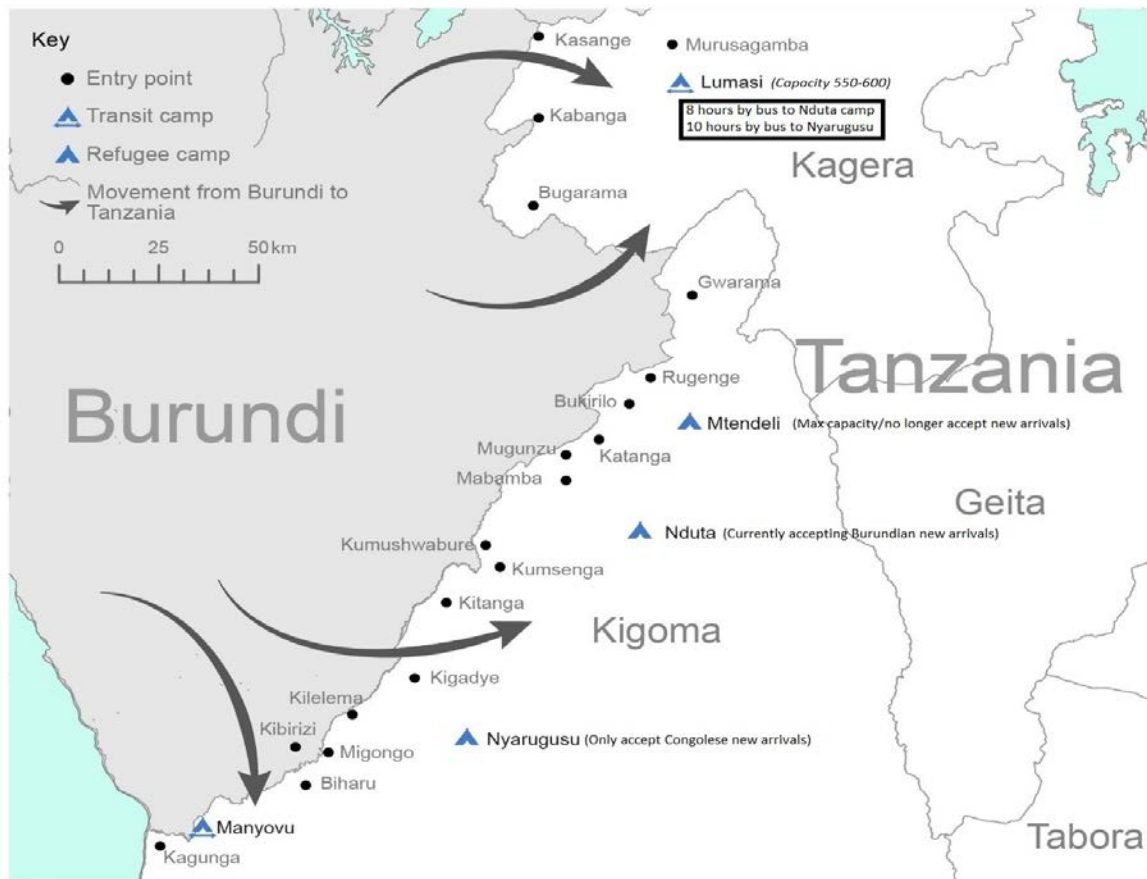


This weekly report is produced by the United Nations (UN) Migration Agency (IOM) as part of the UN Country Management Team (UNCMT) response to the influx of Burundian and Congolese Asylum Seekers from Burundi. The report covers the period from September 4th to September 10th, 2017. The next report will be issued on September 18th, 2017.



Highlights

- There were 369 new arrivals (190 males and 179 females). All were Congolese Asylum Seekers. Entry points used by the asylum seekers this week were Kigadye (364 persons), Herushingo (5 persons).
- 351 Congolese Asylum Seekers (182 males, 169 females) were additionally relocated from Manyovu and Lumasi transit centers to Nyarugusu camp. 5 Burundian Asylum Seekers (1 male, 4 females) were relocated from Lumasi transit center to Nduta camp. 1 southern Sudanese Asylum Seeker was relocated from Lumasi transit center to Nyarugusu camp during this period.
- 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 infections, conjunctivitis, and acute watery diarrhoea.

