

Photo: Field visit to an IDP house destroyed by torrential rains and strong winds. Ngozi province, Kiremba commune © IOM 2018.



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BURUNDI



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



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Highlights



142,625

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

including **76%** displaced due to natural disasters
24% displaced as a result of the socio-political situation



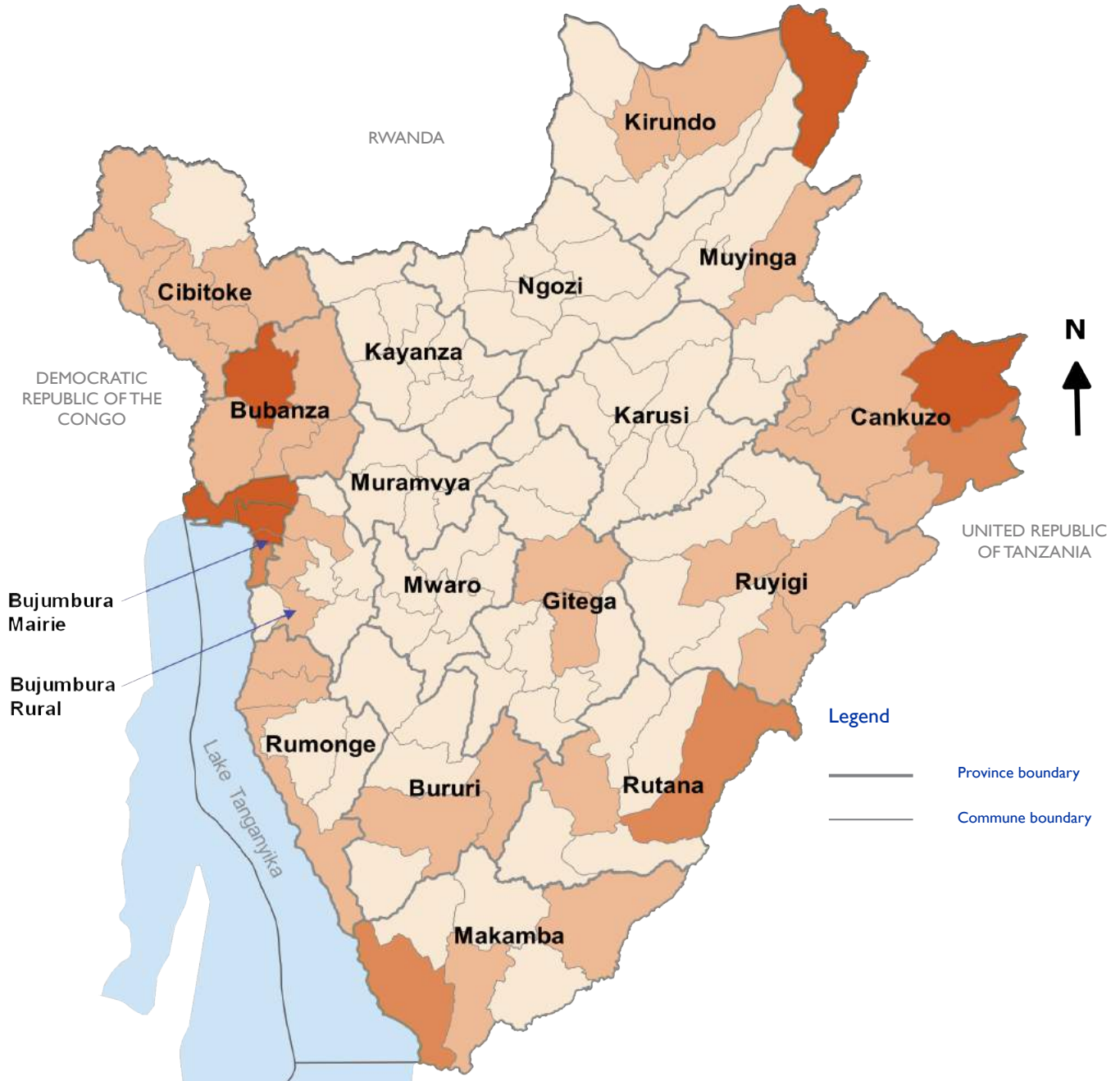
31,593

Displaced Households

