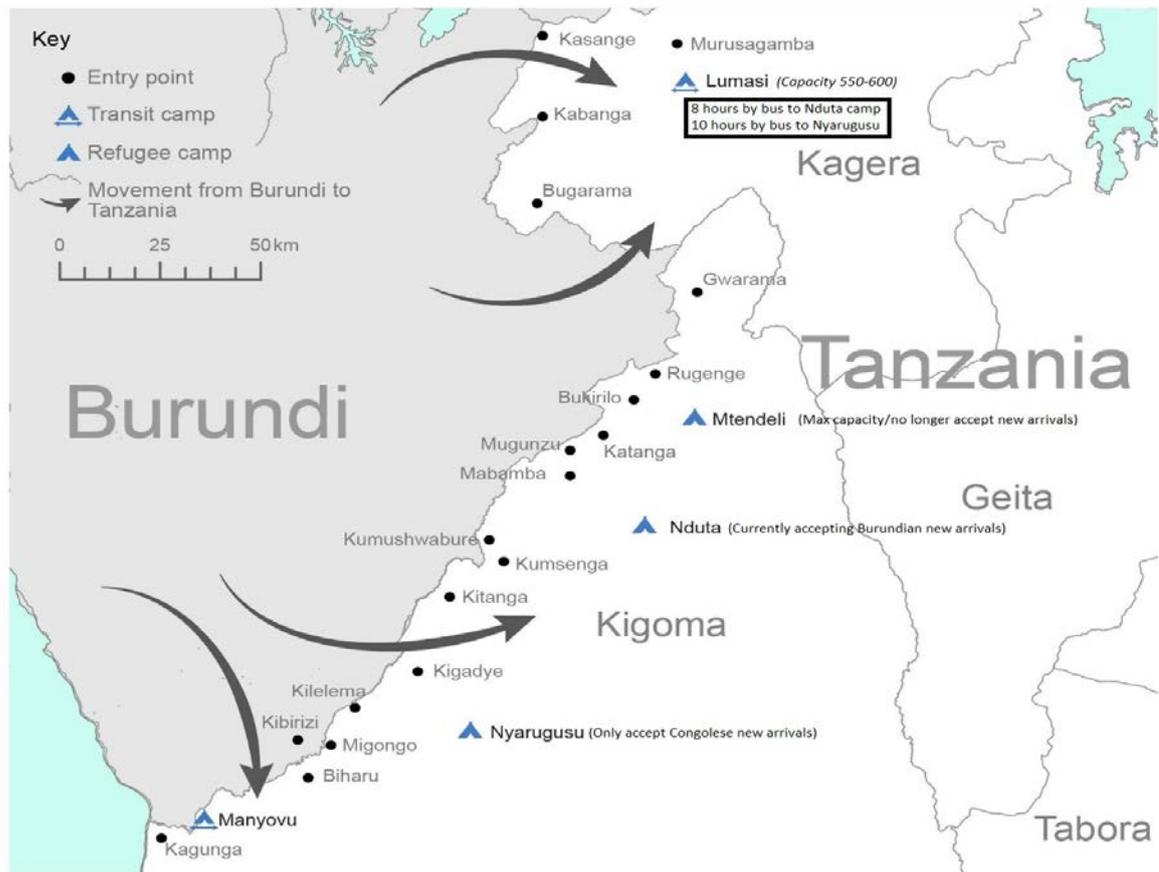


This weekly report is produced by the United Nations (UN) Migration Agency (IOM) as part of the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese Asylum Seekers from Burundi. The report covers the period from April 24 to April 30, 2017. The next report will be issued on May 8, 2017.



Highlights

- 345 new arrivals (163 males and 182 females) composed of 179 Burundian and 166 Congolese Asylum Seekers. Busiest entry points during this week were Manyovu (113 persons), Kigadye (98 persons) and Bukiriro (39 persons).
- 229 Asylum Seekers (120 males and 109 females) at Lumasi transit center were relocated to Nduta and Mtendeli camps. IOM also transported 297 Burundian (124 males and 173 females) new arrivals from Mtendeli to reunite with their family members in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps.
- 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, epilepsy, and conjunctivitis.

For additional information, please contact Dr Qasim Sufi (qsufi@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 April 24, 2017 to April 30, 2017

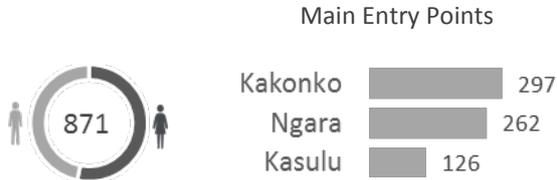


Figure 2. Starting From April 1st to April 30th



* The cumulative statistics include newly arriving 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 operation and medical staff accompanied each transportation 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 Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) for timely and appropriate medical care. Currently Burundian new arrivals are transported to Nduta camp while Congolese are brought to Nyarugusu camp.

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

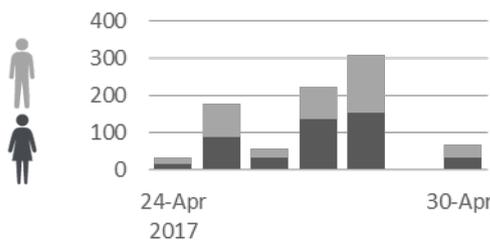
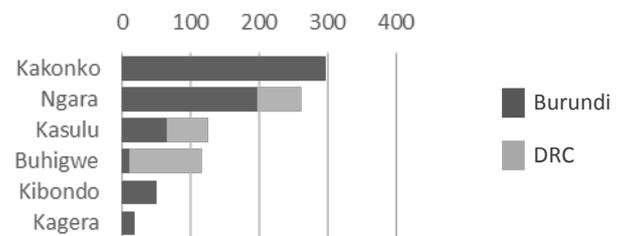


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district



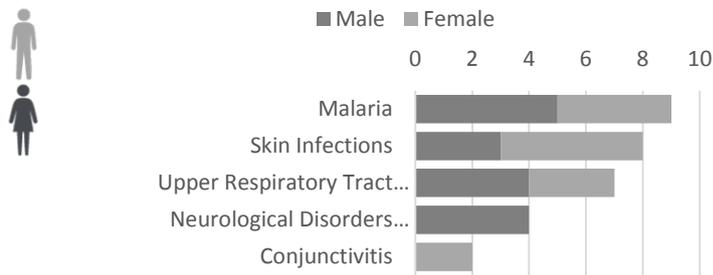
Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that, 51 cases required medical care. 12 cases required immediate referral to health facilities in the camps. In Nduta camp, 4 cases were referred to MSF hospital and they were: 2 cases of malaria, 1 case of epilepsy, 1 case of acute watery diarrhoea. In Lumasi transit center, 4 cases were referred to TRC clinic and they were: 1 case of epilepsy, 1 case of moderate malnutrition, 2 cases of malaria. In Nyarugusu camp, 3 cases were referred to TRC hospital and they were: 2 cases of epilepsy, 1 case of scabies. In Manyovu transit center, 1 case of malaria was referred to IRC clinic.

Additionally, there were 15 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: Cross-Check prior to Boarding Buses (IOM)



Photo 2: Boarding Buses (IOM)

