



DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX

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FLOW MONITORING REPORT

THE GAMBIA

AUGUST 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 at 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 TheGambia as well as transiting The Gambia.

This report presents Flow Monitoring Registry data collected within **24 days** in **August** 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 lastpage.

KEY FIGURES



4 FMPs in TheGambia



3,145 travellers observed daily



27% Increase in travellers compared to July



52% of travellers observed were male



48% of travellers observed were female



88% of individuals were travelling within The Gambia (internal flows)



7% of individuals were travelling out of The Gambia(outgoing flows)



4% of individuals were headed to The Gambia (incoming flows)



1% of individuals were transiting TheGambia

TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Mobility trends: During the month of August 2021, the daily average of individuals observed at the different FMPs in The Gambia increased by 27 per cent compared to July 2021. In general, this increase in flows was observed mainly at Brikama FMP.

During this reporting period, travellers movements were observed during 24 days and showed an average of 3,145 individuals observed at the 4 FMPs on a daily basis.

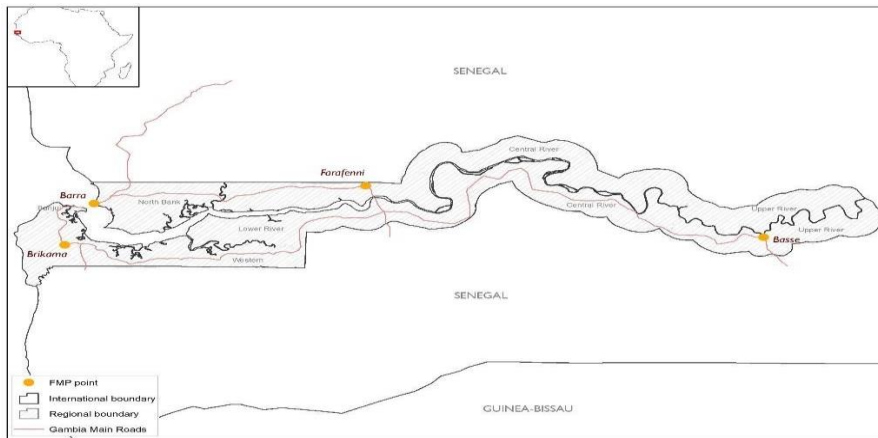
Types of flows: Four types of flows were observed during the reporting period. Internal movements presented the vast majority of flows, accounting for 88 percent of travellers. 4 percent of travellers were entering the country, 7 percent leaving the country and 1% transiting.

Departure/Origin and destination: In August 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (96%). 29% originated from Basse Santu-Su, Brikama (25%), Barra (16%), Farafenni (13%), Serrekunda (1%) and Dakar (1%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (3%).

The main modes of transportation were car (66%), Ferry (18%) and Bus (13%).

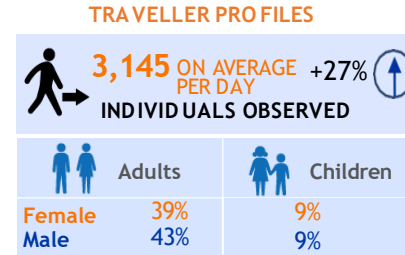
Traveller profiles: While 43 per cent of travellers were adult male, 39 per cent were adult female and 18 percent were children (9% female children, 9% male children). There were more male (52%) travellers in August 2021 in contrast to July when there were more female (51%) travellers. It is observed that we have more female travellers due to the nature of the FMPs been dominated by petty trading activities which are mostly dominated by females.