↓ **3%** decrease in the number of IDPs between October and November 2018



61% of IDPs are children under 18 years old



Number of displaced persons

Map 1: IDP Presence by commune



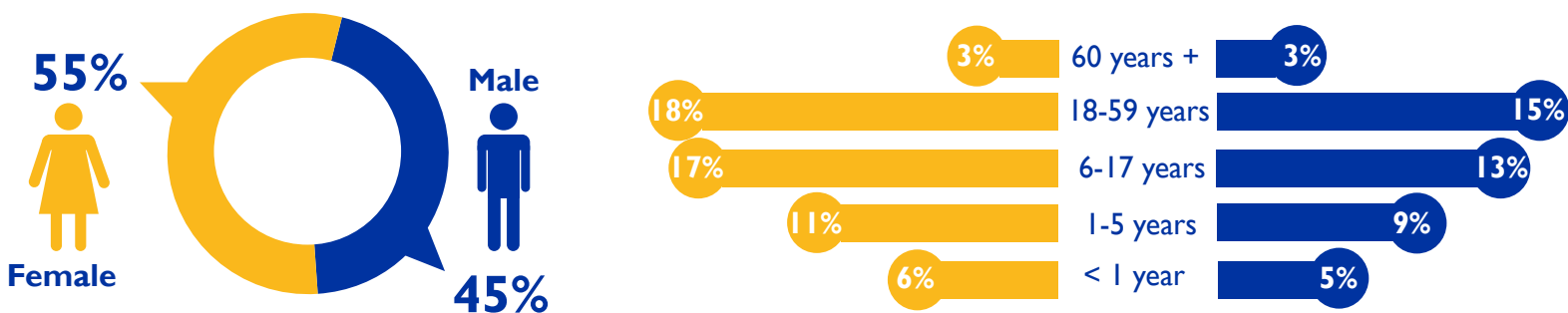
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Source: IOM, IGEJU

© IOM Burundi - Reference map (November 2018)

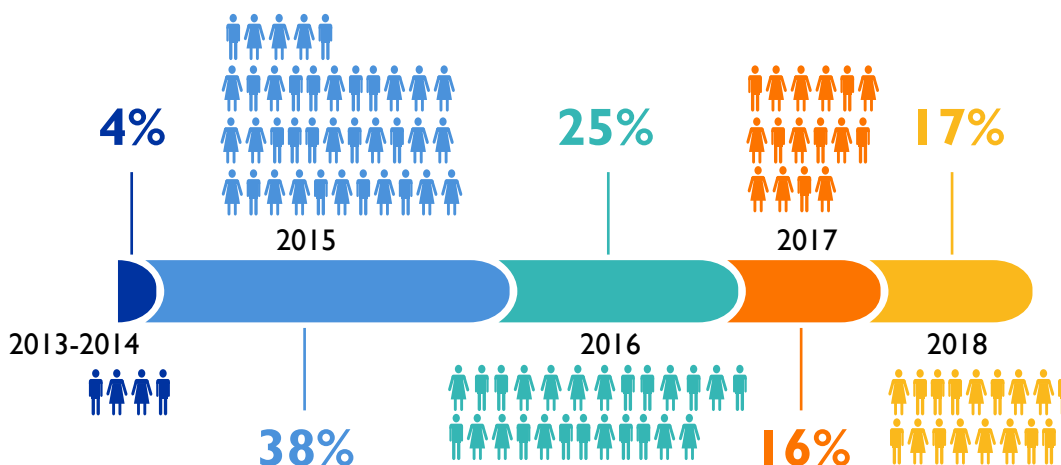


DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE IDP POPULATION



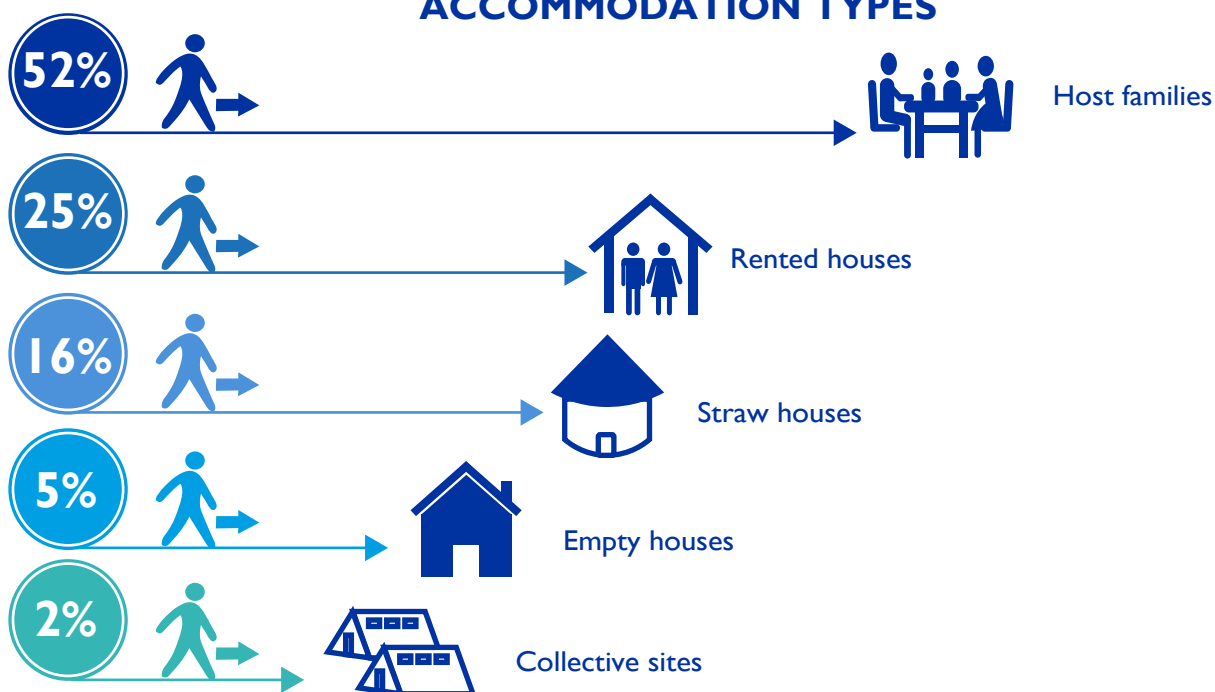
Graph 1: Demographics of the IDP population

PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT



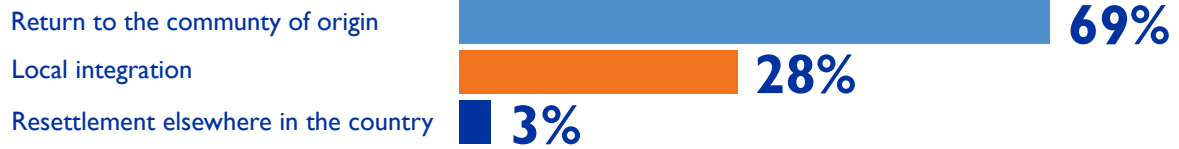
Graph 2: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of initial displacement

ACCOMMODATION TYPES

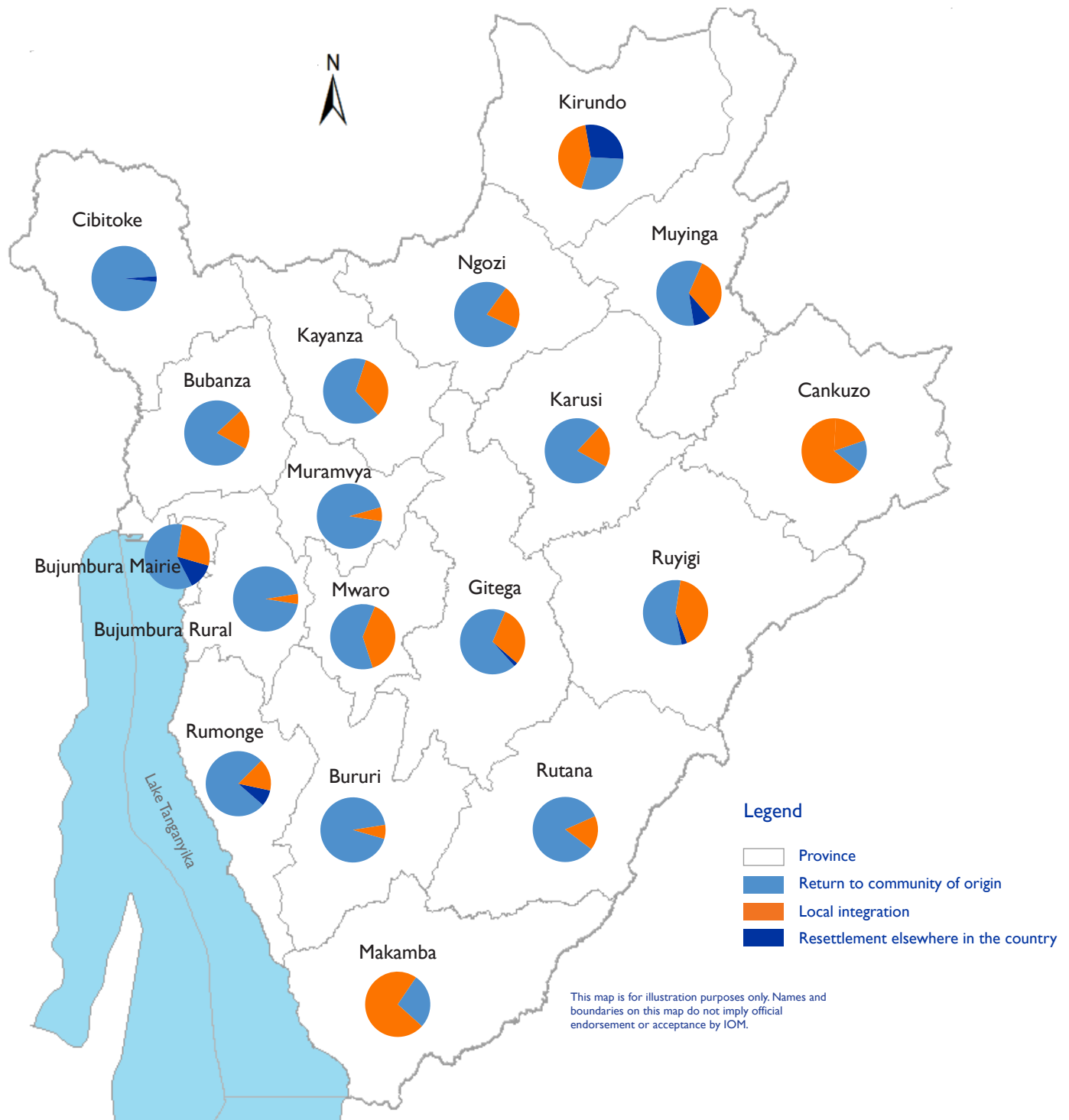


Graph 3: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

INTENTIONS OF IDPs

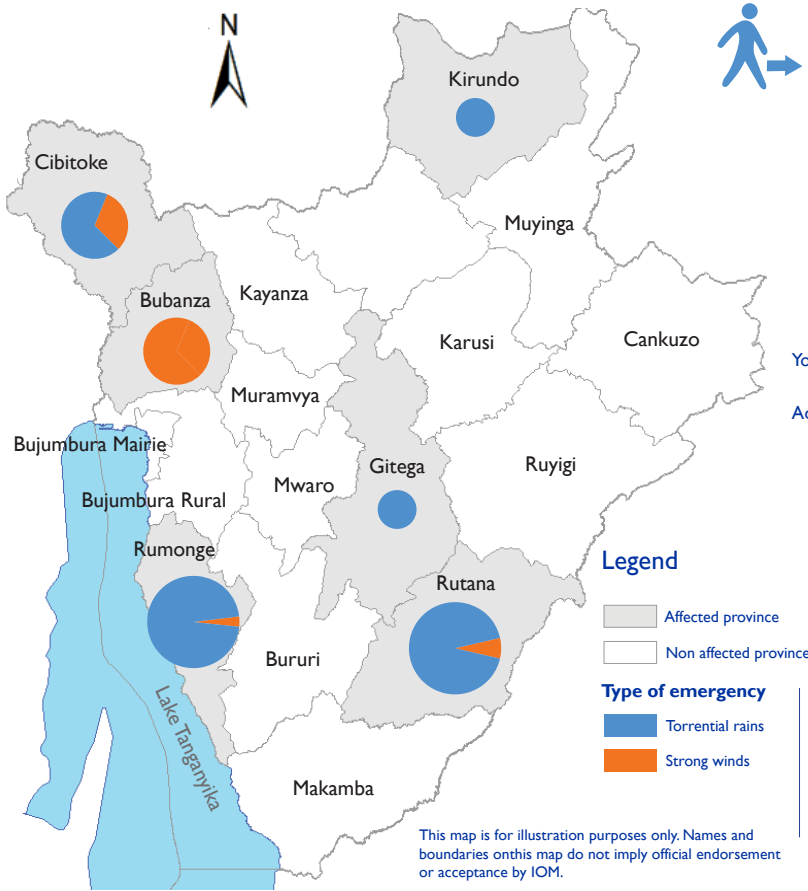


