174,011
TOTAL INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

INCLUDING:

123,085
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS

50,117
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AS A RESULT
OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION

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www.displacement.iom.int/burundi
IDP Presence

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

174,011

Displaced Households

38,538

Graph 1: IDP Presence by province

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Province boundary
Commune boundary

Number of displaced persons

12 - 748
749 - 1,993
1,994 - 4,735
4,736 - 9,721

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

Source: IOM, OCHA, IGEBU

©IOM Burundi - Reference map (March 2018)
The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensive system implemented to analyse and disseminate information to better understand the movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons in Burundi.

1. Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross consult key informants with knowledge of displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants are community leaders, local government authorities, or religious leaders.

2. Surveyors complete two types of assessments:

   **Commune level assessments**
   - Provide information on displacement trends in the communes
   - Assess all communes in Burundi (18 provinces)
   - Provide information on displacement periods, provinces of origin and new displacement phenomenas

   **Colline level assessments**
   - Provide information regarding humanitarian needs
   - Assess the 5 displacement areas (collines*) hosting the highest number of displaced persons
   - Provide information on demographics, vulnerabilities, and sectoral needs

3. Once data is verified, IOM compiles the data to produce a report.

*While colline assessments are conducted in the 5 collines hosting the highest number of displaced persons in each commune, two communes don't meet this criteria. Gihogazi and Shombo communes (province Karusi) have respectively 1 colline and 3 collines that host IDPs. Therefore, only assessments from these collines are used in the analysis of this report.
Highlights

DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION

Graph 2: Demographic of the IDP population

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

174,011 internally displaced
(dispersed between 2013 and March 2018)

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

Graph 3: Number and percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

Graph 4: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix - March 2018
Graph 5: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin

Graph 6: Percentage of IDPs by province of origin, by period of displacement

IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix - March 2018
Highlights

DISPLACEMENT REASONS

Graph 7: Percentage of IDPs displaced by natural disasters in March 2018, by province

Graph 8: Percentage of IDPs displaced as a result of the socio-political situation in March 2018, by province

809 IDPs displaced for other reasons
**Highlights**

**IDPs WITH VULNERABILITIES**

- **Single-female headed households**: 17% (6,552)
  - *17% of displaced households are headed by women*

- **Pregnant women**: 2% (3,877)
  - *2% of displaced persons are pregnant women*

- **Minor headed households**: 4% (1,542)
  - *4% of displaced households are headed by minors*

- **Unaccompanied minors**: 2% (2,079)
  - *2% of displaced minors are unaccompanied*

- **Persons living with disabilities**: 2% (2,651)
  - *2% of displaced persons live with disabilities*

- **Orphaned minors**: 3% (3,311)
  - *3% of displaced minors are orphans*
Graph 9: Percentage of collines by intention of the majority of IDPs by province

Return to community of origin

Local integration

Resettlement elsewhere in the country
Since January 2018, DTM Burundi began to collect timely information on different emergency incidents in the country caused by natural disasters. During March 2018, natural disasters including torrential rains, strong winds, and floods were reported in 16 of the 18 provinces of the country.

Data is collected within 24 hours of the emergency incident. When publishing information, the situation observed during data collection may evolve, and data presented may not reflect the current situation. All emergency situations that occur in the country are not taken into account by the DTM emergency tracking tool. Emergency situations taken into account are incidents that cause significant damage and require an immediate response from the humanitarian community, or that cause displacement of the population.
The most significant changes in the presence of IDPs, during the period from February to March 2018, were observed in the Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Muyinga, Gitega and Bururi provinces:

1. **Bujumbura Rural**: This increase of 1,106 IDPs, due to torrential rain, is most notable in the communes of Isare and Kanyosha, where the number of IDPs increased by 545 and 561 respectively in the last month.

2. **Cibitoke**: The increase of 348 IDPs in the Mugina commune greatly contributed to the increase in the number of IDPs in the province. This increase was due to torrential rain.

3. **Muyinga**: The increase in the number of IDPs in the province by 976 is heavily influenced by the Giteranyi commune where the number of IDPs increased by 1,108 from the month before. This increase is primarily due to torrential rains but also due to the movement of people originally displaced from Kirundo fleeing hunger due to the bad harvest in the Giteranyi commune.

4. **Gitega**: With the return of IDPs to their home communities, there has been a decrease of 493 IDPs in the province. This decrease is most evident in the Gitega commune where the number of IDPs has decreased by 298.

5. **Bururi**: The decrease in the number of IDPs in the province by 265 is partly due to the reduction in the number of IDPs in the Songa commune (113 IDPs). The primary reason for this reduction is the return of IDPs to their home communities.
Health

Because of an elevated degree of vulnerability, IDPs primarily spend money on food. Generally, the average percentage of IDPs capable of buying medicines is very low (53%). The Kirundo province has a very low rate of IDPs (3%) capable of buying medicines. This is due to the drought which has highly affected IDPs in this province. However, 100% of collines in the Bubanza, Rumonge and Rutana provinces report that IDPs can buy medicines. This is explained by the fact that these provinces are near the border with other countries where IDPs can be better paid as daily workers or initiate income generating activities.

