DTM
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TRACKING MATRIX

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FLOW MONITORING REPORT

THE GAMBIA

JULY 2021

IOM
UN MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends through West and Central Africa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM)implements the Displacement Tracking Matrix's Flow Monitoring (FM) tool at key transit points across the region.

Flow Monitoring activities are conducted in close cooperation with national and local authorities as well as local partners. The Flow Monitoring tool consists of two main components: the Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR), which captures key data on the magnitude, provenance, destination and mode of travel of mobility flows, and the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS), individual surveys conducted with travellers to gather detailed information about the profiles, migration experience and intentions of migrants.

Through these activities, the Flow Monitoring tool collects data on migration flows and trends, traveller profiles, migration journeys, and intentions of migrants, so as to obtain a sharpened view of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In The Gambia, DTM conducts Flow Monitoring activities in several important transit locations. In Barra (FMPs are located at the ferry terminal and the main garage), Farafenni (FMPs are located at Farafenni main garage, Farafenni Ballan-Ghar garage, Farafenni McCarthy and Sanjally garage, Farafenni turntable garage and the truck garage), Basse (FMPs are situated at the main garage and the bus station in Basse Santa-Su) and Brikama (FMPs are located at the main garage and the Bus station) to monitor the movements of passenger within The Gambia, out of and towards The Gambia.

This report presents Flow Monitoring Registry data collected within **28 days** in **July** 2021. It presents key data on flows, routes, provenance, destination and demographic profiles of travellers observed at the FMPs.
Additional information on Flow Monitoring methodology is available on the last page.

KEY FIGURES

4 FMPs in The Gambia

2,474 travellers observed daily

23% Increase in travellers compared to June

49% of travellers observed were male

51% of travellers observed were female

90% of individuals were travelling within The Gambia (internal flows)

6% of individuals were travelling out of The Gambia(outgoing flows)

3% of individuals were headed to The Gambia (incoming flows)

1% of individuals were transiting The Gambia

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: During the month of July 2021, the daily average of individuals observed at the different FMPs in The Gambia increased by 23 per cent compared to June 2021. In general, this increase in flows was observed mainly at Basse, Farafenni and Barra FMPs. This increase can be attributed to the increased number of days of data collection in July and the ''Tobaski'' (festive season Muslim) period as well.

July 2021 is the second month of reporting of FMP data in The Gambia. During this reporting period, travellers movements were observed during 28 days and showed an average of 2,474 individuals observed at the 4 FMPs on a daily basis.

Types of flows: Four types of flows were observed during the reporting period. Internal movements presented the vast majority of flows, accounting for 90% of travellers. 3% of travellers were entering the country, 6% leaving the country and 1% transiting.

Departure/Origin and destination: In July 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (99%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (6%), Guinea Conakry (<1%) ,Guinea Bissau (<1%) and Mali (<1%).

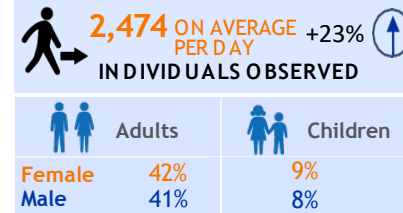The main modes of transportation were car (59%) , Ferry (28%) and Bus (9%).

