FLOW MONITORING REPORT

THE GAMBIA

DECEMBER 2021

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 31st of December 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

3,676 travellers observed daily

11% decrease in travellers compared to September

50% of travellers observed were male

50% of travellers observed were female

91 % of individuals were travelling within The Gambia (internal flows)

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

3% of individuals were incoming flows

< 1% of of individuals were transiting The Gambia

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: In December 2021, the daily average number of individuals observed at the different FMPs in The Gambia decreased by 11 per cent compared to November 2021. In general, this decrease in flows was observed at Barra and Brikama FMPs. The overall decrease in flow could be attributed to the interruption of the ferry services at the Barra FMP due to ongoing ferry maintenance at the time of data collection. With the decrease in flow in Barra, Farafenni FMP was observed to have increased flow as it became the major alternative route towards northern region. During this reporting period, travellers' movements were observed during 23 days and an average of 3,676 individuals were observed at the 4 FMPs daily.

Types of flows: Four types of flows were observed during the reporting period. Internal movements presented the vast majority of flows, accounting for 91 per cent of travellers. While three per cent of travellers were entering the country, six per cent leaving the country and less than one per cent were transiting.

Departure/Origin and destination: In December 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled was The Gambia (96%). A total of 27 per cent originated from Brikama, Barra (24%), Basse (22%), Farafenni (8%) and Banjul (4%). The main destination cities were Serrekunda (22%), Banjul (9%), Barra (8%), Westfield (7%), Farafenni (7%), Basse (5%), Soma (3%), Turntable (3%), Amdallai (2%), Dakar (2%) and Brusubi (2%). 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 (69%) , bus (17%), ferry (9%) and boat (2%).

Traveller profiles: While 44 per cent of travellers were adult male, 43 per cent were adult female and 13 per cent were children (7% female children, 6% male children). There have been observed equal number of male (50%) and female (50%) travellers since November 2021.

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

3,676 ON AVERAGE PER DAY **-11%** ↓
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	43%	7%
Male	44%	6%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	🚗	69%
Bus	🚌	17%
Boat	⛴	2%
Truck	🚚	1%
Motorbike	🛵	1%
Three Wheel	🛺	1%
others		9%
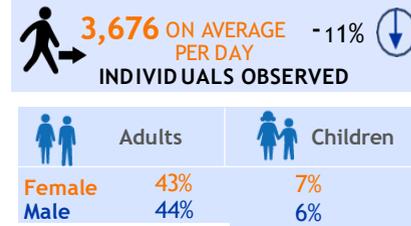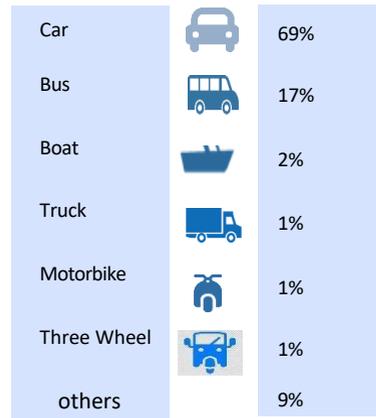
PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Brikama	27%
GMB	Barra	24%
GMB	Basse	22%
GMB	Farafenni	8%
GMB	Banjul	4%
GMB	Others	6%
SEN	Others	2%
	Other	7%

Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% of flows
GMB	Serrekunda	22%
GMB	Banjul	9%
GMB	Barra	8%
GMB	Westfield	7%
GMB	Farafenni	7%
GMB	Basse	5%
GMB	Soma	3%
GMB	Turntable	3%
GMB	Amdallai	2%
SEN	Dakar	2%
GMB	Brusubi	2%
GMB	Others	16%
SEN	Dakar	3%
	Others	11%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming 3% — Internal 91% — Outgoing 6% — Transiting