Protection

More than 90% of surveyed collines in the provinces of Bubanza, Bururi, Cibitoke, Karusi, Muramvya and Rumonge report locations which are dangerous for women and girls. Among these locations, wood collection areas are reported to be the most dangerous with 74% of surveyed collines reporting this danger in the country. Wood collection areas are reported as dangerous areas in 100% of the surveyed collines in the provinces of Rumonge and Muramvya. Houses are also reported as locations representing danger in 68% of surveyed collines in the Bubanza province while the roads are reported as dangerous for women and girls in 76% of the surveyed collines in the Bururi province.
**Humanitarian Overview**

**Non-Food Items**

In 40% of surveyed collines, kitchen utensils are the most needed NFIs, while blankets are most needed in 37% of surveyed collines. Collines surveyed in the provinces of Kirundo (100%), Bururi (70%) and Makamba (67%) reported kitchen utensils to be the most needed NFI. While the provinces of Bubanza (64%), Karusi (62%) and Ngozi (62%), reported blankets as the most needed NFI.

**WASH**

Bujumbura Mairie hosts a large percentage of IDPs who walk a small distance (less than 15 minutes) to access a drinking water source, thanks to water supply systems near IDPs. More than 60% of collines in 14 out of 18 provinces report that IDPs walk between 15 and 30 minutes to access a drinking water source. In the communes of Buthinda and Gashoho (Muyinga province), the majority of IDPs in all surveyed collines walk between 30 minutes to 1 hour to access a drinking water source. In the provinces of Bururi, Cankuzo, Ruyigi, and Kirundo, more than 60% of collines report complaints concerning water quality. This can be explained by the fact that IDPs primarily use river water as their drinking water source in the provinces of Bururi, Cankuzo and Ruyigi, and IDPs primarily use lake water as their drinking water source in the Kirundo province. Such water is unclean especially during the rainy seasons.
Education

At the country level, the percentage of collines where displaced children have access to formal education is high (91%), with provinces such as Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, Kirundo, Muramvya, Rumonge and Rutana in which access to school for displaced children is 100%. But, the rate of IDP child school attendance (70%) is not directly linked to school physical accessibility. One of the factors that limits access of IDP children to school is the lack of educational infrastructure. The province of Karusi has the lowest access to formal education (62%) due to this lack of educational infrastructure. Children must walk long distances to arrive at school. The province of Kirundo presents a low percentage (24%) of IDP children who attend school. This low rate of attendance can be explained by the fact that many of the IDPs in Kirundo have been affected by drought, and so they primarily spend money on food not education for their children.

Food and nutrition

Many of the surveyed provinces (12 of 18), report availability of supplementary food for displaced children. In the collines of the Kirundo province, which has been highly affected by drought, associations distribute porridge, peanut butter and other supplementary food to children and pregnant women. Children from 0 to 5 years of age in the province benefit most from this supplementary nutrition assistance. 100% of collines surveyed in Kirundo province report the availability of supplementary nutrition for these children. However, 100% of collines surveyed report no supplementary nutrition available to children and infants in the provinces of Rumonge, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Marie, Bururi, Cibitoke and Bubanza.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROVINCE</th>
<th>NUMBER OF IDPs</th>
<th>REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT</th>
<th>PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural disasters</td>
<td>Socio-political situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubanza</td>
<td>18,959 IDPs</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(3,832 households)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>Bujumbura Mairie</td>
<td>21,059 IDPs</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(4,445 households)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>Bujumbura Rural</td>
<td>14,737 IDPs</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>19%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(2,917 households)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bururi</td>
<td>6,161 IDPs</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,400 households)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>Cankuzo</td>
<td>15,943 IDPs</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3,370 households)</td>
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<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>Cibitoke</td>
<td>11,706 IDPs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>(2,528 households)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gitega</td>
<td>18,655 IDPs</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4,067 households)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>Karusi</td>
<td>1,343 IDPs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>(382 households)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<td>Kayanza</td>
<td>6,025 IDPs</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<td>(2,342 households)</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirundo</td>
<td>3,855 IDPs</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>89%</td>
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<td>(1,140 households)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Makamba</td>
<td>12,350 IDPs</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>43%</td>
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<td>(2,470 households)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muramvya</td>
<td>1,923 IDPs</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>73%</td>
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<td>(466 households)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muyinga</td>
<td>7,856 IDPs</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>85%</td>
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<td>(2,099 households)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mwaro</td>
<td>730 IDPs</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(311 households)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngozi</td>
<td>2,554 IDPs</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(738 households)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumonge</td>
<td>12,733 IDPs</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>85%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2,465 households)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutana</td>
<td>10,127 IDPs</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2,047 households)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruyigi</td>
<td>7,295 IDPs</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,519 households)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All DTM Burundi reports and information products are available on www.displacement.iom.int/burundi

Previous reports

Report - November 2017

Report - January 2018

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