Traveller profiles: While 41 per cent of travellers were adult male, 42 per cent were adult female and 17 per cent were children (9% female children, 8% male children).
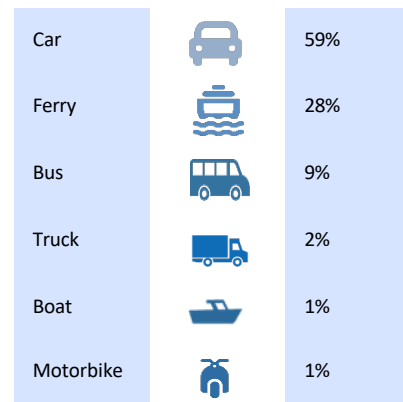
Flow Monitoring Points in The Gambia
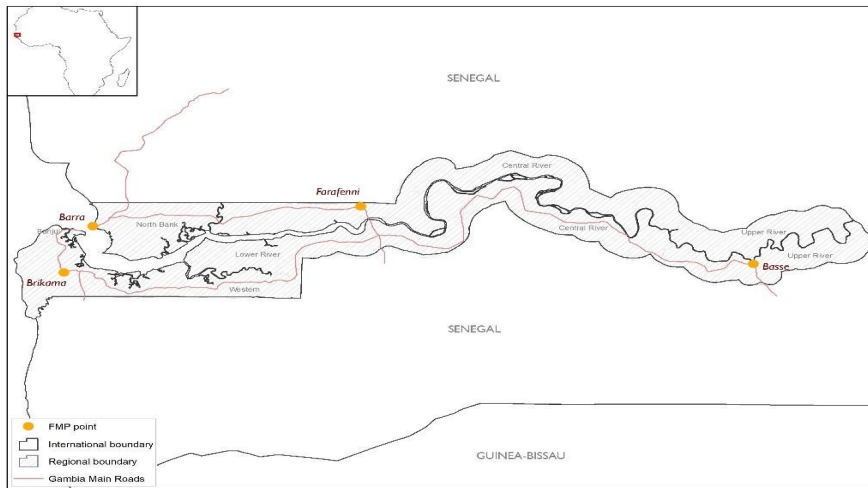
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

2,474 ON AVERAGE PER DAY **+23%** ↑
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults		Children
Female	42%		9%
Male	41%		8%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	🚗	59%
Ferry	⛴	28%
Bus	🚌	9%
Truck	🚚	2%
Boat	🚤	1%
Motorbike	🛵	1%

REGISTERED FLOWS

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows

Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Basse Santu-Su	27%
GMB	Brikama	18%
GMB	Banjul	16%
GMB	Barra	15%
GMB	Farafenni	11%
GMB	Serrekunda	3%
GMB	Turntable	1%
GMB	Westfield	1%
GMB	Soma	1%
SEN	Dakar	1%
	Others	9%

Destination of flows

Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Barra	19%
GMB	Serrekunda	17%
GMB	Banjul	16%
GMB	Westfield	4%
GMB	Farafenni	4%
GMB	Turntable	3%
GMB	Brikama	3%
GMB	Soma	3%
GMB	Westfield	2%
GMB	Bansang	2%
GMB	Janjanbureh	2%
	Others	25%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing	Transiting
3%	90%	6%	1%

DAILY MOVEMENTS
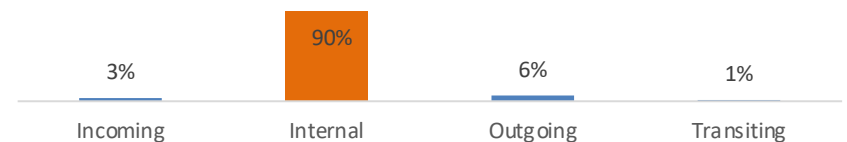
DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS
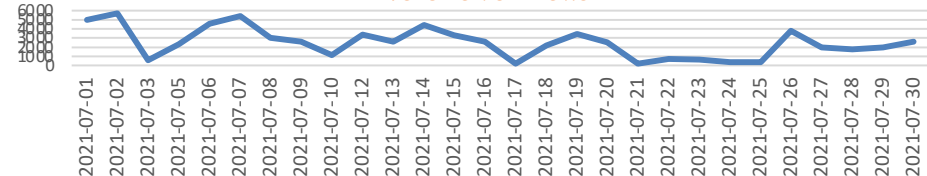
BARRA

Presentation of FMP: The Barra Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) was set up in June 2021 covering two main points, the ferry terminal and the main garage. The FMP links to Nuimi and Badibou which are all within the North Bank Region of the Gambia and to Senegal. Internal, outgoing, and incoming flows as well as transits were observed at this FMP.

Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Barra FMP, on average, 1323 individuals were observed daily representing an increase of 103 per cent compared to June 2021 as a result of the increased number of days of data collection in July and the ''Tobaski'' period as well.
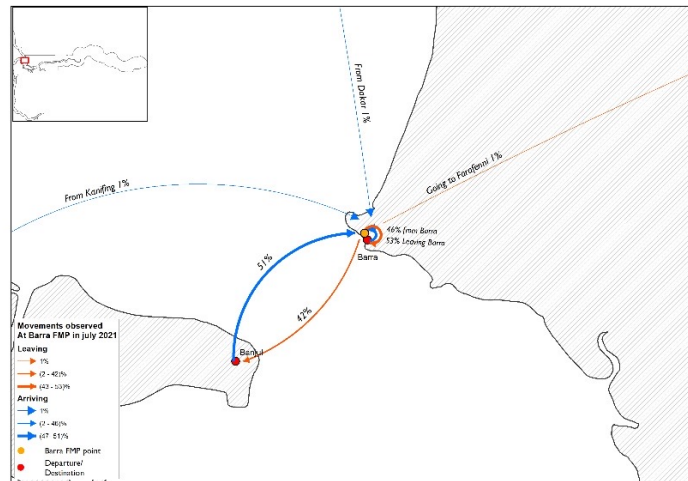
Types of flows: Internal movements represented the grater part of the flows accounting for 85 per cent. 13 per cent of travellers were entering the country, while 2 per cent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In July 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (99%), 51 per cent originated from Banjul and 46 per cent from Barra the main destination cities were Barra (55%) and Banjul (43%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to Senegal (<1%) and Mali (<1%).
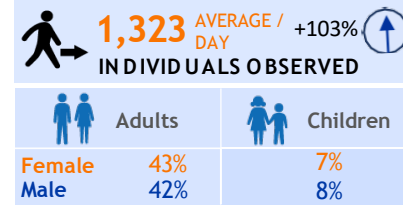
The main modes of transportation were the ferry (91%) , car (3%) , Boat (2%) and Truck (2%).

Traveller profiles: While 42 per cent of travellers were adult male, 43 per cent were adult female and 15 per cent were children (7% female children, 8% male children).
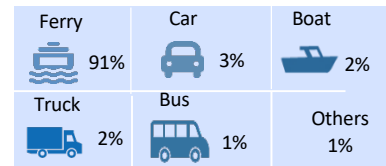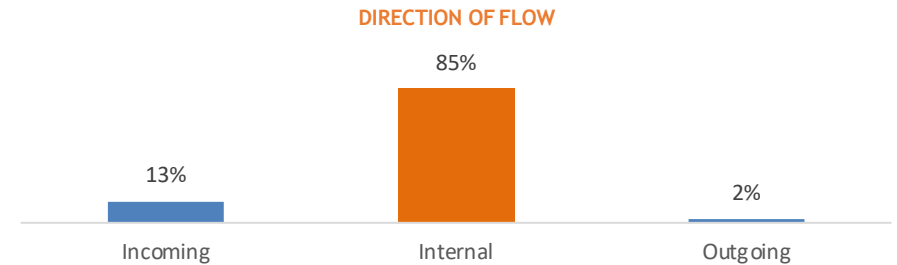
Map of flows to and from Barra, TheGambia

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

1,323 AVERAGE / DAY **+103%**
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	43%	7%
Male	42%	8%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Ferry	Car	Boat
91%	3%	2%
Truck	Bus	Others
2%	1%	1%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Banjul	51%
GMB	Barra	46%
GMB	Westfield	1%
SEN	Dakar	1%
	Others	1%

Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Barra	53%
GMB	Banjul	42%
GMB	Farafenni	1%
GMB	Others	1%
SEN	Others	1%