Flow Monitoring Points in The Gambia

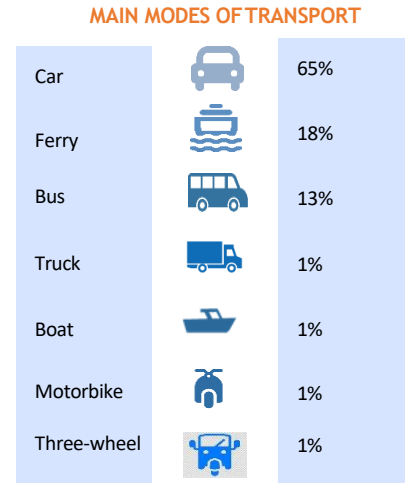


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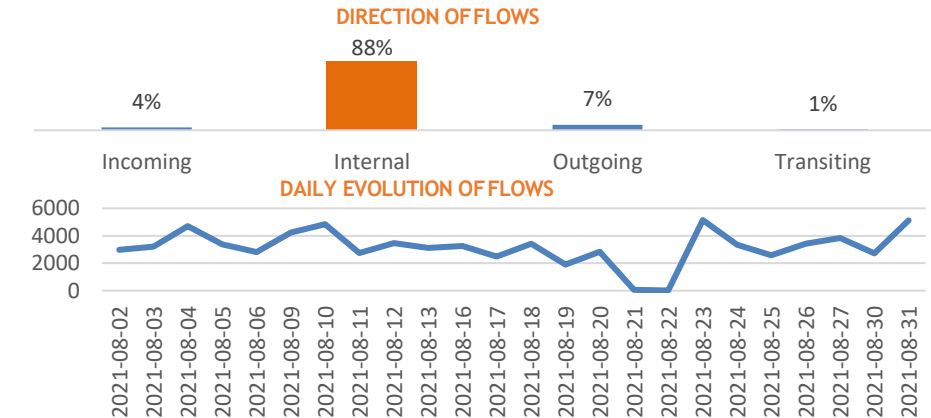
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



REGISTERED FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS



PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Origin offflows | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Country | Cities | % of flows |
| GMB | Basse Santu-Su | 29% |
| GMB | Brikama | 25% |
| GMB | Barra | 16% |
| GMB | Farafenni | 13% |
| GMB | Banjul | 8% |
| GMB | Serrekunda | 1% |
| SEN | Dakar | 1% |
| | Others | 4% |
| GMB | Others | 3% |
| Destination offflows | | |
| Country | Cities | % of flows |
| GMB | Serrekunda | 22% |
| GMB | Banjul | 13% |
| GMB | Barra | 11% |
| GMB | Westfield | 6% |
| GMB | Farafenni | 5% |
| GMB | Soma | 4% |
| GMB | Turntable | 3% |
| GMB | Brikama | 2% |
| GMB | Bansang | 2% |
| GMB | Basse Santu-Su | 2% |
| SEN | Dakar | 1% |
| | Others | 14% |
| GMB | Others | 15% |

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: In the reporting period, at the Barra FMP, on average, 920 individuals were observed daily representing a decrease of 30 percent compared to July 2021. This decrease can be attributed to decreased Ferry services during the reporting period as a result of Ferry maintenance. The peaks and dips on the daily flow is as result of the trend in mobility which is mostly influence by the changes in the ferry route as to cars at the garage. High peaks are usually observed during days where flow is high at the ferry while its low at the cars. The more the ferry works the more we have the cars moving.

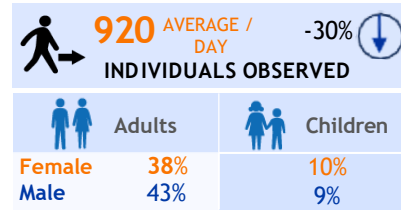
Types of flows: Internal movements represented the greater part of the flows accounting for 90 percent. 5 percent of travellers were entering the country, while 4 percent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In August 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (99%), 60% originated from Barra and (31%) from Banjul. The main destination cities were Banjul (42%), Barra (38%) and Farafenni (6%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to mainly Senegal (2%).

The main modes of transportation were the ferry (68%), car (22%) and Bus (8%).