Graph 10: Percentages of collines by intention of the majority of displaced households



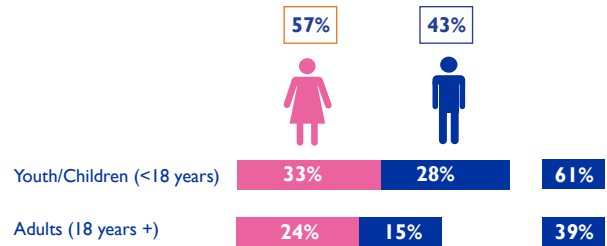
Map 3: Percentages of collines by intention of the majority of displaced households, by province

EMERGENCY TRACKING



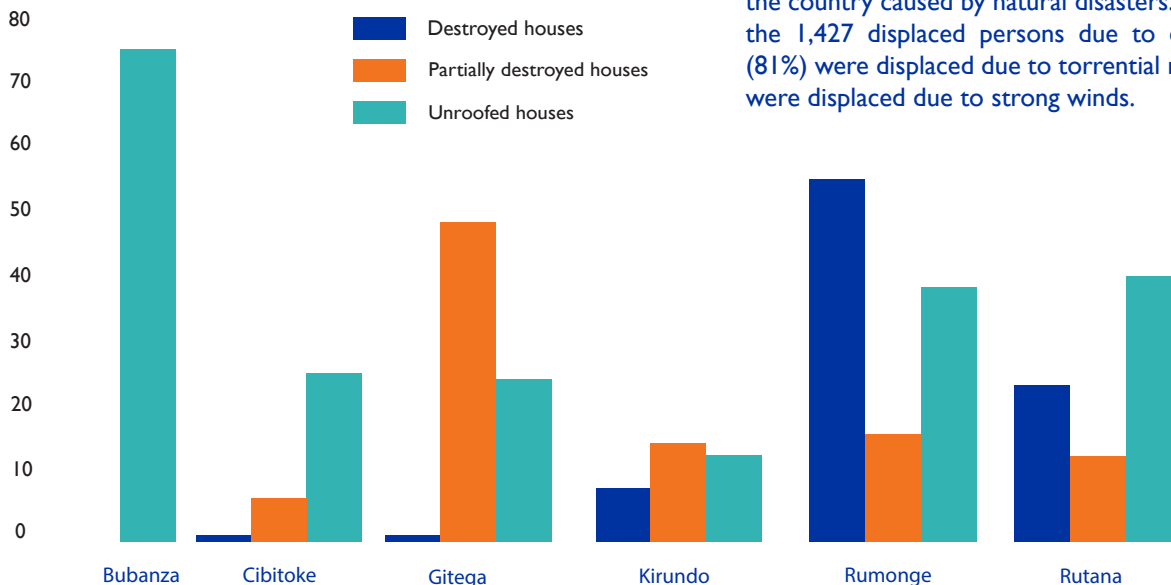
 **1,427**
Displaced persons

 **271**
Displaced households



Graph 8: Demographics of displaced persons due to emergency incidents in November 2018

