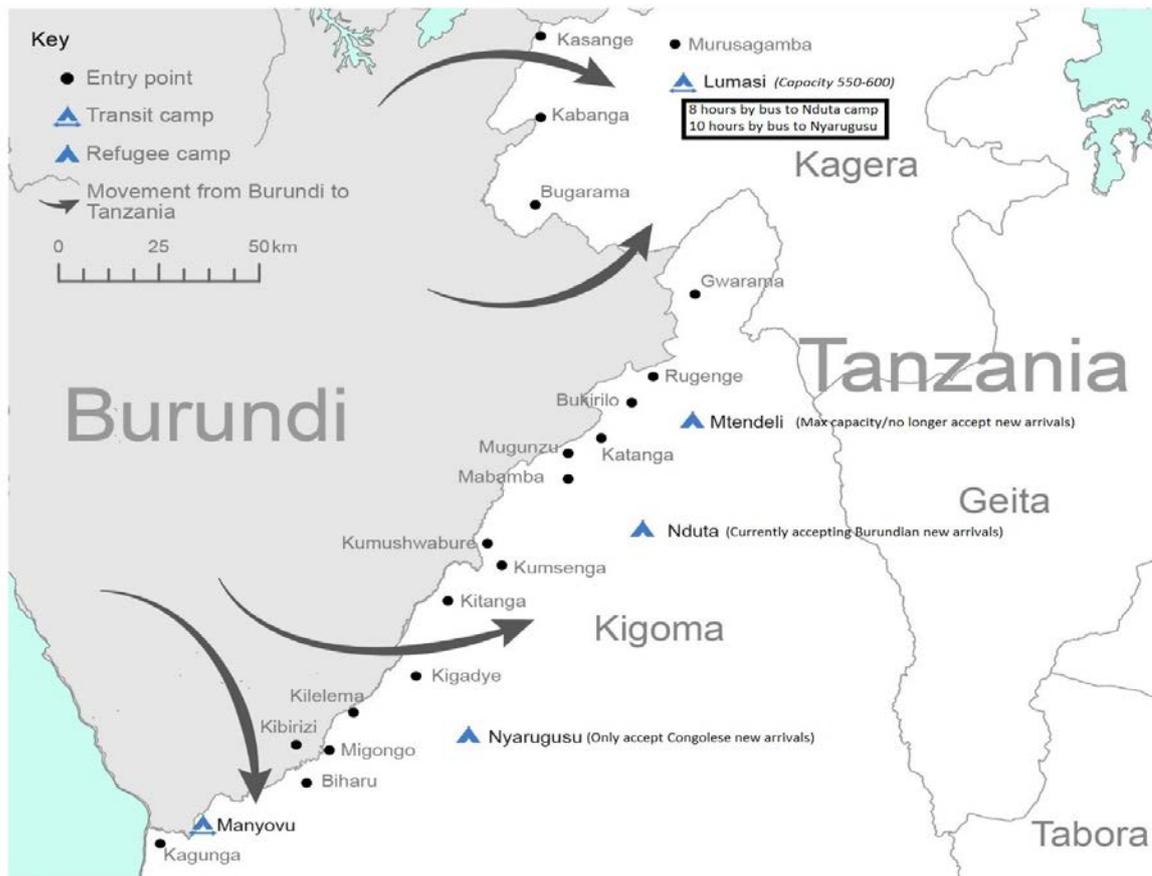


This weekly report is produced by the United Nations (UN) Migration Agency (IOM) as part of the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese Asylum Seekers from Burundi. The report covers the period from August 21st to 27th, 2017. The next report will be issued on September 4th, 2017.



## Highlights

- There were 201 new arrivals (101 males and 100 females). All were Congolese Asylum Seekers. IOM transported Asylum Seekers from entry points of Kigadye (195 persons), Kilelema (5 persons) and Kitanga (1 person) during this week.
- 315 Congolese Asylum Seekers (141 males, 174 females) were additionally relocated from Manyovu and Lumasi transit centers to Nyarugusu camp.
- IOM's fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that, the top five medical conditions among the transported persons during this week were: malaria, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections, epilepsy, and acute watery diarrhoea.

