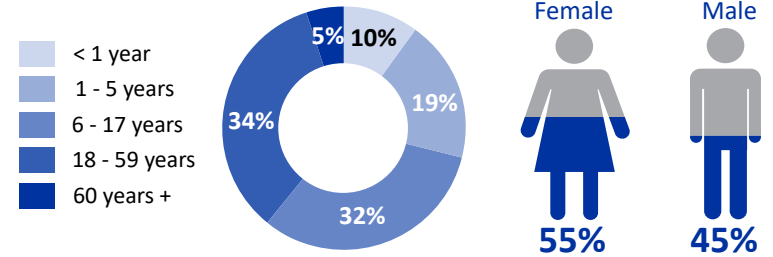
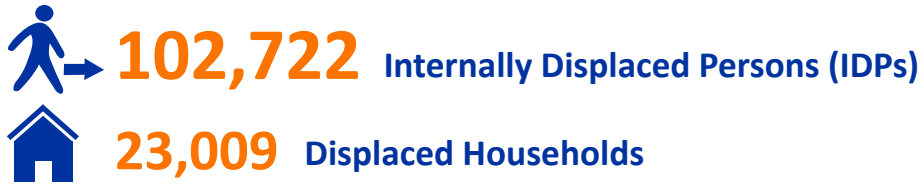
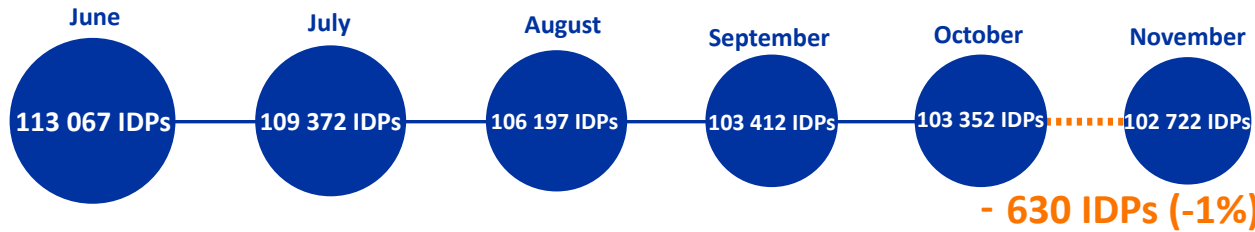


**HIGHLIGHTS**



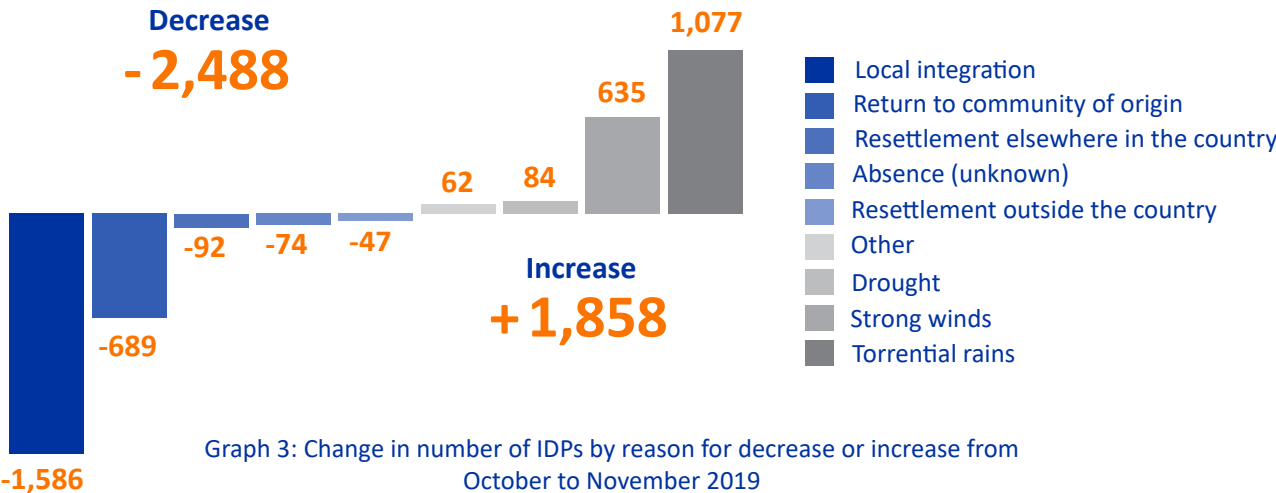
Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population