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

PEACEBUILDING FUND
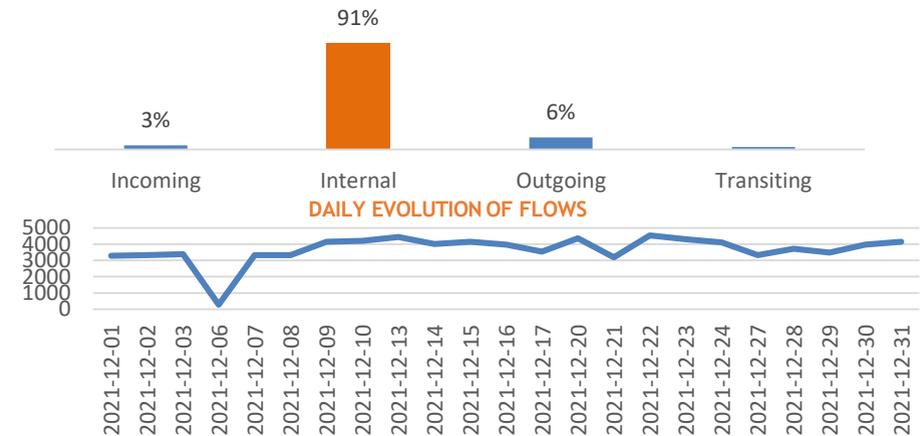
BARRA

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, 1,306 individuals were observed daily representing a decrease of 21 per cent compared to November 2021, when the daily average was 1,658 individuals. The decrease in flow at this FMP is attributable to the interruption of the Ferry services during the reporting period as a result of Ferry maintenance There was also 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 86 per cent. This is followed by eight per cent were leaving the country and six per cent of travellers were entering the country .

Departure/Origin and destination: In December 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (94%), 68 per cent originated from Barra, Banjul (12%), Kanifing (3%) and Dakar (5%). The main destination cities were Banjul (23%), Barra (19%), Farafenni (11%), Amdallai (6%), Kerr Pateh (3%), Ndugu Kebbeh (3%), Kerewan (3%), Badibu (3%), Kanifing (2%), Jufureh (2%), Albreda (2%) and Dakar (4%). Travellers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to mainly to The Gambia (94%) and Senegal (6%).

The main modes of transportation were the car (54%), ferry (24%), bus (16%) and boat (6%).

Traveller profiles: While 45 per cent of travellers were adult male, 44 per cent were adult female and 10 per cent were children (6% female children, 5% male children).

Map of flows to and from Barra, The Gambia
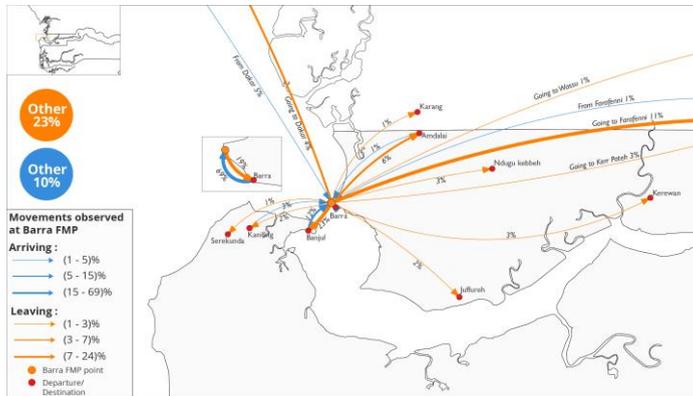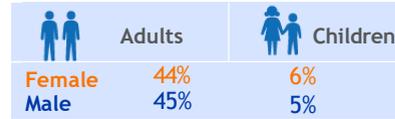
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES

1,306 ON AVERAGE PER DAY -21%
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	44%	6%
Male	45%	5%

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	others	Bus
54%	24%	16%

Boat		
6%		
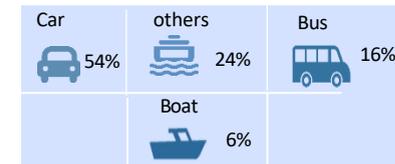
PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	**Cities**	**% of flows**
GMB	Barra	68%
GMB	Banjul	12%
SEN	Dakar	5%
GMB	Kanifing	3%
GMB	Others	4%
SEN	Others	1%
	Others	7%

Destination of flows		
Country	**Cities**	**% of flows**
GMB	Banjul	23%
GMB	Barra	19%
GMB	Farafenni	11%
GMB	Amdallai	6%
SEN	Dakar	4%
GMB	Kerr Pateh	3%
GMB	Ndugu Kebbeh	3%
GMB	Kerewan	3%
GMB	Badibu	3%
GMB	Kanifing	2%
GMB	Jufereh	2%
GMB	Albreda	2%
GMB	Others	10%
SEN	Others	5%
	Others	4%

