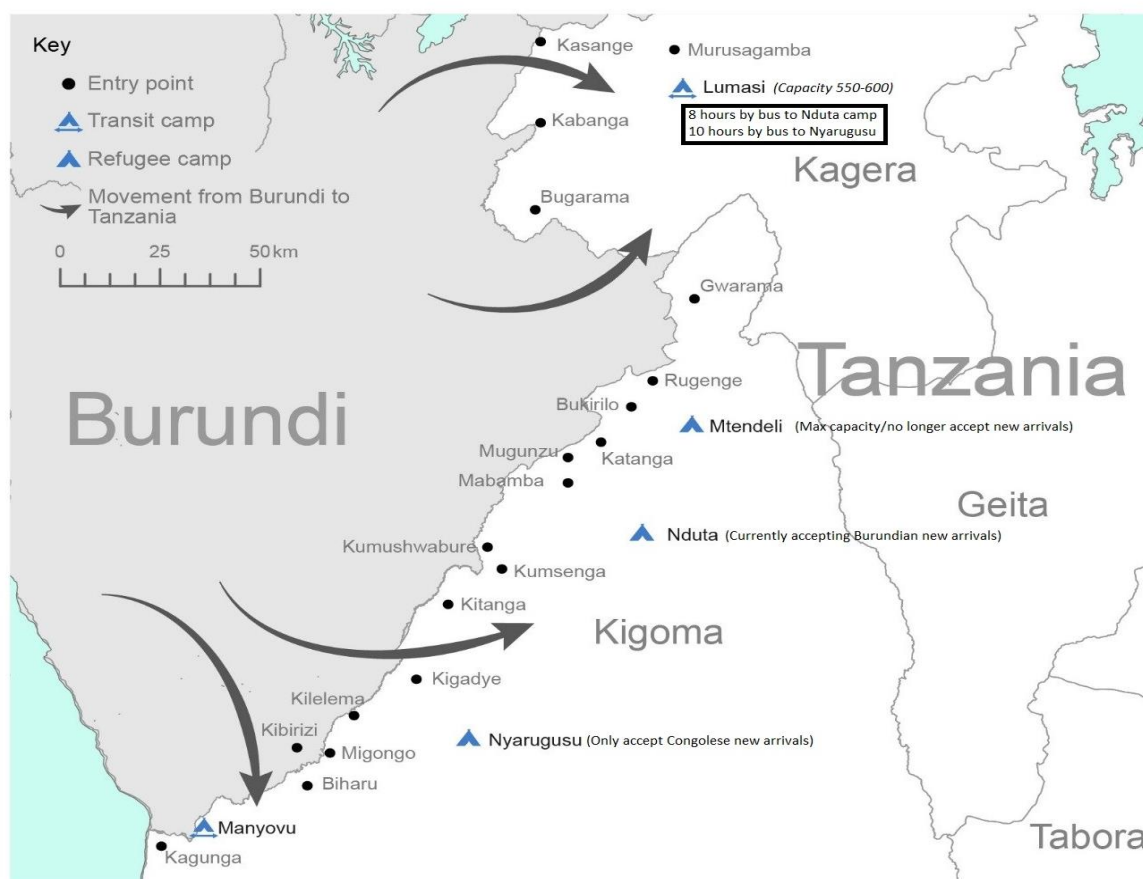


This weekly report is produced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of the United Nations Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese refugees from Burundi. The report covers the period from February 27 to March 5, 2017. The next report will be issued on March 13, 2017.



Highlights

- 1796 new arrivals (1000 males and 796 females). This were composed of 1698 Burundians and 98 Congolese. Busiest receiving points for the week were Mabamba (416 pax), Kitanga (237 pax) and Kigadye (224 pax).
- 333 people (162 males, 171 females) at Lumasi transit center were relocated to Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. Additionally, 76 people were transported from Nduta to Mtendeli camp to reunite with their families.
- 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 (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 February 27, 2017 to March 5, 2017

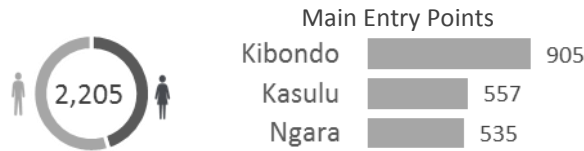
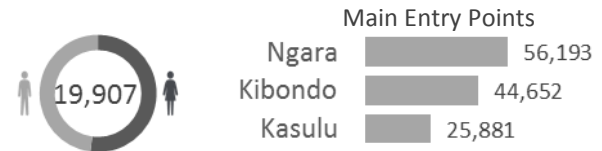


Figure 2. Starting From February 1st to February 28th, 2017



*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

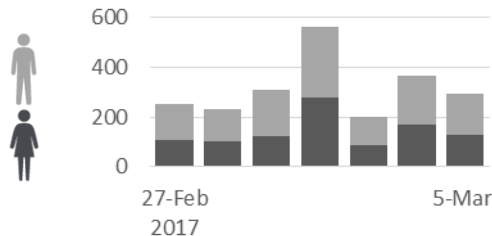
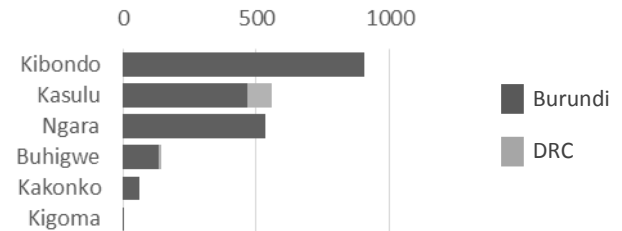


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district

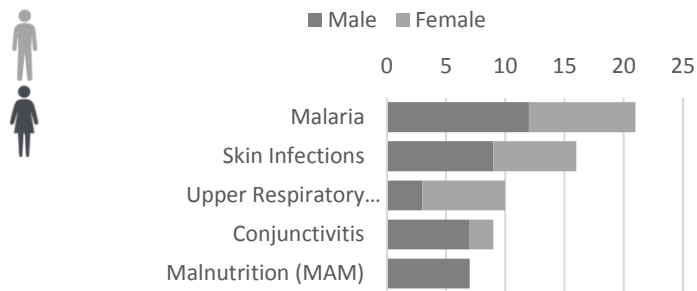


Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by IOM medical team revealed that 129 cases required medical care. 28 cases required immediate referral to health partners in the camps. In Nduta camp, 22 cases were referred to MSF hospital and they were: 2 cases of otitis external, 1 case of tonsillitis, 6 cases of moderate malnutrition, 1 case of severe malnutrition, 1 case of ascites, 1 case of conjunctivitis, 2 cases of acute watery diarrhoea, 3 cases of self-declared HIV, 1 case of epilepsy, 1 case of hydrocele, 2 cases of malaria, 1 case of diabetes. In Lumasi Transit Center, we referred 6 cases to TRC clinic and they were: 1 case of acute watery diarrhoea, 4 cases of malaria, 1 case of inguinal hernia.

Additionally, there were 46 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: Rain doesn't stop movement (IOM)



Photo 2: Last look before entering the bus (IOM)



Monthly View:

We are pleased to add the monthly charts for IOM transportation and relocation activities starting from August 2016. That month was when the number of new arrivals were noted to increase, peaking in January 2017. Minor differences between IOM and UNHCR data may be found due to the different times at which the arrivals are in fact recorded.

