

### OVERVIEW

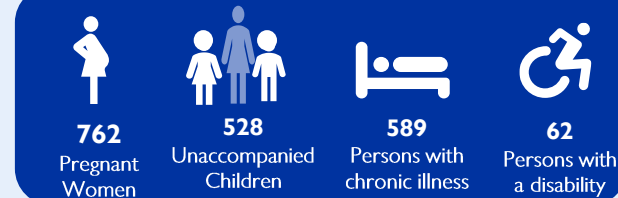
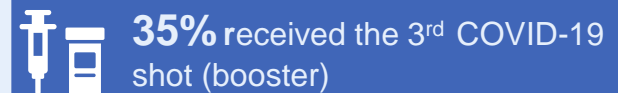
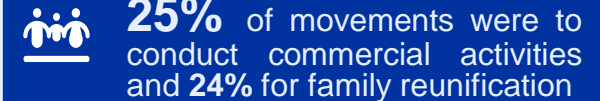
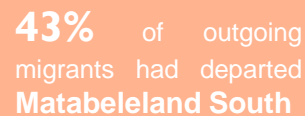
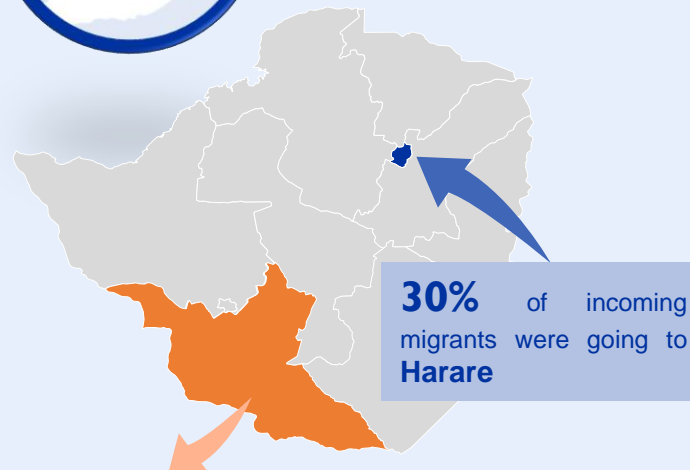
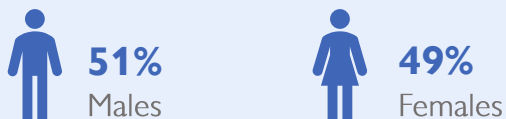
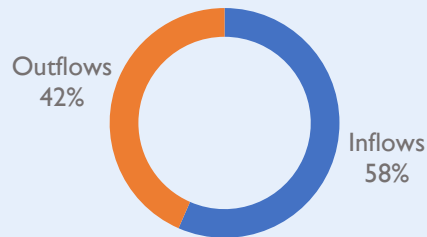
During the month of March 2023, a total of 43,758 movements were recorded and 3,972 migrants were interviewed across 34 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in Zimbabwe. The total movements recorded increased by 4% compared to the previous month. 58% of movements observed were inflows, whilst 42% were outflows. The top three sending districts were Beitbridge (39%), Harare (15%) and Chiredzi (9%). Matabeleland South province recorded the highest number of outflows (43%) and Harare province recorded the highest number of inflows (30%).

The South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor recorded the highest movement of 31,613 (72%) followed by the Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor which recorded 7,081 (16%) movements. Thirty-four per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were short-term local movements. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa, 22% were going to Beitbridge, 14% to Harare and 7% to Bulawayo. Thirty per cent of movements along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor were long-term economic movements whilst 22% were for family reunifications.

The Zambia-Zimbabwe corridor consisted of 69% short-term movements and 14% long-term economic movements. Fifty-six percent of migrants travelling to Zambia were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of the migrants travelling to Zambia, 86% were travelling from Harare and 6% from Kariba.

Outgoing migrants who had departed from Matabeleland South highlighted Limpopo (44%) and Gauteng (23%) as their intended destinations. Of the incoming migrants travelling to Harare, 42% were travelling from Lusaka and 26% from Gauteng.

### HIGHLIGHTS



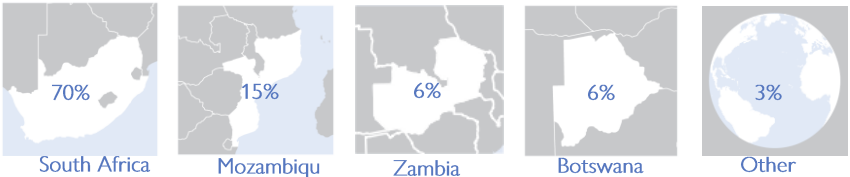
# FLOW MONITORING REPORT

IOM ZIMBABWE | MARCH 2023

## JOURNEY PROFILES



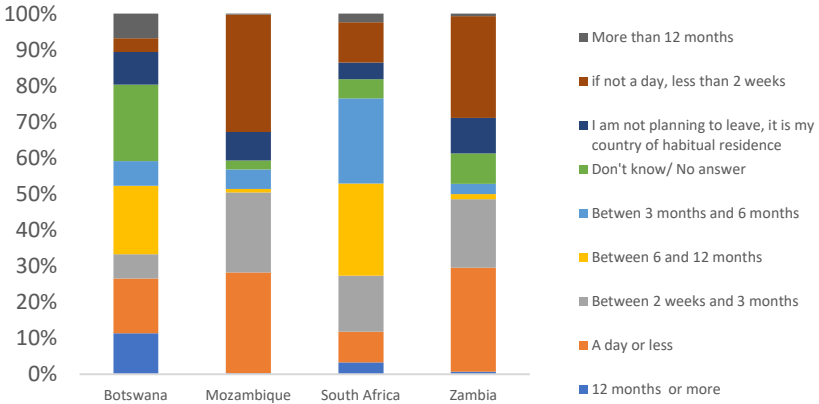
### INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES



