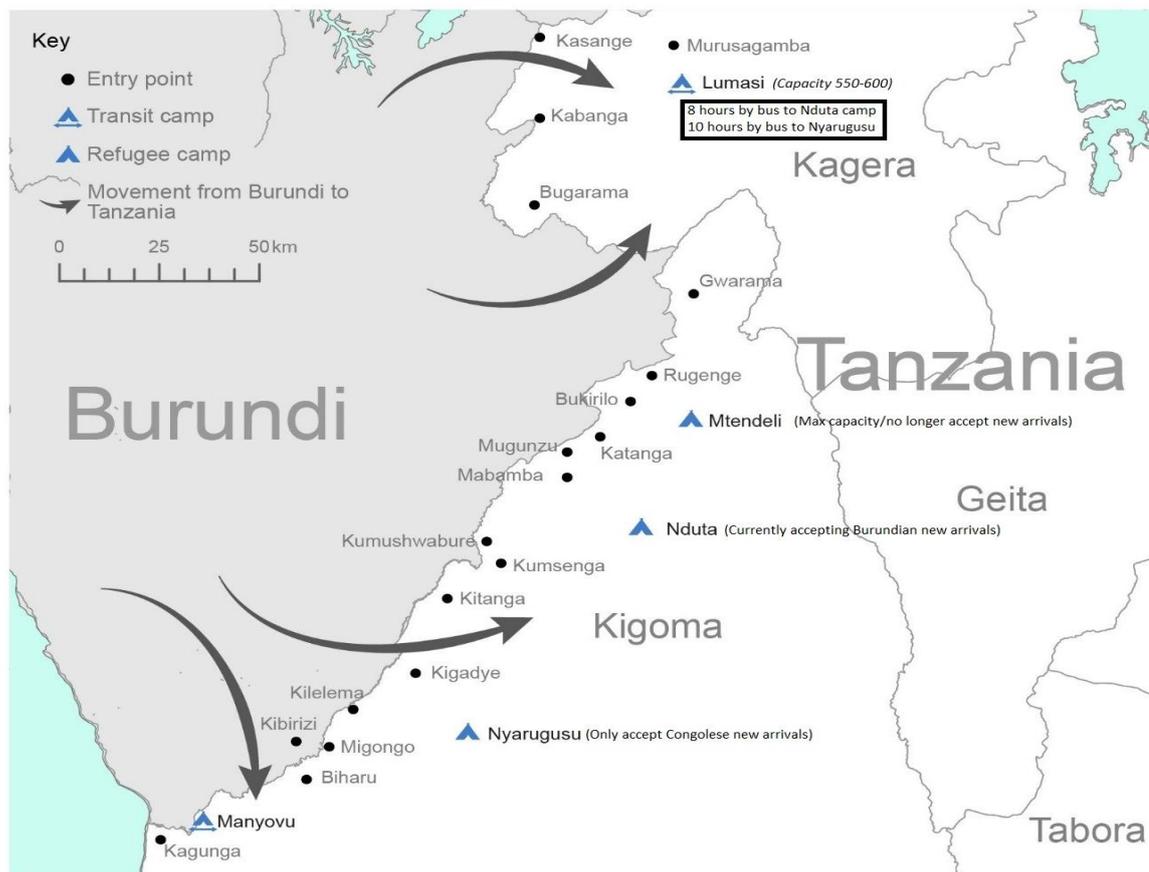


This weekly report is produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of the United Nations Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese refugees from Burundi. The report covers the period from January 23 to January 29, 2017. The next report will be issued on February 6, 2017.



Highlights

- 5474 new arrivals (3026 males and 2448 females). This were composed of 5365 Burundians and 109 Congolese. Busiest receiving points for the week were Mabamba (1475 pax), Kabanga (1180 pax) and Kitanga (554 pax).
- 1874 people (1008 males, 866 females) at Lumasi transit center were relocated to Nduta and Nyarugusu camps.
- IOM's fit-to-travel medical screening revealed that the top five medical conditions among the transported persons for this week were: malaria, conjunctivitis, upper respiratory tract infections, skin infections, and moderate acute malnutrition.