REGISTERED FLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOW

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
13%	85%	2%

DAILY MOVEMENTS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
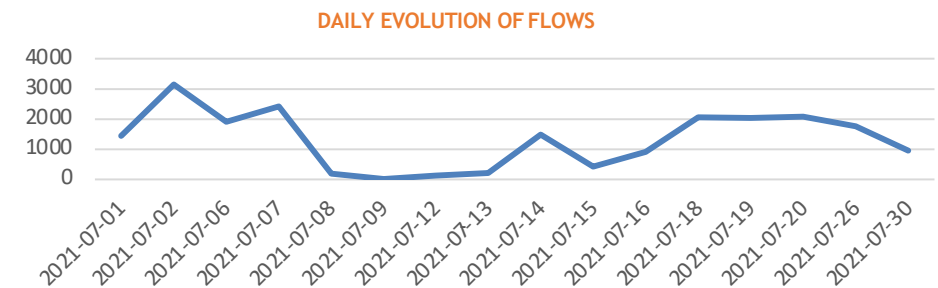
PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Brikama FMP was set up in June 2021 and started data collection in June 2021, covering 2 location: the main garage and the Bus station both of which are in Brikama Nema. It links to more than 4 major destination regions: the North bank, Westcoast, Lower River, and Greater Banjul Area.

Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Brikama FMP, on average 692 individuals were observed daily representing a decrease of less than 1 per cent compared to June, when the daily average was 693 individuals.
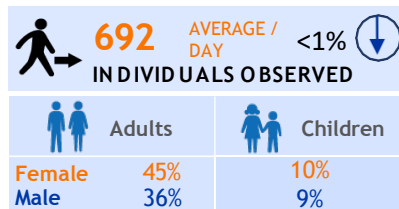
Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 94 per cent. 1 per cent Of travellers were entering the country, while 5 per cent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In July 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (99%). 85 per cent originated from Brikama, 11 per cent from Serrekunda. The main destination cities were Serrekunda (61%) , Banjul (16%), Brikama (16%), Lamin (3%) and Bignona (1%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (3%)).

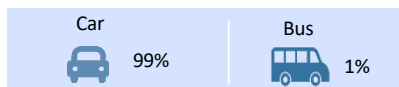The main mode of transportation was taxi/car (99%).

Traveller profiles: 36 per cent of travellers were adult male, 45 per cent adult female and 19 per cent children (10% female children, 9% male children).
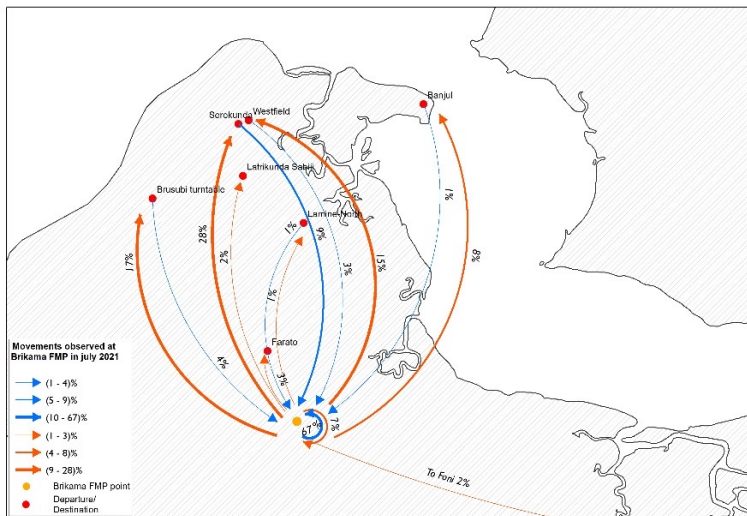
Map of flows to and from Brikama, The Gambia

Movements observed at Brikama FMP in july 2021
- (1 - 4)%
- (5 - 9)%
- (10 - 67)%
- (1 - 3)%
- (4 - 8)%
- (9 - 28)%
- Brikama FMP point
- Departure/ Destination

TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

692 AVERAGE / DAY   <1%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults		Children
Female	45%		10%
Male	36%		9%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Bus
99%	1%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Brikama	67%
GMB	Serrekunda	9%
GMB	Turntable	4%
GMB	Westfield	3%
GMB	Lamin	1%
GMB	Banjul	1%
GMB	Others	15%
SEN	Others	1%

Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Serrekunda	28%
GMB	Turntable	17%
GMB	Westfield	15%
GMB	Banjul	8%
GMB	Brikama	7%
GMB	Farato	3%
GMB	Latrikunda	2%
GMB	Foni	2%
GMB	Lamin-western	1%
SEN	Seleti	2%
GMB	Others	15%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing	Transiting
1%	94%	5%	0%

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

2000 1500 1000 500 0

2021-07-01 … 2021-07-30

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FLOW MONITORING • THE GAMBIA
JULY 2021 – OVERVIEW FMP

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Report # 02
Publication Date: August 2021
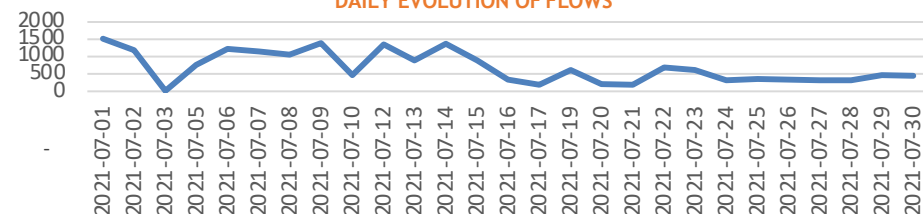
BASSE

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Basse FMP was set up in June 2021 covering the part of provincial Gambia called the Upper River Region. The FMP has two major transit points namely; the main garage and the bus station both located in Basse Santa-Su. Both points are linked to the Western and Eastern parts of the region and to the greater Banjul area. The locations are also linked with neighbouring Senegal and further on to Guinea and Mali.

Mobility trends: In the reporting period, at the Basse FMP, on average 943 individuals were observed daily representing an increase of 88 per cent compared to June 2021 as a result of the increased number of days of data collection in July and the ''Tabaski'' period as well..
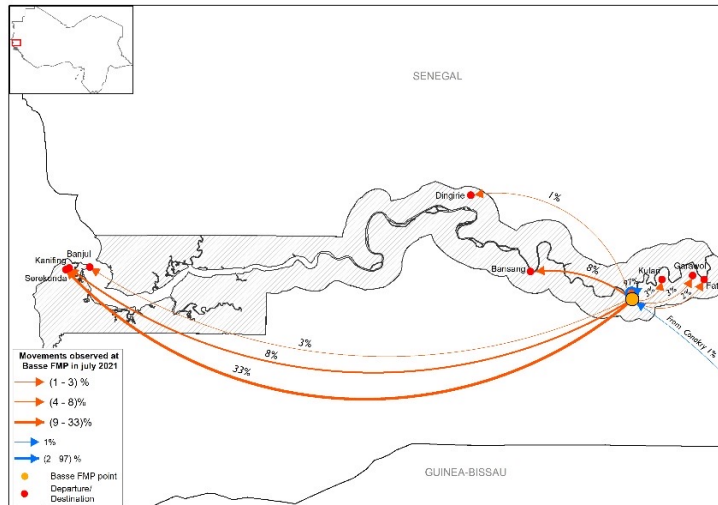
Types of flows: Internal movements represented the major part of the flows, accounting for 92 per cent of recorded movements. 1 per cent of travellers were entering the country, 7 per cent were leaving the country and less than 1 per cent of the travellers were transiting..