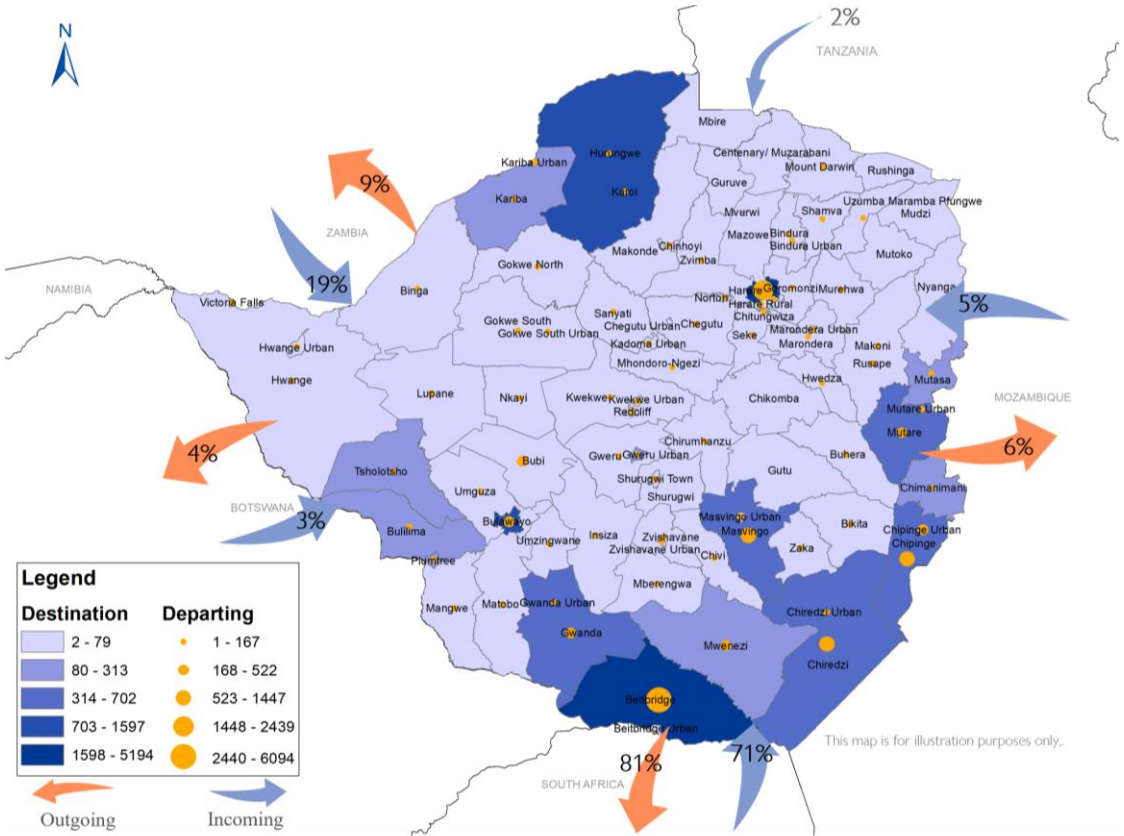
Seventy per cent of migrants indicated that South Africa was their final intended destination. Of the migrants going to South Africa, 31% indicated that they were looking for employment, 28% were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 13% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Migrants indicated that their main reasons for choosing South Africa as a destination country was because they were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there (42%), appealing socio-economic conditions (24%) and joining their family there (13%). Forty per cent of those travelling to South Africa had no identification documentation to cross the border and of those, 57% were male.

Six per cent of migrants indicated that Zambia was their final intended destination. Thirty per cent of migrants travelling to Zambia chose the country as their destination because they were returning to their country of usual residence (30%), appealing socio-economic conditions (23%) and geographic proximity (20%). Fifty-six per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities and 17% were travelling to reunite with their families. Of those travelling to conduct commercial services, 51% were female and 49% were male.

### INTENDED PERIOD OF STAY BY DESTINATION




### MIGRANTS DEPARTED AND INTENDED DESTINATION DISTRICTS




Beitbridge (39%), Harare (15%), Chiredzi (9%), Masvingo (7%) districts were the highest sending districts, while Harare (23%), Beitbridge (15%), Bulawayo (7%) and Hurungwe (5%) districts received most migrants during the reporting period. Of the surveyed migrants travelling to Zimbabwe, 42% were short-term local movements, 35% were travelling to reunite with their families whilst 11% were seasonal movements. Forty-six per cent of the outgoing migrants indicated that their movements were short-term local, 34% were long-term economic movements and 11% were reuniting with families. Twenty-six per cent of the migrants travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period between 6 months and 12 months whilst 24% were planning to stay for a period between 3 months and 6 months. Of the migrants travelling from South Africa to Zimbabwe, 31% were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks, whilst 15% were not planning to move.

208

migrants interviewed were in possession of the Zimbabwe Exemption Permit (ZEP)



**55%**  
Males



**45%**  
Females

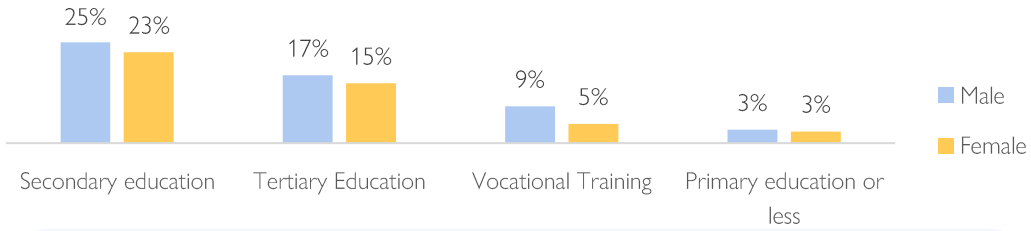
Of the ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe, 53% percent were from Gauteng province, 15% from Limpopo and 13% from Western Cape. Their destination provinces included Masvingo (30%), Harare (28%), Manicaland (14%) and Bulawayo (13%). The main reasons for their journey were family reunification (58%), looking for livelihood opportunities (17%) and to avoid targeted violence (6%). Thirty-six per cent of the ZEP holders traveling to Zimbabwe were planning to stay for less than 2 weeks whilst 34% between 2 weeks and 3 months.

Of the ZEP holders travelling to South Africa, 53% were travelling from Bulawayo, 12% from Matabeleland South and 11% from Harare. Seventy-six per cent chose Gauteng as their next intended destination whilst 8% were headed to Limpopo, 4% to Western Cape and 3% to Kwazulu-Natal. The main reasons for their journey were to look for livelihood opportunities (46%), look for employment (32%), family reunification (9%) and return to work (4%). Thirty-six per cent of those travelling to South Africa were planning to stay for a period between 6-12 months, 3% between 3-6 months whilst 18% were not planning to leave.

### Main Reason for the journey for ZEP holders travelling to Zimbabwe



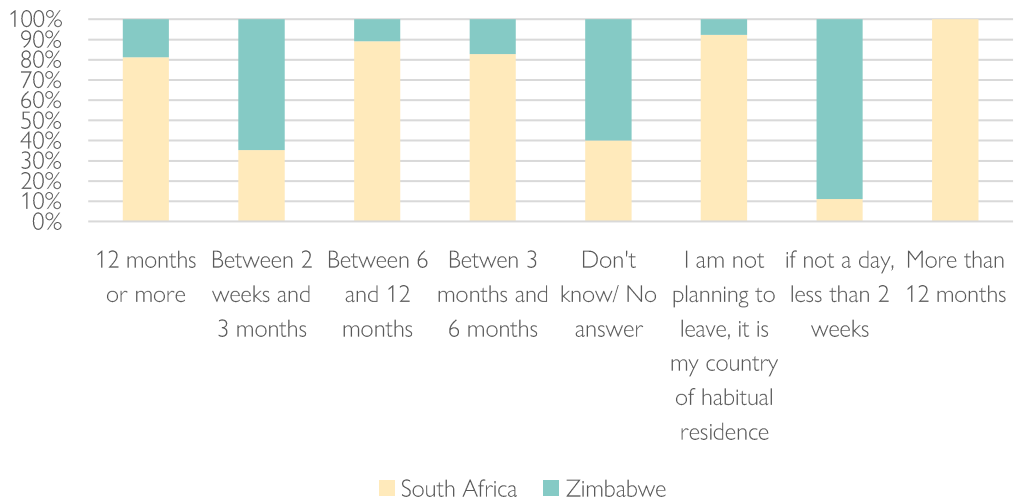
### Level of education of ZEP holders by Sex



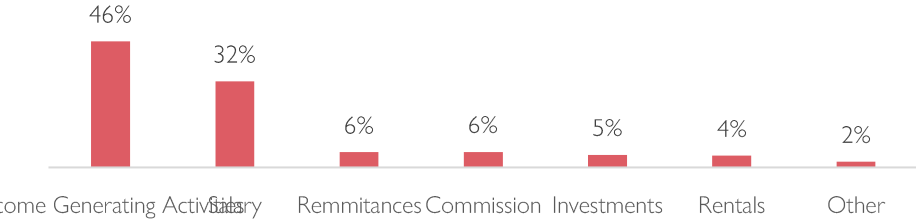
Forty-eight per cent of ZEP holders who reported South Africa as their usual country of residence held a secondary level education whilst 32% were tertiary educated. 77% of the secondary educated ZEP holders are based in Gauteng, 12% are based in Limpopo and 3% are in Western Cape. Seventy-six per cent of secondary educated ZEP holders reported to be employed, 13% self-employed and 12% unemployed. The top three sectors for the employed secondary educated ZEP holders were Agriculture, forestry and fishery (28%), Hospitality (9%) and Wholesale and retail (9%).

