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FLOW MONITORING REPORT

THE GAMBIA

OCTOBER 2021

 **IOM**
UN MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

In order to gain a better understanding of mobility flows and trends throughout 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 with 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), for which individual surveys are 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 in order to obtain a deeper view of mobility in West and Central Africa.

In The Gambia, DTM conducts Flow Monitoring activities at several important transit locations in:

- 1) **Barra** (FMPs are located at the ferry terminal and the main garage);
- 2) **Farafenni** (FMPs are located at Farafenni main garage, Farafenni Ballan-Ghar garage, Farafenni McCarthy and Sanjally garage, Farafenni turntable garage and the truck garage);
- 3) **Basse** (FMPs are situated at the main garage and the bus station in Basse Santa-Su) and
- 4) **Brikama** (FMPs are located at the main garage and the Bus station).

These activities enable DTM to monitor the movements of passengers within, out of and towards The Gambia as well as the movements of those passengers transiting The Gambia.

This report presents the key results from the Flow Monitoring Survey conducted from the **1st to the 29th of October 2021** excluding weekends.. The report presents data collected on flows, routes, departure, 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



3,912 travellers observed daily



2% decrease in travellers compared to September



51% of travellers observed were male



49% of travellers observed were female



82% of individuals were travelling within The Gambia (internal flows)



9% of individuals were travelling out of The Gambia (outgoing flows)



7% of individuals were incoming flows



2% of individuals were transiting The Gambia

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

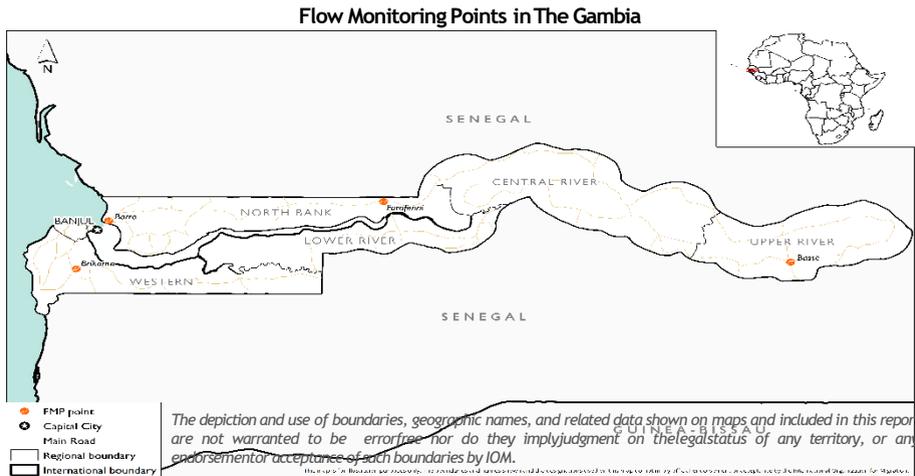
Mobility trends: In October 2021, the daily average number of individuals observed at the different FMPs in The Gambia decreased by two per cent compared to September 2021. In general, this decrease in flows was observed at Barra, Farafenni and Basse FMPs. During this reporting period, travellers' movements were observed during 21 days and an average of 3,912 individuals were 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 82 per cent of travellers. While seven per cent of travellers were entering the country, nine per cent leaving the country and two per cent were transiting.

Departure/Origin and destination: In October 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled was The Gambia (96%). A total of 28-per cent originated from Barra, Brikama (27%), Basse (17%), Farafenni (9%) and Banjul (8%). The main destination cities were Serrekunda (18%), Banjul (12%), Basse (11%), Farafenni (6%), Westfield (6%), Soma (3%), Turntable (3%) and Amdalai (3%). Travellers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were reported to The Gambia 94 per cent and Senegal six per cent as destination.

The main modes of transportation were car (68%), ferry (17%) and bus (12%).

Traveller profiles: While 44 per cent of travellers were adult male, 42 per cent were adult female and 14 per cent were children (7% female children, 7% male children). There were more male (51%) travellers in October 2021, with a 1 per cent decrease compared to September (52%). There has been an increase of male travellers since in August 2021.