Departure/Origin and destination: In July 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from (internal) in Basse FMP was The Gambia (99%). Main destinations were to Serrekunda (63%), Bansang (15%), Banjul (6%), and Basse Santa-Su (4%). Travelers leaving Basse (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (3%), Guinea Conakry (<1%) and Guinea Bissau (<1%)
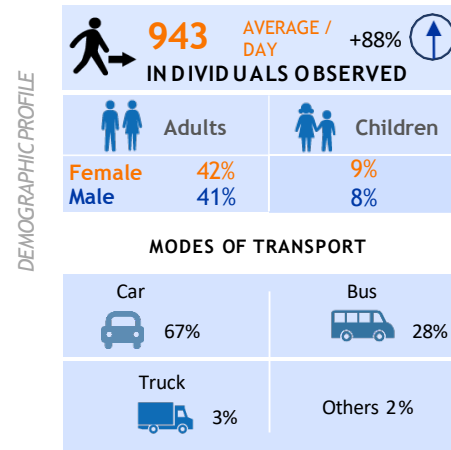
The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (67%) , bus (28%) and Truck (3%).

Traveller profiles: While 41 per cent of travellers were adult male, 42 per cent were adult female and 17 per cent were children (9% female children, 8% male children).
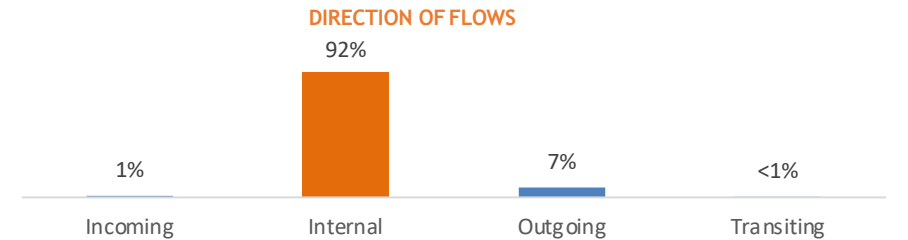
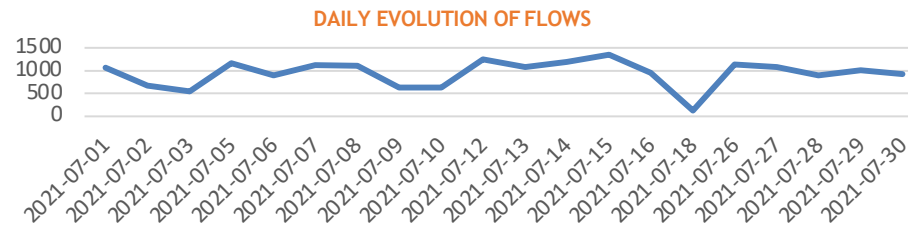### Map of flows to and from Basse, TheGambia

TRAVELLER PROFILES

943 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED — AVERAGE / DAY +88%

	Adults	Children
Female	42%	9%
Male	41%	8%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	67%	Bus	28%
Truck	3%	Others	2%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Basse Santu-Su	97%
GIN	Conakry	1%
SEN	Others	1%
GMB	Others	1%

Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Serrekunda	33%
GMB	Bansang	8%
GMB	Kanifing	8%
GMB	Kulari	3%
GMB	Banjul	3%
GMB	Garawol	3%
GMB	Fatoto	2%
GMB	Koina	2%
GMB	Basse Santu-Su	2%
GMB	Kolareh	1%
GMB	Dingiri	1%
SEN	Others	3%
GMB	Others	31%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing	Transiting
1%	92%	7%	<1%

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

FLOW MONITORING ● THE GAMBIA
JULY 2021 — OVERVIEW FMP

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Report # 02
Publication Date: August 2021