Of the tertiary-educated ZEP holders, sixty per cent are based in Gauteng, 15% in Western Cape and 7% in Limpopo. Ninety-two per cent of the tertiary educated ZEP holders reported to be employed, 5% self-employed and 3% unemployed. The top three sectors for the tertiary educated ZEP holders are Engineering, manufacturing and construction (29%), Education (11%), Information and Communication (9%).

### How long are you planning to stay in your intended destination



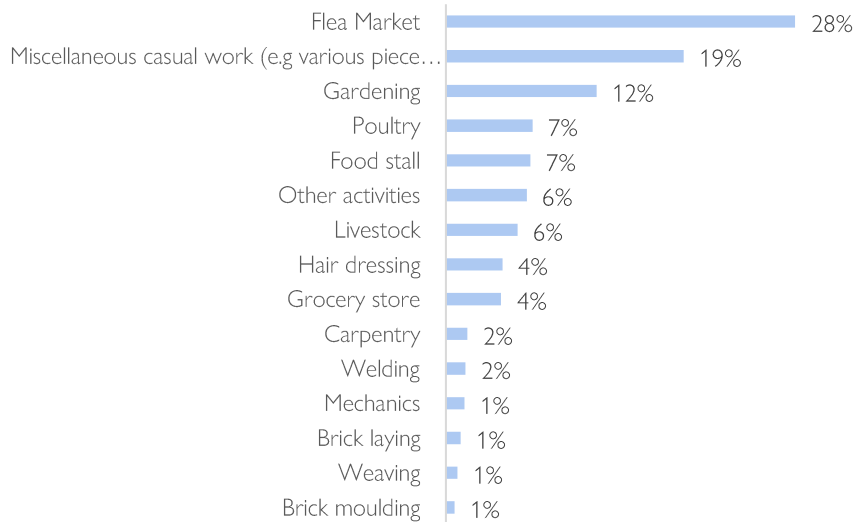
### SOURCES OF INCOME \*



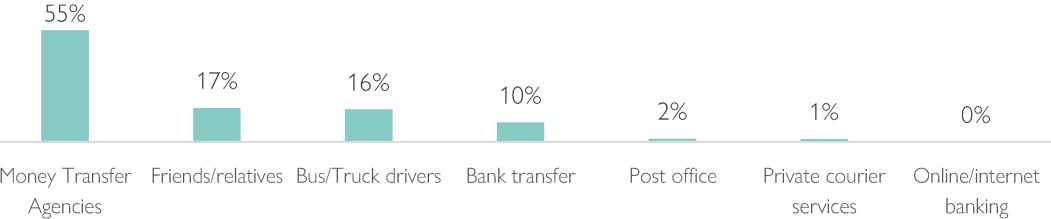
Forty-six percent of migrants whose country of usual residence is Zimbabwe reported income generating activities as their main source of income. The top three income generating activities were Flea market (28%), Casual work (19%) and Gardening (12%). Of those who mentioned Flea market as their income generating activity, Thirty-four per cent reside in Mashonaland West, 20% in Manicaland and 11% in Matabeleland South.

Of the migrants who rely on salaries, 27% reside in Matabeleland South, 18% in Mashonaland West and 14% in Manicaland. The top 3 sectors for the salaried migrants who reside in Matabeleland South are Agriculture (38%), Business and marketing (22%) and Transport and Storage (13%).

### TYPES OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

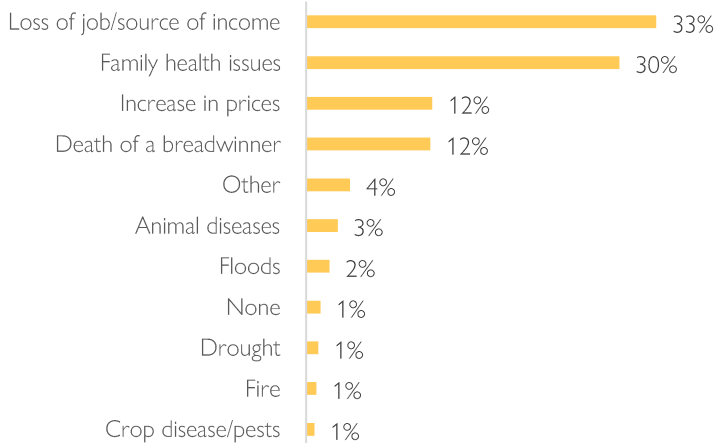


### HOW DO YOU SEND/ RECEIVE REMITTANCES



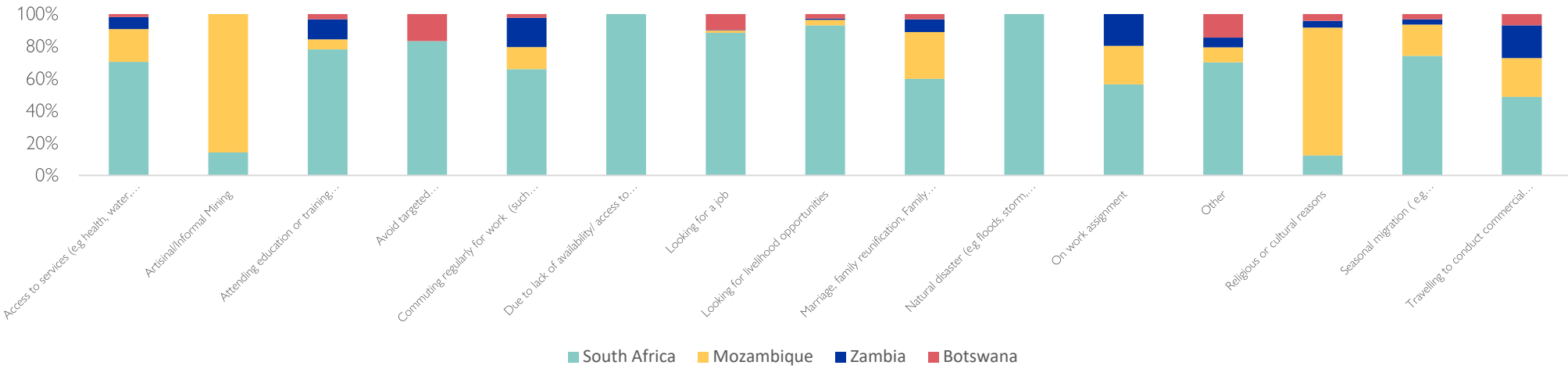
Of the surveyed migrants who reported to be receiving remittances, 28% reside in Manicaland, 19% in Bulawayo and 15% in Masvingo. Fifty percent of the migrants reported receiving/sending less than \$100, 48% between \$100 and \$500 and 2% between \$500 and \$1000. The remittances are used for purchasing food (34%), household needs (30%) and health /medication (17%).

