



DTM

IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

BURUNDI

NOVEMBER 2017



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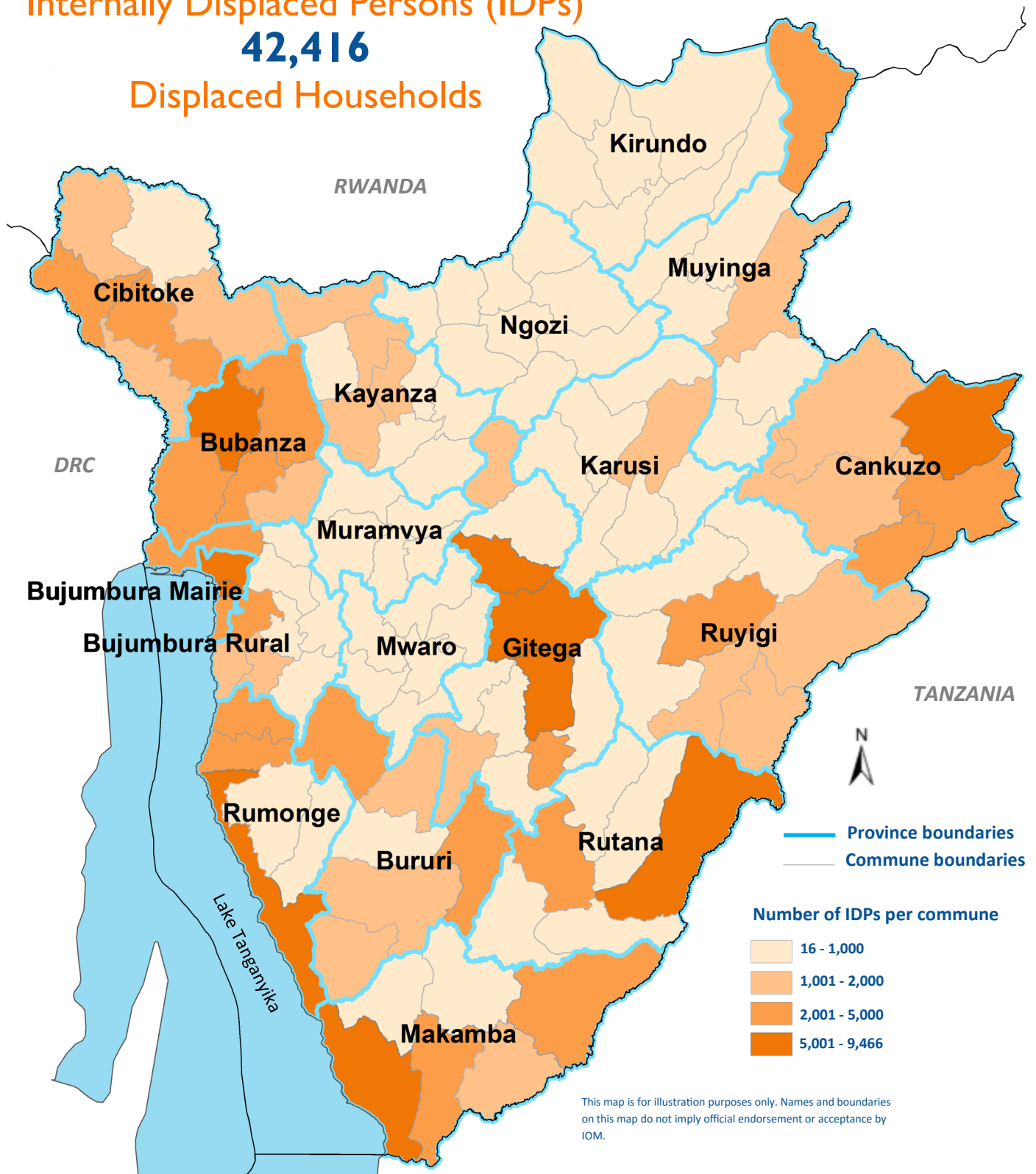


187,626

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

42,416

Displaced Households



Map I: Number of IDPs by commune

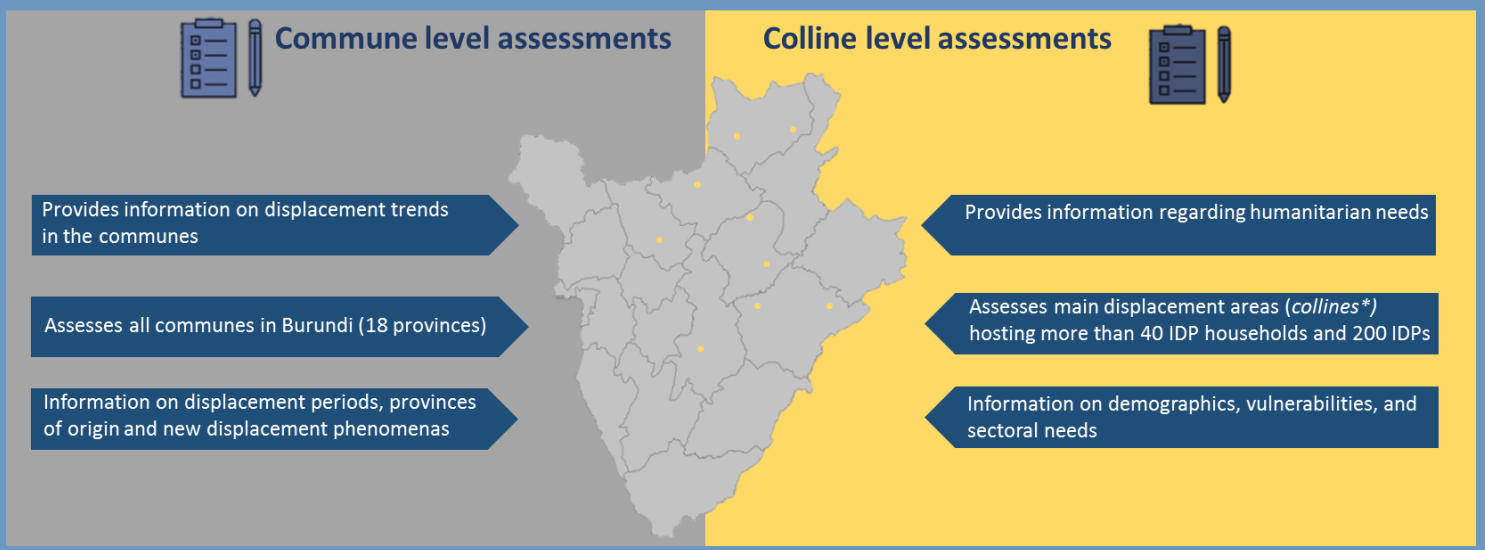
DTM METHODOLOGY

The IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix is a comprehensive system implemented to analyse and disseminate information to better understand movements and needs of Internally Displaced Persons in Burundi.

