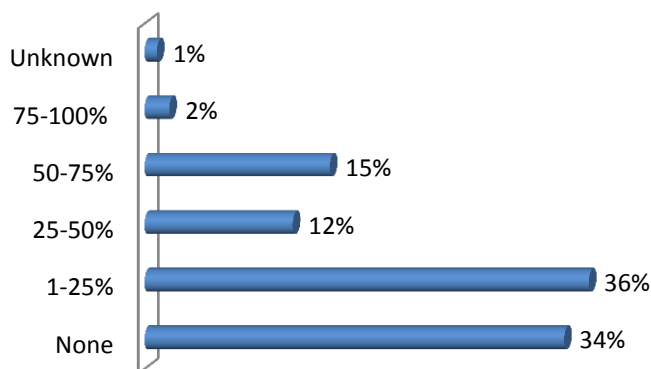


Among the subjects that IDPs would like to be aware of are: Information about the current situation (33%), access to assistance (31%), shelter (13%), security (12%), situation in places of origin (6%) and registration (5%).

Graph 18: Type of information IDPs wish to know about



LIVELIHOODS



In 34% of hills, IDPs have no access to livelihoods. In 36% of hills, less than 25% of IDPs have access to livelihoods. In 12% of hills, between 25% and 50% of IDPs have access to livelihoods. In 15% of hills, between 50 and 75% of IDPs have access to them. In 2% of hills, more than 75% of IDPs have access to livelihoods.

Graph 19: % of IDPs having access to income generating activities

CONCLUSION

The efforts to collect information on Internally Displaced Persons, in partnership with the Red Cross, continue on a monthly basis. The DTM has been launched in May 2016 in Cibitoke province and in June 2016 in Rumonge province. The data collected will appear in the next report to be released in August 2016.

CONTACT

Oriane BATAILLE, OIM Burundi, obataille@iom.int, Tel: +257 75 40 02 24

Facebook: International Organization for Migration – Burundi

Twitter: @IOM_Burundi

The DTM is funded with the generous support of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the World Food Program (WFP) and the USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).



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