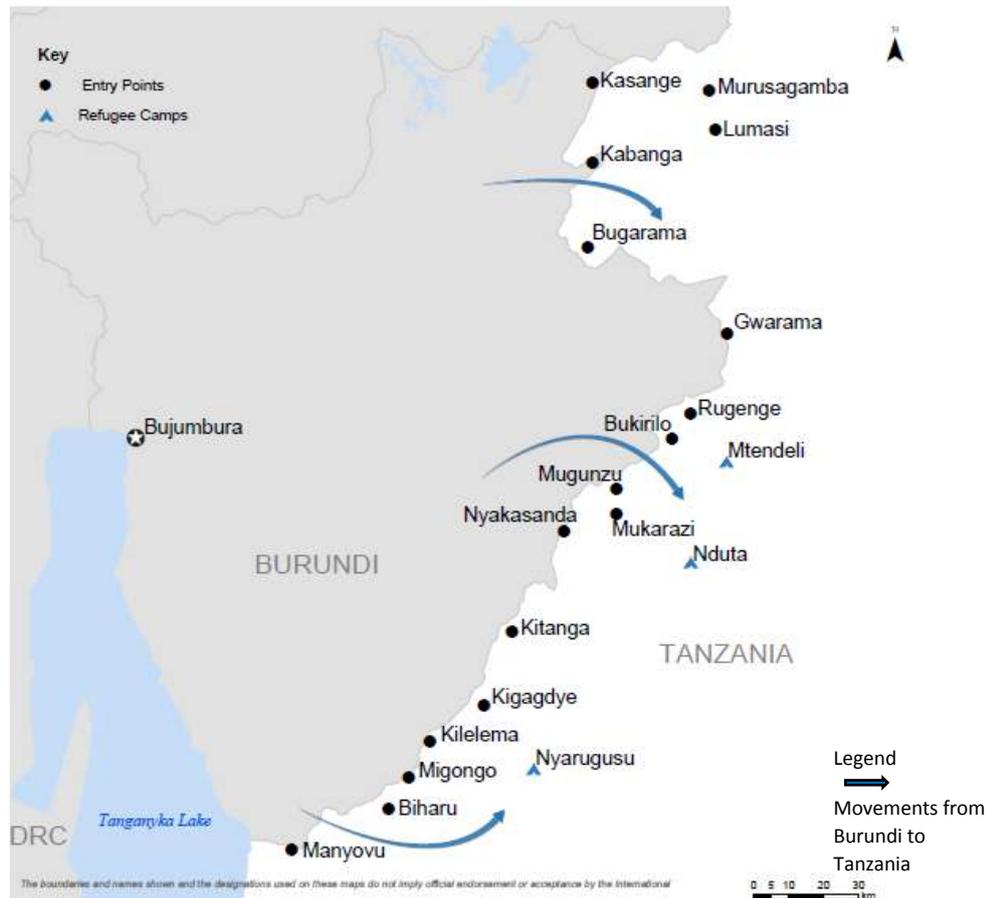


This weekly report is produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of the United Nations Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese refugees from Burundi. The report covers the period from June 20 to 26, 2016. The next report will be issued on July 04, 2016.



Highlights

- 832 new arrivals (429 males and 403 females) composed of 757 Burundians and 75 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Kibondo, Ngara, Kasulu districts to Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, and to Lumasi and Manyovu transit centers.
- 722 (347 males and 375 females) Burundian refugees have been relocated from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp, in Kasulu and Kakonko districts.
- IOM's fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that the top five medical conditions among the transported and relocated persons were: malaria, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), neurological disorders, and malnutrition.
- IOM organized a meeting on capacity reinforcement targeting IOM operational escorts and service providers involved in the response to the Burundi crisis.

For additional information, please contact Dr. Qasim Sufi (qsufi@iom.int) or Ms. Hanane Babikir (HBABIKIR@iom.int). Please also visit: <https://tanzania.iom.int> and <https://www.facebook.com/iomtanzania>

TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From June 20 to 26

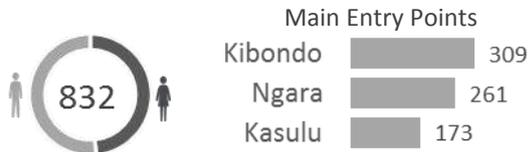


Figure 2. Cumulative starting June 1



Key Facts

IOM has been providing safe and dignified transportation to persons fleeing the crisis from various entry points along the border between Tanzania and Burundi, mainly in Kibondo, Ngara and Kasulu districts. In total, 832 asylum seekers (429 males and 403 females) composed of 757 Burundian and 75 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. Among the 757 Burundians, transported to Mtendeli and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, 172 Burundians were transported from Lumasi transit center to Mtendeli camp. The 75 Congolese were transported to Nyarugusu camp, in Kasulu district.