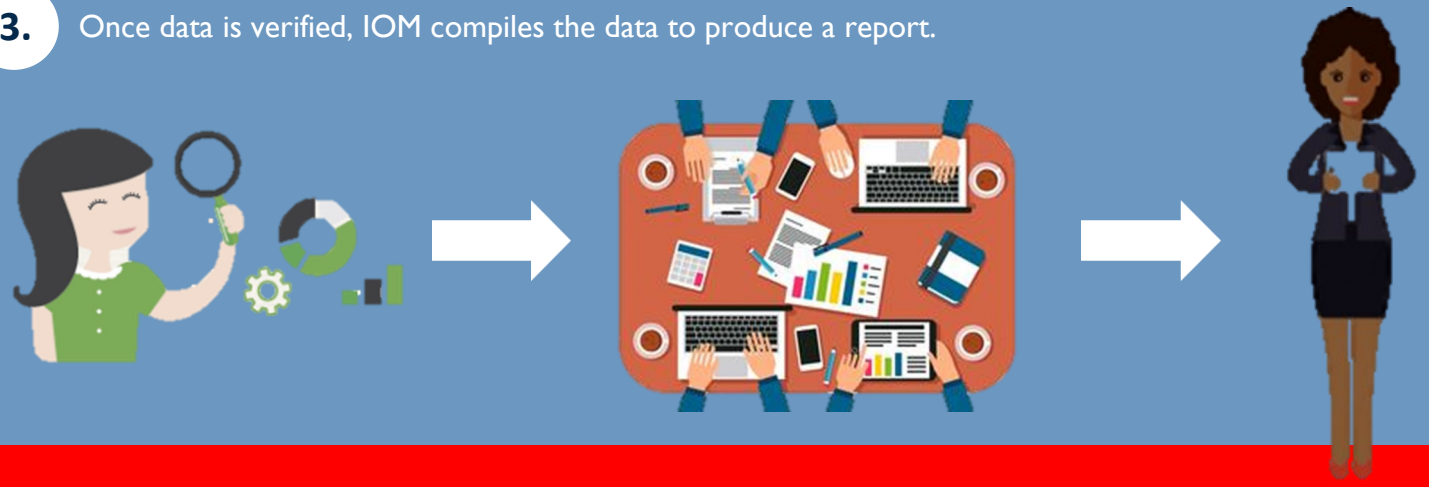
- 1. Volunteers from the Burundian Red Cross consult key informants with knowledge of displacement trends and needs in their communities. Key informants are community leaders, local government authorities, or religious leaders.



- 2. Surveyors complete two types of assessments:



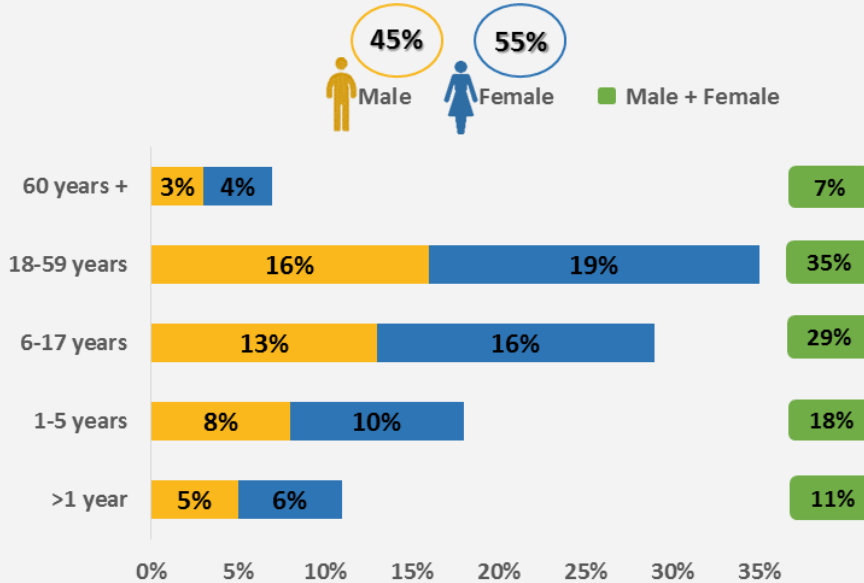
- 3. Once data is verified, IOM compiles the data to produce a report.



While commune assessments are conducted in all collines of Burundi, colline assessments were only conducted in collines hosting more than 40 displaced households and 200 IDPs. As a result, assessments were only carried out in 354 collines of a total of 2936 collines, and were not conducted in the Ngozi and Mwaro provinces. In addition, the humanitarian analysis presented in this report is provided from data obtained in provinces where at least 5 colline assessments were conducted.

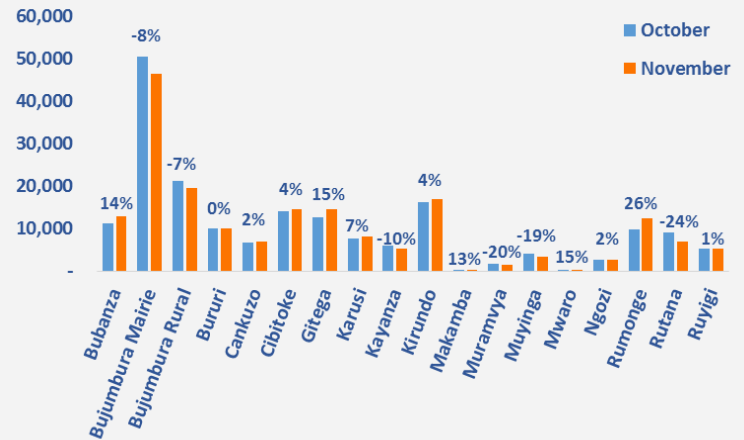
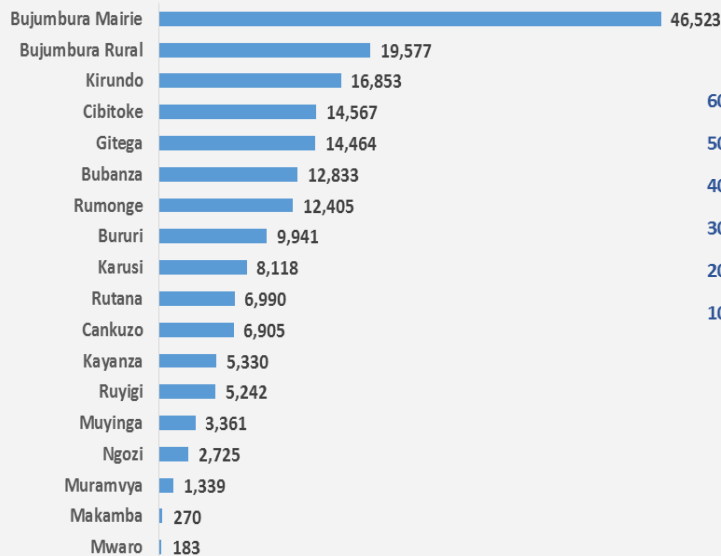
HIGHLIGHTS

