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 October 31 to November 06, 2016. The next report will be issued on November 14, 2016.

**Highlights**

- 4,729 new arrivals (2,360 males and 2,369 females) composed of 4,527 Burundians and 202 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts to Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, and to Lumasi and Manyovo transit centers.
- IOM provided transportation support to 14,426 persons, in October 2016.
- IOM’s fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that the top five medical conditions among the transported persons were: malaria, conjunctivitis, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), skin infections, and diarrhoea

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TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From October 31 to November 06

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Ngara</th>
<th>Kibondo</th>
<th>Kasulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,463</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Cumulative starting November 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Ngara</th>
<th>Kibondo</th>
<th>Kasulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,291</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>718</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, 4,729 (2,360 males and 2,369 females) composed of 4,527 Burundians and 202 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. While the 4,527 Burundians were transported to Nduta camp, and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, the 202 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 228 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were malaria, conjunctivitis, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), skin infections, and diarrhoea. Fifteen cases were referred to the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) hospital in Nduta camp. These cases included three cases of epilepsy, two cases of tuberculosis (known cases), two cases of malnutrition, two cases of mental disorder (known cases), one case of sickle cell disease, one case of liver cirrhosis, one case of hernia, one case of dislocated joint, and two cases of complicated malaria. Fourteen cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) clinic in Lumasi transit center. These cases included one case of tuberculosis (known case), two cases of diabetes, one case of gender based violence, one case of incomplete abortion, two cases of HIV (known cases), one case of epilepsy, one case of malnutrition, one case of complicated pregnancy, one case of complicated malaria, two cases of sickle cell disease, and one case of pelvic inflammatory disease. One case of incomplete abortion and one case of wound were referred to the TRC hospital in Nyarugusu camp. Additionally, there were 106 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 operational escort doing a manifest at Lugenge entry point. © IOM 2016 (photo: Osilida Liston)