For additional information, please contact Dr Qasim Sufi ([qsufi@iom.int](mailto:qsufi@iom.int)) or Mr Son Ha Dinh ([shdinh@iom.int](mailto:shdinh@iom.int)). You can also connect with us at: <https://tanzania.iom.int> and <https://www.facebook.com/iomtanzania>

## TRANSPORTATION

### Cumulative Transport Number\*

Figure 1. From Aug 21, 2017 to Aug 27, 2017



Figure 2. Starting From Aug 1<sup>st</sup> to Aug 27<sup>th</sup>



\* The cumulative statistics in the pie charts include newly arriving Asylum Seekers as well as those relocated from transit centers to the camps and or reunified with their family members. The numbers in the bar charts under Figure 2 reflect the cumulative number of people IOM has transported during the reporting period.

### Background on IOM Response

Since May 2015, IOM has been providing safe and dignified transportation to persons fleeing the crisis in Burundi and entering Tanzania through various entry points along the border between the two countries mainly in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts. IOM teams made of operation and medical staff accompanied each pick up exercise. The objectives are to ensure that transported Asylum Seekers are fit to travel and those with urgent and or special medical needs are referred to health facilities ran by health partners such as Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and Tanzania Red Cross (TRC) for timely and appropriate medical care. Since there were no new arrivals from Burundi during the reported period, all Congolese Asylum Seekers who have newly arrived are transported to Nyarugusu camp.

Figure 3. Daily number of persons transported disaggregated by gender during the reported period

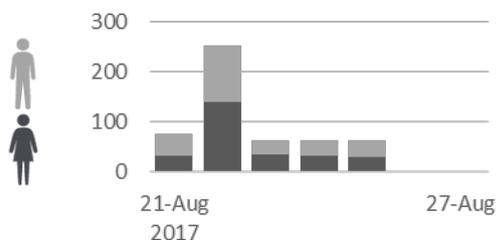
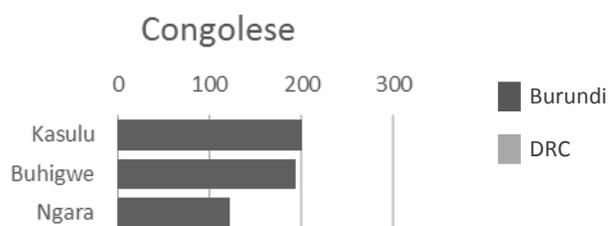


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district



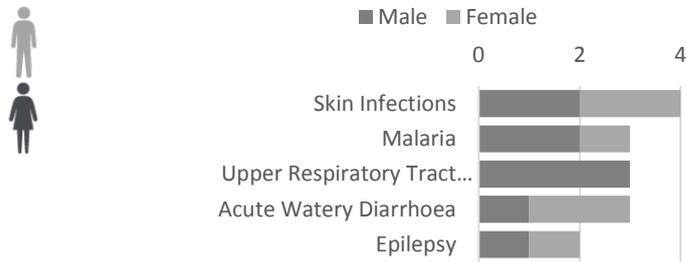
### Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 33 cases (9 males, 24 females) required medical care. 12 cases required immediate referral to health facilities in the camps. In Nyarugusu camp, IOM Medical team referred 6 cases to TRC hospital and they were: 3 cases of acute watery diarrhoea, 1 case of conjunctivitis, 2 cases of malaria. In Manyovu transit center, IOM Medical team referred 6 cases to IRC clinic and they were: 1 case of epilepsy, 3 cases of scabies, 1 case of gastritis, and 1 case of neonatal sepsis.

Additionally, there were 13 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



Photos:

Photo 1: IOM Nurse checking Blood Pressure of an Asylum Seeker (IOM)



Photo 2: Congolese Asylum Seekers awaiting Transportation at Manyovu Transit Centre (IOM)

