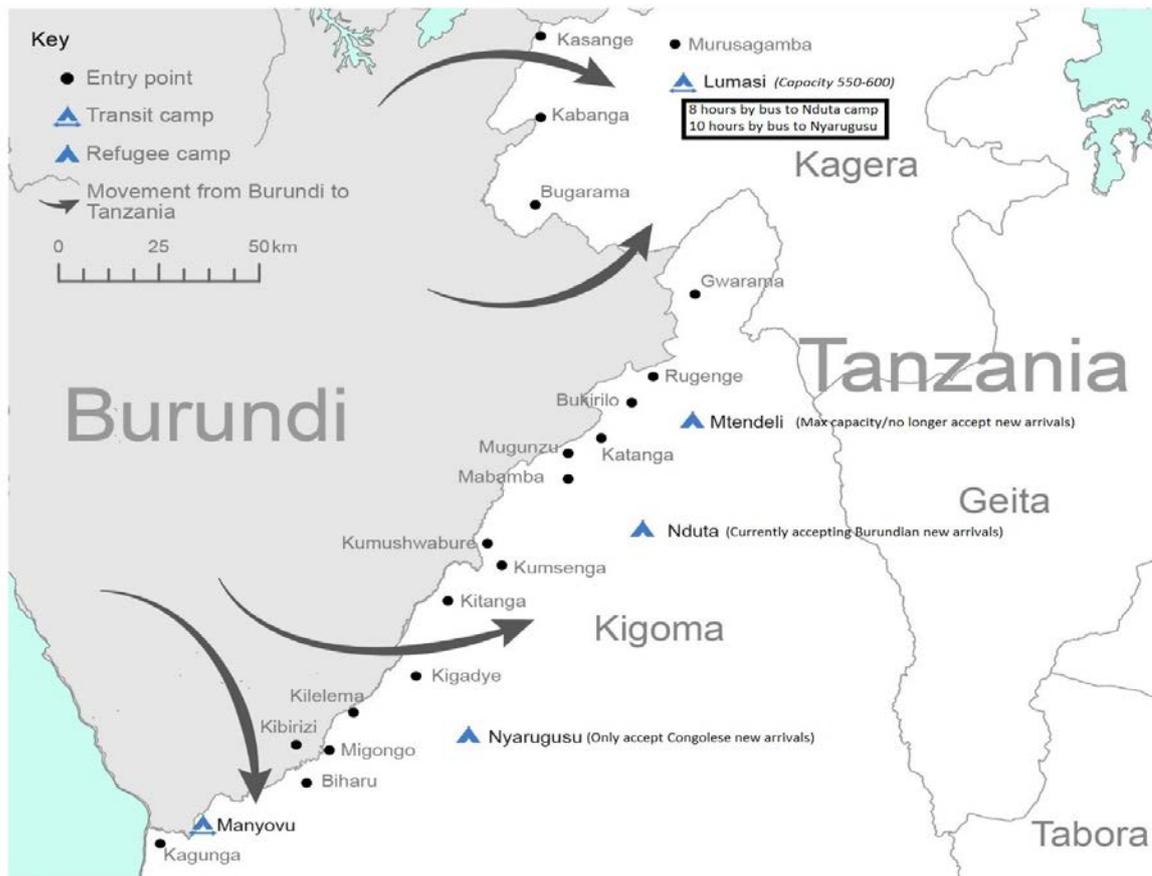


This weekly report is produced by the United Nations (UN) Migration Agency (IOM) as part of the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese Asylum Seekers from Burundi. The report covers the period from August 28th to September 3rd, 2017. The next report will be issued on September 11th, 2017.



## Highlights

- There were 244 new arrivals (128 males and 116 females). With the exception of 1 southern Sudanese, all the rest were Congolese Asylum Seekers. The entry points were Kigadye (242 persons), Kilelema (1 person), Kyerwa (1 person) during this week.
- 308 Congolese Asylum Seekers (149 males, 159 females) were additionally relocated from Manyovu transit center 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 infection, genitourinary disorders, 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 28, 2017 to Sept 3, 2017



Figure 2. Starting From Aug 1<sup>st</sup> to Aug 31<sup>st</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 accumulative 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. As there were no Burundian new arrivals during the reporting period, all new arrivals are transported to Nyarugusu camp.

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

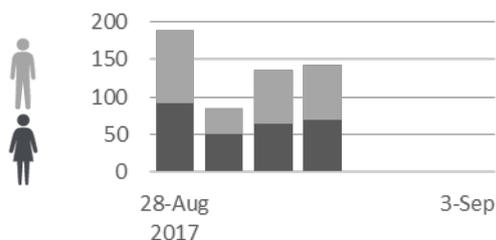
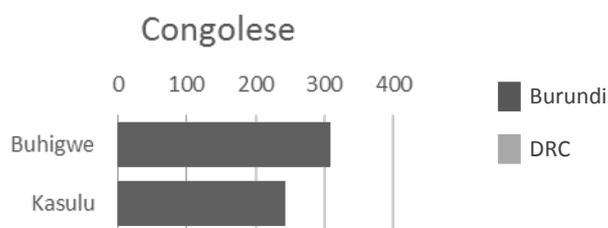


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district



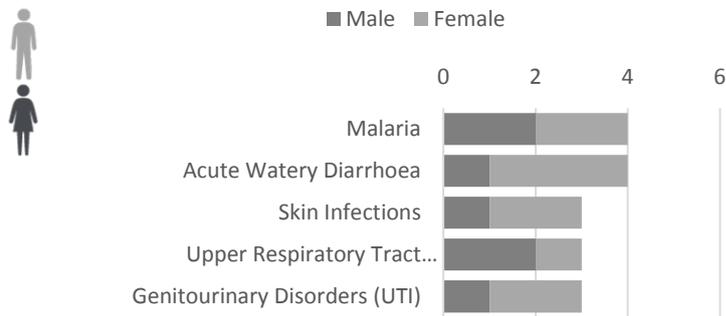
### Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 37 cases (13 males, 24 females) required medical care. 15 cases required immediate referral to health facilities in the camps. In Nyarugusu camp, IOM Medical team referred 12 cases to TRC hospital and they were: 4 cases of acute watery diarrhoea, 1 case of hernia, 2 cases of malaria, 1 case of SGVB, 1 case of epistaxis, 1 case of moderate malnutrition, 1 case of epilepsy, 1 case of infected wounds. In Manyovu transit center, IOM Medical team referred 2 cases to IRC clinic and they were: 1 case of hernia, 1 case of abscess. In Lumasi transit center, IOM Medical team referred 1 case of hypertension to TRC clinic.

Additionally, there were 8 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: A Family of Asylum Seekers boarding IOM Bus (IOM)



Photo 2: IOM working with Caritas Team (IOM)

