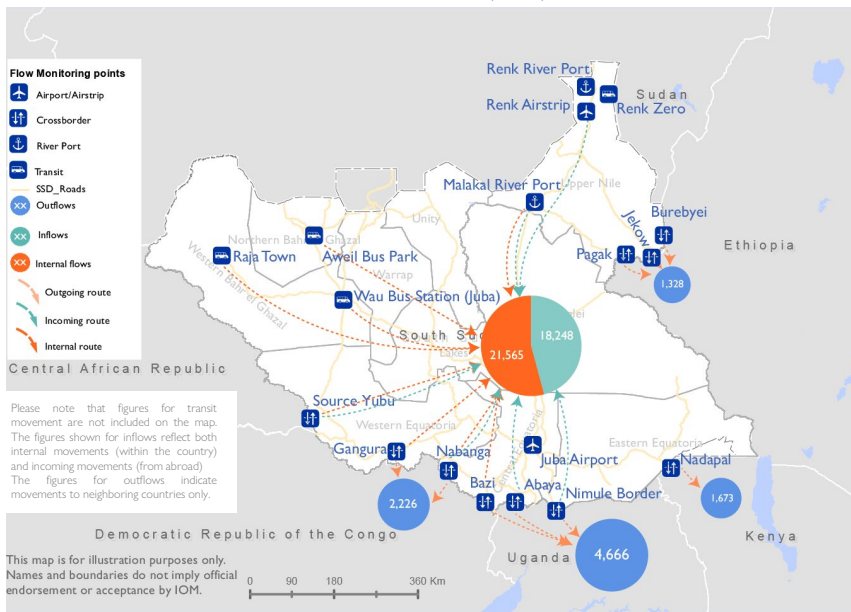


HIGHLIGHTS

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) conducts surveys on individuals in transit at strategic points within South Sudan (SSD) and its borders. The FMR provides valuable insights into mobility patterns, migration drivers, and traveler demographics. This information is used by humanitarian organizations, development partners, and the government to strengthen their programs. Additionally, the FMR complements DTM's monitoring efforts during natural disasters.

As of December 2024, 18 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were operational, monitoring internal movements and cross-border flows with neighboring countries, including Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), Kenya (KEN), and the Central African Republic (CAR). The figures reflect trends observed among respondents at the active FMPs only, as DTM's coverage does not capture all cross-border or internal flows. Participation in the survey is voluntary and anonymous, with groups of individuals traveling together often surveyed collectively, typically representing a household.

MAP OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP) COVERED



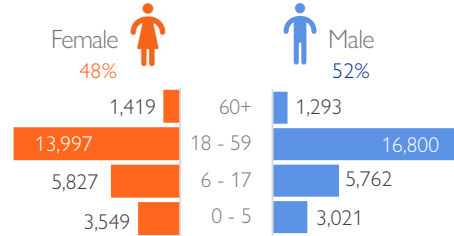
Methodology and context

The Displacement Tracking Matrix's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) in South Sudan surveys people's movements at key transit points and borders to track mobility dynamics, demographics, and intentions. Data is collected on internal and cross-border flows, focusing on selected key routes rather than providing a comprehensive picture. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are strategically located in high-transit areas and monitor nonlocal movements during daytime hours. Participation is voluntary and excludes children under the age of 15. FMP operations may face limitations due to security concerns.

KEY FIGURES



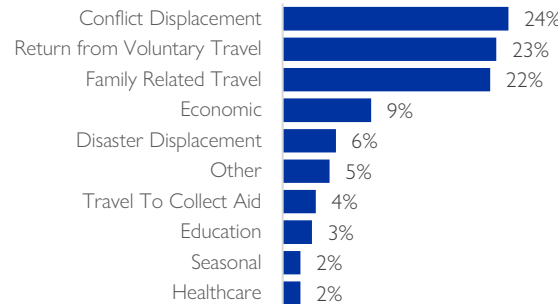
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



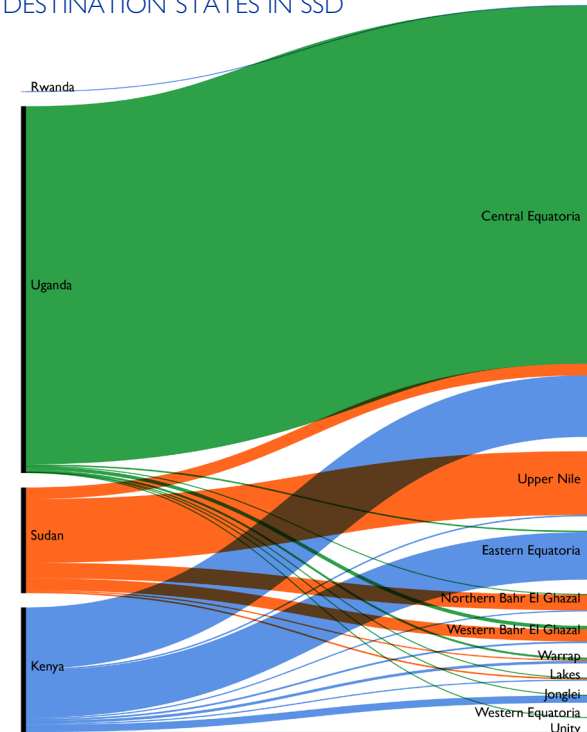
DECLARED VULNERABILITIES OF TRAVELERS



REASONS FOR CROSSING



TOP 4 COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE AND INTENDED DESTINATION STATES IN SSD



MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