Map 2: Types of emergencies and numbers of displaced persons due to emergency incidents in November 2018, by province



DTM Burundi collects timely information on emergency incidents in the country caused by natural disasters. In November 2018, among the 1,427 displaced persons due to emergency incidents, 1,156 (81%) were displaced due to torrential rains and 271 persons (19%) were displaced due to strong winds.

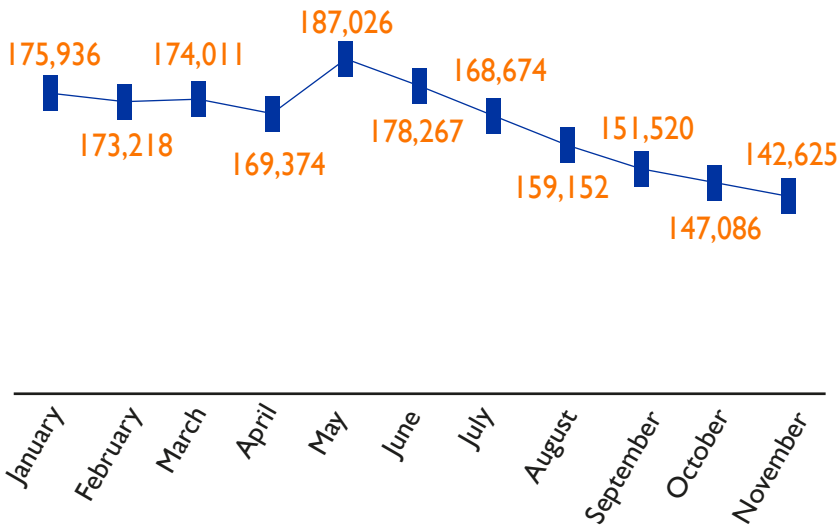
Graph 9: Number of houses affected by emergency incidents in November 2018, by province



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 immediate response from the humanitarian community, or that cause displacement of the population.

Displacement Trends

TRENDS IN NUMBER OF IDPs BY MONTH



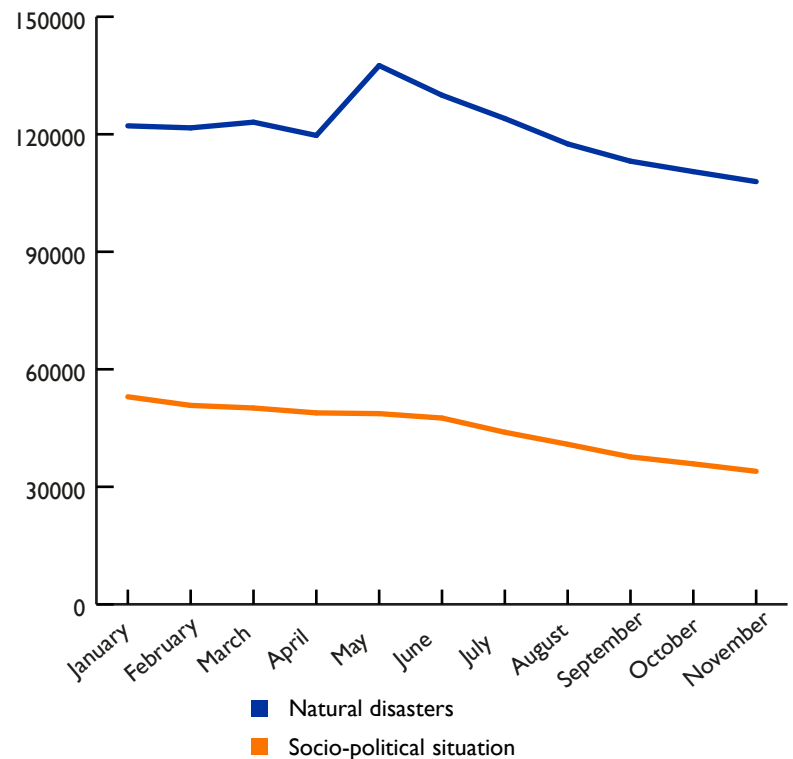
From January to November 2018, a 19 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs was observed. This is due to the return of IDPs to their communities of origin or local integration in their place of displacement. Despite the overall decreasing trend observed, there was an increase of 10 per cent in the number of IDPs in the months of April and early May due to torrential rains and floods that occurred in several provinces in the country.

