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 25 to 31, 2016. The next report will be issued on August 01, 2016.

Highlights

- 1,386 new arrivals (682 males and 704 females) composed of 1,234 Burundians and 152 Congolese were transported from the entry points in Buhigwe, Kasulu, and Kibondo districts to Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps, and to Lumasi and Manyovo transit centers.
- 54 Burundian refugees were provided with transportation for family reunification from Nyarugusu to Nduta camps.
- IOM’s fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that the top five medical conditions among the transported and relocated persons were: malaria, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), HIV (self-declared), and lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI).

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TRANSPORTATION

Persons transported from Entry Points

**Figure 1. From July 25 to 31**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entry Points</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kibondo</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buhigwe</td>
<td>189</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>2,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasulu</td>
<td>1,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buhigwe</td>
<td>1,046</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 Kibondo, Kasulu, and Buhigwe districts. In total, 1,386 (682 males and 704 females) composed of 1,234 Burundians and 152 Congolese have newly arrived in Tanzania during the reporting period. While the 1,234 Burundians were transported to Mtendeli and to Manyovo and Lumasi transit centers, the 152 Congolese were transported to Nyarugusu camp, in Kasulu district. Among them, 54 Burundi refugees benefited from family reunification activity. They were transported from Nyarugusu to Nduta camps.

**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**

- **Burundi**
- **DRC**

**Health**

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 41 medical cases required medical care. The top five medical conditions were malaria, skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), HIV (self-declared), and lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI). Six medical cases were referred to the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) hospital in Lumasi transit center. These included two suspected cases of tuberculosis, a case with cellulitis, a one month old child with neonatal jaundice, a forty year-old case with HIV (self-declared), and thirty six year-old with a wound. Three medical cases were referred to the TRC hospital in Mtendeli camp. These included a sixty five year-old case with a wound, a thirty five year-old case with HIV (self-declared), and a forty seven year-old victim of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Additionally, there were 42 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**

- Malaria (9)
- Skin infections (5)
- Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) (4)
- HIV (3)
- Lower respiratory tract infections/pneumonia (2)

Photo 1. IOM nurse taking temperature of new arrivals at Rugenge entry point, in Kibondo. © IOM 2016 (photo: Alice Marango)