### SHOCKS EXPERIENCED BEFORE EMBARKING ON JOURNEY



Twenty-six per cent of the surveyed migrants reported that their household experienced shocks in the last 6 months before they embarked on their journey. Thirty-three per cent of those who experienced shocks lost their jobs or source of income. The top three districts for migrants who lost their jobs/source of income were Chimanimani (25%), Beitbridge (16%) and Bulawayo (13%). Twelve per cent of those who experienced shocks faced increase in prices and of those, 82% mentioned increase in food prices, 11% in fuel prices and 5% in medication/health. The top three coping strategies for those who faced increase in prices were conducting casual jobs (23%), borrowing money (20%) and unusual short-term migration (19%).

### MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY BY INTENDED DESTINATION



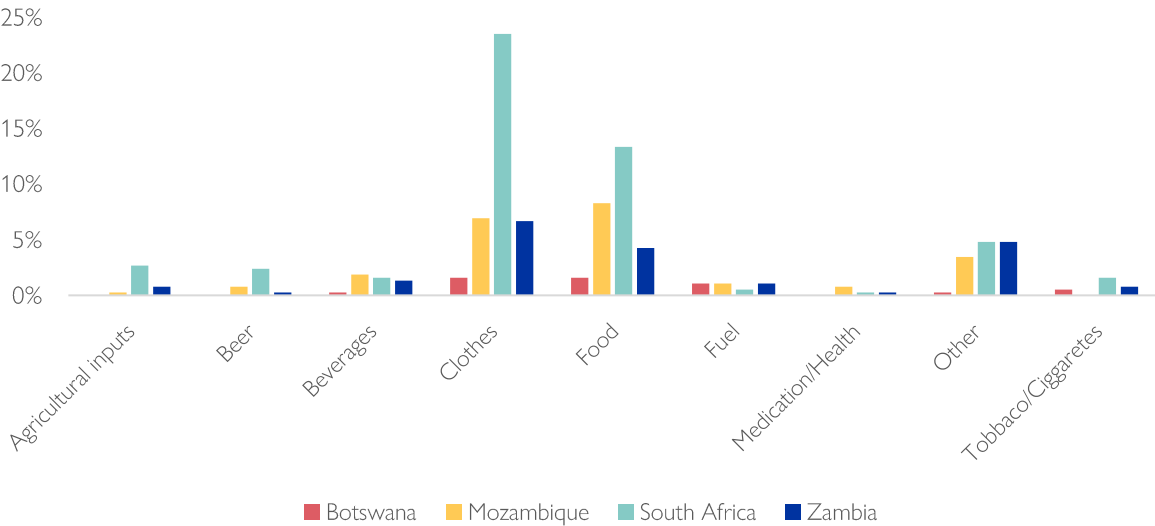
During the reporting period, 24% of the migrants were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 24% were travelling to reunite with their families whilst 15% were in search of livelihood opportunities.

Of the migrants travelling to South Africa, 31% were looking for employment, 28% were looking for livelihood opportunities and 13% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of those travelling to look for employment in South Africa, 70 per cent were secondary-educated, 21% were primary-educated and 4% tertiary-educated.

Thirty-four per cent of the migrants travelling to Mozambique were travelling to conduct commercial activities, 32% were travelling for family reunification whilst 7% were travelling for cultural and religious reasons. Of those travelling to conduct commercial services in Mozambique, 77% were travelling to buy.

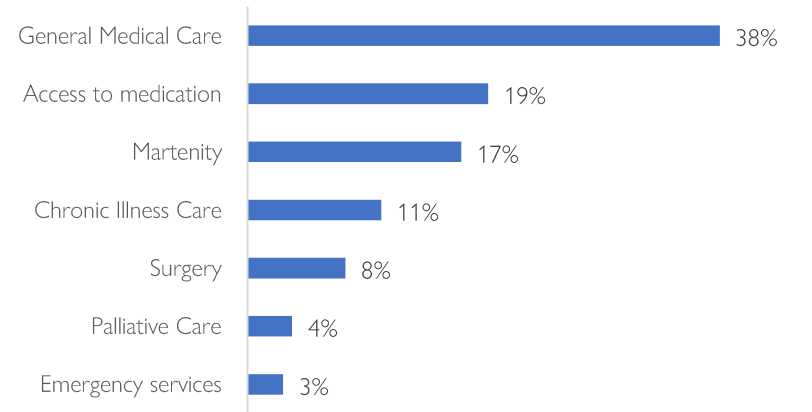
Forty-two per cent of the migrants travelling to Botswana were going to look for a job whilst 22% were travelling to conduct commercial activities. Of those looking for employment, 29% were planning to stay for a period between 6 and 12 months.

