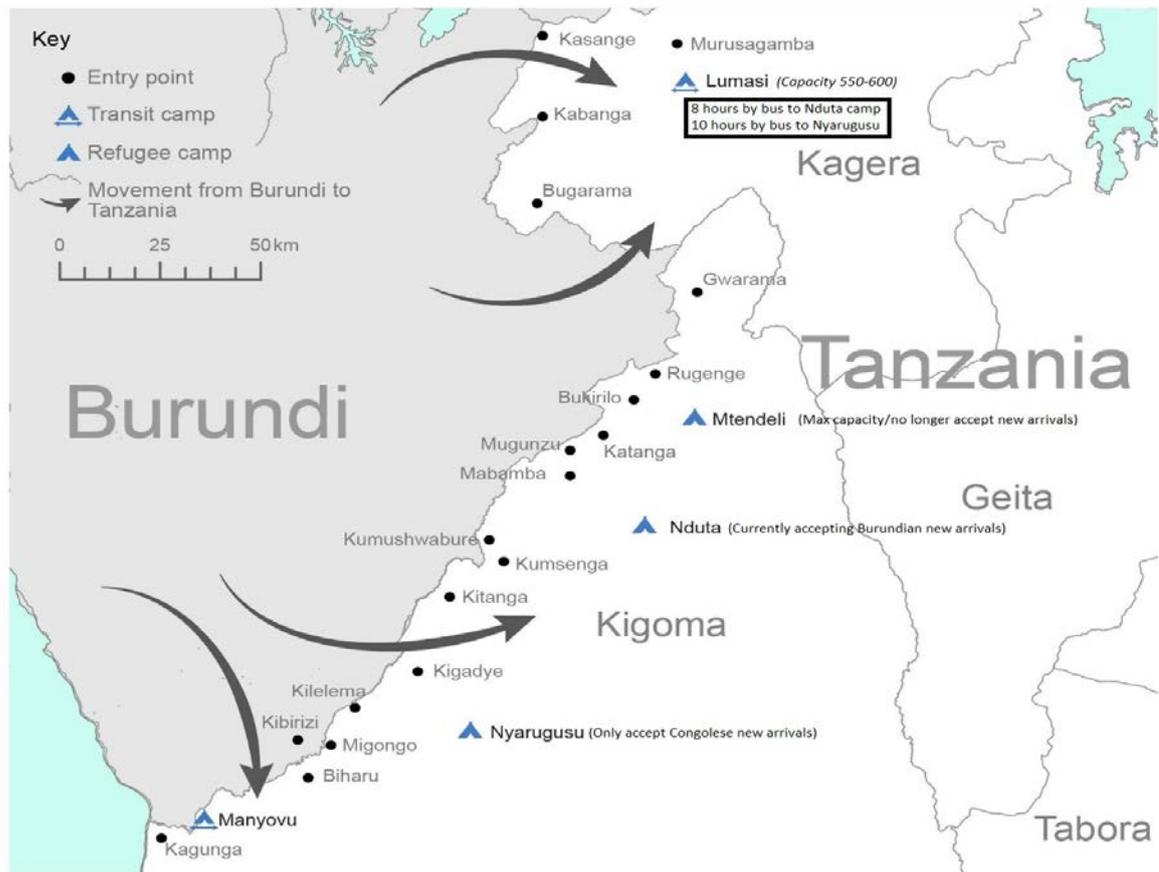


This weekly report is produced by the United Nations (UN) Migration Agency (IOM) as part of the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese Asylum Seekers from Burundi. The report covers the period from May 22 to May 28, 2017. The next report will be issued on June 5, 2017.



## Highlights

- 93 new arrivals (51 males and 42 females) composed of 64 Burundian and 29 Congolese Asylum Seekers. Busiest entry points during this week were Kigadye (29 persons) and Bukiriro (29 persons), Kabanga (7 persons), Murusagamba (7 persons).
- 157 Asylum Seekers (82 males, 75 females) were relocated from transit centers to 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, fracture, and acute watery diarrhoea.

For additional information, please contact Dr Qasim Sufi ([qsufi@iom.int](mailto:qsufi@iom.int)) or Mr Son Ha Dinh ([hdinhdmk@iom.int](mailto: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 May 22, 2017 to May 28, 2017

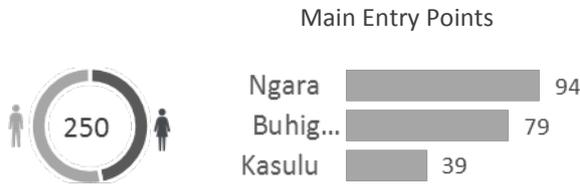


Figure 2. Starting From May 1<sup>st</sup> to May 28<sup>th</sup>



\* 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

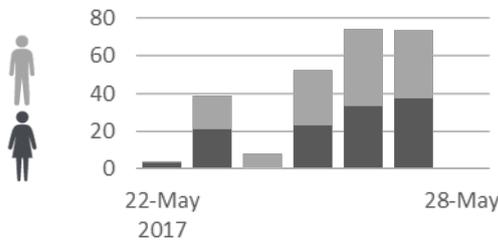
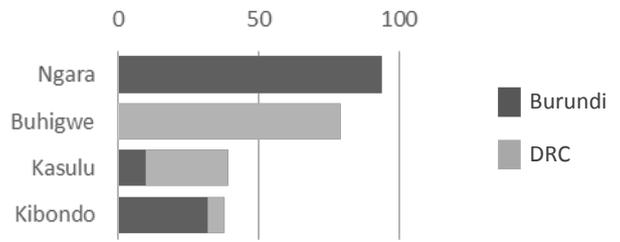


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district

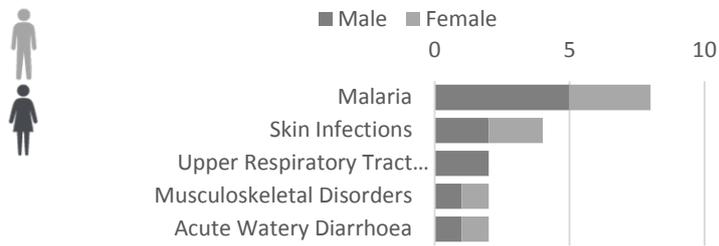


Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 28 cases required medical care. 7 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 cerebral palsy, 1 case of elbow dislocation. In Lumasi transit center, IOM Medical referred 1 case of acute watery diarrhoea to TRC clinic. In Nyarugusu camp, 2 cases were referred to TRC hospital and they were: 1 case of septic wound, 1 case of malaria.

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: IOM Staff assisting Asylum Seekers (IOM)



Photo 2: Helping Asylum Seekers to load their Items (IOM)