For additional information, please contact Dr. Qasim Sufi (QSUF@iom.int) or Mr. Son Ha Dinh (hdinhdmk@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 January 23, 2017 to January 29, 2017

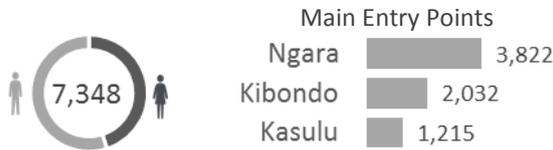


Figure 2. Starting From January 1st 2017



* The cumulative statistics include newly arriving Refugees and Asylum Seekers as well as those relocated from transit centers to the camps and or reunified with their family members.

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 at least two staff, one operation and one medical, accompanied each pick up exercise. The objective is to ensure that Refugees and Asylum Seekers transported are fit to travel and or have any medical needs to refer them to health partners such as MSF or Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) for appropriate medical care. Currently Burundians are transported to Nduta camp while Congolese new arrivals from Burundi are brought to Nyarugusu camp.

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

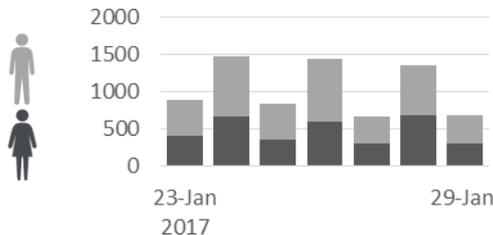
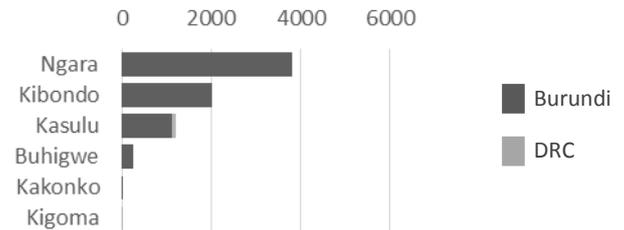


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district

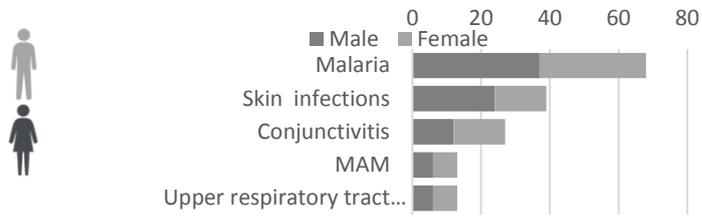


Health

During the reported period, IOM medical team conducted pre-embarkation health checks and 325 cases were diagnosed to have various medical conditions. 72 cases were referred to health partners in camps. In Nduta camp, 48 cases were referred to MSF hospital and they were: 5 cases of malaria, 1 case of sexual and gender based violence, 4 cases of conjunctivitis, 4 cases of epilepsy, 1 case of mental disorder, 9 cases of moderate malnutrition, 3 cases of acute water diarrhoea, 5 cases of self-declared HIV, 6 cases of septic wounds, 1 case of inguinal hernia, 2 cases of goitre, 2 cases of mastitis, 1 case of oral candidiasis, 1 case of hydrocephalus, 1 case of diabetes mellitus, 1 case of tonsillitis and 1 case of otitis media. In Lumasi Transit Centre, we referred 24 cases to TRC clinic as followed: 4 self-declared HIV cases, 4 cases of acute watery diarrhoea, 5 cases of malaria, 4 cases of moderate malnutrition, 4 cases of self-declared sickle cell disease, 1 case of haemorrhoids, 1 case of hypertension and 1 case of chronic ulcer.

Additionally, there were 106 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



Field Photos:

Photo 1: Helping a family with luggage (IOM)



Photo 2: Generating manifest (IOM)