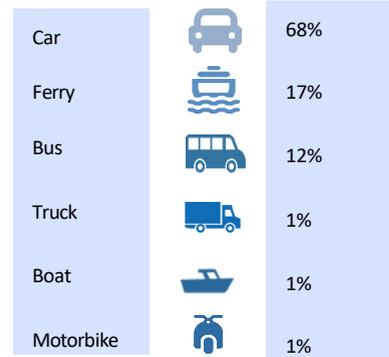
TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

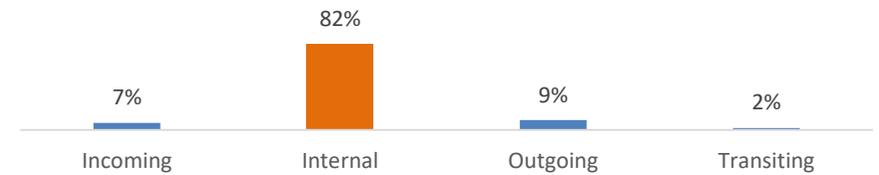


PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin offflows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Barra	28%
GMB	Brikama	27%
GMB	Basse	17%
GMB	Farafenni	9%
GMB	Banjul	8%
SEN	Dakar	1%
SEN	Kaolack	1%
GMB	Others	3%
SEN	Others	1%
	Other	5%

Destination offflows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Serrekunda	18%
GMB	Banjul	12%
GMB	Basse Santu-Su	11%
GMB	Farafenni	6%
GMB	Westfield	6%
GMB	Soma	3%
GMB	Turntable	3%
GMB	Amdalai	3%
SEN	Dakar	1%
SEN	Karang	1%
GMB	Others	15%
	Others	21%

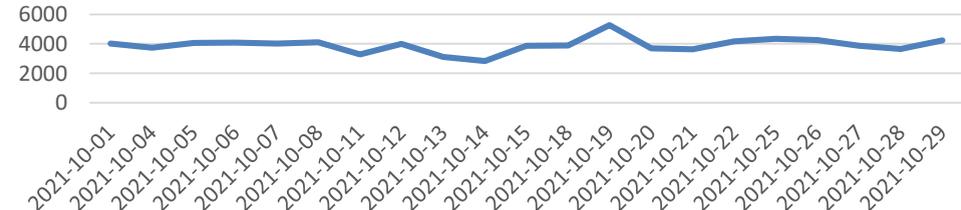
DIRECTION OF FLOWS



REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



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 were observed at this FMP.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period: at the Barra FMP, on average, 1,625 individuals were observed daily representing a decrease of seven per cent compared to September 2021, when the daily average was 1,751 individuals. There is an observed correlation between the peaks in flows with the frequency of the ferry, suggesting that an increase in the availability of the ferry results in more flow of cars.

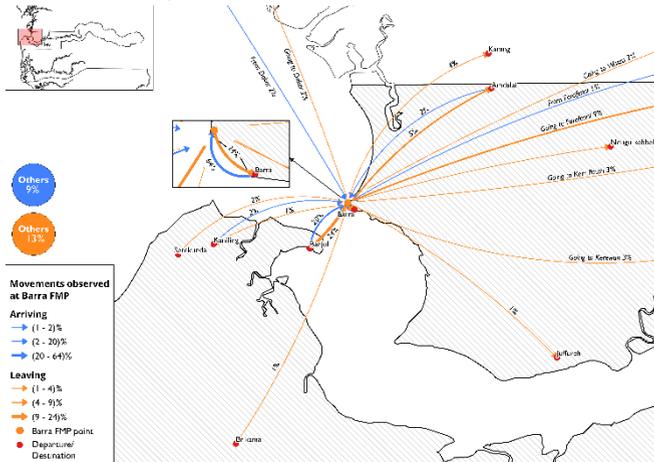
Types of flows: Internal movements represented the greater part of the flows accounting for 80 per cent. This is followed by 10 per cent of travellers were entering the country and 10 per cent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In October 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (93%), 68 per cent originated from Barra, from Banjul (20%), Amdalai (2%), Kanifing (2%) and Dakar (2%). The main destination cities were Banjul (24%), Barra (24%), Farafenni (9%), Amdalai (5%) Karang (4%), Kerewan (3%), Kerr Pateh (3%), Dakar (2%), Serrekunda (2%), Wassu (2%), Ndugu Kebbeh (2%) and Badibu Salikeneyh (2%). Travellers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to mainly to The Gambia (93%) and Senegal (7%).

