

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX - ROUND #4

OVERVIEW

Tropical Cyclone Kenneth made landfall in north Mozambique the night of 25 April 2019. On 24 July 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 fourth round of site assessments in three open sites. One in Memba district-Nampula province (Matalane Resettlement Site), one in Pemba city (Chuiba Transit Centre) and one in Metuge (Tratara Transit Centre) in the Cabo Delgado province in northern Mozambique.



Chuiba Transitional Site

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DEMOGRAPHICS

409 families, corresponding to **1,964 individuals**, were reported across the three assessed open displacement sites. Most of the identified Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) are in Matalane Resettlement Site, Momba district. *More information can be found in Table 1 on the next page.*

SITE INFORMATION

All **three** open sites are classified as planned. **All** sites reported having a site committee management composed of members from the IDPs and with easy access.

RETURN INTENTIONS

In **Matalane** resettlement site, IDPs expect to stay permanently as they are from high risk areas impacted by strong winds and extensive flooding. In the **two** sites in Cabo Delgado, the IDPs expect to be resettled to a new resettlement site. The IDPs in **Tratara** transitional site already received a plot from the government in the new resettlement site. Pemba municipality is still in process of identifying available land for the resettlement of families in Chuiba transitional site. 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 **all** 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 **all** sites was a variety of **food** (including sugar, onions, oil, and 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 third need reported was **mosquito nets**; IDPs reported malaria as the most frequent illness and thus they requested mosquito nets as a mitigation measure.

All sites reported shelter-related needs such as construction materials.

Matalane resettlement site was assessed for the first time in this DTM round. The new “relocation site” needs access to drinking water, latrines, mapping and site planning, primary road opening, drainage systems, construction of a community center, shading, demarcation, and flood prevention systems.

Most of the wells have become inoperative or are too far from the new relocation sites. Most of the “*machambas*” were destroyed with the floods.



Figure 1: Shelter in Matalane Resettlement Site

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Table 1: Number of Households and Individuals by site

Ord.	Site Name	Total of Households	Total of Individuals	Status
1	Matalane Resettlement Site	196	1,007	Open
2	Chuiba Transitional Centre	66	334	Open
3	Tratara Transitional Centre	147	623	Open
Total		409	1,964	

