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Photo: Field visit to IDP homes destroyed by torrential rains. Province Bubanza, commune Gihanga © IOM 2018.
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 two types of assessments:

**The commune level assessment** provides information on displacement trends in all 119 communes in Burundi. 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 in each commune. This assessment provides information on demographics, vulnerabilities and sectoral needs.

*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) have respectively 4 and 2 collines that host IDPs. Assessments from these collines are used in the analysis of this report.
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

168,674

Map 1: IDP Presence by commune

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

© IOM Burundi - Reference map (July 2018)
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 years +</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59 years</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-17 years</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5 years</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 year</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55% Female  
45% Male

PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population

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

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host families</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented houses</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw houses</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty houses</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective sites</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 3: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

REASONS PREVENTING THE RETURN OF IDPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>July 2017</th>
<th>July 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Home destroyed/damaged</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Lack of food</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Lack of access to place of origin</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Lack of security</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Lack of income generating activities</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Lack of social infrastructures</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph 4: Percentage comparison of collines by reason preventing return of the majority of IDPs, between July 2017 and July 2018
2,506 displaced households are headed by women

1,907 displaced persons live with disabilities

539 displaced households are headed by minors

745 displaced minors are unaccompanied

1,673 displaced persons are pregnant women

1,270 displaced minors are orphans

SPECIFIC VULNERABILITIES OF IDPs
Displacement Reasons for IDPs*

- **Natural disasters**: 74% (124,012 IDPs)
- **Socio-political situation**: 26% (43,926 IDPs)

* Land expulsion: 736 IDPs

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

Map 2: Percentage of IDPs by reason for displacement, by province

© IOM Burundi - Reference Map (July 2018)
IDP Movements

24,643
Total number of IDPs displaced this year (as observed in July 2018)

Graph 7: Estimated percentage of IDPs by province of origin

* Intraprovincial displacements are displacements that occur within the province of origin. Interprovincial displacements are displacements that occur outside the province of origin.

Graph 5: Number of IDPs displaced in July 2018, by displacement type

Graph 6: The change in the number of IDPs displaced, by month

Graph 5: Number of IDPs displaced in July 2018, by displacement type

* Makamba, Muramvya, Muyinga, Mwaro and Ngozi
From January to July 2018, a large number of IDPs were displaced from the Cankuzo province to the Mwakiro commune in the Muyinga province in search of better economic opportunities. Some of these IDPs were originally displaced from the Cankuzo province while others are in transit through the province from Tanzania.

After the harvest of June 2018, a large number of the population in Kirundo sold their harvests. As a result, some moved to other provinces such as Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi. The most affected commune in terms of departures is the Bugabira commune (Kirundo province).

During the first half of the year 2018, the province of Cibitoke hosted a large number of IDPs displaced by torrential rains and landslides. The most affected commune by these torrential rains is the Rugombo commune hosting 1,212 IDPs in July 2018.

The number of IDPs has increased in the Bujumbura Rural province due to floods and landslides provoked by torrential rains during the rainy season, especially in the month of April 2018. The most affected commune by these natural disasters is the Mutimbuzi commune with 8,535 IDPs in July.

In Bujumbura Mairie, the number of IDPs has increased due to torrential rains in the rainy season, which triggered flooding. The most flood affected commune is the Ntahangwa commune with 3,033 IDPs.
Humanitarian Overview

Health

67% of surveyed collines reported the lack of services for sexually transmitted infections.

88% of collines reported this lack of services in Cankuzo.

The most common health issues in surveyed collines are:

- Malaria 86%
- Colds 76%
- Malnutrition 38%

Protection

38% of surveyed collines reported the lack of operational child protection comittees.

60% of collines reported this problem in Muramvya.

91% and 95%

Nutrition

55% of collines reported that there were no malnutrition screenings in the last six months.

32% of collines reported the absence of therapeutic nutritional centers in the colline.

80% of collines reported this absence in Muramvya.

70% of surveyed collines reported this lack of screening in Ngozi.

Food and clothing were most reported by surveyed collines as unsatisfied needs for displaced women and girls respectively at Muramvya.
Shelter/NFI

98% of surveyed collines reported that there were no NFI distributions to IDPs in the last 3 months.

Food Security

The percentage of collines per food group consumed within the week are:

- Cereals/Tubers/Roots: 100%
- Beans: 72%
- Vegetables: 55%
- Oil: 42%
- Fruit: 7%
- Meat/Fish: 3%
- Dairy products: 1%

81% of evaluated collines reported that market prices are not accessible for IDPs.

WASH

10% of surveyed collines reported water scarcity (less than 50% of the time) at the main source of drinking water.

30% of collines reported water scarcity in Makamba

28% of collines reported water scarcity in Cankuzo

41% of surveyed collines reported having a water storage capacity of less than 15 liters per day.

78% of households in Kayanza have a water storage capacity of less than 15 liters per day.
The sale of labor has been the main source of income for my household since we have been displaced. However, seeing that two arms of a widowed woman cannot be enough to feed my entire family, all my four children have had to leave school to come and help me. As of now, none of them are going to school!

Pélagie N.

Since we moved here, the recurrence of diarrhea in my family is inevitably linked to our reliance on a poor quality water source which is the Malagarazi River.

Marc K.

Since the collapse of my house and the destruction of my fields after the torrential rains in January 2018, the living conditions for my family have changed for the worse. If a family member gets sick, we call on charitable souls to pay for the health costs, or otherwise we wait until death takes us!

Stanislas N.
My husband has a physical disability and to feed the family I have to work every day. If I do not find work, we spend the whole day without eating.

Concilie K.

My mother and sister died of hunger in 2015 and I was left alone. My two children are in school but I am not sure if they will continue to attend without school materials.

Jeanine N.
I am a widow and mother of three children. I have no shelter at the moment and I live in an abandoned house. I’m afraid that at any time I can be thrown out.

Virginie N.

Sometimes we do not find work, especially now in the dry season and it’s hard to find food. We sleep outdoors because our straw house was destroyed.

James M.

Since last year, my husband went to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to look for work. Since then, he has not returned. We must work on other people’s crops to earn something to eat but my health does not allow it anymore given my advanced age. I’ve become sickly and it’s not easy.

Butoyi N.
I don’t know if my husband is alive or dead. I was forced to move with my two children to the home of my elderly mother where we live a very difficult life.

Anonymous

Threatened by hunger, my husband left me alone with the children in March 2016 and I have had no news of him since. If nothing is done, my three children and I are going to starve to death.

Evelyne K.
Photo: Field visit to displaced households.
Rumonge province, Burambi 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
Report – May 2018

CONTACT INFORMATION
IOM Burundi, DTMBurundi@iom.int, Tel: +257 75 40 04 48
Facebook: International Organization for Migration – Burundi
Twitter: @IOM_Burundi