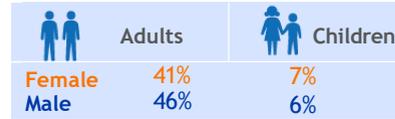
The main modes of transportation were the car (47%), ferry (37%), bus (12%) and boat (4%).

Traveller profiles: While 46 per cent of travellers were adult male, 41 per cent were adult female and 13 per cent were children (7% female children, 6% male children).

Map of flowstoand from Barra, The Gambia



TRAVELLER PROFILES



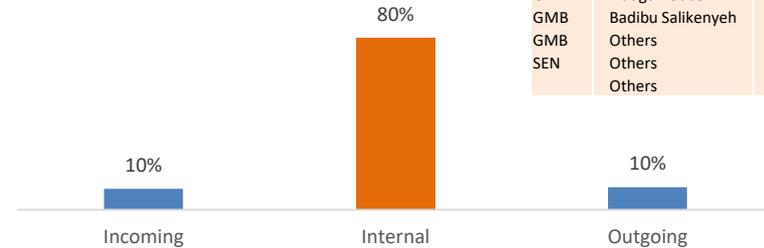
MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT



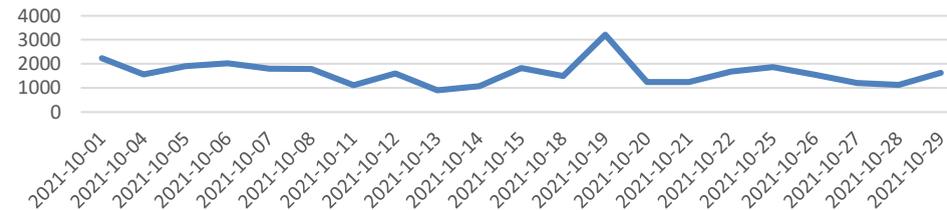
PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Barra	68%
GMB	Banjul	20%
GMB	Amdalai	2%
GMB	Kanifing	2%
SEN	Dakar	2%
GMB	Farafenni	1%
SEN	Kaolack	1%
SEN	Medina	1%
SEN	Others	1%
	Others	2%
Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Banjul	24%
GMB	Barra	24%
GMB	Farafenni	9%
GMB	Amdalai	5%
SEN	Karang	4%
GMB	Kerewan	3%
GMB	Kerr Pateh	3%
SEN	Dakar	2%
GMB	Serekunda	2%
GMB	Wassu	2%
GMB	Ndugu Kebbeh	2%
GMB	Badibu Salikeneyh	2%
GMB	Others	12%
SEN	Others	1%
	Others	5%

DIRECTION OF FLOW



DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

BRIKAMA

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Brikama FMP was set up in June 2021 and started data collection in June 2021, covering two locations: the main garage and the bus station, both of which are in Brikama Nēma. It links to more than four major destination regions: the North bank, West Coast, Lower River, and Greater Banjul Area.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, at the Brikama FMP, on average 1,064 individuals were observed daily. There were no changes in the number of individuals observed since the previous month.

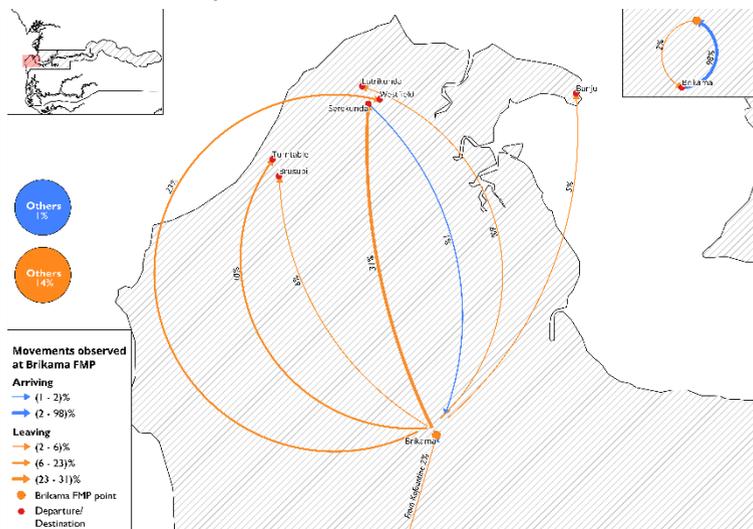
Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 92 per cent. One per cent of travellers were entering the country, while seven per cent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In October 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (100%) of which 98 per cent originated from Brikama and one per cent from Serrekunda. The main destination cities were Serrekunda (31%), Westfield (23%), Turntable (10%), Latrikunda (6%) and Brusubi (6%), Banjul (5%), Seleti (3%), Brikama (2%) and Kafunting (2%). Travellers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to The Gambia (95%) and Senegal (5%).