### IF TRAVELLING TO PURCHASE IN THE DESTINATION COUNTRY, WHAT ARE YOU PURCHASING?



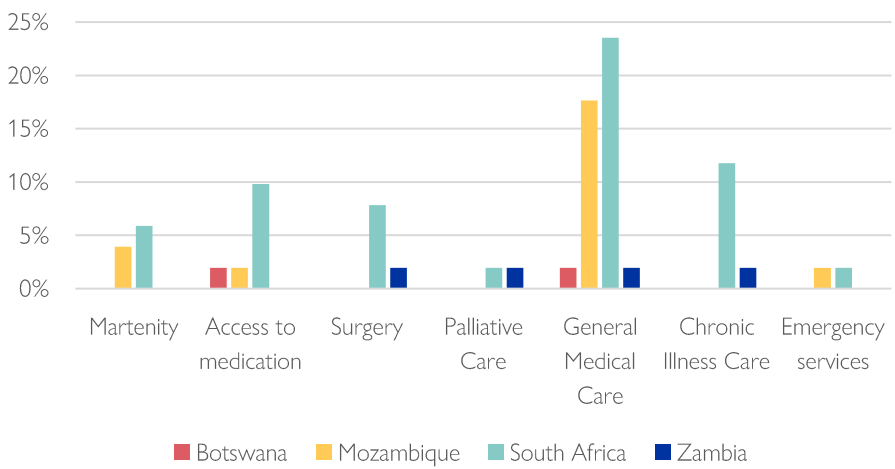
### MAIN REASONS FOR THE JOURNEY

#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY: ACCESS TO HEALTH

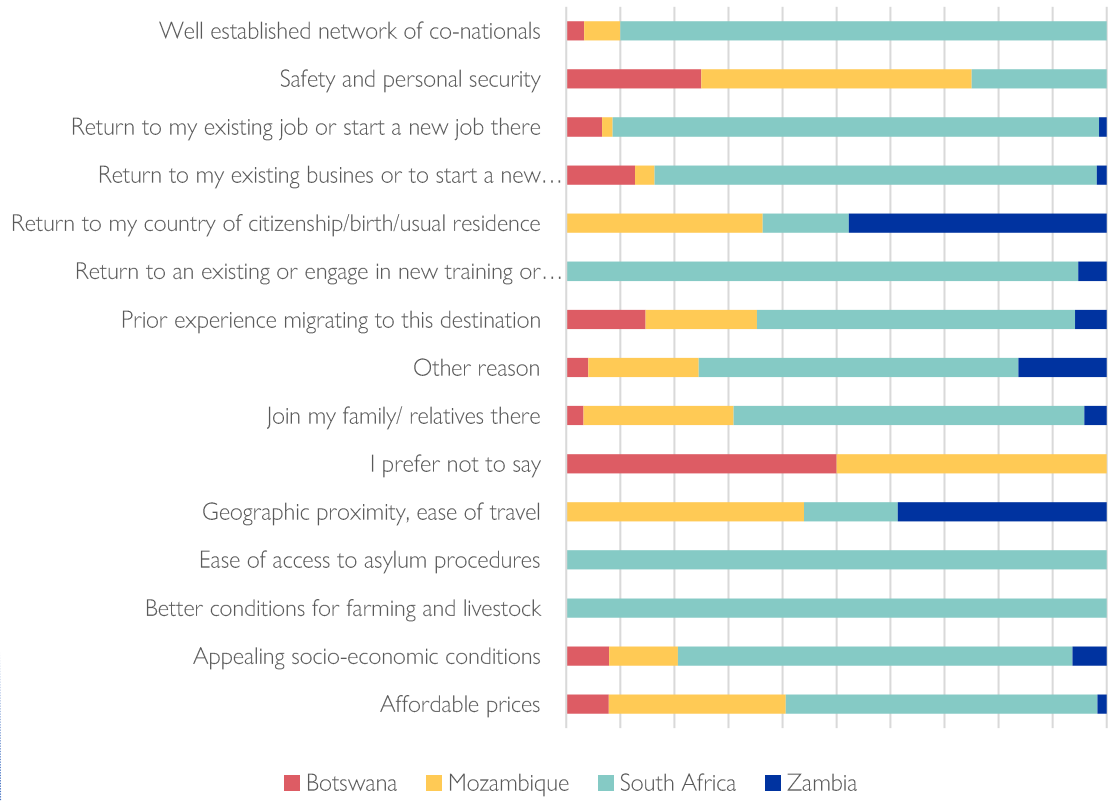


Thirty-eight percent of those travelling to access health were travelling for general medical care whilst 19% were going to access medication. Of those travelling for general medical care, fifty-two per cent were travelling to South Africa and 40% to Mozambique.

#### HEALTH SERVICES ACCESSED IN DESTINATION COUNTRY



#### WHY DID YOU CHOSE THIS FINAL DESTINATION?



Forty-two per cent of the surveyed migrants chose South Africa as their destination because they were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there, 24% due to appealing socioeconomic factors and 13% to join their family there. Of those travelling to Mozambique, 26% chose the destination because they were joining their families, 23% because of affordable prices and 19% because of appealing socio-economic conditions. Thirty per cent of those travelling to Zambia chose the destination because they were returning to their country of citizenship, 23% due to appealing socio-economic conditions and 20% due to geographic proximity. Thirty-six per cent of the surveyed migrants chose Botswana as their destination because they were returning to their existing job or starting a new job there, 30% due to appealing socio economic factors and 14% due to affordable prices.

### CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

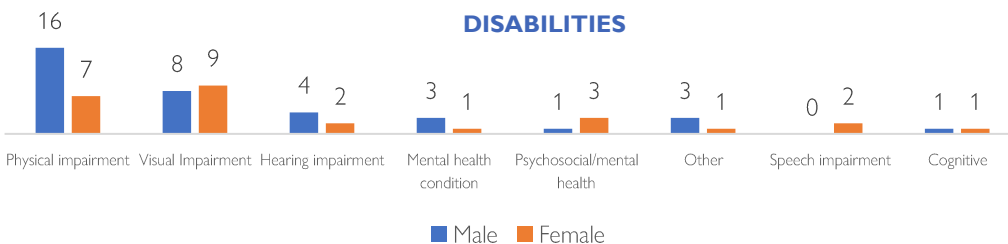
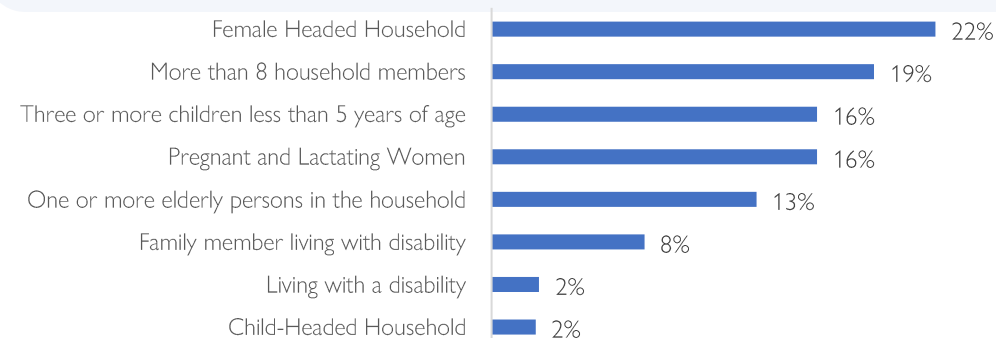
732 migrants encountered challenges along their journey. Sixty per cent of those who encountered challenges were inflows whilst 40 per cent were outflows. Sixty-nine per cent of the migrants who encountered challenges lacked money and finances, 9% had mental trauma and/or depression, 8% faced deportation whilst 5% mentioned discrimination/stigmatization. Of those who faced deportation, 75% went through the Zimbabwe-Botswana corridor whilst 22% went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa corridor. Of those who faced discrimination, ninety-seven per cent went through the Zimbabwe-South Africa.

Challenges	Botswana	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia
Lack of money or finances	3	4	480	16
Mental trauma and/or depression	1	0	66	1
Discrimination / Stigmatizations	0	0	34	1
Crossing Flooded Rivers			32	
Theft/Bribing/	2	5	17	16
Lack of or difficult access to food	2	0	17	1
Difficult access to Personal Protective Equipment	0	26	16	0
Myself or family member contracted Covid-19	0	0	15	0
Identity document issues	2	8	14	1
Deportation	41	0	12	2
Lack of information	0	0	10	0
Other	1	5	8	6
Difficult access to water	0	0	8	0
Arrest and/or detention by authorities or non-government entities	7	3	7	1
Difficulty with sending or receiving remittances from abroad	0	0	7	0
Difficult access to health care services	0	0	5	0
Forced to perform work against my own will	1	0	1	0

### VULNERABILITIES



Sixty-nine per cent of the observed pregnant women were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe corridor. Among the respondents, 412 reported that their households were female headed and 41 were family members of a child-headed household. Twenty-three per cent of migrants who reported that they were members of female-headed households reside in Manicaland province whilst 19% were from Masvingo. Sixty-four per cent of migrants from child-headed households reside in Matabeleland South.



Twenty-three migrants had physical impairment and 65% of those were transiting along the South Africa-Zimbabwe Corridor. Thirty-five per cent per cent of migrants with physical impairment were looking for livelihood opportunities whilst 26% were travelling to conduct commercial activities.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE – SOUTH AFRICA (BEITBRIDGE) | MARCH 2023