DEMOGRAPHIC OF THE IDP POPULATION



Graph 1: Demographic of the IDP population

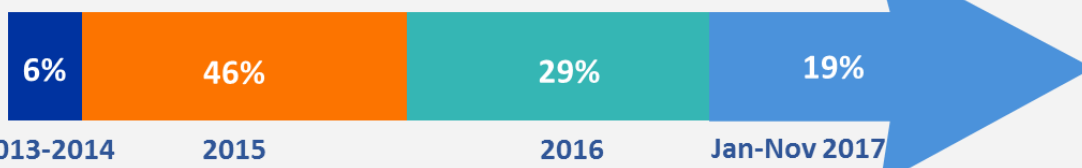
PROVINCES OF ORIGIN



Graph 2: Estimated number of IDPs by province of origin

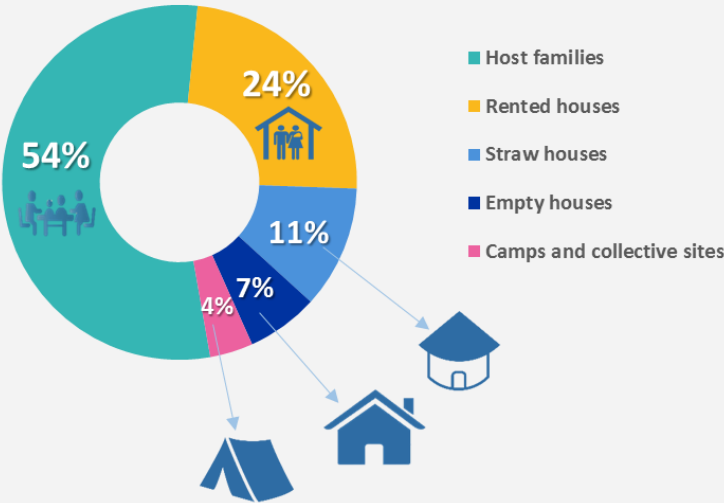
Graph 3: Difference in percentage of IDPs by province of origin from October to November

PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT



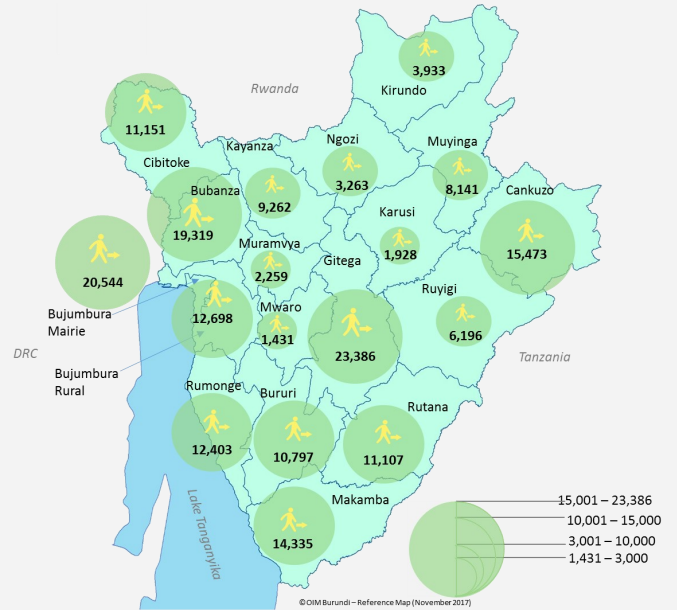
Graph 4: Percentage of currently displaced IDPs by period of displacement

ACCOMMODATION TYPES



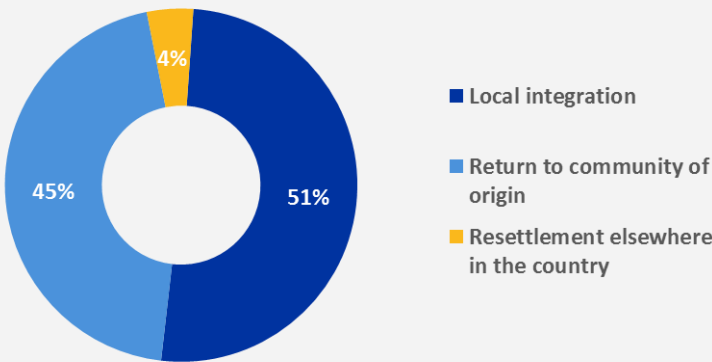
Graph 5: Percentage of IDPs by type of accommodation

PRESENCE OF IDPs BY PROVINCE



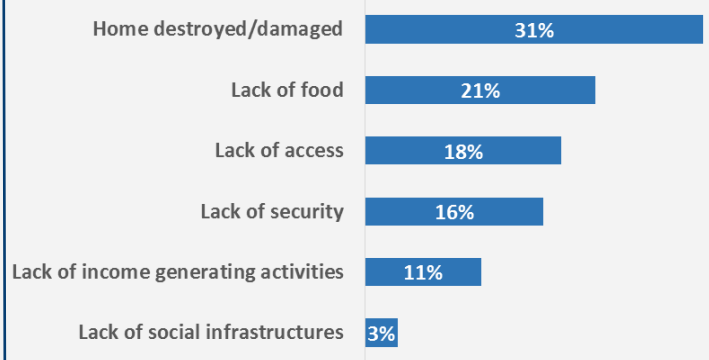
Map 2 : Presence of IDPs by province

RETURN INTENTIONS



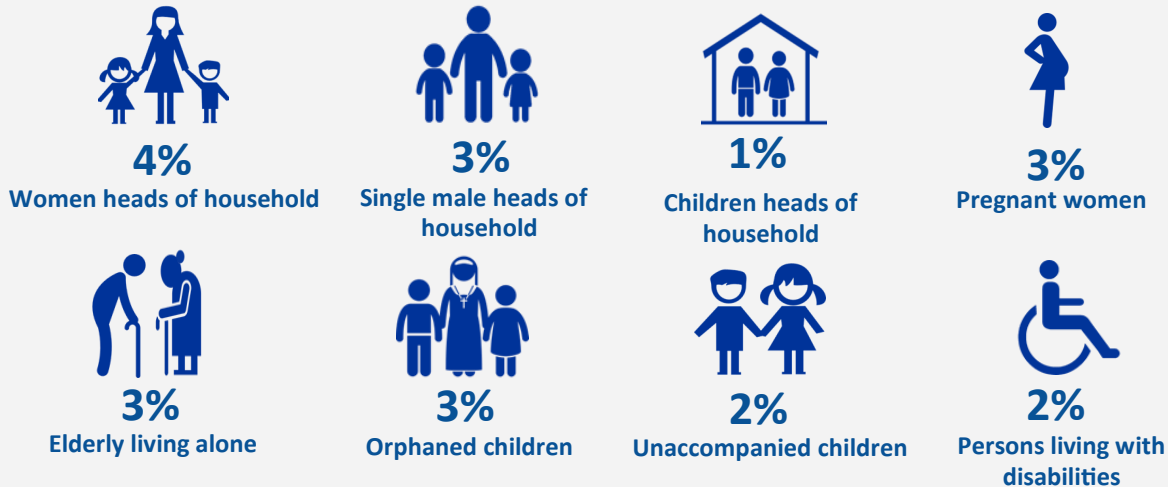
Graph 6: Percentage of collines by intention of the majority of IDPs