**DISPLACEMENT TRENDS**



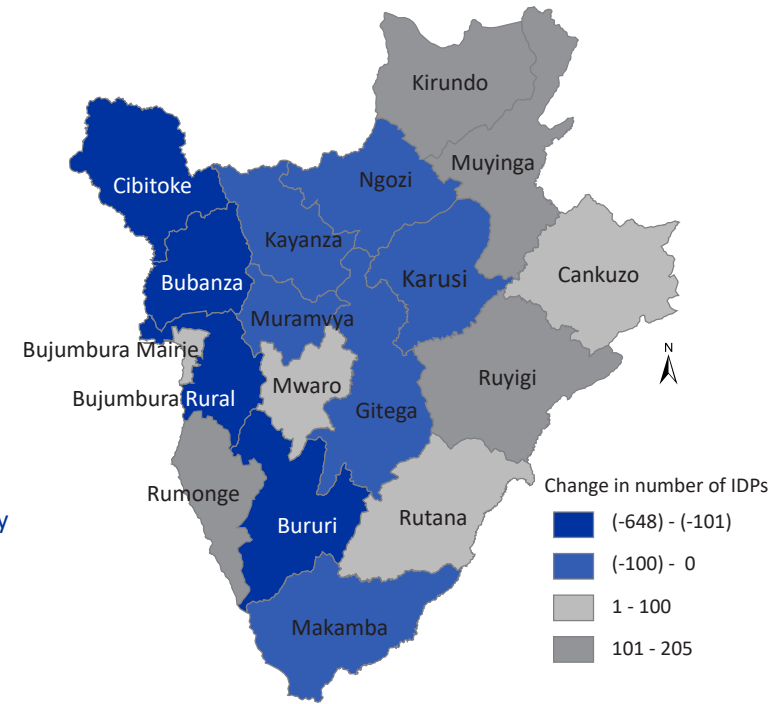
Graph 2: Trends in the number of IDPs from June to November 2019