Figure 3. Daily number of persons transported disaggregated by gender during the reported period

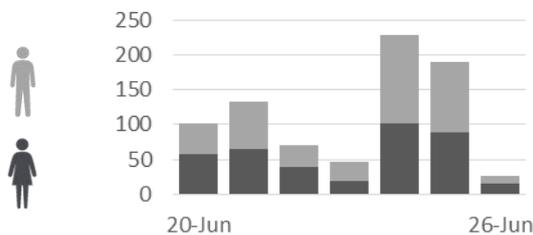
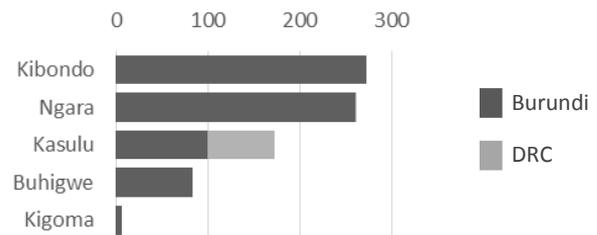


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district



Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 44 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were malaria, skin infections, conjunctivitis, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), and neurological disorders such as epilepsy. Five medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospitals in Mtendeli camp. Two cases concerned a six year-old and a one year-old children with complicated malaria. One case concerned a victim of sexual and gender based violence, one case concerned a thirty five year-old with epilepsy, and one case concerned a twenty-two year-old with reducible right inguinal scrotal hernia. Additionally, there were 16 pregnant women at different gestational age who require ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care among the new arrivals.

Figure 5. Top 5 medical conditions among the new arrivals



Photo 1. IOM medical staff checking blood pressure before transportation.

© IOM 2016 (photo: Alice Marango)

RELOCATION

Persons Relocated

Figure 6. From June 06 to 12



Figure 7. Cumulative starting June 1



Key Facts

This past week, IOM carried out one relocation. A total of 722 (347 males and 375 females) were provided with relocation assistance from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp (in Kasulu and Kakonko districts, respectively).

Figure 8. Gender of the Relocated Persons

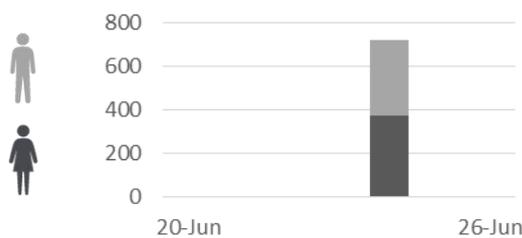


Photo 2. IOM operational escort assisting refugees with their luggage, in Mtendeli camp. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Halima Massola).

Health

The fit-to-travel medical screening done by the IOM medical team revealed 37 medical cases that required medical care. The top five medical conditions were skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, neurological disorders such as epilepsy, and malnutrition. Four cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camp. One case concerned a five month-old with infected dermatitis, a five year-old with septicemia, and another five year-old with infected scabies. The last case concerned a thirty five year-old with puerperal sepsis. IOM medical team also referred 168 patients for vaccination, done by the TRC.

Additionally, there were 15 pregnant women at different gestational age who require ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care among the new arrivals.



Photo 3. IOM hygiene promoter assisting Burundian refugees to wash their hands prior embarking in the buses. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Hanane Babikir).

Figure 9. Top 5 medical conditions among relocated persons



Meeting on Capacity Reinforcement

Background Information

Since April 2015, IOM Tanzania has transported by land and by water over 140,000 Burundians who have fled to Tanzania as a result of political instability. As the lead transportation agency, IOM has provided transportation assistance from various entry points in the Kigoma and Ngara regions, in accordance with the Government of Tanzania's encampment policy. In addition, IOM Tanzania has also provided relocation support in order to decongest Nyarugusu camp due to overcrowding.

On Monday 27 June, IOM Tanzania organized a refresher session on key IOM procedures for its operational staff as well as for partners (including service providers) involved in the response to the Burundi crisis. This meeting took place with the collaboration of the Republic of Tanzania's Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) through the Camp Commandant and the Officer in Charge of police Station in Mtendeli camp.



Photo 4. Mtendeli Camp Commandant opening the Meeting on Capacity Reinforcement. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Hanane Babikir).



Photo 5. Officer of police station in Mtendeli camp talking about the role of police in the camp. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Hanane Babikir).

The main objective of this workshop was to review **IOM Standard Operational Procedures** in order to ensure safe and dignify services are provided to refugees. Additionally, a session on **IOM rules and regulations**, and a session on **Tanzanian refugee law and encampment policy** was presented to the participants with the assistance of representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Local Police.



Photo 6. IOM operational escorts participating in an activity during the meeting on capacity reinforcement. © IOM 2016 (Photo: Hanane Babikir).