REASONS PREVENTING RETURN



Graph 7: Percentage of collines by primary reason preventing return of the majority of IDPs

VULNERABILITIES



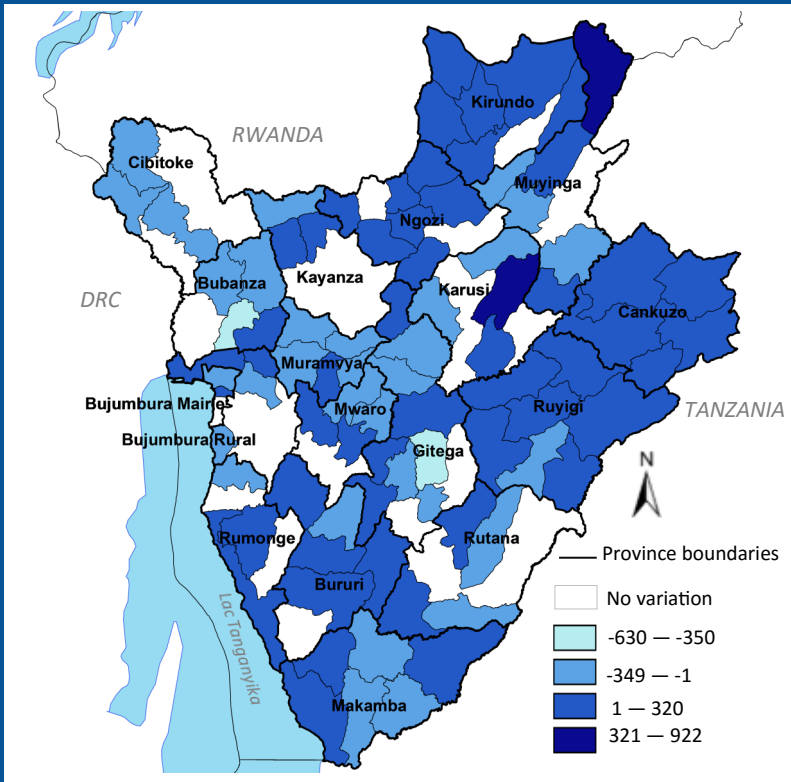


69%
NATURAL DISASTERS

DISPLACEMENT REASONS

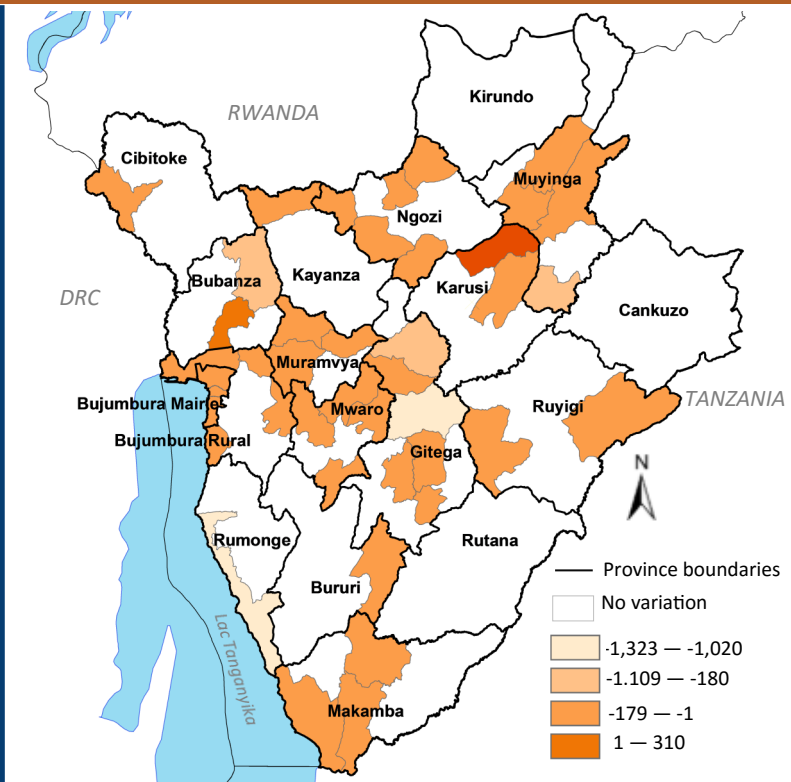
31%

SOCIO-POLITICAL SITUATION



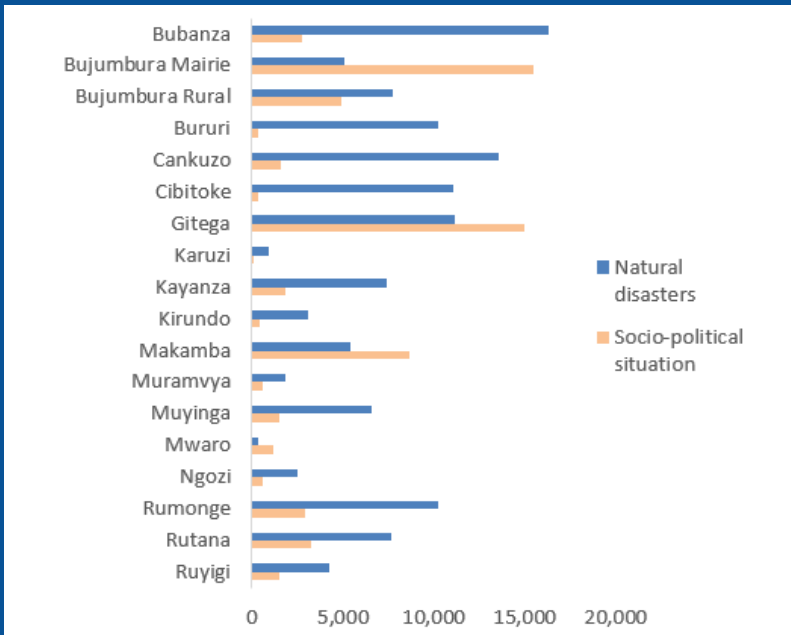
Map 3: Change in the number of IDPs displaced by natural disasters between October and November 2017

Torrential rains in the rainy season continue to cause population displacements. An increase of 2,958 IDPs due to natural disasters was reported in the country between October and November. Karusi province was the most affected by natural disasters causing displacement of 928 IDPs, or 31% of the displacement increase due to this phenomenon.