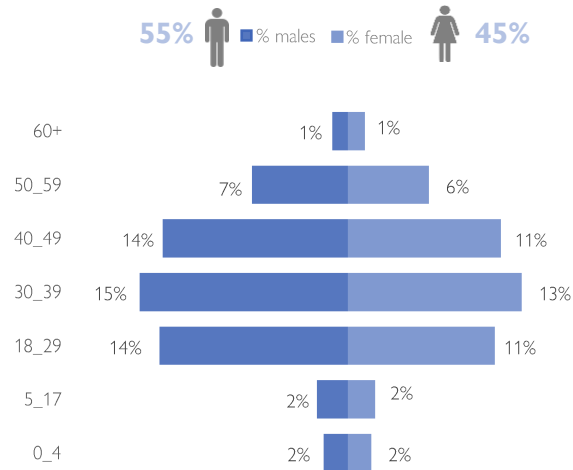
### KEY FIGURES

**31,613**  
Movements Observed

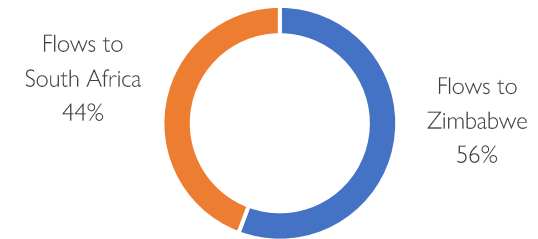
**2,303**  
Surveys Conducted

**10**  
Flow Monitoring Points

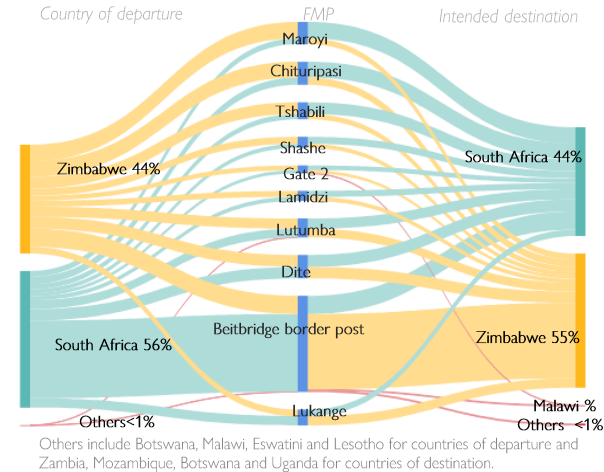
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to South Africa
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	34%	54%	46%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	30%	28%	72%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	22%	91%	9%
Seasonal Migration	12%	32%	68%
Forced Conflict	2%	94%	6%

\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.

### VULNERABLE GROUPS



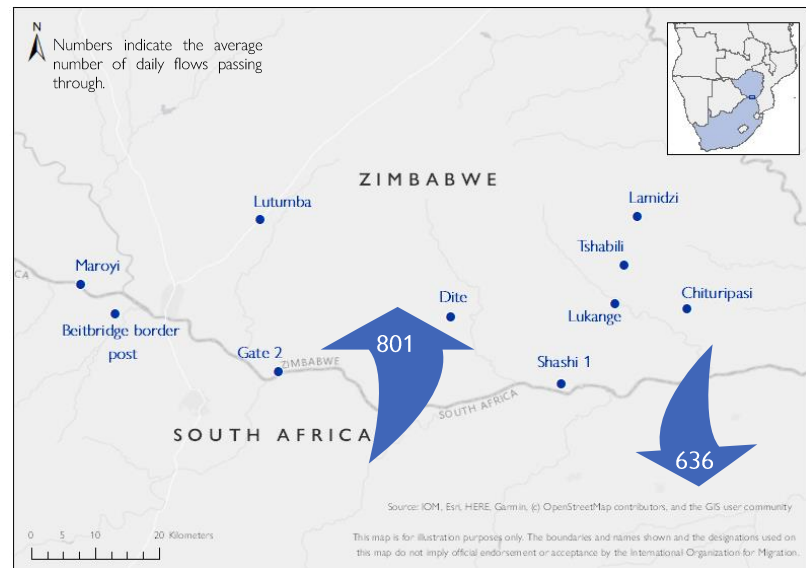
Of the migrants with chronic diseases 26 per cent suffered from diabetes, 25 per cent suffered from HIV and 22 per cent suffered from Hypertension. Thirty-eight per cent of those with disabilities had physical impairment and 28 per cent were suffering from visual impairment.

### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 31,613 32,902 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 1,437 This represented a 13 per cent decrease compared to February during which 1,645 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. South Africa (56%) and Zimbabwe (44%) were the main countries of departure whilst Zimbabwe (55%) and South Africa (44%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 31,613 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 570 women who were visibly pregnant and 406 unaccompanied children were observed. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 8 per cent of individuals observed. Twenty-five per cent of the interviewed migrants were travelling for family reunification and 21 per cent were looking for a job. Twenty per cent travelled to look for livelihood opportunities





# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (CHIRUNDU) – ZAMBIA | MARCH 2023

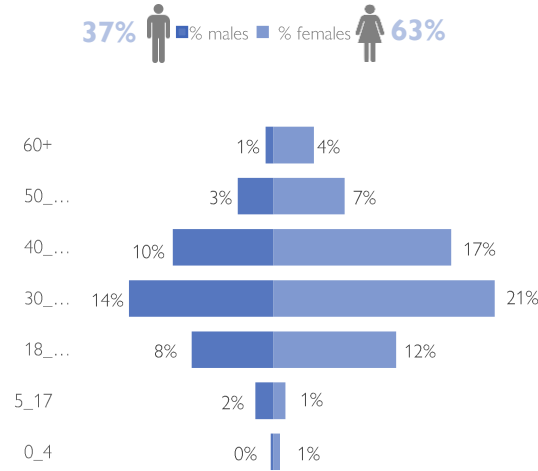
### KEY FIGURES



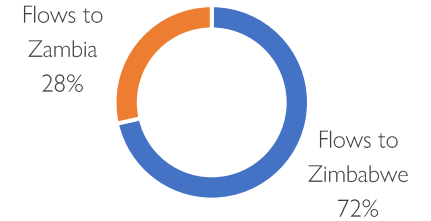
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 7,081 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 308. This represented a 10 per cent increase compared to February, during which 281 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Zambia (62), Zimbabwe (23%), South Africa (9%) and the United States of Tanzania(6%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (70%) and Zambia (29%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 7,081 individuals observed, 37 per cent were males and 63 per cent were females. There were 152 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females below 18) made up 4 per cent of individuals observed. Of the interviewed migrants 59 per cent were travelling to conduct commercial activities while 19 per cent were travelling for family reunification. Sixty-two per cent of those travelling to conduct commercial activities were going to buy or sell clothes whilst 13% were going to buy/sell food.

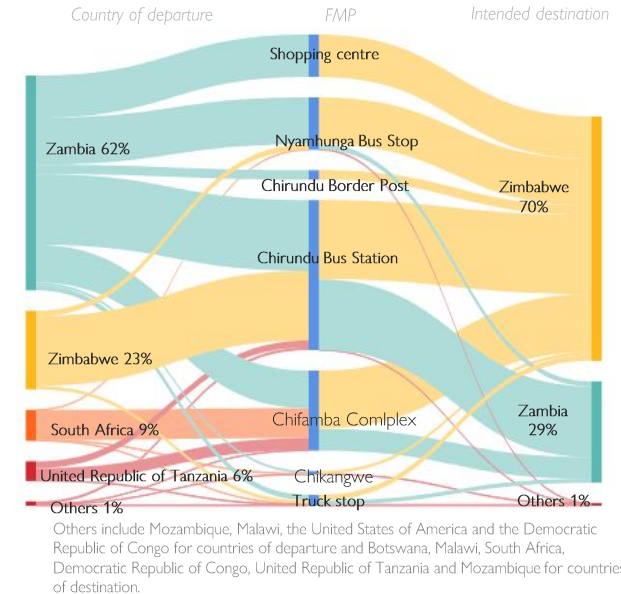
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS



### VULNERABLE GROUPS\*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 55 per cent suffered from hypertension and 18 per cent suffered from diabetes. Thirty-three per cent of the disabled suffered from visual impairments and another 33 per cent suffered from physical impairments