REGISTERED FLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOW

Incoming 6% | Internal 86% | Outgoing 8%
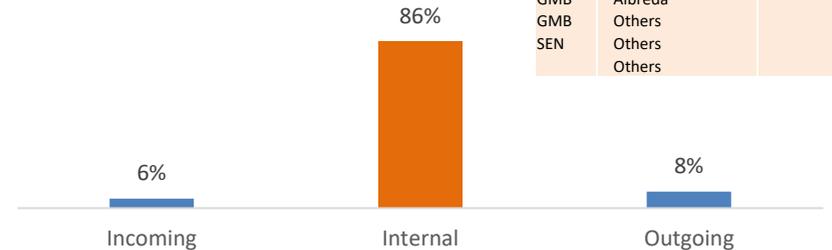
DAILY MOVEMENTS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS
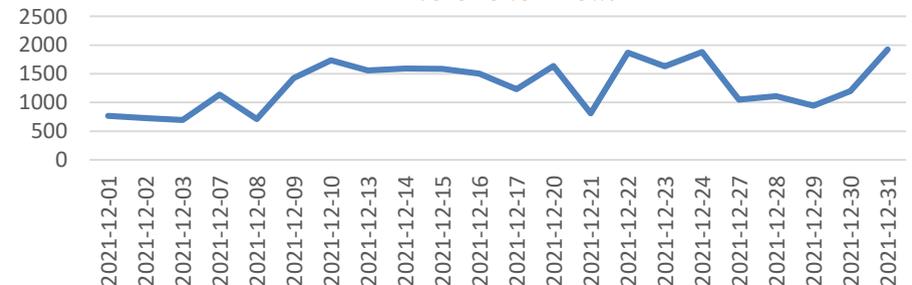
BRIKAMA

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 Nema. 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 1,069 individuals were observed daily representing a minimal decrease of one per cent compared to November 2021, when the daily average was 1,069 individuals.

Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 90 per cent. Less than one per cent of travellers were entering the country, while 10 per cent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In December 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (100%) of which 98 per cent originated from Brikama and two per cent from Serrekunda. The main destination cities were Serrekunda (38%), Westfield (26%), Turntable (9%), Brusubi (6%), Banjul (4%), Brikama (3%), Latrikunda (3%), Kafunting (3%) and Seleti (3%). Travellers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to The Gambia (94%) and Senegal (6%).

The main mode of transportation was taxi/car (100%).

Traveller profiles: A total of 39 per cent of travellers were adult male, 44 per cent adult female and 17 percent children (9% female children, 8% male children).
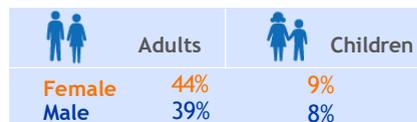
Map of flows to and from Brikama, The Gambia

TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

🚶 **1,062** ON AVERAGE PER DAY — 1% ⬇
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	44%	9%
Male	39%	8%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car 🚗 100%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	**Cities**	**% flows**
GMB	Birkama	98%
GMB	Serekunda	2%

Destination of flows		
Country	**Cities**	**% flows**
GMB	Serekunda	38%
GMB	Westfield	26%
GMB	Turntable	9%
GMB	Brusubi	6%
GMB	Banjul	4%
GMB	Birkama	3%
GMB	Latrikunda	3%
SEN	Kafunting	3%
SEN	Seleti	3%
GMB	Others	2%
	Others	3%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
<1%	94%	6%

REGISTERED FLOWS

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

PEACEBUILDING FUND ✦✦✦✦

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DTM IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

5

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 974 individuals were observed daily, representing a decrease of three per cent compared to November 2021, when the daily average was 1,007 individuals. This decrease in mobility can be attributed to decreased movement of people around the time of presidential election period.

Types of flows: Internal movements represented the major part of the flows, accounting for 98 per cent of recorded movements. Less than one One per cent of travellers were entering the country and two per cent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In December 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled (internal) in Basse FMP was The Gambia (98%) of which 82 per cent originated from Basse Santu-Su, Fatoto (3%), Koina (3%), Garawol (2%), Kulareh (2%) and Suduwol (2%). Main destination cities were to Serrekunda (40%), Basse Santu-Su (19%), Bansang (4%), Soma (3%), Fatoto (2%), Gambisara (2%), Garawol (2%) and Koina (2%).Travellers leaving Basse (outflow) were mainly headed to The Gambia (97%), Senegal (2%) and Guinea Bissau (1%).

The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (59%), bus (38%), truck (2%) and three wheel (1%) .

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).

