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 August 29 to September 04, 2016. The next report will be issued on September 12, 2016.

Highlights

- 3,663 new arrivals (1,815 males and 1,848 females) composed of 3,594 Burundians and 69 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts to Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, and to Lumasi and Manyovo transit centers.
- 10,936 new arrivals were transported to the various camps during the months of August.
- IOM’s fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that the top five medical conditions among the transported persons were: upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, skin infections, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea.

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WEEKLY TRANSPORTATION AND RELOCATION REPORT
IOM TANZANIA
From 29th August to 04th September 2016

TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From August 29 to September 04

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Kibondo</th>
<th>Ngara</th>
<th>Kasulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,663</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts. In total, 3,663 (1,815 males and 1,848 females) composed of 3,594 Burundians and 69 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. While the 3,594 Burundians were transported to Mtendeli and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, the 69 Congolese were transported to Nyarugusu camp, in Kasulu district.

10,936 new arrivals were provided with transportation support during the month of August.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Kibondo</th>
<th>Ngara</th>
<th>Kasulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 144 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), malaria, skin infections, conjunctivitis, and diarrhoea. Fourteen medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in Mtendeli camp. These cases included one known case of sickle cell disease, one case of diabetes, two cases of complicated malaria, one case of acute diarrhoea, two cases of epilepsy, one case of inguinal hernia, two cases of HIV (self-declared), one case of fracture, one case of dislocated knee joint, one case of malaria in pregnancy, and one case of mental disorder. Two cases of HIV (self-declared) were referred to the TRC hospital in Lumasi transit center. One case of secondary PPH was referred to the TRC hospital in Nyarugusu camp. One case of fracture was referred to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) clinic at Lugenge entry point.

Additionally, there were 73 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

### Key Conditions

- Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) (15)
- Malaria (13)
- Skin infections (10)
- Conjunctivitis (7)
- Shigellosis/dysentery/water diarrhoea (5)

Photo 1. IOM medical escort conducting a fit-to-travel medical screening at Lugenge entry point. © IOM 2016 (photo: Victoria Alice Marango)