**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 October to November 2019

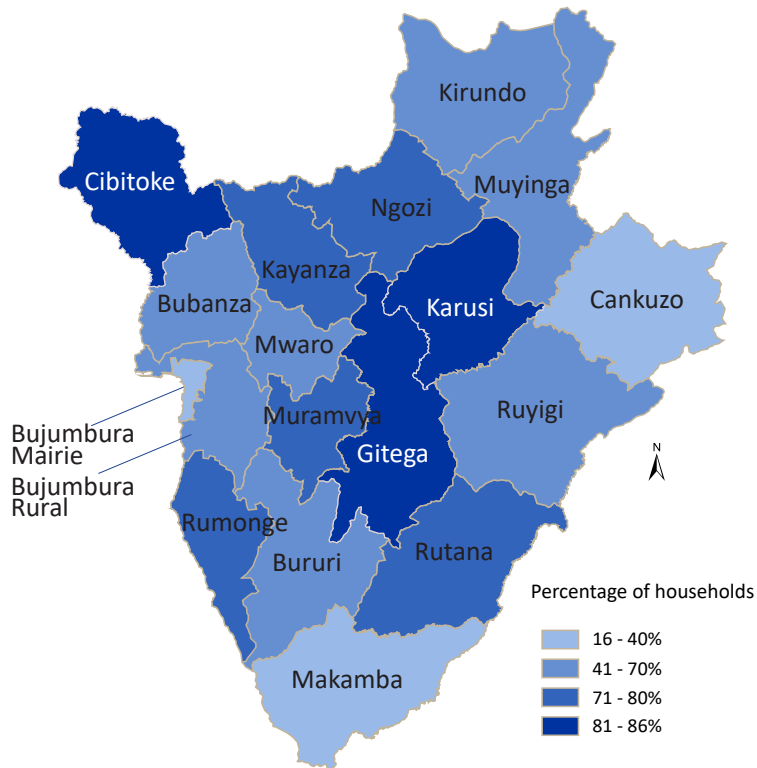
**CHANGE IN IDPs BY PROVINCE**



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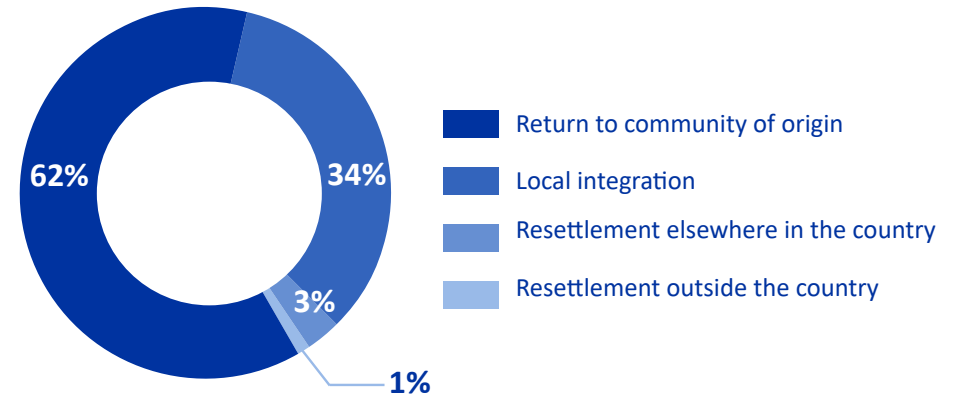
Map 1: Change in presence of IDPs from October to November 2019, by province

## RETURN INTENTIONS OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS



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

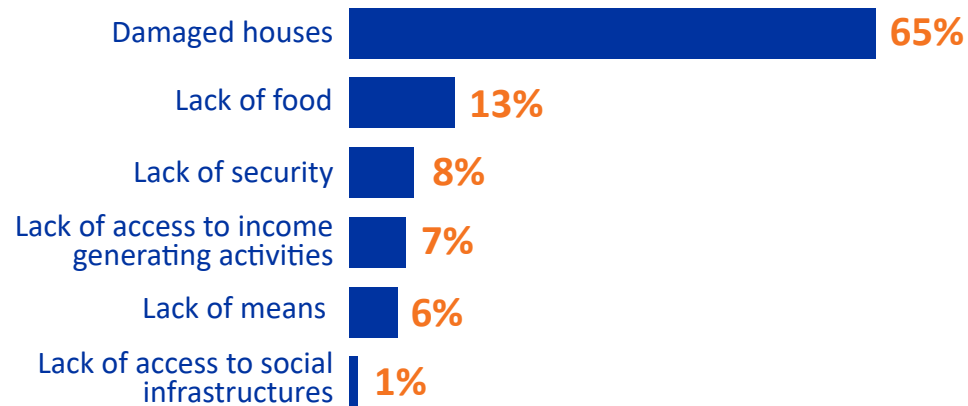


Graph 4: Percentage of displaced households by return intentions

Overall, the majority of displaced household (62%) reported the intention to return to their community of origin and hoped to get back to their normal life with better living conditions than their actual condition in displacement. Bujumbura Mairie (23,378 IDPs), Cankuzo (14,110 IDPs) and Bujumbura Rural (8,413 IDPs) were the provinces with the highest displacement caseloads. For the IDPs in the province of Bujumbura Rural, 63 per cent wished to return, as compared to only 40 percent in Bujumbura Mairie and 16 per cent in Cankuzo. The provinces of Karusi (605 IDPs), Cibitoke (6,038 IDPs) and Gitega (1,423 IDPs) were the provinces where more than 83 per cent of displaced households reported that they wished to return to their places of origin. Almost all the displaced households in the provinces of Cibitoke (99.8%) and Gitega (87.3%) were displaced due to natural disasters (torrential rains) that caused several damages (destruction of houses and infrastructures). Most of the displaced households preferred to return to their areas of origin, but to this day, conditions back home remain unfavorable. Other return intentions reported by the displaced households included local integration in the displacement area (34%), resettlement in the country (3%), and resettlement outside the country (1%).

