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 September 19 to 25, 2016. The next report will be issued on October 03, 2016.

Highlights

- 3,538 new arrivals (1,786 males and 1,752 females) composed of 3,304 Burundians and 234 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts to Mtendeli 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), diarrhoea, and wound.
- 208 Burundian refugees benefitted from family reunification support, from Nduta to Mtendeli camps.

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TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>From 19th to 25th September 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kibondo</td>
<td>3,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngara</td>
<td>1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td>1,122</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 Kasulu, Kibondo, and Ngara districts. In total, 3,538 (1,786 males and 1,752 females) composed of 3,304 Burundians and 234 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. While the 3,304 Burundians were transported to Mtendeli and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, the 234 Congolese were transported to Nyarugusu camp, in Kasulu district. Among them, 208 Burundian refugees benefitted from family reunification support, from Nduta to Mtendeli camp.

Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 131 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were malaria, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), diarrhoea, and wound. Sixteen medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in Mtendeli camp. These cases included three cases of malnutrition, two cases of wound, two gender based violence cases, two cases of suspected tuberculosis, two cases of epilepsy, one case of hydrocele, one known case of sickle cell disease, one case of malaria, one case of diarrhoea, and one case of HIV (self-declared). Six medical cases were referred to the TRC hospital in Lumasi transit center. These cases included one case of epilepsy, two cases of suspected tuberculosis, one case of wound, one case of anemia in pregnancy, and one case of skin infection. One case of mental disorder was referred to the TRC hospital in Nduta camp. Additionally, there were 52 pregnant women at different gestational age who require ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care among the new arrivals.

Financials

Photo 1. IOM operational escort doing a manifest at Mabamba entry point. © IOM 2016 (photo: Alice Marango)