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 October 17 to 23, 2016. The next report will be issued on October 31, 2016.

**Highlights**

- 3,189 new arrivals (1,695 males and 1,494 females) composed of 3,054 Burundians and 135 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts to Nduta and Nyarugusu camps, and to Lumasi and Manyovo transit centers.
- IOM’s fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that the top five medical conditions among the transported persons were: malaria, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), HIV, and diarrhoea.

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TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

Figure 1. From October 17 to 23

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 Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts. In total, 3,189 (1,695 males and 1,494 females) composed of 3,054 Burundians and 135 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. While the 3,054 Burundians were transported to Nduta camp, and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, the 135 Congolese were transported to Nyarugusu camp, in Kasulu district.

Figure 2. Cumulative starting October 1

Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 157 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were malaria, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), HIV, and diarrhoea. Seventy cases were referred to the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) hospital in Nduta camp. These cases included nine cases of HIV infection (self-declared), one case of wound, one case of malnutrition, one case of sickle cell disease (known case), two cases of mental disorder, two cases of complicated malaria, and one case of epilepsy. Four cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) clinic in Lumasi transit center. These cases included one case of epilepsy, one case of wound, one case of abscess, and one case of urine retention.

Additionally, there were 66 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 operational escort doing a manifest at Mabamba entry point. © IOM 2016 (photo: Friday Nyerenga)