Map of flows to and from Basse, The Gambia
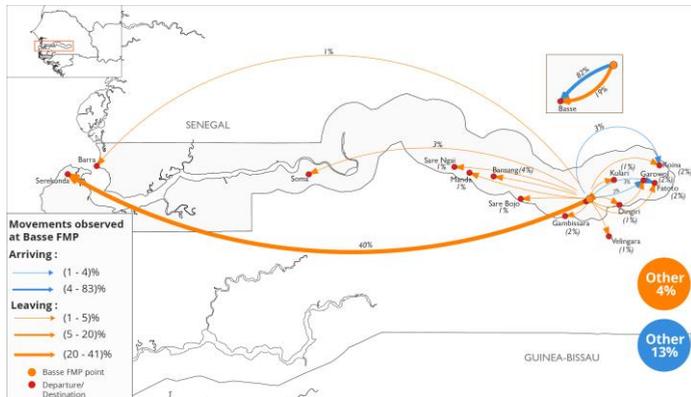
TRAVELLER PROFILES
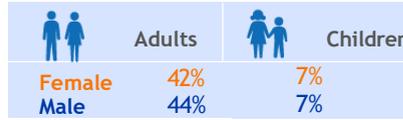
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

974 ON AVERAGE PER DAY **-3 %** ↓
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED

	Adults	Children
Female	42%	7%
Male	44%	7%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Bus
59%	38%

Truck	Three-Wheel
2%	1%

PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	**Cities**	**% of flows**
GMB	Basse-santa-Su	82%
GMB	Fatoto	3%
GMB	Koina	3%
GMB	Garawol	2%
GMB	Kulari	2%
GMB	Suduwol	2%
GMB	Others	4%
	Others	2%

Main Destination of flows		
Country	**Cities**	**% of flows**
GMB	Serekunda	40%
GMB	Basse Santu-Su	19%
GMB	Bansang	4%
GMB	Soma	3%
GMB	Fatoto	2%
GMB	Gambisara	2%
GMB	Garawol	2%
GMB	Koina	2%
SEN	Others	2%
GMB	Others	20%
	Others	3%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing
<1%	98%	2%

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS

PEACEBUILDING FUND

FLOW MONITORING • THE GAMBIA
DECEMBER 2021 — OVERVIEW OF FLOW

DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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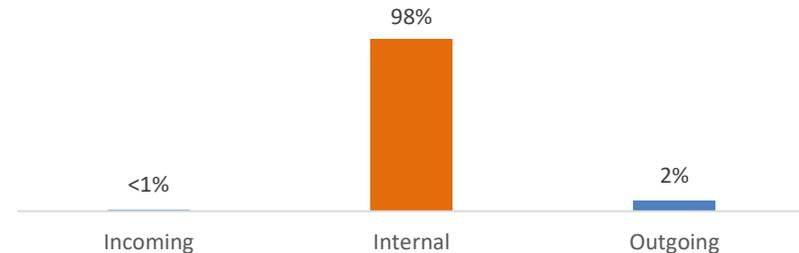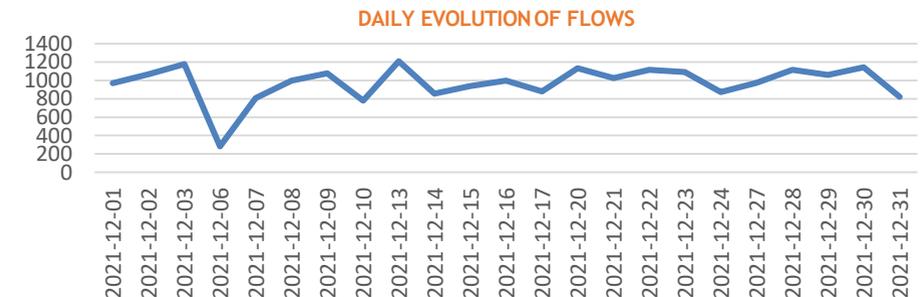
FARAFENNI

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 457 individuals were observed daily, representing an increase of 11 per cent compared to November 2021 when the daily average was 412 individuals. The increase in flow at this FMP can be attributed to the interruption of ferry services at Barra, as such Farrafenni became the alternate route to connect to the Northern side of The Gambia and Senegal.

Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 69 per cent, while eight per cent of travellers were entering the country, 14 per cent were leaving the country and nine per cent of the travellers were transiting.

Departure/Origin and destination: In December 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled was The Gambia (90%), of which 62 per cent originated from Farafenni, Barra (10%), Sarakunda (4%), Bambally (3%), Soma (2%), Poste (2%) and Dakar (2%), Main destinations were to Farafenni (24%), Soma (18%), Lamin Koto (8%), Barra (7%), Janjanbureh (5%), Sarakunda (5%), Seinoba (2%), Brikama (2%), Arafat (2%), Dakar (4%), Poste (3%), Zigiunchor (2%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to mainly The Gambia (87%) and Senegal (13%).

