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 July 04 to 10, 2016. The next report will be issued on July 18, 2016.

**Highlights**

- 987 new arrivals (488 males and 499 females) composed of 903 Burundians and 84 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Kibondo, Ngara, and Kasulu districts to Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, and to Lumasi and Manyovo transit centers.
- 848 (441 males and 407 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, mental disorders such as schizophrenia, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), and musculoskeletal disorders such as fractures.

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TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From June 27 to July 03

Figure 2. Cumulative starting July 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, Kasulu, and Ngara districts. In total, 987 (488 males and 499 females) composed of 903 Burundians and 84 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. While the 903 Burundians were transported to Mtendeli and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, the 84 Congolese were transported to Nyarugusu camp, in Kasulu district.*

Health

*During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 48 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were malaria, skin infections, HIV (self-declared), upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), and musculoskeletal disorders such as fractures. Six medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in both Lumasi transit center and Mtendeli camp. Three cases concerned a thirty two, a forty five, and a fifty two year-old women with HIV (self-declared). A twenty five year-old woman had a breast abscess. A two year-old male had moderate acute malnutrition. Finally, a fifty three year-old man suffered of chronic osteomyelitis. Additionally, there were 18 pregnant women at different gestational age who require ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care among the new arrivals.*

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

Figure 5. Top 5 medical conditions among the new arrivals

Photo 1. IOM Nurse doing a rapid malaria test at an entry point in Kibondo district. © IOM 2016 (photo: Alice Marango)
RELOCATION

Persons Relocated

Key Facts
This past week, IOM carried out one relocation, on July 6. A total of 848 Burundian refugees (441 males and 407 females) were provided with relocation assistance from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camp (in Kasulu and Kakonko districts, respectively).

Health
The fit-to-travel medical screening done by the IOM medical team revealed 44 medical cases that required medical care. The top five medical conditions were upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), mental disorders such as schizophrenia, skin infections, cardiovascular disorders, and haematological disorders such as sickle cell disease. Two medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in Nyarugusu camp. One case concerned a thirty year-old pregnant woman in labour, and a thirty five year-old woman with schizophrenia.
Additionally, there were 22 pregnant women at different gestational age who require ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care among the new arrivals.