**187,026**  
**TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

**137,532**  
**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS**

**48,680**  
**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AS A RESULT OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION**

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This DTM report has been funded with the generous support of the Department for International Development (DFID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).
DTM Methodology

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensible system to analyze and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burundi.

Enumerators complete two types of assessments:

**The commune level assessment** provides information on displacement trends in all communes in Burundi (18 provinces). This assessment provides information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacement phenomena.

**The colline level assessment** provides information regarding humanitarian needs in the top five displacement areas (collines*) hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons. This assessment provides information on demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross (BRC) consult key informants with knowledge of displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants can be community leaders, local government authorities and religious leaders.

*While colline assessments are conducted in the five collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune, two communes don’t meet this criteria. Gihogazi and Shombo communes (Karusi province) both have three collines that host IDPs. Assessments from these collines are used in the analysis of this report.
DTM Methodology

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensible system to analyze and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Burundi.

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*While colline assessments are conducted in the five collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune, two communes don’t meet this criteria. Gihogazi and Shombo communes (Karusi province) both have three collines that host IDPs. Assessments from these collines are used in the analysis of this report.
Highlights

187,026 internally displaced persons
41,060 displaced households

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

2015 25% 2016 15%
2013-2014 5% 2017
2018 16%

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

58% Host families
13% Straw houses
21% Rented houses
6% Empty houses

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION

60 years + 3%
18-59 years 15%
6-17 years 13%
1-5 years 9%
< 1 year 5%

55% 45%

58%

6% 13% 21%

Home destroyed/damaged 44%
Lack of food 24%
Lack of access 12%
Lack of security 10%
Lack of income generating activities 9%
Lack of social infrastructures 1%

Graph 1: Demographic of the IDP population

Graph 3: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

Graph 2: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

DISPLACEMENT REASONS

Natural disasters 74%
Socio-political situation 26%

Graph 5: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

Map 1: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement, by province

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF IDPs

Graph 4: Percentage of collines by reason preventing return of the majority of IDPs

Graph 6: Percentage of collines by reason preventing return of the majority of IDPs

© IOM Burundi — Reference map (May 2018)

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

187,026 internally displaced persons
41,060 displaced households

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

2013-2014 5%
2015 25%
2016 25%
2017 15%
2018 16%

DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION

60 years + 3%
18-59 years 15%
6-17 years 13%
1-5 years 9%
< 1 year 5%

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

4% 2013-2014
18% 2015
16% 2016
11% 2017
6% 2018

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

Host families 58%
Rented houses 21%
Empty houses 6%
Straw houses 13%
Collective sites 2%

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

55% 60 years +
45% 18-59 years

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF IDPs

Return

Home destroyed/damaged 44%
Lack of food 24%
Lack of access 12%
Lack of security 10%
Lack of income generating activities 9%
Lack of social infrastructures 1%

DISPLACEMENT REASONS

Natural disasters 74%
Socio-political situation 26%

Graph 2: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

Graph 3: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

Graph 4: Percentage of collines by reason preventing return of the majority of IDPs

Graph 5: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

Map 1: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement, by province

© IOM Burundi — Reference map (May 2018)
### IDP Presence

**187,026 IDPs**

**41,060 Displaced households**

### Map 2: IDP presence by commune

- **Bujumbura Mairie**
- **Bujumbura Rural**
- **Cankuzo**
- **Kirundo**
- **Kayanza**
- **Makamba**
- **Mbari**
- **Muyinga**
- **Muramvya**
- **Mwaro**
- **Ngozi**
- **Rumonge**
- **Rutana**
- **Mairie**