FARAFENNI

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Farafenni FMP was set up in June 2021. The Flow Monitoring Point is a multi-dynamic location as it is found in a multi cultural setting, populated by different nationalities and serves as a business and transit centre and very close to Senegal. The FMP has five main points with high density of movement namely: farafenni main garage in Newtown, farafenni Ballan-Ghar garage, Farafenni McCarthy and Sanjally garage, Farafenni turntable garage and the truck garage close to farafenni layout.
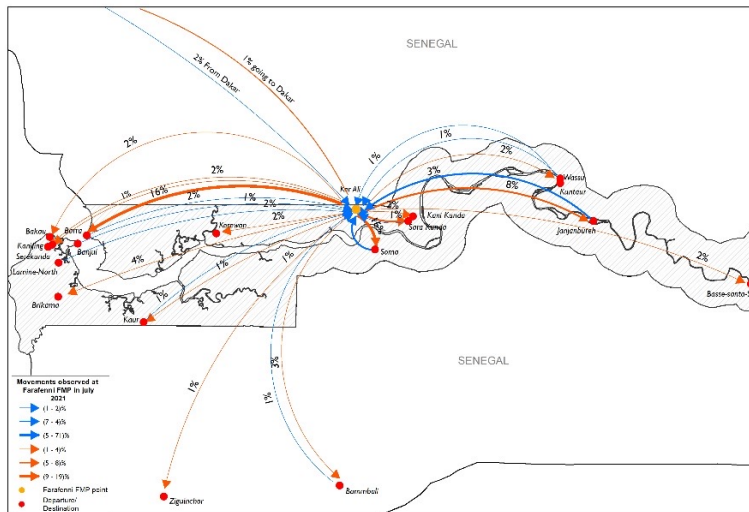
Mobility trends: : In the reporting period, at the Farafenni FMP, on average 555 individuals were observed daily representing an increase of 54 per cent compared to June 2021 as a result of the increased number of days of data collection in July and the "Tabaski" period as well.

Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 79%. 6% Of travellers were entering the country, 12% were leaving the country and 3% of the travellers were transiting.
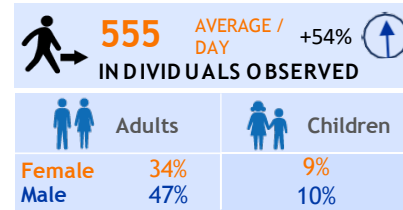
Departure/Origin and destination: In July 2021, the main regions from which individuals travelled from was Farafenni (79%), Soma (5%), Janjanbureh (3%), Barra (2%), Lamin (2%) and Dakar (2%) and others (7%). Main destinations were to Farafenni (26%), Soma (22%), Barra (20%), Janjanbureh (11%), Brikama (5%), Seerekunda (3%) , Kerewan (3%), Bakau (2%) and Ziquinchor (1%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to Senegal (7%).
The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (83%), Motorbike (5%) ,Truck (4%) and Bus (3%).

Traveller profiles: A total of 47 per cent of travellers were adult male, 34 per cent adult female and 19 per cent were children (9% female, 10% male).
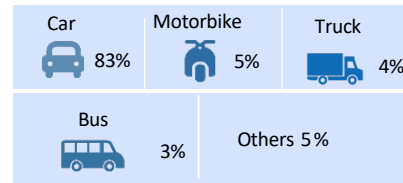
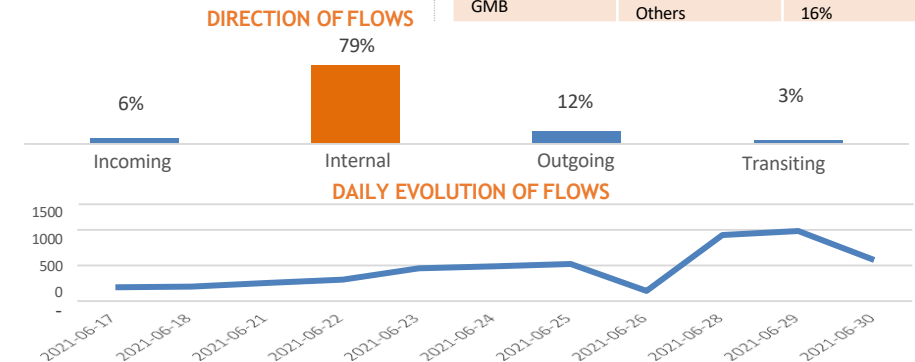### Map of flows to and from Farafenni, TheGambia