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

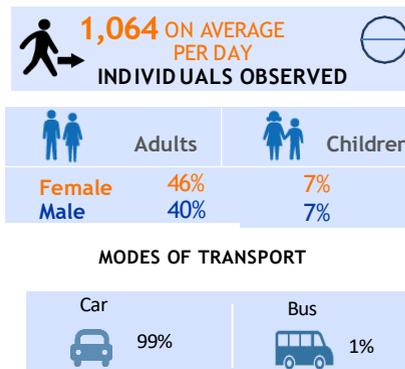
Traveller profiles: A total of 40 per cent of travellers were adult male, 46 per cent adult female and 14 per cent children (7% female children, 7% male children).

Map of flows to and from Brikama, The Gambia



TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

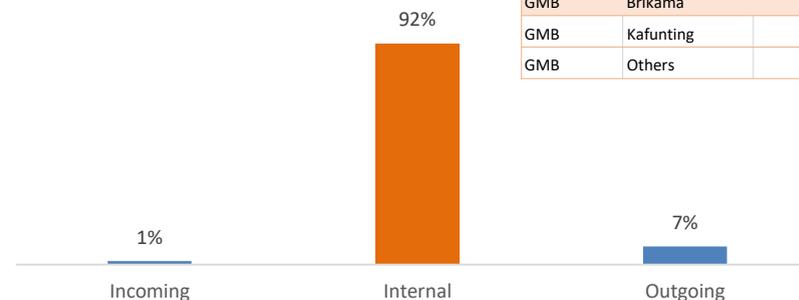


PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% flows
GMB	Birkama	98%
GMB	Serekunda	1%
Others		1%
Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% flows
GMB	Serekunda	31%
GMB	Westfield	23%
GMB	Turntable	10%
GMB	Latrikunda	6%
GMB	Brusubi	6%
GMB	Banjul	5%
GMB	Seleti	3%
GMB	Brikama	2%
GMB	Kafunting	2%
GMB	Others	12%

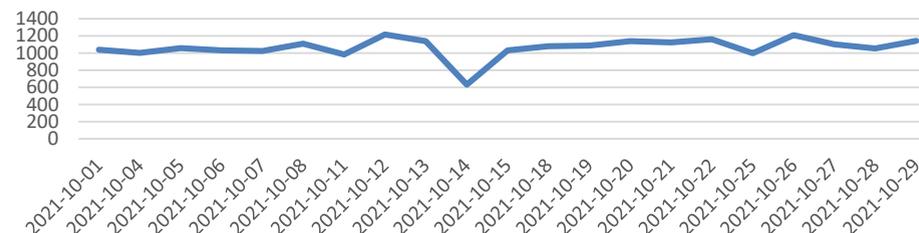
DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS



DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS



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: Over the reporting period, at the Basse FMP, on average 751 individuals were observed daily, representing a decrease of 30 per cent compared to September 2021, when the daily average was 820 individuals.

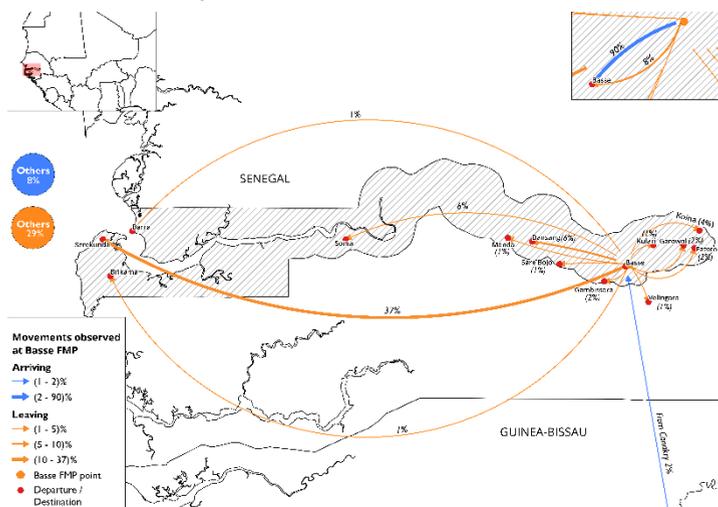
Types of flows: Internal movements represented the major part of the flows, accounting for 89 per cent of recorded movements. Four per cent of travellers were entering the country and nine per cent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In October 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled (internal) in Basse FMP was The Gambia (98%) of which 98 per cent originated from Basse Santu-Su and from Guinea Conakry (2%). Main destination cities were to Serrekunda (37%), Basse Santu-Su (8%), Bansang (6%), Soma (5%), Koina (45%), Garawol (2%), Fatoto (2%), and Gambisara (2%). Travellers leaving Basse (outflow) were mainly headed to The Gambia (98%) and Senegal (2%).