### Natural disaster

- **Rutana**

### Socio-political situation

- **Mwaro**

### Other reasons

- **Rutana**

### Graph 6: IDP Presence by commune

### Graph 7: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin

#### Table: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF IDPs</th>
<th>DISPLACEMENT REASONS</th>
<th>DISPLACEMENT TRENDS*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social-political</td>
<td>Natural disaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubanza</td>
<td>18,980 IDPs</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bururi</td>
<td>6,178 IDPs</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cankuzo</td>
<td>17,199 IDPs</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibitoke</td>
<td>17,414 IDPs</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karusi</td>
<td>1,714 IDPs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayanza</td>
<td>6,078 IDPs</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirundo</td>
<td>4,316 IDPs</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makamba</td>
<td>12,815 IDPs</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbari</td>
<td>2,294 IDPS</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muramvya</td>
<td>7,666 IDPS</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngozi</td>
<td>2,791 IDPs</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumonge</td>
<td>11,165 IDPS</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutana</td>
<td>10,090 IDPS</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwaro</td>
<td>547 IDPS</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### Number of IDPs by month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bubanza</td>
<td>18,959</td>
<td>18,795</td>
<td>18,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bururi</td>
<td>24,557</td>
<td>21,317</td>
<td>24,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cankuzo</td>
<td>14,731</td>
<td>14,015</td>
<td>14,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibitoke</td>
<td>11,803</td>
<td>11,024</td>
<td>11,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karusi</td>
<td>11,627</td>
<td>11,706</td>
<td>11,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayanza</td>
<td>11,943</td>
<td>10,041</td>
<td>10,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirundo</td>
<td>10,936</td>
<td>10,936</td>
<td>12,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makamba</td>
<td>12,350</td>
<td>12,115</td>
<td>12,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbari</td>
<td>12,115</td>
<td>12,010</td>
<td>12,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muramvya</td>
<td>7,326</td>
<td>7,666</td>
<td>7,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngozi</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>2,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumonge</td>
<td>10,936</td>
<td>11,105</td>
<td>11,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutana</td>
<td>10,041</td>
<td>10,041</td>
<td>10,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwaro</td>
<td>7,824</td>
<td>7,934</td>
<td>7,934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix - May 2018

**Legend**

- Province boundary
- Community boundary
- Number of displaced persons
  - 15 - 300
  - 1,301 - 3,400
  - 3,401 - 6,000
  - 6,001 - 12,500

**Note:** This map is for illustration only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
### IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix - May 2018

**IDP Presence**

**187,026 IDPs**

**41,060 Displaced households**

---

**Table: Number of IDPs by Province of Origin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of IDPs</th>
<th>Displacement Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Socio-political</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubanza</td>
<td>18,980 IDPs</td>
<td>(3,880 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bujumbura Mairie</td>
<td>24,557 IDPs</td>
<td>(5,106 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bujumbura Rural</td>
<td>23,305 IDPs</td>
<td>(4,620 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bururi</td>
<td>6,178 IDPs</td>
<td>(1,397 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cankuzo</td>
<td>17,199 IDPs</td>
<td>(3,642 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibitoke</td>
<td>11,803 IDPs</td>
<td>(2,509 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitega</td>
<td>17,414 IDPs</td>
<td>(3,791 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karusi</td>
<td>1,714 IDPs</td>
<td>(483 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayanza</td>
<td>6,078 IDPs</td>
<td>(2,355 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirundo</td>
<td>4,316 IDPs</td>
<td>(1,285 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makamba</td>
<td>12,815 IDPs</td>
<td>(2,563 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muramvya</td>
<td>2,294 IDPs</td>
<td>(542 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muyinga</td>
<td>7,666 IDPs</td>
<td>(2,032 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwaro</td>
<td>547 IDPs</td>
<td>(210 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngozi</td>
<td>2,791 IDPs</td>
<td>(802 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumonge</td>
<td>11,165 IDPs</td>
<td>(2,213 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutana</td>
<td>10,690 IDPs</td>
<td>(2,170 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruyigi</td>
<td>7,514 IDPs</td>
<td>(1,560 households)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graph 2: IDP presence by commune**

**Graph 6: IDP Presence by commune**

**Graph 7: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin**

---

**Legend**

- Province boundary
- Commune boundary

**Number of displaced persons**

- 15 - 300
- 1,301 - 3,400
- 3,401 - 6,000
- 6,001 - 12,500

**Note:** This map is for illustration only. Names and boundaries on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

**Source:** IOM/OSR, VGI/ESU

**IOM Burundi - Reference map (May 2018)**

---

**Map 2: IDP presence by commune**

---

**Graph 6: IDP Presence by commune**

**Graph 7: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin**

---

**Reference:**

- Natural disaster
- Socio-political situation
- Other reasons

**IDP Presence:**

- IDP = Internally Displaced Person
- IDPs = Internally Displaced Persons
- IOM = International Organization for Migration

---

**Map 2:**

- IDP Presence
- IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix
- May 2018
Humanitarian Overview

**Shelter**
- 59% of surveyed collines reported issues with IDP shelters.
  - Small hosting capacity: 59%
  - Physical security: 53%
  - Protection from the elements: 33%

**Education**
- 69% of surveyed collines reported that the majority of displaced children do not go to school in Kirundo.