The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (76%), bus (9%), motorbike (5%), truck (4%) and three wheel (1%).

Traveller profiles: A total of 53 per cent of travellers were adult male, 36 per cent adult female and 11 per cent were children (5% female, 6% male).

### Map of flows to and from Farafenni, The Gambia
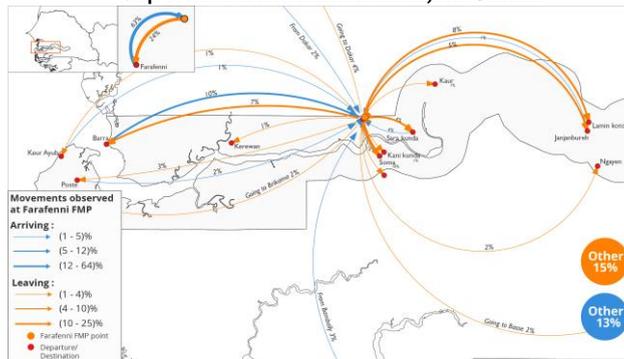
TRAVELLER PROFILES

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

457 ON AVERAGE PER DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED
11% ↑

	Adults	Children
Female	36%	5%
Male	53%	6%

MODES OF TRANSPORT

Car	Bus	Motorbike
76%	9%	5%

Truck	Three-Wheel	Others
4%	1%	5%

DIRECTION OF FLOWS

REGISTERED FLOWS

Incoming	Internal	Outgoing	Transiting
4%	86%	7%	3%

DAILY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

DAILY MOVEMENTS
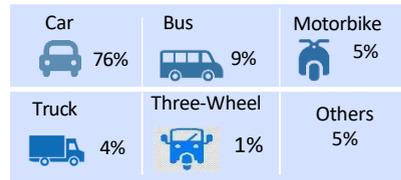
PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

Origin of flows		
Country	Cities	% flows
GMB	Farafenni	62%
GMB	Barra	10%
GMB	Sarakunda	4%
GMB	Bambally	3%
GMB	Soma	2%
SEN	Dakar	2%
SEN	Poste	2%
GMB	Others	7%
SEN	Others	8%

Destination of flows		
Country	Cities	% flows
GMB	Farafenni	24%
GMB	Soma	18%
GMB	Lamin koto	3%
GMB	Barra	7%
GMB	Janjanbureh	5%
GMB	Sarakunda	5%
SEN	Dakar	4%
SEN	Poste	3%
GMB	Seinoba	2%
GMB	Brikama	2%
GMB	Arafat	2%
GMB	Others	9%
SEN	Others	2%
	Others	9%
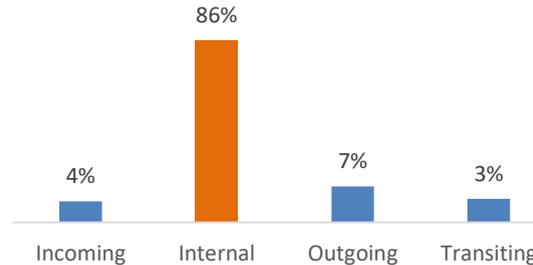
PEACEBUILDING

IOM DTM
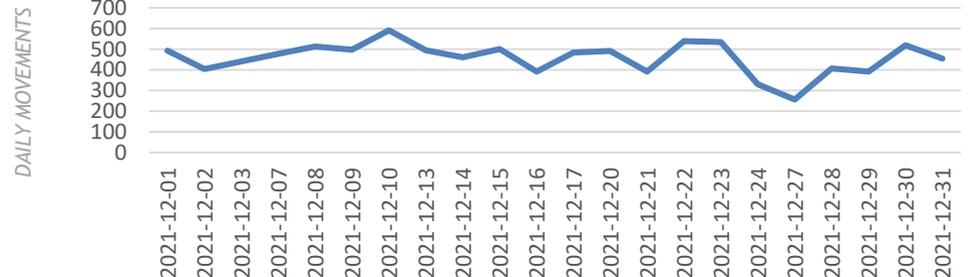
INTRODUCTION: Flow Monitoring, a tool of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), was set up to provide a better understanding and an overview of mobility through West and Central Africa, through the collection of key data on the magnitude, provenance and destination and profiles of flows in areas of 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.