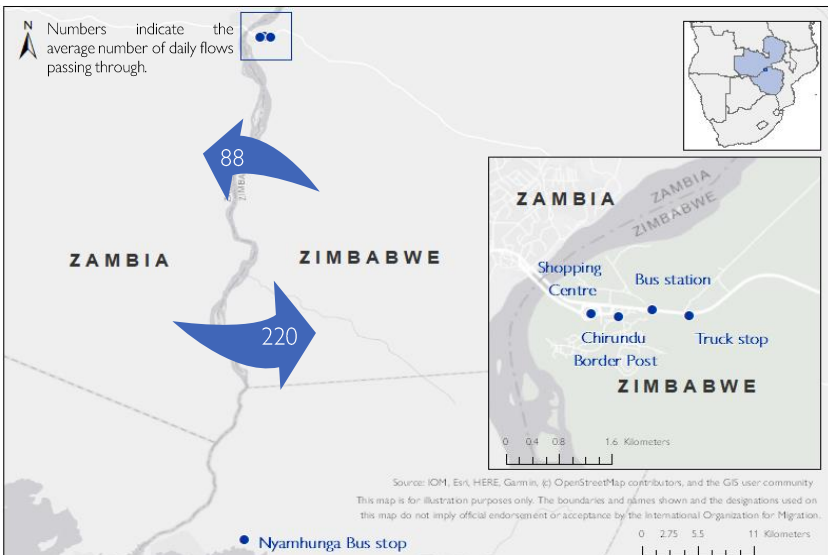
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Zambia
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	69%	71%	29%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	14%	88%	12%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	12%	82%	18%
Forced Conflict	3%	93%	7%
Seasonal Migration	1%	100%	<1%

\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



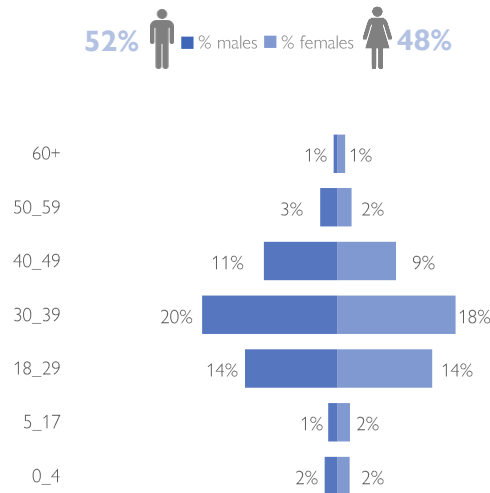
# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE (MUTARE) – MOZAMBIQUE (MANICA) | MARCH 2023

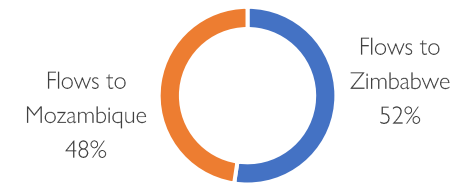
### KEY FIGURES



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



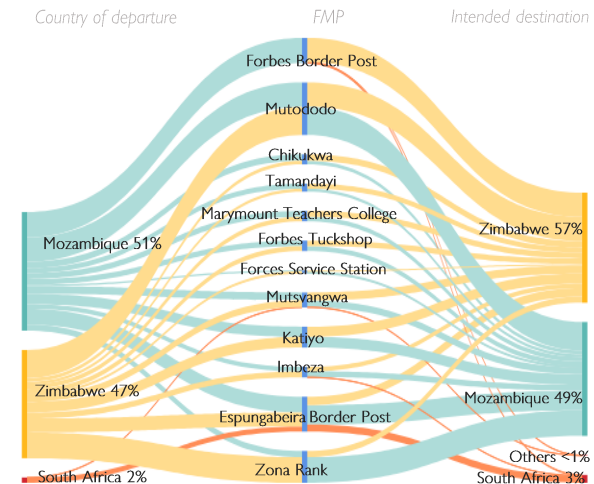
### FLOW DIRECTION



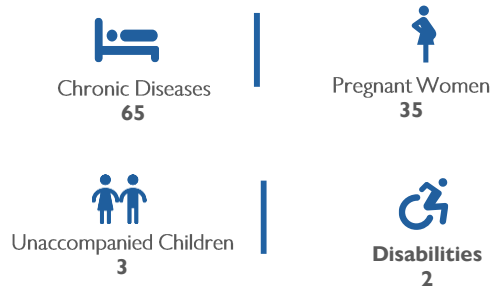
### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 3,278 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 143. This represented a 3 per cent decrease compared to February during which 148 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Mozambique (51%), Zimbabwe (47%) and South Africa (2%) were the main countries of departure while Mozambique (49%), Zimbabwe (57%) and South Africa (3%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 3,278 individuals observed, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent were females. There were 35 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 7 per cent of the individuals observed. Thirty-four per cent of the surveyed migrants were travelling to join their family members. Thirty-one per cent of the interviewed migrants travelled to conduct commercial activities. The majority of migrants travelling for commercial activities were going to buy/sell clothes (31%) and food (30%).

### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

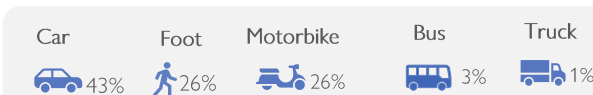


### VULNERABLE GROUPS\*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 51 per cent were suffering from hypertension and 20 per cent suffered from HIV. Fifty per cent of the migrant who identified themselves as disabled have physical impairments and 50 per cent have visual impairment

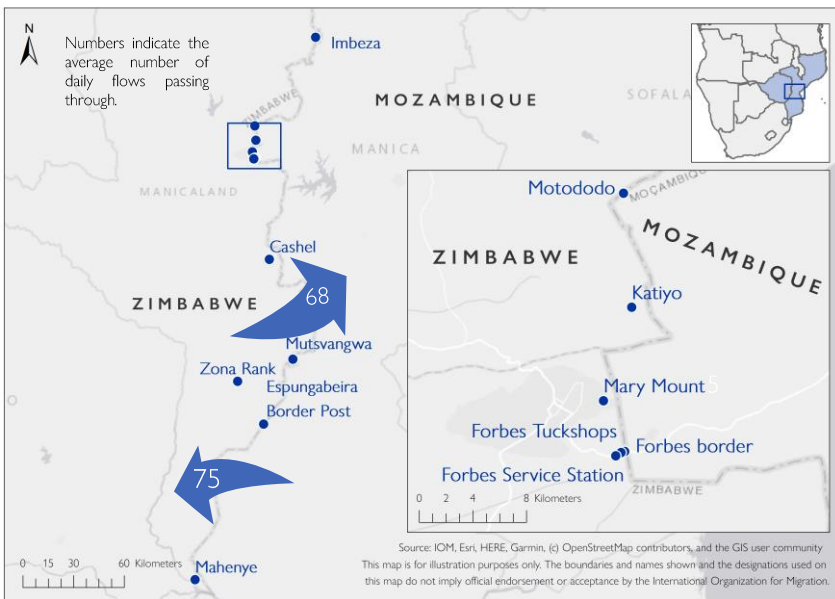
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Mozambique
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	73%	53%	47%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	19%	62%	38%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	7%	43%	57%
Seasonal Migration	<1%	60%	40%
Covid 19	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Conflict	<1%	100%	<1%
Forced Disaster	<1%	100%	<1%

\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community. This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