Graph 4: Trends in the number of IDPs by month since January 2018

TRENDS IN REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

From January to November 2018, there has been a 12 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs (14,236 individuals) displaced by natural disasters. This is explained by the rehabilitation of some houses from June to September, which allowed the return of a significant number of IDPs to their places of origin between July and November. However, May recorded a 15 per cent increase in the number of IDPs (17,839 IDPs) compared to April following torrential rains and floods, which occurred mainly in the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie and Bujumbura Rural.

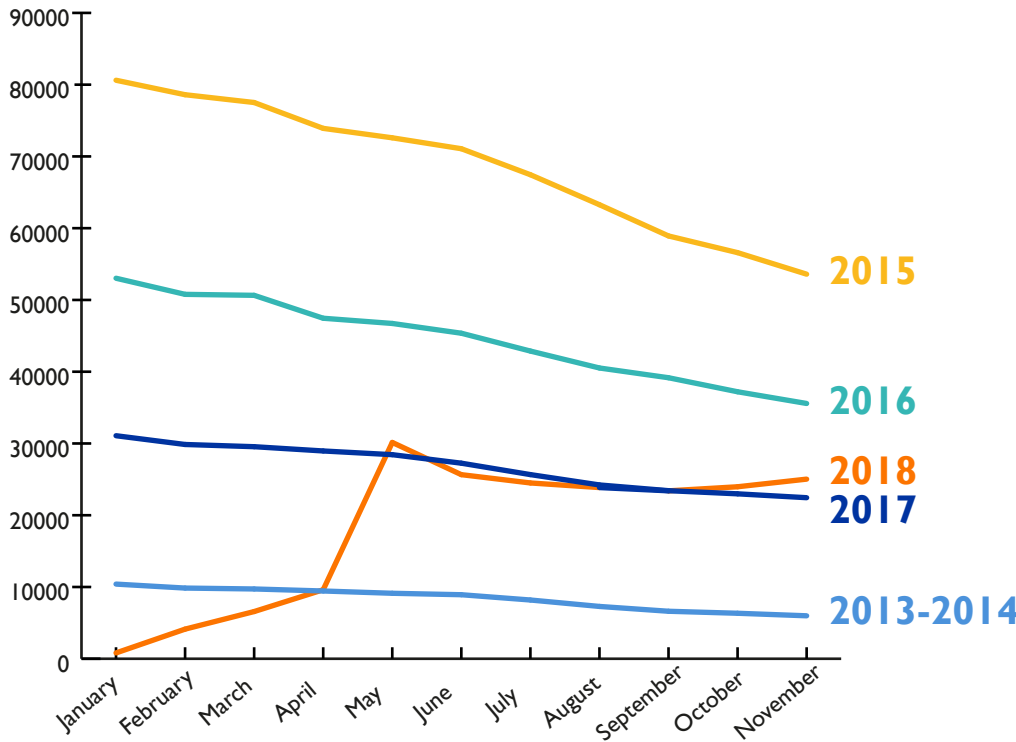
The number of persons displaced by the socio-political situation decreased by 36 per cent (19,025 IDPs) from January to November 2018. Qualitative data suggests that this decrease can be explained by the return of some IDPs to their places of origin believing that security has been reestablished, or by integration into their host communities. Others have gone to look for work in different provinces or outside the country, often in Tanzania.



Graph 5: Trends in the number of IDPs since January 2018, by month and reason for displacement



TRENDS IN PERIODS OF DISPLACEMENT BY MONTH



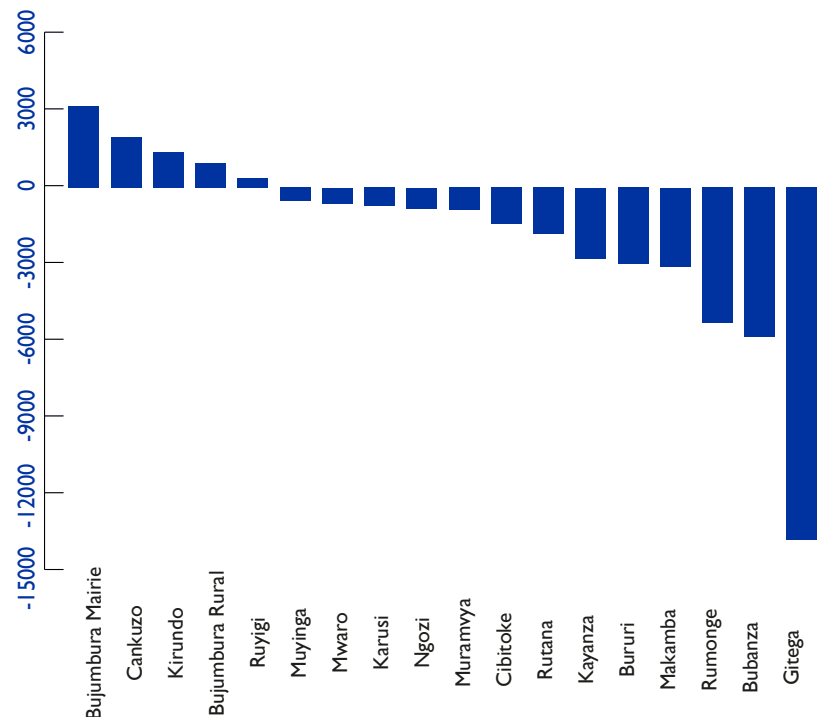
According to qualitative data, the 34 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs in 2015 may be due to the return of some IDPs to their homes, believing security has been reestablished. The number of displaced IDPs in 2016 has decreased by 33 per cent due to the return of some IDPs to their homes and others who are settling in host communities. The number of IDPs who were displaced in 2018 has increased significantly due to natural disasters recorded in 2018, and the largest increase (20,529 IDPs) occurred between April and May.

