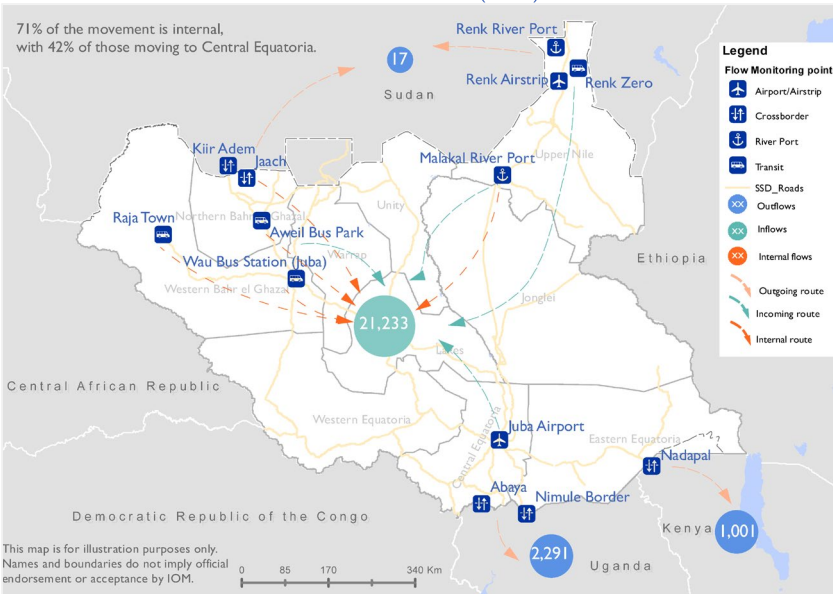


HIGHLIGHTS

DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) conducts surveys on individuals in transit at strategic points within South Sudan (SSD) and its borders. The FMR aims to provide valuable insights into mobility patterns, reasons for migration, and characteristics of travelers. This data is utilized by humanitarian organizations, development partners, and the government to enhance their programs. Additionally, the FMR complements DTM's monitoring efforts during natural disasters.

As of July 2024, a total of 15 Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) were operational, monitoring both internal movements and cross-border travel with neighboring countries such as Uganda (UGA), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (SDN), Ethiopia (ETH), Kenya (KEN), and the Central African Republic (CAR). The figures provided are indicative of trends observed among respondents at the active FMPs only, as DTM's coverage does not encompass 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.

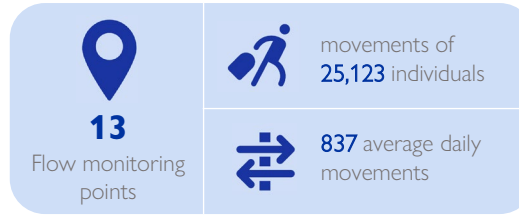
MAP OF FLOW MONITORING POINTS (FMP) COVERED



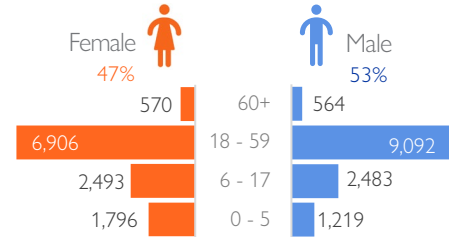
Methodology and context

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 flows rather than a complete picture. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are strategically placed at high-transit areas, monitoring nonlocal traffic during daytime hours. Participation is voluntary and excludes children under 15. FMP operations can be limited due to security concerns.

KEY FIGURES



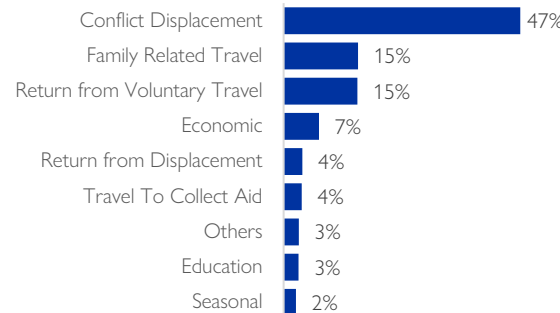
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



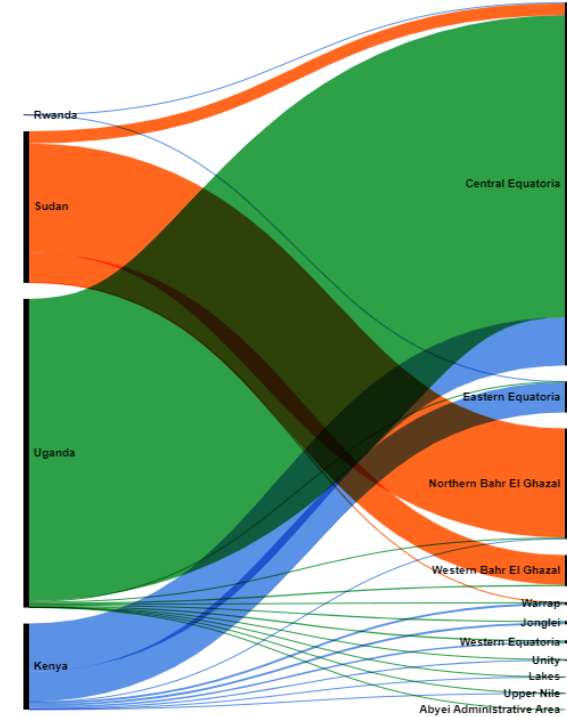
DECLARED VULNERABILITIES OF TRAVELERS



REASONS FOR CROSSING



ORIGIN COUNTRY AND INTENDED (SSD) DESTINATIONS



MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