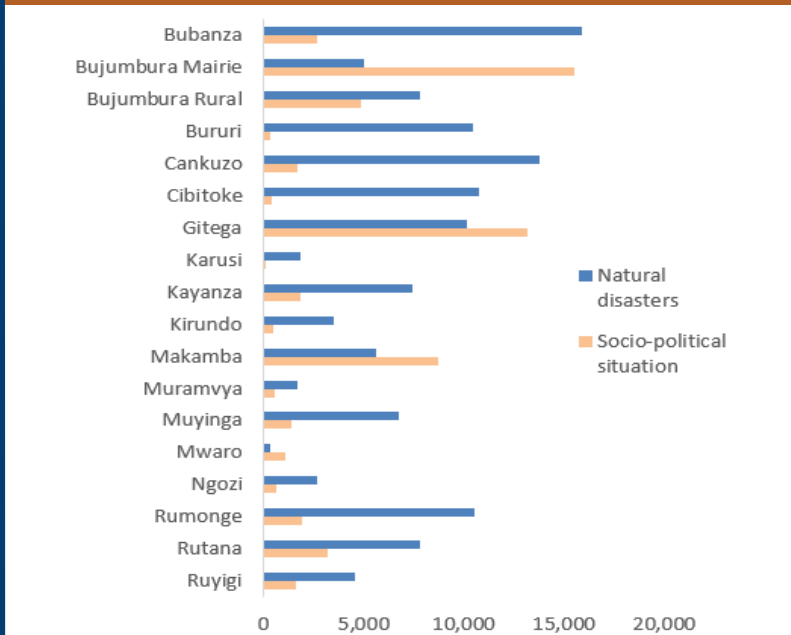


Map 4: Change in the number of IDPs displaced as a result of the socio-political situation between October and November 2017

There was an overall decrease of 2,815 IDPs due to the socio-political situation between October and November. In terms of numbers, these decreases are most remarkable in the provinces of Gitega, Rumonge, Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural. 79% of socio-political IDPs returning to their home communities come from the provinces of Gitega and Rumonge.



Graph 8: Number of IDPs displaced in October 2017 by reasons for displacement and by province

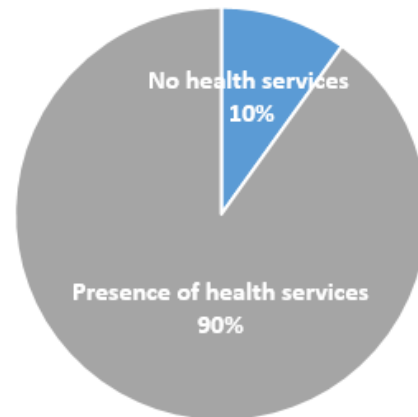


Graph 9: Number of IDPs displaced in November 2017 by reasons for displacement and by province

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

Health

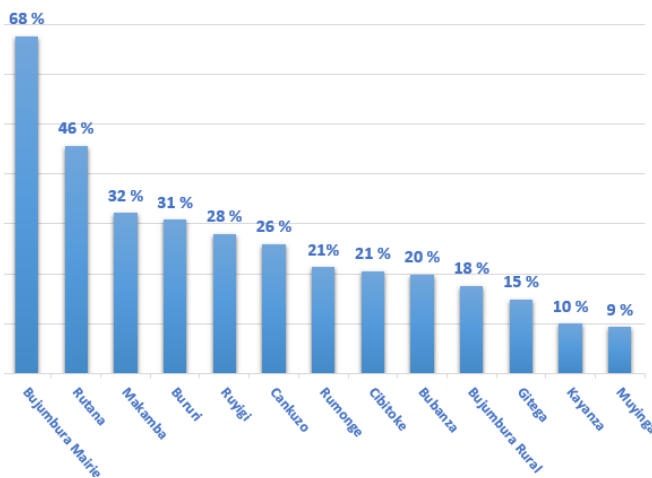
In 10% of the surveyed collines, there are no accessible health services for IDPs, or 8,140 IDPs are affected by the lack of access to health services. The province of Makamba is the most affected with 38% of surveyed collines with no available health services for IDPs. In 94% of surveyed collines of the Bururi province, the distance for IDPs to reach a health center varies between 30 minutes and 1 hour.



Graph 10: Percentage of collines by presence of accessible health services

The average access rate to income-generating activities for IDPs is very low in the provinces of Kayanza and Muyinga (respectively 10% and 9%) while for the province of Bujumbura Mairie this rate is 68%. In 36% of surveyed collines, the primary activity for the majority of female IDPs is agriculture and daily work in 47% of collines. In 81% of surveyed collines of Bujumbura Mairie, the majority of female IDPs work in small business. A majority of male IDPs are employed as daily workers in 75% of surveyed collines.

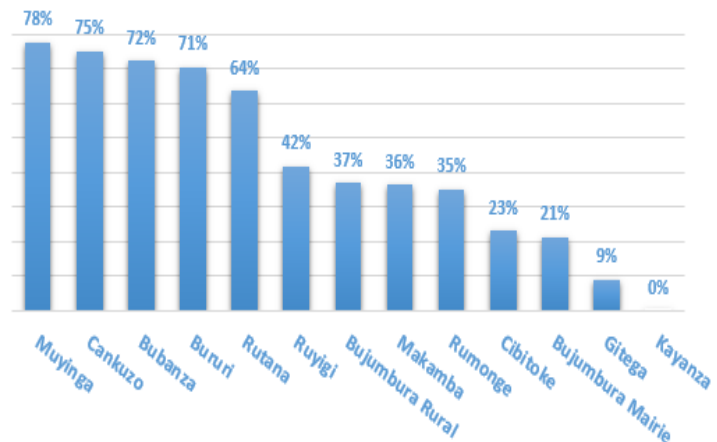
Livelihood



Graph 11: Average percentage of IDPs with access to income-generating activities by province

WASH

In 38% of surveyed collines, there are concerns about the quality of water. The province of Muyinga is the most affected with IDPs' in 78% of surveyed collines concerned by this issue primarily due to the presence of residue in the water. For the majority of IDPs in 51% of surveyed collines, walking distance to the nearest source of clean water is 15 to 30 minutes. However, in 68% of the collines in which IDPs were surveyed in Bujumbura Rural, the distance varies between 30 minutes and 1 hour.