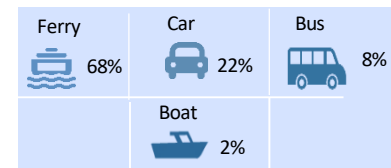
Traveller profiles: While 43 per cent of travellers were adult male, 38 percent were adult female and 19 percent were children (10% female children, 9% male children).

TRAVELLER PROFILES



DEMOGRAPHICPROFILE

MAIN MODES OF TRANSPORT

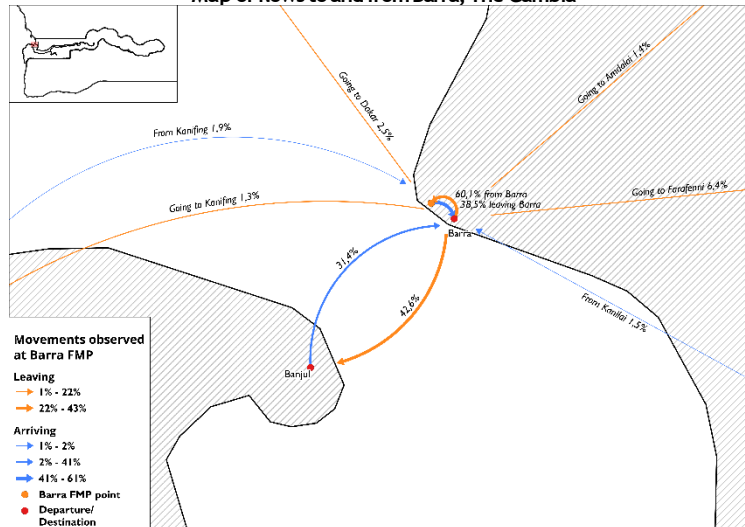


REGISTEREDFLOWS

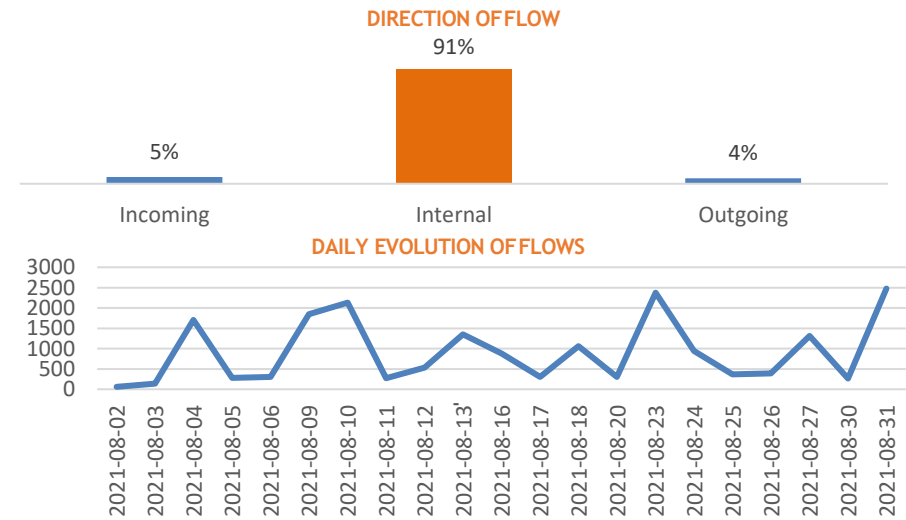
PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Origin offflows | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Country | Cities | % offflows |
| GMB | Barra | 60% |
| GMB | Banjul | 31% |
| GMB | Kanifing | 2% |
| GMB | Farafenni | 1% |
| GMB | Kanilai | 1% |
| GMB | Serrekunda | 1% |
| SEN | Dakar | 1% |
| | Others | 2% |
| Destination offflows | | |
| Country | Cities | % offflows |
| GMB | Banjul | 42% |
| GMB | Barra | 38% |
| GMB | Farafenni | 6% |
| GMB | Amdalai | 1% |
| GMB | Kanifing | 1% |
| GMB | Albreda | 1% |
| SEN | Dakar | 2% |
| GMB | Others | 8% |

Map of flows to and from Barra, The Gambia



DAILYMOVEMENTS



BRIKAMA

PRESENTATION OF FMP: The Brikama FMP was set up in June 2021 and started data collection in June 2021, covering 2 locations: 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 910 individuals were observed daily representing an increase of 32 percent compared to July, when the daily average was 692 individuals. This increase is a result of increased average number of working days of the enumerators, coupled with the school summer holidays period.

