This weekly report is produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese refugees from Burundi. The report covers the period from June 06 to 12, 2016. The next report will be issued on June 20, 2016.

Highlights

- 593 (307 males and 286 females) new arrivals were transported from Kasulu, Kibondo and Ngara districts to Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers. Among them, there were 74 Congolese who were transported to Nyarugusu camp in Kasulu district during the reporting period.
- 814 (401 males and 413 females) Burundian refugees have been relocated from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp, in Kakonko district.
- IOM’s fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that the five top medical conditions among the transported and relocated persons were: malaria, musculoskeletal problems including fracture, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections, and malnutrition.

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TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From June 06 to 12

Main Entry Points
- Kibondo: 262
- Kasulu: 156
- Ngara: 76

Figure 2. Cumulative starting June 1

Main Entry Points
- Kibondo: 370
- Ngara: 232
- Kasulu: 200

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, this past week. In total, 593 (307 males and 286 females) new arrivals were transported to Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers. Among them there were 74 Congolese who were transported by IOM 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

593 fit-to-travel medical screenings were carried out by the IOM medical team, prior to each movement. 31 medical cases were treated by the IOM medical team. The five top medical conditions among the new arrivals were malaria, musculoskeletal problems including fracture, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections, and malnutrition. Five medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Rec Cross (TRC) hospitals in Lumasi transit center and Mtendeli camp. These included a two-year-old child suffering from malnutrition, a two-year-old child suffering from complicated malaria, a woman suffering from epilepsy, a case of complicated pregnancy, and a man with a closed fracture. Additionally, there were 14 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

- Malaria (4)
- Musculoskeletal disorders (3)
- Skin infections (3)
- Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) (2)
- Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (1)
RELOCATION

Persons Relocated

Key Facts

In view of the continued overcrowding of Nyarugusu camp, which was used to host the first arrivals although it was already hosting a protracted caseload of around 62,000 Congolese and 3,000 Burundian refugees at the time, IOM continued its relocation movements of refugees from there to Mtendeli camp. However, due to ongoing work in Mtendeli camp, the exercise was put on hold till last week (June 10, 2016). IOM is currently doing only one relocation exercise per week. A total of 814 Burundian refugees (401 males and 413 females) were provided relocation assistance during the reporting period.

Health

All 814 relocated refugees underwent fit-to-travel medical screenings by the IOM medical team. The five top medical conditions among the relocated refugees are skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections, neurological disorders such as epilepsy, conjunctivitis, and malnutrition. Two cases, including a six-month-old child suffering from severe malnutrition and a woman suffering from epilepsy, were referred to the Tanzania Red Cross (TRC) in Nyarugusu camp.

Figure 6. From June 06 to 12

Main Relocation Destinations

Kasulu 814

814

Figure 7. Cumulative starting June 1

Main Relocation Destinations

Kasulu 814

814

Figure 8. Gender of the Relocated Persons

Figure 9. Top 5 medical conditions among relocated persons

- Skin infections (6)
- Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) (2)
- Neurological disorders ie epilepsy (2)
- Conjunctivitis (1)
- Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (1)