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 11 to 17, 2016. The next report will be issued on July 25, 2016.

Highlights

- 1,116 new arrivals (577 males and 539 females) composed of 1,002 Burundians and 114 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Ngara, Kibondo, and Kasulu districts to Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, and to Lumasi and Manyovo transit centers.
- 822 (389 males and 433 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, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), skin infections, musculoskeletal disorders such as fractures, and HIV (self-declared).

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TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From July 11 to 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngara</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kibondo</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2. Cumulative starting July 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kibondo</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngara</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td>589</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 Ngara, Kibondo, and Kasulu districts. In total, 1,116 (577 males and 539 females) composed of 1,002 Burundians and 114 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. While the 1,002 Burundians were transported to Mtendeli and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, the 114 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 78 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were malaria, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), skin infections, conjunctivitis, and genitourinary disorders. Six medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in Lumasi transit center and Mtendeli camp. These included, an eighteen year-old male suffering from epilepsy, two women of twenty five and twenty nine year-old with incomplete abortion, a twenty seven year-old with mental disorder, a forty year-old man with diabetes and a sixty five year-old male with skin abscess.

Additionally, there were 36 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
RELOCATION

Persons Relocated

Key Facts
This past week, IOM carried out one relocation, on July 13. A total of 822 Burundian refugees (389 males and 433 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 43 medical cases that required medical care. The top five medical conditions were upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), musculoskeletal disorders such as fractures, skin infections, shigellosis, and HIV (self-declared). One HIV case required further medical assistance and was referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in Mtendeli camp. There were 24 pregnant women at different gestational age who require ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care among the relocated persons.