**Protection**
- 30% of displaced children do not go to school.
- 32% of surveyed collines reported this danger in Muramvya.
- 76% of surveyed collines reported that wood collection areas represent a danger to women and girls in Kirundo.

**Health**
- 89% of surveyed collines reported that the walk to reach the health center is more than 30 minutes.
- 80% of collines reported this issue in Rumonge.

**Food Security**
- 59% of surveyed collines reported that IDPs only have access to 1 meal a day.
- 2% of collines report that there were food distributions to IDPs in the last 3 months.

**WASH**
- 38% of surveyed collines reported concerns about the quality of drinking water, including:
  - Water residue: 25%
  - Color: 6%
  - Smell: 4%
  - Taste: 3%

**Graph 8**: Percentage of collines reporting issues with IDP shelters.

**Graph 9**: Number of meals per day for IDPs.
Humanitarian Overview

**Education**

- 69% of surveyed collines reported that the majority of displaced children walk 30 minutes to 1 hour to reach school.

**Shelter**

- 30% of displaced children do not go to school in Kirundo.
- 56% of displaced children do not go to school in Muyinga.

**Protection**

- 76% of surveyed collines reported that wood collection areas represent a danger to women and girls.
- 32% of surveyed collines reported the lack of focal points trained on gender-based violence to whom GBV victims can report cases.

**Graph 8: Percentage of collines reporting issues with IDP shelters**

- Small hosting capacity: 59%
- Physical security: 53%
- Protection from the elements: 33%

**Health**

- 89% of evaluated collines reported that the walk time to reach the health center is more than 30 minutes.
- 80% of collines reported this issue in Rumonge.
- 89% of collines reported that malaria is the most recurrent health issue.
- 2% of collines report that there were food distributions to IDPs in the last 3 months.

**Food Security**

- 59% of surveyed collines reported that IDPs only have access to 1 meal a day.
- 96% of IDPs in Kirundo eat 1 meal a day.

**WASH**

- 38% of surveyed collines reported concerns about the quality of drinking water.
- 25% of collines report water residue, 4% report smell, and 3% report taste.
- 6% of collines reported that IDPs only have access to 1 meal a day.
May marks the end of the rainy season, which this year has induced significant natural disaster-related displacement and destruction throughout the country. Destruction and damage caused by natural disasters have affected both displaced and host populations. Since January 2018, DTM has been tracking the most severe natural disaster events, including torrential rains, violent winds, landslides, and floods. This page and the next provide a picture of the effects of natural disasters during the rainy season.

Since January:
> 1600 houses destroyed
> 2000 houses damaged
> 100 people injured
15 persons deceased
> 30 roads and bridges destroyed

Graph 10: Monthly distribution of IDPs due to natural disasters

Photo 1: Damaged classroom due to torrential rains and strong winds. Bururi province, Rutovu commune © IOM 2018.


Photo 3: Large hall damaged by torrential rains and strong winds. Bururi province, Rutovu commune © IOM 2018.

Photo 4: Construction of a temporary shelter for an IDP whose house was completely destroyed by torrential rains. Ngiri province, Kiremba commune © IOM 2018.

The rainy season

May marks the end of the rainy season, which this year has induced significant natural disaster-related displacement and destruction throughout the country. Destruction and damage caused by natural disasters have affected both displaced and host populations. Since January 2018, DTM has been tracking the most severe natural disaster events, including torrential rains, violent winds, landslides, and floods. This page and the next provide a picture of the effects of natural disasters during the rainy season.

Since January:

- > 1600 houses destroyed
- > 2000 houses damaged
- > 100 people injured
- 15 persons deceased
- > 30 roads and bridges destroyed

Graph 10: Monthly distribution of IDPs due to natural disasters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>2,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photo 1: Damaged classroom due to torrential rains and strong winds. Bururi province, Rutovu commune © IOM 2018.


Photo 3: Large hall damaged by torrential rains and strong winds. Bururi province, Rutovu commune © IOM 2018.

Photo 4: Construction of a temporary shelter for an IDP whose house was completely destroyed by torrential rains. Ngozi province, Kiremba commune © IOM 2018.

Contact Information

Photo: Visit to a displaced household affected by torrential rains. Ngozi province, Kiremba commune ©IOM 2018.

All DTM Burundi reports and information products are available on www.displacement.iom.int/burundi

Previous reports

Report - January 2018

Report - March 2018

CONTACT INFORMATION

IOM Burundi, DTMBurundi@iom.int, Tel: +257 75 40 04 48

Facebook: International Organization for Migration – Burundi

Twitter: @IOM_Burundi