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
REGISTERED FLOWS
DAILY MOVEMENTS

TRAVELLER PROFILES

555 INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED — AVERAGE / DAY — +54%

	Adults	Children
Female	34%	9%
Male	47%	10%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Motorbike	Truck
83%	5%	4%

Bus	Others 5%
3%	

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin offlows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Farafenni	71%
GMB	Soma	4%
GMB	Janjanbureh	3%
GMB	Dakar	2%
GMB	Barra	2%
GMB	Lamin – North	2%
SEN	Poste	1%
GMB	others	14%

Destination offlows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Farafenni	19%
GMB	Soma	16%
GMB	Barra	15%
GMB	Janjanbureh	8%
GMB	Brikama	6%
GMB	Bambally	4%
GMB	Kanikunda	3%
GMB	Serrekunda	2%
SEN	Poste	2%
GMB	Wassu	2%
GMB	Kerewan	2%
GMB	Bakau	2%
SEN	Dakar	1%
SEN	Ziguinchor	1%
GMB	Others	16%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing	Transiting
6%	79%	12%	3%

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

INTRODUCTION : Flow Monitoring, a tool of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), was set up to provide a better understanding and an overview of mobility through West and Central Africa, through the collection of key data on the magnitude, provenance and destination and profiles of flows in areas of high mobility throughout the region. In November 2020, IOM the Gambia officially launched DTM through a national consultative process in coordination with The Gambia Bureau of Statistics. During the launching four (4) FMPs were identified namely; Barra, Basse, Farafenni and Brikama, which was followed by a regional consultation in the identified FMPs. In June 2021, IOM officially recruited and trained fifteen (15) enumerators and deployed them to the respective FMPs.

METHODOLOGY : Flow Monitoring is a data collection activity which seeks to gather key information on mobility. It begins by identifying regions in which large mobility flows and highlighting the characteristics and journeys of travellers in these regions. Areas of high mobility are identified with the help of national authorities. DTM teams, with the support of local authorities and partners, then identify strategic points of transit, at which 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 **FMR** done for this report collects data at FMP through direct observation and interviews with key informants, including drivers , local authorities,, garage chiefs and travellers. The FMR gathered data on the number of travellers crossing FMPs, as well as the provenance, next destination , and means of transport of travellers.

At each of the 4 FMPs, data was collected by a team of at least 3 enumerators. Data collection was carried out daily, between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm. This corresponds to the peak hours of mobility. Enumerators collect data via a form filled out using information provided by key informants or gathered through direct observation.

The purpose of the **FMS** is to collect detailed information on the profiles, migration journeys, vulnerabilities and intentions of migrants. Data is collected through interviews with a random sample of travellers. Migrant interviews are conducted daily with a randomly chosen sample of travellers crossing FMPs.

LIMITS : Data collected in the framework of Flow Monitoring activities are the result of direct observations and interviews conducted at FMPs between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm. The data are not representative of all migration flows in the country, and, because they only reflect the situation 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 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 the appropriateness, reliability, timeliness, accuracy or completeness of the data included in this report.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought a new normal which IOM has adapted to by implementing preventive and risk mitigation methods in collecting data on the field. The data enumerators have been trained to observe the COVID-19 precautionary protocols given by the WHO and MoH the Gambia. These protocols include but are not limited to; wearing of face mask covering the nose and mouth, physical distancing of at least 2 metres, washing of hands regularly or use of alcohol-based hand sanitizer, etc.

DEFINITIONS:

Flow Monitoring Point: Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are points set up by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix in high mobility areas in each country covered (near borders or main travel routes)

Incoming flow: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling further into The Gambia.

Outgoing flow: refers to migrants who arrive at a Flow Monitoring Point with the intention of travelling out of The Gambia .

Internal flow: refers to migrants who are conducting a movement within the boundaries of a single country.

Migrant: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.

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