Graph 6: Change in the number of IDPs since January 2018, by month and period of displacement

TRENDS IN THE PRESENCE OF IDPs BY PROVINCE

From January to November 2018, the largest changes in the number of IDPs were observed in the provinces of Gitega, Bubanza, Rumonge, Bujumbura Mairie, Cankuzo and Kirundo. Since January, a 70 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs was observed in the Gitega province due to the return of IDPs to their areas of origin and their local integration. A significant decrease of 5,055 IDPs (87%) was recorded in the Giheta commune (Gitega province), where some IDPs from this commune traveled to Tanzania to look for work. Decreases in the number of IDPs were also observed in the provinces of Bubanza (5,957 IDPs) and Rumonge (5,394 IDPs) following the return of IDPs to the communities of origin and their permanent settlement in their places of displacement.

Increases in the number of IDPs observed in the provinces of Bujumbura Mairie (3,253 IDPs), Cankuzo (2,028 IDPs), and Kirundo (1,399 IDPs) are mainly attributed to natural disasters that occurred during 2018 and secondary displacement of persons coming from outside the country, especially from Tanzania.



Graph 7: Change in the number of IDPs since January 2018, by province

Humanitarian Overview

Food security

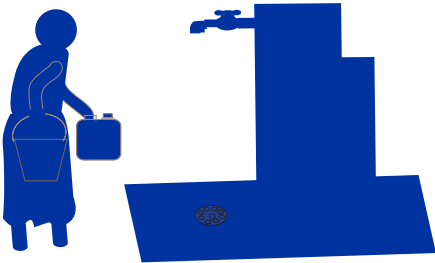
100% of collines in the **Muramvya** and **Cankuzo** provinces report that **dairy products, fruits** and **meat/fish** are not commonly consumed within the week by displaced persons.



National average: 5%

WASH

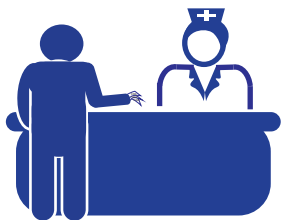
>80% of collines in the **Bubanza, Bururi** and **Muyinga** provinces report that displaced persons walk **more than 30 minutes** to reach the main water source.



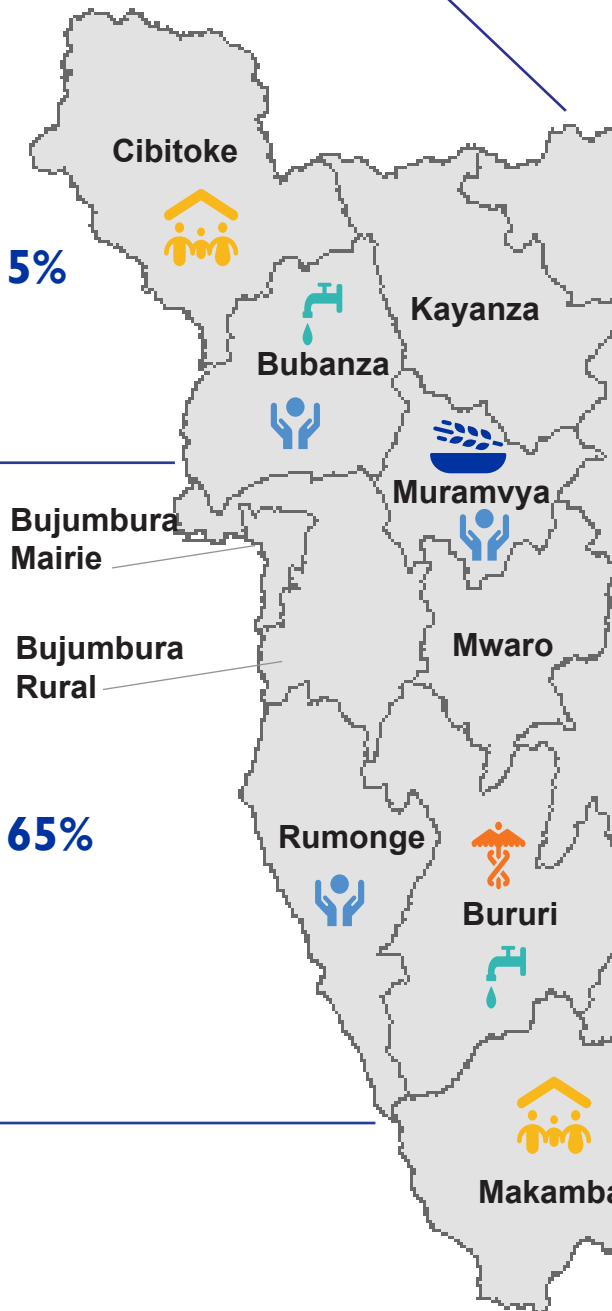
National average: 65%

Health

>93% of collines in the **Bururi, Karusi** and **Kirundo** provinces report that displaced households do not have **means to pay** for health care.