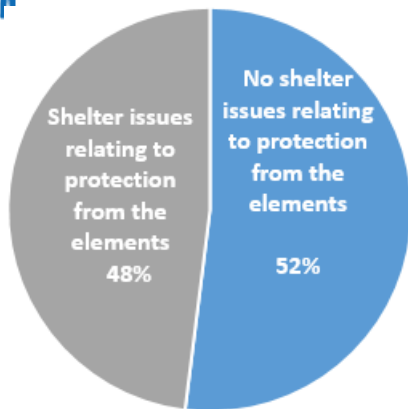


Graph 12: Percentage of collines with concerns about water quality by province

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



Shelter



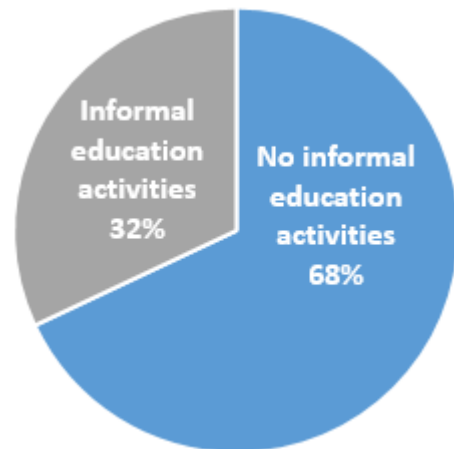
In 52% of surveyed collines, shelters are damaged or don't adequately protect IDPs from the weather. Makamba is the most affected province with 82% of surveyed collines reporting issues with shelters. Plastic sheeting is the most needed NFI in 100% of surveyed collines in the province of Kayanza (17 collines), while cooking utensils are most needed in all the surveyed collines in Muyinga (9 collines).

Graph 13: Percentage of collines by report of recent problems relating to protection from the elements



Education

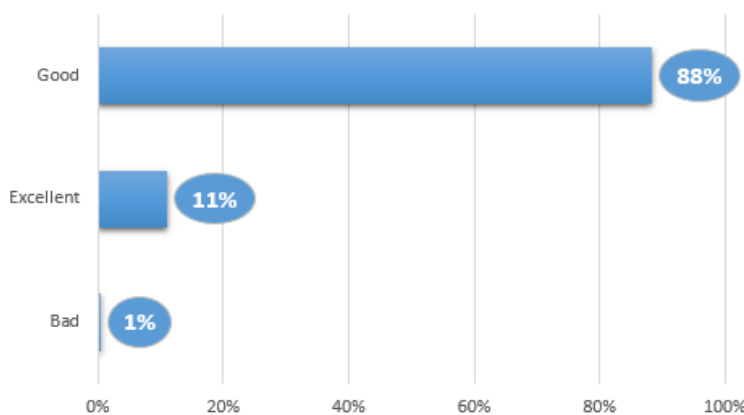
While 94% of surveyed collines report school access for displaced children, in 68% of surveyed collines, there are no informal education activities. These activities exist in all surveyed collines (20) of the province of Rumonge while they are absent in all surveyed collines of the province of Bujumbura Rural, Kayanza and Rutana. In 64% of surveyed collines, the distance for IDP children to reach schools varies from 30 minutes to 1 hour. In 25% surveyed collines of the province of Rutana, the walk lasts more than 1 hour for the majority of IDP children.



Graph 14: Percentage of collines by the existence of informal educational activities



Protection



Graph 15: Percentage of collines by the quality of relations between IDPs and host communities

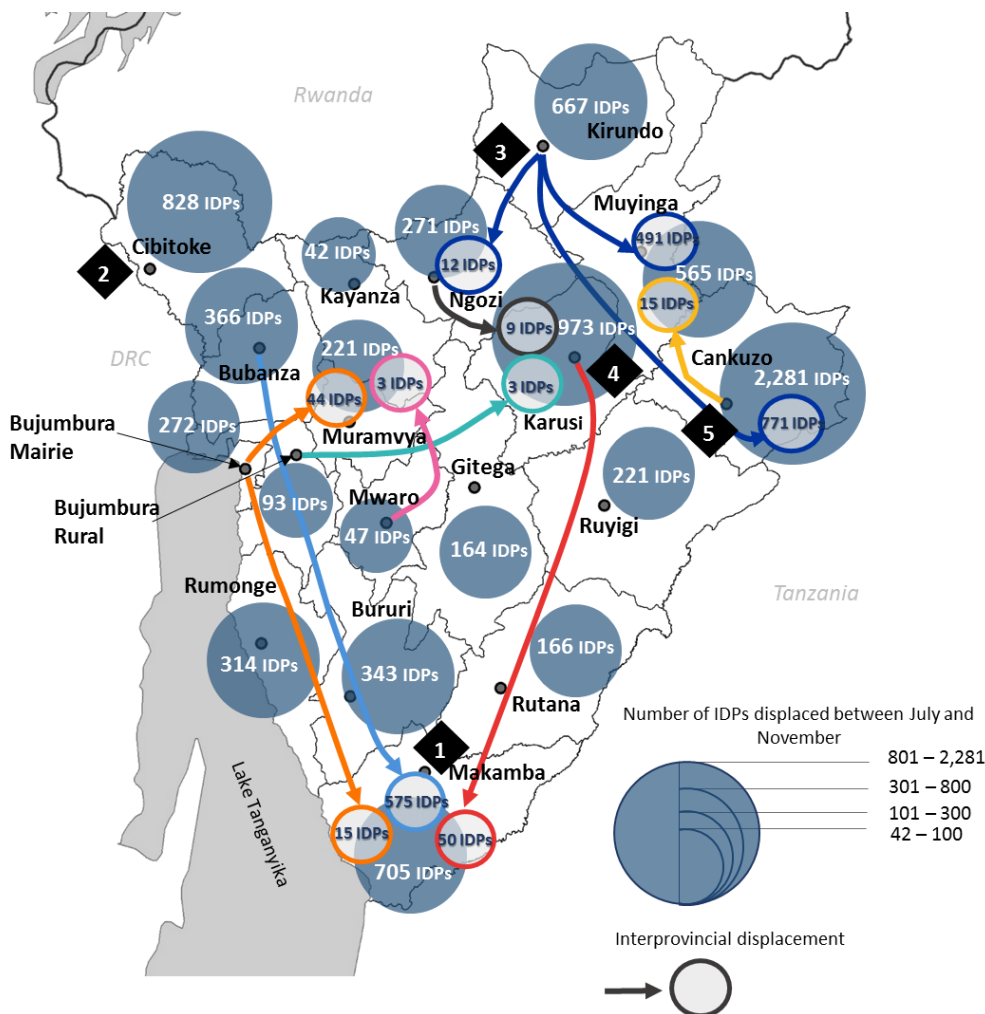
Relations between IDPs and host communities are good or excellent in 99% of surveyed collines. Bad relations between IDPs and host communities are reported in only 2 surveyed collines of Bujumbura Rural and Kayanza. In 67% of the surveyed collines, victims of gender based violence have problems accessing specialized care services (medical services, police, legal services and psychosocial services). All surveyed collines (20) in the Rumonge province are affected by this issue and in 95% of these collines the problem is due to the unavailability of these services.

DISPLACED POPULATION MOVEMENT FROM JULY TO NOVEMBER 2017

1 The lack of rain, insufficient livelihoods and drought which has persisted in the province of Bubanza during the period from July through November has caused the displacement of 575 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to Makamba from the province of Bubanza. Many of these IDPs have moved in search of improved economic conditions as agricultural production, which constitutes their primary source of livelihood, was hard hit by the drought which affected Bubanza. In Makamba, they serve as daily agricultural workers to provide for their families.

