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. This report covers the period from 9 to 15 May 2016. The next weekly report will be issued on 22 May 2016.

**Highlights**

- 667 new arrivals (366 males and 301 females) among them 42 Congolese were transported by IOM during the reporting period. As of March, there is a steady increase of Congolese new arrivals from 176 in March to 235 in April. As of 15 May there are already 100 Congolese who have entered Tanzania from Burundi.
- 1,572 Burundian refugees (781 males and 791 females) have been relocated from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli camps in Kasulu and Kakonko districts respectively.
- The top five medical conditions revealed through fit-to-travel medical exams among the transported and relocated persons were: malaria, conjunctivitis, haematological disorders, diarrhoea/dysentery, and neurological disorders.

For additional information, please contact Ms. Hanane Babikir (HBABIKIR@iom.int)
TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From May 09 to 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibondo</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buhigwe</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Cumulative starting May 01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kibondo</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngara</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Facts

Since April 2015, over 100,000 Burundians and other Third Country Nationals (TCNs) i.e. from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have fled Burundi to Tanzania as the result of political instability. As the lead agency for the transportation sector within the UNCMRT humanitarian response, IOM has been providing safe and dignified transportation to persons fleeing the crisis from various entry points along the border between the two countries i.e. Kigoma, Buhigwe, Kasulu, Kibondo, Kakonko and Ngara districts. In total, 667 new arrivals (366 males and 301 females) were provided transportation assistance from the entry points during the reporting period. Among them there were 42 Congolese. The 635 Burundian refugees were transported to Mtendeli while the 42 Congolese to Nyarugusu camps.

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>District</th>
<th>Burundi</th>
<th>DRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibondo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buhigwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kigoma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakonko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

Prior to each transportation exercise, fit-to-travel medical screenings are carried out by the IOM medical teams. 33 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions detected among the new arrivals are malaria, filariasis, conjunctivitis, haematological disorders, and malnutrition. No medical cases required referral for secondary medical care to hospital. 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 5. Top 5 medical conditions among the new arrivals

Malaria (8)
Filariasis (3)
Conjunctivitis (2)
Haematological disorders (2)
Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (1)
RELOCATION

Persons Relocated

Figure 6. From May 09 to 15

Main Relocation Destinations
Kasulu: 1,572
Mtendeli: 1,572

Figure 7. Cumulative starting May 01

Main Relocation Destinations
Kasulu: 3,281
Mtendeli: 3,281

Key Facts

As part of the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the Burundi crisis in Tanzania, IOM provided relocation support from Nyarugusu camp to Mtendeli camp in Kasulu and Kakonko districts, respectively, this past week. 1,572 Burundi refugees (791 women and 781 men) were provided relocation assistance during the same period.

Figure 8. Gender of the Relocated Persons

Health

Fit-to-travel medical screenings were carried out by the IOM medical team prior to each relocation exercise. 88 medical cases were provided with medical assistance by IOM medical team. The top five medical conditions revealed are skin infections, sinusitis, malaria, neurological disorders, and diarrhea/dysentery. There were no medical cases that warranted referral to a hospital for secondary medical care during the reporting period. Additionally, there were 60 pregnant women at different gestational age who require ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care among the relocated persons.

Figure 9. Top 5 medical conditions among relocated persons

- Skin infections (5)
- Sinusitis (4)
- Malaria (3)
- Neurological disorders (3)
- Shigellosi/Diarrhea/Dysentery (3)