The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (62%), bus (34%) and truck (2%).

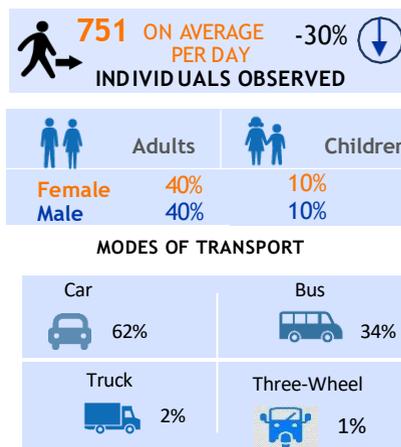
Traveller profiles: While 40 per cent of travellers were adult male, 40 per cent were adult female and 20 per cent were children (10% female children, 10% male children).

Map of flowstoand fromBasse, The Gambia



TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

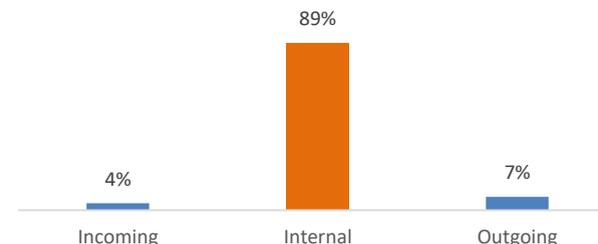


PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Basse-santa-Su	90%
GIN	Conakry	2%
GMB	Others	7%
	Others	1%
Main Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Serekunda	37%
GMB	Basse Santu-Su	8%
GMB	Bansang	6%
GMB	Soma	5%
GMB	Koina	4%
GMB	Garawol	2%
GMB	Fatoto	2%
GMB	Gambisara	2%
SEN	Manda	1%
SEN	Welingara	1%
GMB	Others	29%
	Others	3%

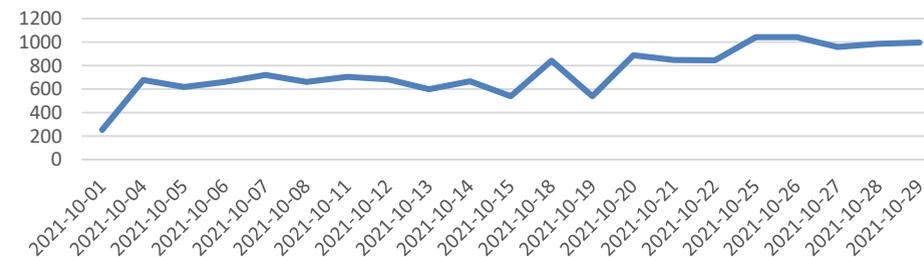
DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS



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 a high density of movement namely: Farafenni main garage in Newtown, Farafenni Ballan-Ghar garage, Farafenni.

Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, at the Farafenni FMP, on average 473 individuals were observed daily, representing a decrease of 17 per cent compared to September 2021 when the daily average was 567 individuals.