2 In November, DTM identified 828 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who have moved within the Cibitoke province in the period from July to November. The main causes of these movements have been natural disasters such as heavy rains and violent winds which have damaged many houses. Bukinyanya, Mugina and Rugombo are the communes which have suffered the most severe damage to houses, and are the most affected by displacement. 408 IDPs in Bukinyanya, 140 IDPs in Mugina and 125 IDPs in Rugombo have been displaced in the last five (5) months. The largest movement of internal displacement was observed after September 2017.

3 The large number of departures from Kirundo to other provinces is the result of persistent drought in the province since the second half of 2015. Moreover, in the last five (5) months, 667 IDPs left their communes or collines for other locations within the same province in search of improved living conditions. The largest number of departures was recorded in the Busoni and Bugabira communes.



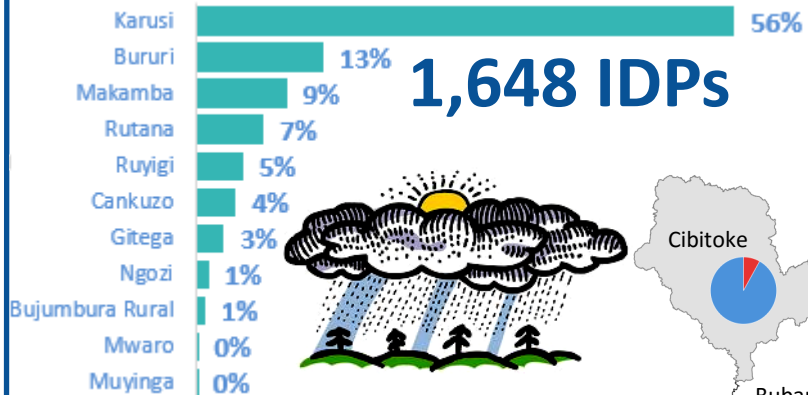
4 The province of Karusi hosts a significant number of new IDPs due to the increase of torrential rains mixed with hail and strong winds at the beginning of the rainy season since the month of September 2017. The commune of Buhiga has been the most affected by these phenomena.

5 The province of Cankuzo has hosted the highest number of IDPs displaced from Kirundo between July and November 2017. The availability of arable lands as well as the proximity of the province to Tanzania are the primary reasons for these displacements. Mostly hosted in the communes of Mishiha and Kigamba, more than a third of these IDPs originate from Kirundo fleeing drought conditions. Internal displacements within the Cankuzo province (1,510 IDPs) are due to bush fires, torrential rains and violent winds. The most affected communes by these phenomena are Cenda-juru, Kigamba and Gisagara.

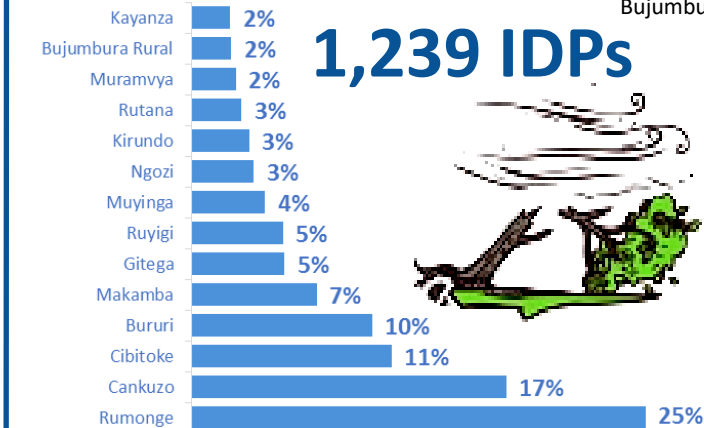
NEW DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTER—OCTOBER 2017

TORRENTIAL RAINS

The majority (51%) of displaced persons by recent natural disasters were displaced due to torrential rains. Much structural damage has been reported, mainly in the Karusi and Bururi provinces, where several houses were damaged, leaving victims homeless and with damaged crops.



Graph 16: Percentage of new displacements due to torrential rains in October 2017, by province



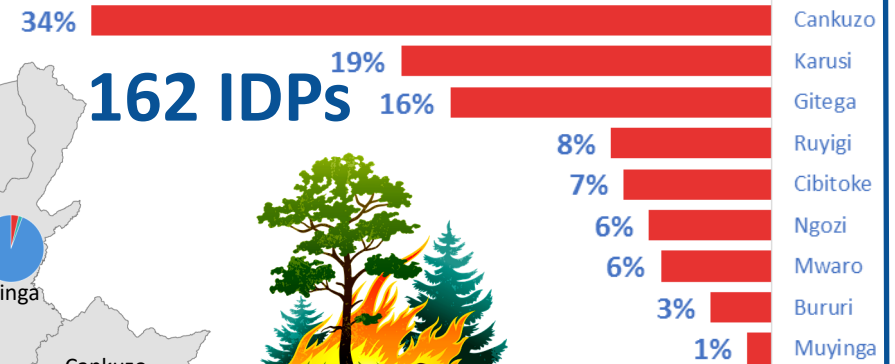
Graph 17: Percentage of new displacements due to violent winds in October 2017, by province

