OVERVIEW OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN BURUNDI
124,578 IDPs*
27,720 Displaced Households

*Internally Displaced Persons

**Key Figures**

1. **Health**
   - 93% of displaced households in the province of Kirundo do not have means to pay for health care.

2. **Education**
   - >50% of displaced children in the provinces of Kirundo, Muyinga and Rutana do not attend school.

3. **Food and Livelihoods**
   - 57% of displaced households have access to one meal per day.

4. **WASH**
   - >90% of displaced households in the provinces of Bubanza and Kirundo do not have access to a latrine.

5. **Shelter**
   - 94% of displaced households in the province of Ruyigi report that shelter insulation is the most reported shelter issue.

6. **Protection**
   - 94% of collines report the unavailability of socio-economic reintegration services for GBV victims.

**Methodology and Conclusion**
44 per cent of collines report that IDPs do not have access to pharmacies. More than 70 per cent of collines in the provinces of Kirundo, Ngozi, Kayanza and Bururi report this problem.

29 per cent of collines in the province of Rutana report that IDPs walk more than one hour to reach a health center.

69 per cent of displaced households do not have means to pay for health care. The province primarily affected by this problem is Kirundo with 93 per cent of displaced households.

**Pharmacy accessibility**

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

**Available means for health care**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kirundo</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muyinga</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngozi</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumonge</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bururi</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makamba</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cibitoke</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karusi</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubanza</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayanza</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutana</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muramvya</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruyigi</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwaro</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cankuzo</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bujumbura Mairie</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bujumbura Rural</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitega</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distance of health centers**

- 67% of IDPs walk 30 minutes - 1 hour to reach a health center.
- 22% of IDPs walk < 30 minutes.
- 11% of IDPs walk > 1 hour.

**Map 1:** Percentage of collines reporting the inaccessibility of pharmacies for IDPs, by province.

**Graph 1:** Percentage of collines by walking distance of the majority of IDPs to arrive at a health center.

**Graph 2:** Percentage of displaced households with no means to pay for health care, by province.
10 per cent of displaced children in Burundi have dropped out of school. The most affected province is Rutana where 21 per cent of displaced children have dropped out of school.

16 per cent of collines in the province of Cankuzo report that the walking distance to school is more than one hour for displaced children.

More than 50 per cent of displaced children in the provinces of Kirundo, Rutana and Muyinga do not attend school. No displaced children in the Bugabira commune (Kirundo province) attend school.

Graph 3: Percentage of collines by walking distance to school for displaced children

Graph 4: Percentage of displaced children not attending school, by province

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Source: IOM, IGEBU
53 per cent of displaced households do not have access to income generating activities. The highest rates of this issue are found in the provinces of Ngozi (90 per cent), Cibitoke (77 per cent) and Rumonge (77 per cent).

57 per cent of displaced households have access to one meal per day. The highest rates of IDPs having access to one meal per day are reported in the collines of the provinces of Kirundo (87 per cent) and Muyinga (87 per cent).

74 per cent of collines report that market prices are not accessible to IDPs. All the collines in the provinces of Ngozi and Rumonge report the same.

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Source: IOM, IGEBU
42 per cent of collines report the unavailability of latrines usable by displaced households. More than 90 per cent of collines in the provinces of Bubanza and Kirundo report this issue.

Hand washing systems with soap are not available in 81 per cent of collines in the country and in none of the surveyed collines in the provinces of Kirundo, Rumonge and Ruyigi.

Concerns about the quality of drinking water are reported in 37 per cent collines in the country and in 80 per cent of collines in the province of Cankuzo.
Map 5: Number of houses completely destroyed during the month of February, by province

60 per cent of houses completely destroyed during the last month are located in the province of Cankuzo where 53 per cent of the houses destroyed by torrential rains are reported in the commune of Mishiha.

62 per cent of displaced households live in self constructed shelters and in host families.

According to 46 per cent of collines, weather protection is the most reported shelter issue.

Graph 9: Percentage of IDPs by accommodation type

Graph 10: Percentage of collines where shelter insulation is the most reported shelter issue, by province
80 per cent of collines report wood and water collection areas where women and girls feel most in danger of GBV. More than 95 per cent of collines in the provinces of Muramvya and Ngozi report this issue.

Bubanza is the province with the fewest available specialized medical care services for GBV victims, with 32 per cent of collines reporting these available services. None of surveyed collines in the province of Bubanza reported the availability of psychosocial care or socio-economic reintegration services for GBV victims.

84 per cent of collines report that food is the most unsatisfied need for displaced women and girls.
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 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.

Data presented in this report were collected from March 5 to 22, 2019.

*Collines are the smallest administrative entities in Burundi.

** While colline assessments are conducted in the 5 collines hosting the highest numbers of displaced persons in each commune. 10 communes in the provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Gitega, Karusi, Muyinga, Mwaro, Rutana and Ruyigi have 23 collines that do not host IDPs. Assessments from 572 collines are used in the analysis of this report.

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