The majority of the households in the province of Cankuzo (82%) were displaced as a result of drought and preferred local integration since they were able to find land to build houses as well as employment in the agricultural sector. In the province of Makamba, more than half of the displaced households (63%) coming from the provinces of Karusi, Kayanza and Bujumbura Rural opted for local integration due to the presence of job opportunities as agricultural labourers near the border with Tanzania (Kayogoro, Kibago, Mabanda and Nyanza-Lac communes), allowing them to buy land and stay there. Households in the province of Bujumbura Mairie (23%) opted for resettlement in other countries as this option is considered to offer better living conditions, while 30 per cent preferred a local integration.

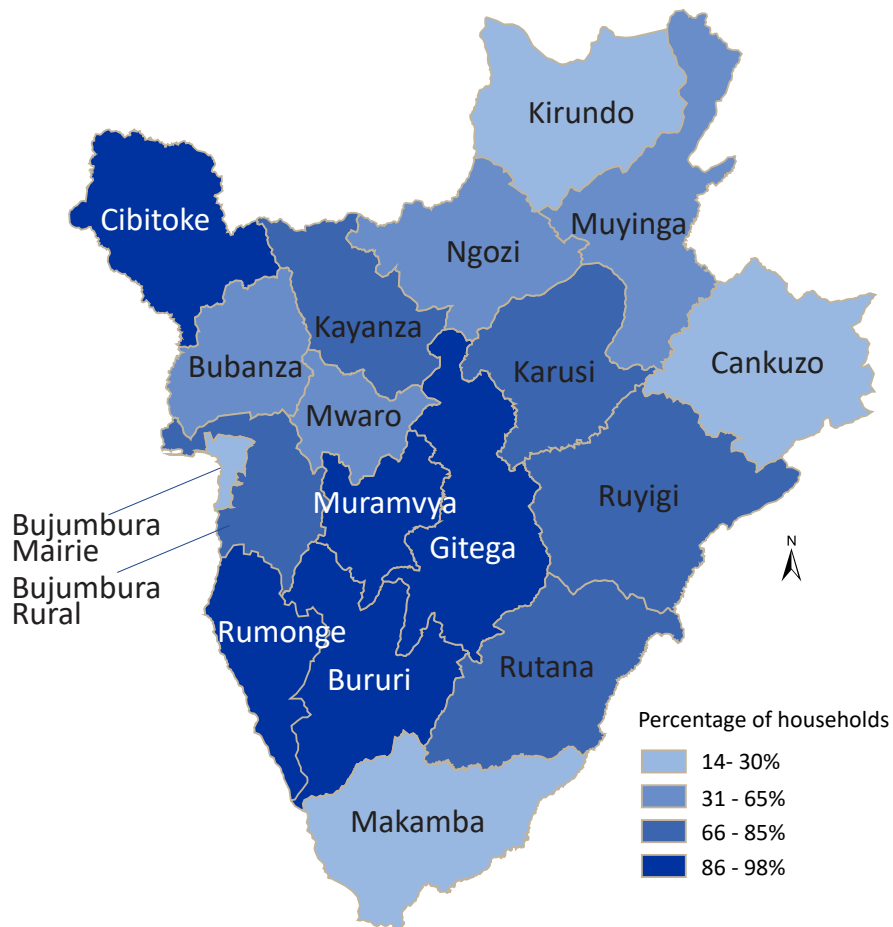
## REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS



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

The destruction of houses by torrential rains, strong winds and landslides is one of the causes of internal displacement in several provinces of the country and also one of the reasons preventing the return of 65 per cent of displaced households to their homes. Surveyed households in the provinces of Muramvya (98%), Rumonge (96%), and Bururi (93%) reported 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 (71%) reported not returning home due to lack of food. This lack of food, caused by recurring droughts in the area was the main driver of displacement. These households preferred to stay in their areas of displacement where there is food availability. Displaced households in the provinces of Cankuzo (48%), and Ngozi (21%) reported the same reason for displacement (lack of food), as the majority of IDPs in these provinces were displaced from Kirundo. In the province of Muyinga, 19 per cent of displaced households reported the lack of food as the reason for not returning home. Their crops were destroyed by torrential rains.



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

## 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 2 to 21 November 2019.

\*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. Thirteen communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bururi, Gitega, Karusi and Mwaro have 33 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 562 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

\*\*\* All 562 collines host two newly displaced households. Assessments from 1124 households are used in the analysis of this report.

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