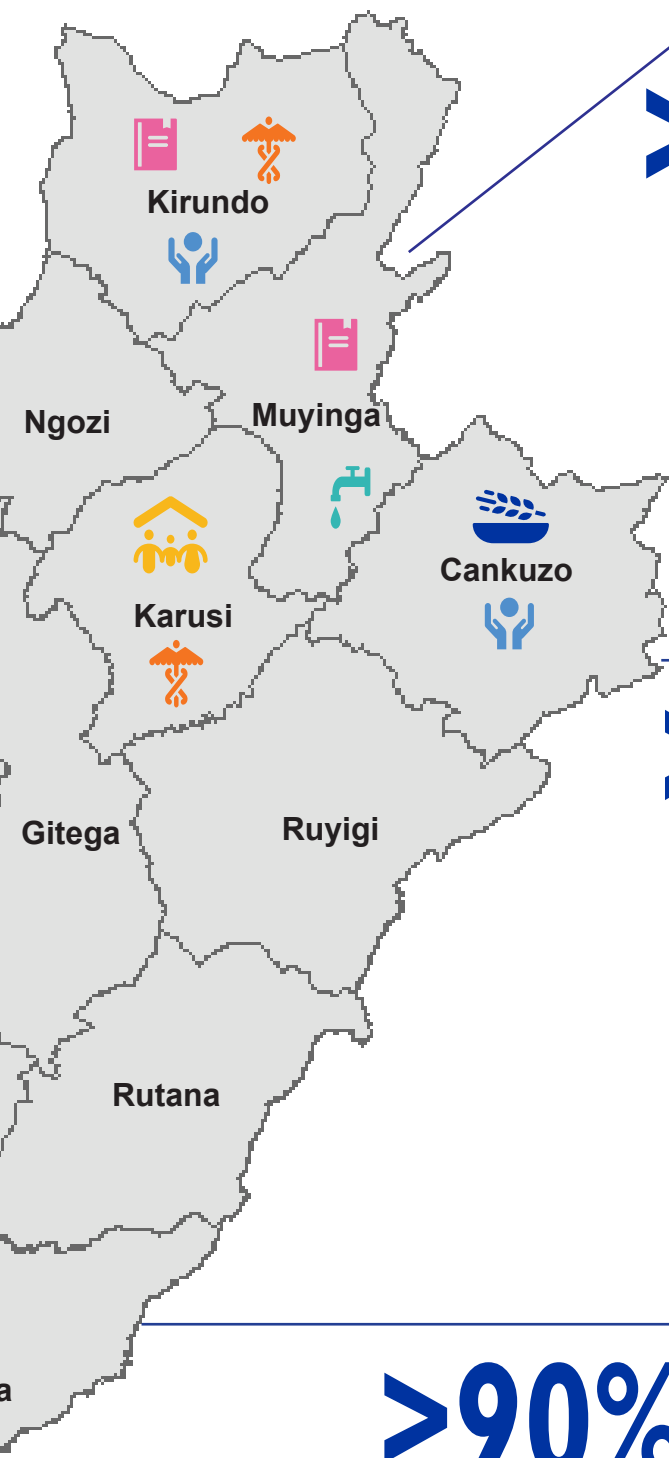


National average: 70%



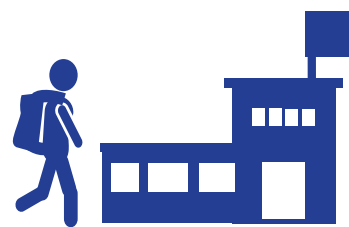


Education



>50% of displaced children in the **Kirundo** and **Muyinga** provinces do not attend school. The communes of **Bugabira** and **Ntega** in the province of Kirundo have no displaced children attending school.

National average: 27%



Shelter/NFI

>90% of the collines of the **Cibitoke**, **Karusi** and **Makamba** provinces report that the most needed non-food items for displaced households are **Blankets**.

National average: 82%



Protection

>90% of collines in the **Bubanza**, **Cankuzo**, **Kirundo**, **Muramvya** and **Rumonge** provinces report that gender based violence victims have access issues to **specialized care services**.

National average: 63%



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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 communes in Burundi (119 communes). 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 per 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. Six communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Karusi, Muyinga, Mwaro and Rutana have thirteen collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 582 collines (20% of the collines in Burundi) are used in the analysis of this report.

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

Previous reports



Report - May 2018



Report - July 2018



Report - September 2018