# FLOW MONITORING REGISTRY REPORT

## ZIMBABWE – BOTSWANA (PLUMTREE) | MARCH 2023

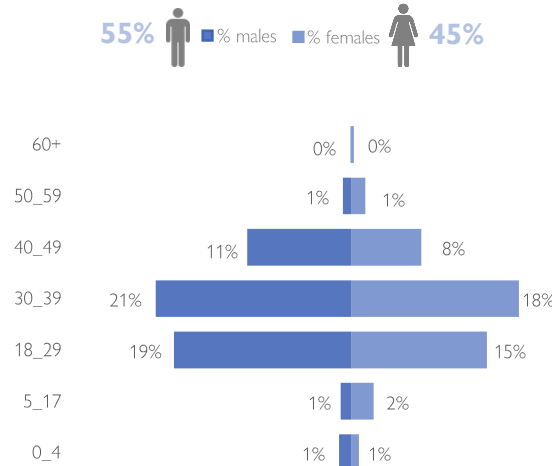
### KEY FIGURES



### OVERVIEW

Over the reporting period, a total of 1,786 cross-border movements were observed at the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs). The average daily number of flows was 78. This represented a 100 per cent increase in the number of movements compared to February during which 39 individual movements were observed on a daily basis. Botswana (44%), Zimbabwe (41%) and South Africa (14%) were the main countries of departure while Zimbabwe (58%), Botswana (36%) and South Africa (5%) were the main countries of the intended destination of individuals passing through the different FMPs. Out of 1,786 individuals observed, 55 per cent were males and 45 per cent were females. There were 5 women who were visibly pregnant. Boys and girls (males and females) below 18 made up 5 per cent of the individuals observed. Of the surveyed migrants, 23 per cent were travelling to look for jobs and 22% were travelling to look for livelihood opportunities. Seventy-three per cent of those travelling for family reunification had Zimbabwe as their final destination.

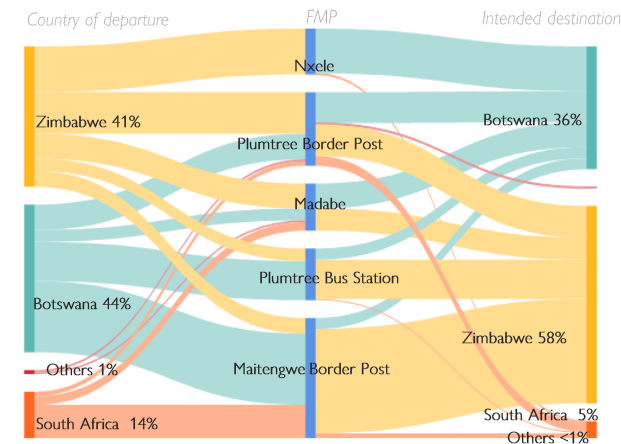
### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



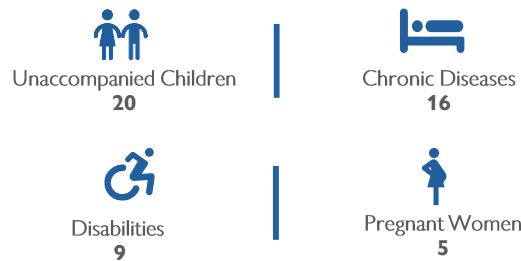
### FLOW DIRECTION



### AREAS OF ORIGIN AND INTENDED DESTINATIONS

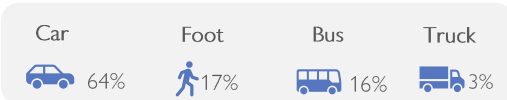


### VULNERABLE GROUPS\*



Of the migrants with chronic diseases, 50 per cent suffered from HIV and 25% suffered from Hypertension. Thirty-three per cent of migrants who stated they were living with disabilities suffered from physical impairment and 22 per cent from visual impairment.

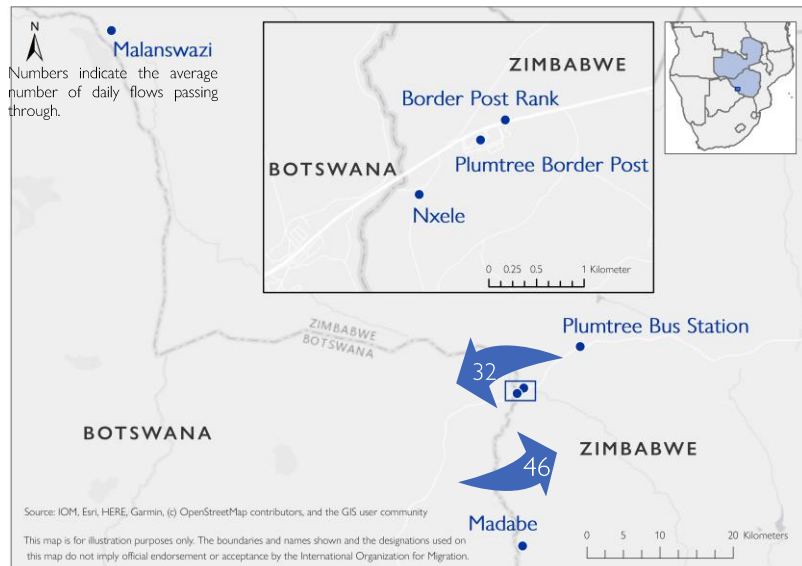
### MODES OF TRANSPORTATION



### REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

Reasons for Movement	Total	Flows to Zimbabwe	Flows to Botswana
Short Term Local Movement (<6 months)	32%	36%	64%
Family Reunification (>6 months)	28%	76%	24%
Seasonal Migration	20%	86%	14%
Long Term Economic Movement (>6 months)	19%	6%	94%
Forced Conflict	1%	83%	17%
Unknown	1%	92%	8%

\* Please note that multiple answers were possible for this question.



Source: IOM, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

### CONCLUSION

- IOM has included an additional flow monitoring point in Beitbridge at congregational areas and target communities that were not previously captured. IOM continues to offer psychosocial support to migrants in need across the 4 corridors. Migrants in need of additional support are referred to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development and other supporting organizations such as Friendship Bench for further counselling services. IOM is closely observing the movements of ZEP holders returning to Zimbabwe, their areas of return and the challenges they are experiencing in the host country and are likely to experience in the area of intended return.

### METHODOLOGY

Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility and migrant profiles. It begins by identifying zones in which large mobility flows occur and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these zones. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, identify strategic points of transit, where Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are set up. At each FMP, DTM conducts two main activities: Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) and Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS). The tools collect data at FMPs through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including staff working at transit stations, border patrol officers, local authorities, bus or taxi drivers and travellers themselves.

The FM tools gather data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination, vulnerabilities, challenges, reasons and means of transport of travellers. At each FMP, data is collected by a team of enumerators. Data collection is carried out daily, between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. Enumerators collect data via a mobile data collection form to ensure data integrity and quality. This report is an overview of the data collected from 1 to 31 March 2023.

### LIMITATIONS

Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 8:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the border area, and, because they only reflect the situation of observed or surveyed individuals, cannot be generalized. Temporal coverage of the data collection exercises is also limited to a specific time window. While data is collected daily, Flow Monitoring activities do not capture all flows transiting through FMPs. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and self-reporting. Therefore, the findings should be understood as mainly indicative.

Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. IOM does not make any warranties or representations as to the appropriateness, quality, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report. On some occasions demographic percentages are slightly below or above 100 per cent due to rounding in calculations, as it also occurs when breaking down the relative flows of different nationalities through a border crossing.

*The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in the meeting of operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.*

*The maps displayed in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.*

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

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“Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)”