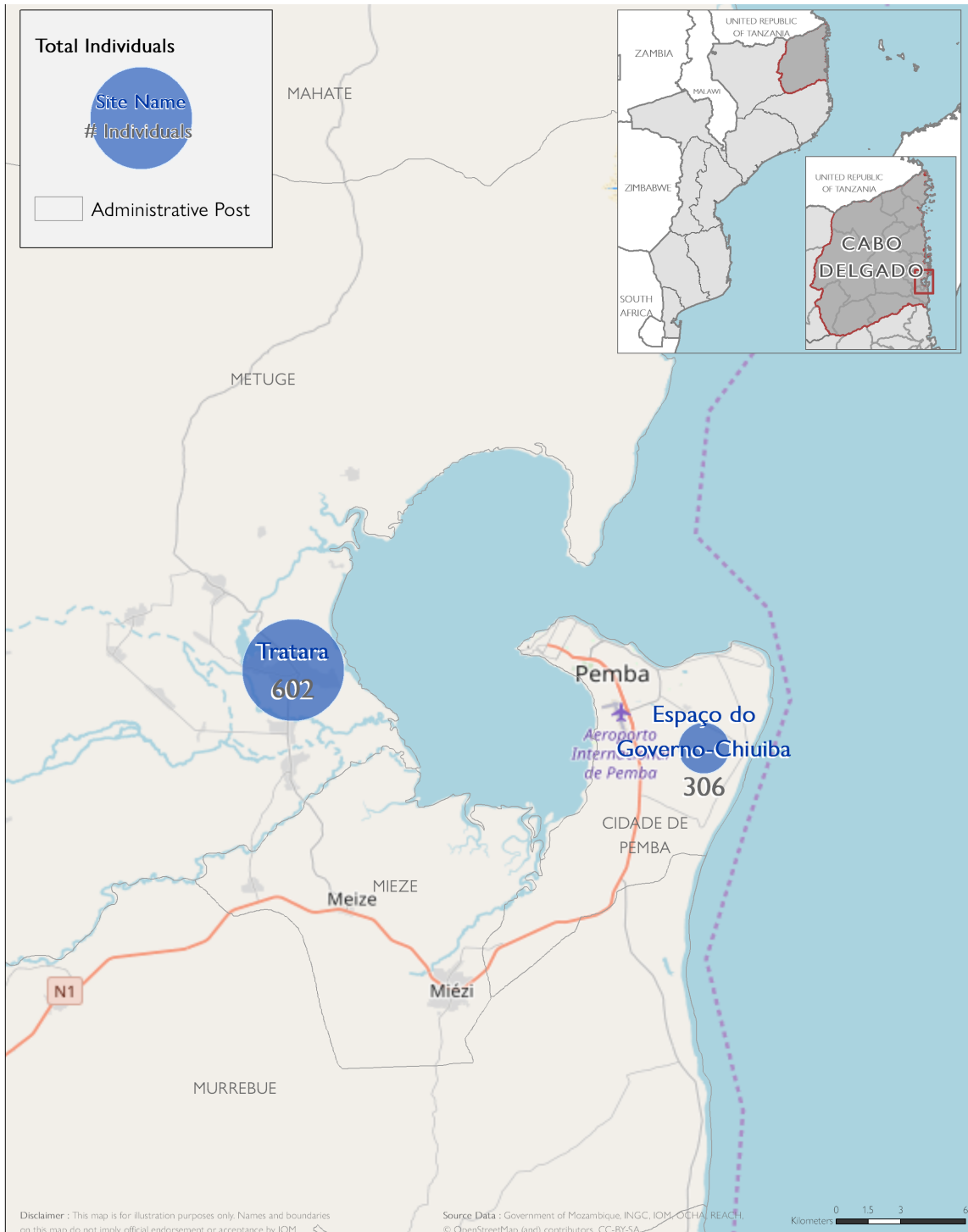


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - ROUND #3

OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in north Mozambique the night of 25 April 2019. On 24 June 2019, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in coordination with the Government of Mozambique through National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGC), carried out the third round of site assessments in two open sites. One in Pemba city (Chiuba Transit Centre) and one in Metuge (Tratara Transit Centre) in the Cabo Delgado province in northern Mozambique.



Map 1: Locations and Number of IDPs

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - ROUND #3

DEMOGRAPHICS

212 families corresponding to **908 individuals** were reported across the two assessed open displacement sites. Most of the identified Internal Displaced Populations (IDPs) are in Tratara site, Metuge district. *More information can be found in Table 1.*

SITE INFORMATION

The two open sites, are classified as planned. Both reported having a site committee management composed by members of the Internal Displaced Populations (IDPs), and with easy access to the sites.

RETURN INTENTIONS

In the two sites, the IDPs expect to be resettled in a new resettlement site. This depends on the identification and availability of resettlement areas, a process that is being led by the government.

Individuals in Chuiba Transit Centre reported that they were displaced from Pemba City in the communities of Cariacó/Chibuabwara and Josina Machel, while in Tratara Transit Centre the IDPs come from Nanjua community in Metuge district. In both sites it was reported that damaged or destroyed houses were the primary factor preventing them from returning. This is exacerbated by difficult accessibility, inadequate places for habitation and cyclical extreme events (floods, strong winds and landslides).

NEEDS OVERVIEW

The primary need reported in both sites was a variety of food (sugar, onions, oil, salt), as they only received rice, corn and beans. The secondary need was the distribution of lamps/solar lanterns as there is no adequate lighting in camps. This could be used as a critical measure to reduce protection concerns in the sites.

The tertiary need is for mosquito nets. IDPs report malaria as the most frequent illness and thus they require mosquito nets as a mitigation measure.

IDPs also reported shelter-related needs (such as construction materials).



Figure 1: Tratara Transit Center

Table 1: Number of Households and Individuals by site

Ord.	Site Name	Total of Households	Total of Individuals	Status
1	Espaço do Governo -Chuiba	65	306	Open
2	Tratara Transit Centre	147	602	Open
Total		212	908	