STRONG WINDS

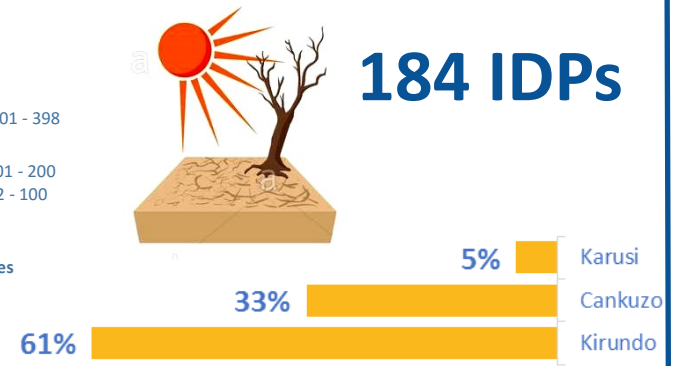
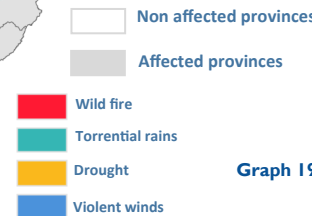
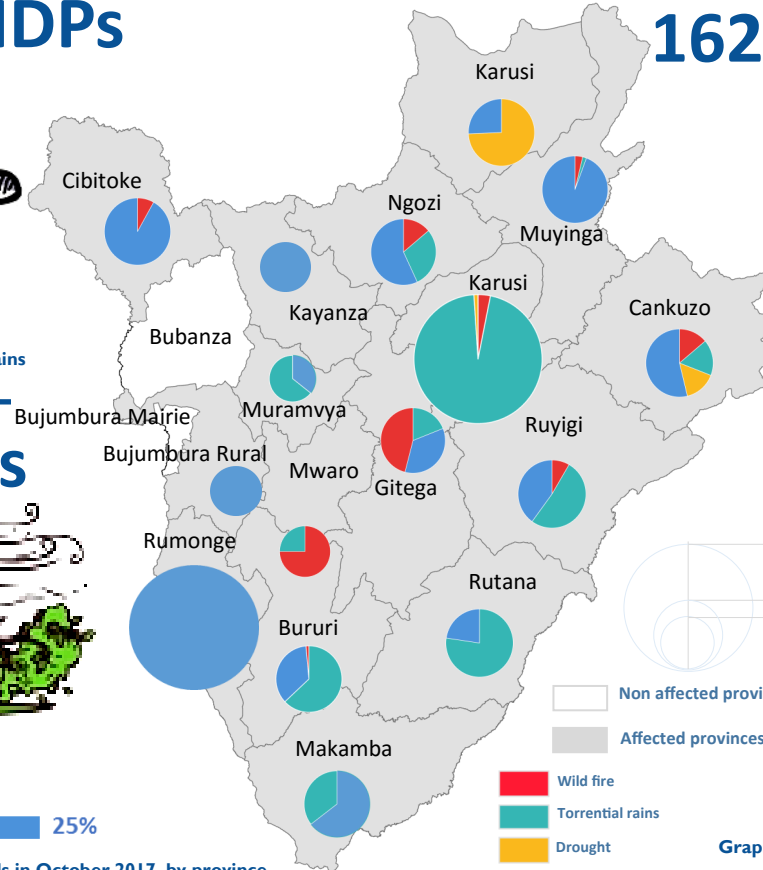
Strong winds caused the displacement of 1,239 people in 14 provinces in October. The provinces of Rumonge and Cankuzo were the most affected with 308 people were displaced in the Rumonge province and 214 people were displaced in the Cankuzo province. In Rumonge, violent winds have caused significant damage and destroyed several houses and infrastructure such as schools. Cases of injury (15 people) and death (1 person) were reported in October.

WILD FIRE

In the past month, wild fires were reported in 9 provinces. The fires caused significant damage, particularly in the provinces of Cankuzo and Karusi. Wild fires caused several houses to burn down, displacing 55 people in the Cankuzo province and 30 people in the Karusi province.



Graph 18: Percentage of new displacements due to wild fire in October 2017, by province



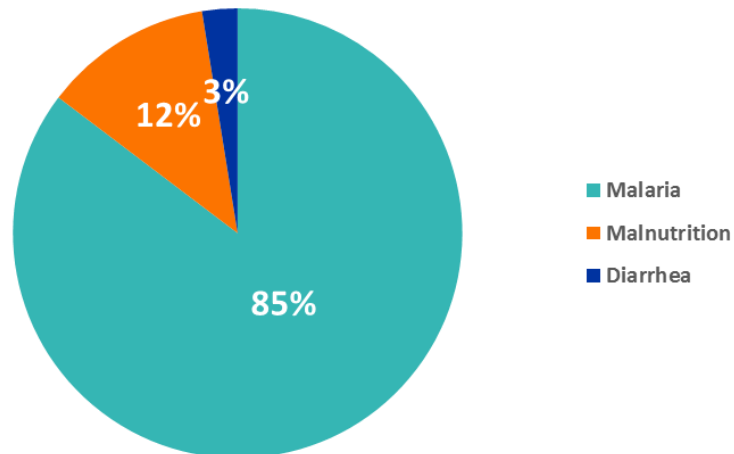
Graph 19: Percentage of new displacements in October due to the consequences of drought, by province

DROUGHT

Although October is a rainy season, the consequences of the drought of previous months have caused new displacements in the province of Kirundo, Cankuzo and Karusi. This phenomenon is most severe in the Kirundo province, where 113 of 184 IDPs (61%) have been reportedly displaced due to drought. The province of Kirundo has experienced chronic drought for more than two years, the consequences of which continues to push people to other areas in search of improved living conditions. The province of Cankuzo hosts many IDPs from Kirundo, who settle in Cankuzo in search of better living conditions.

PRECARIOUS HEALTH CONDITIONS FOR IDPs

Malaria is the primary health problem for internally displaced persons (IDPs). Malaria is reported to be the most recurrent health problem in 85% of all surveyed collines, and in particular the collines of Rumonge, Rutana and Ruyigi. Several factors contribute to the current propagation of the disease, including those related to inappropriate use of preventive methods such as insecticide - treated mosquito nets by communities and the existence of certain crops (e.g. maize, rice, and cassava) which are breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Lack of a balanced diet contributes to the weakening of the immune systems of IDPs, which leads to exposure to other opportunistic diseases such as malaria.



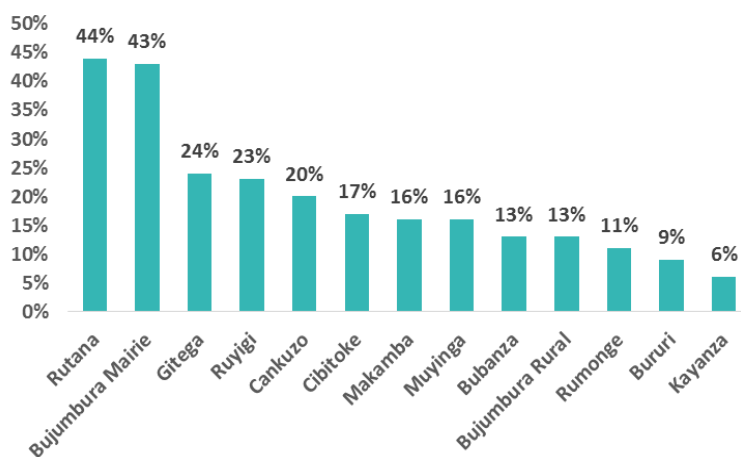
Graph 20: Percentage of collines by most recurrent health issue



Photo: An IDP suffering from malaria. Province Kirundo, commune Bugabira © OIM 2017
(Photographer: Gustave Munezero)

Vulnerable IDPs face several recurrent diseases with severe consequences. These IDPs often become ill and financial constraints limit their access to healthcare services. The fees charged exclude a significant number of those who most need healthcare and increase household poverty. As a result, these IDPs are unable to properly carry out the development activities of their households, keeping them in a state of permanent vulnerability.

At the national level, the percentage of IDPs with the means to buy medicine is very low (21%) due to low IDP family income. The majority of displaced household incomes is used to buy food. The provinces with the highest rate of IDPs with the means to buy medicine are the provinces of Rutana (44%) and Bujumbura Mairie (43%). In comparison with other provinces, a large number of IDPs in the Rutana province, especially in the Giharo commune, have greater means to pay medical care due to well-paid daily work in Tanzania. In Bujumbura Mairie, IDPs are able to increase their family income by engaging in income-generating activities in the small business sector.



Graph 21: Percentage of IDPs with means to pay for healthcare services, by province



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