For additional information, please contact Dr Qasim Sufi (qsufi@iom.int) or Mr Son Ha Dinh (shdinh@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 Sep 4, 2017 to Sep 10, 2017

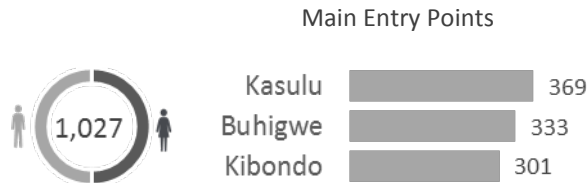
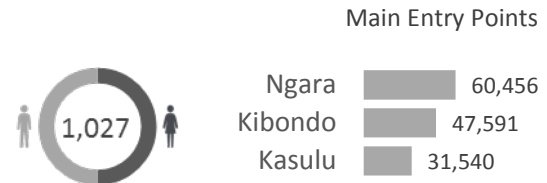


Figure 2. Starting From Sep 1st to Sep 10th



* The cumulative statistics in the pie charts include newly arriving Asylum Seekers as well as those relocated from transit centers to the camps and or reunified with their family members. The numbers in the bar charts under Figure 2 reflect the cumulative number of people that IOM has transported during the reporting week.

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 pick up 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 Tanzania Red Cross (TRC) for timely and appropriate medical care. Since there were no new Asylum Seekers from Burundi during the reporting period, all new arrivals who are Congolese are transported to Nyarugusu camp.

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

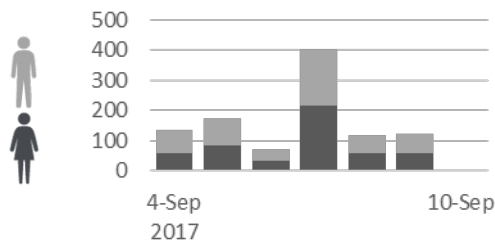
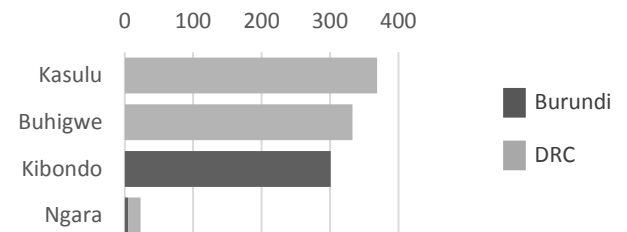


Figure 4. Number of persons transported disaggregated by country of origin for each district



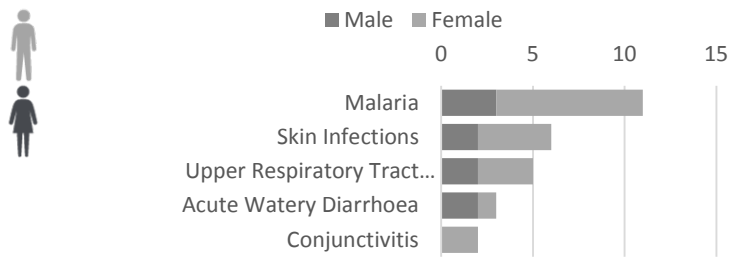
Health

During the reported period, the fit-to-travel medical screenings carried out by the IOM medical team revealed that 51 cases (15 males, 36 females) required medical care. 16 cases required immediate referral to health facilities in the camps. In Nyarugusu camp, IOM Medical team referred 8 cases to TRC hospital and they were: 3 cases of acute watery diarrhoea, 2 cases of malaria, 1 case of otitis media, 1 case of self-declared TB, 1 case of asthma. In Manyovu transit center, IOM Medical team referred 8 cases to IRC clinic and they were: 1 case of self-declared TB, 1 case of self-declared sickle-cell disease, 4 cases of malaria, 1 case of hernia, 1 case of urinary tract infection.

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: Asylum Seekers loading their Belongings into the Bus (IOM)



Photo 2: Registration of Asylum Seeker prior to Transportation (IOM)