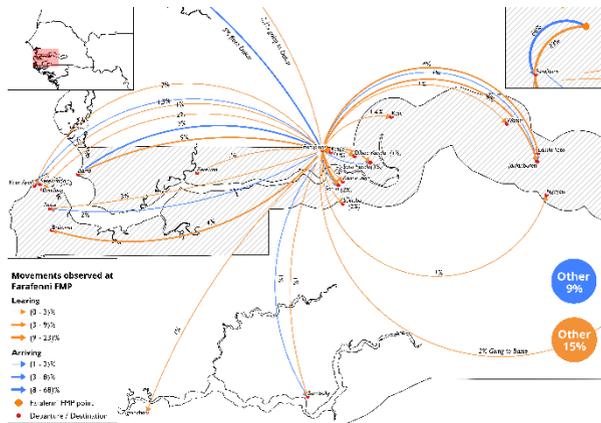
Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 69 per cent, while 12 per cent of travellers were entering the country, 11 per cent were leaving the country and 8 per cent of the travellers were transiting.

Departure/Origin and destination: In October 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled was The Gambia (89%), of which 68 per cent originated from Farafenni, Barra (7%), Dakar (5%), Serrekunda (3%), Kerr Ayuib (2%) and Poste (2%). Main destinations were to Farafenni (20%), Soma (16%), Barra (10%), Sarakunda (6%), Lamin Koto (5%), Janjanbureh (4%), Dakar (3%), Brikama (3%), Kaur (2%), Poste (2%), Serrekunda (2%) and Basse Santu-Su (2%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to mainly The Gambia (91%) and Senegal (9%).

The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (77%), motorbike (5%), bus (4%) and truck (4%).

Traveller profiles: A total of 50 per cent of travellers were adult male, 37 per cent adult female and 13 per cent were children (6% female, 7% male).

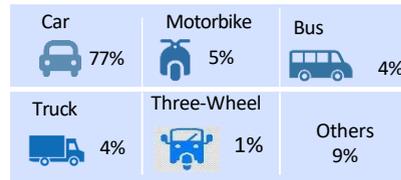
Map of flowstoand fromFarafenni, The Gambia



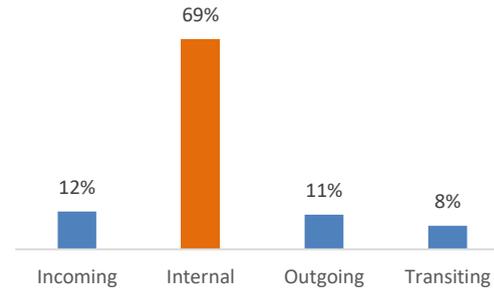
TRAVELLER PROFILES



MODES OF TRANSPORT



DIRECTION OF FLOWS



PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

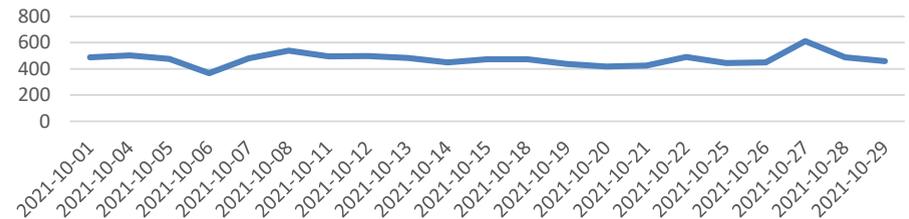
Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% flows
GMB	Farafenni	70%
GMB	Barra	7%
SEN	Dakar	5%
GMB	Sarakunda	3%
SEN	kerr Ayuib	2%
SEN	Poste	2%
GMB	Others	11%
Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% flows
GMB	Farafenni	20%
GMB	Soma	16%
GMB	Barra	10%
GMB	Sara kunda	6%
GMB	Lamin koto	5%
GMB	Janjanbureh	4%
SEN	Dakar	3%
GMB	Birkama	3%
GMB	Kaur	2%
GMB	Poste	2%
GMB	Serekunda	2%
GMB	Basse-santa-Su	2%
Other		25%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

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 The Gambia officially recruited and trained 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 of 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 FMPs 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 four FMPs, data was collected by a team of at least three enumerators. Data collection was carried out daily, between 9:00 am to 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: Since data collection under Flow Monitoring activities is conducted by direct observation and between 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, the data are not representative of all migration flows in the country. They only reflect the situation observed or surveyed individuals and cannot be generalized. 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.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, IOM has adapted its data collection methods in the field by implementing preventing risk mitigation in data collection. The data enumerators have been trained to observe the COVID-19 precautionary protocols given by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Health (MoH). The Gambia. These protocols include but are not limited to wearing face masks covering the nose and mouth, physical distancing of at least two metres, washing hands regularly or using 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.

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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.