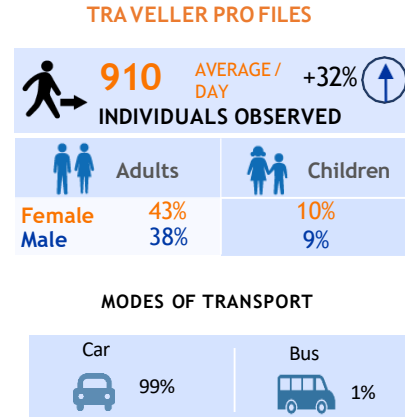
Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 96 percent. 1 percent of travellers were entering the country, while 3 percent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In August 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (99%) of which 94% originated from Brikama and 3% from Serrekunda. The main destination cities were Serrekunda (32%), Westfield (22%), Turntable (12%), Banjul (8%), Brikama (4%) and Soma (4%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (4%).

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

Traveller profiles: 38 percent of travellers were adult male, 43 percent adult female and 19 percent children (10% female children, 9% male children).

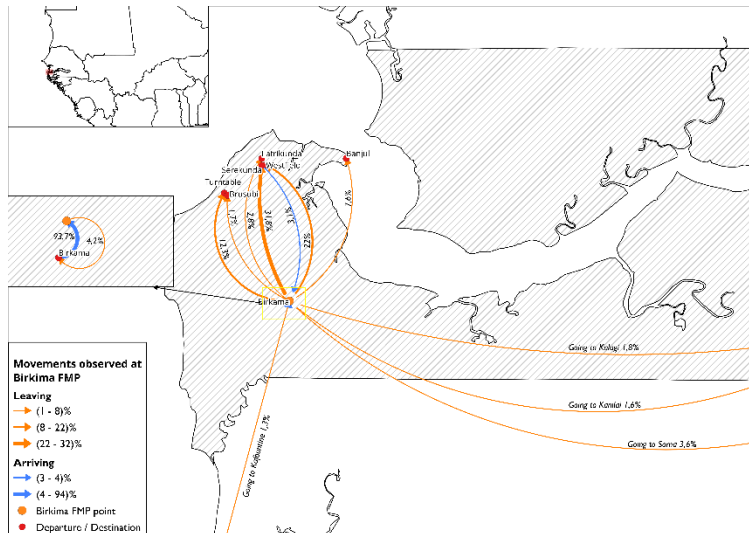
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



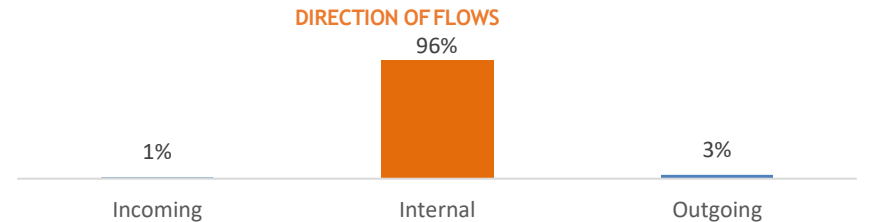
PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Origin of flows | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Country | Departure | % of flows |
| GMB | Brikama | 94% |
| GMB | Serekunda | 3% |
| | Others | 3% |
| Destination of flows | | |
| Country | Destination | % of flows |
| GMB | Serekunda | 32% |
| GMB | Westfield | 22% |
| GMB | Turntable | 12% |
| GMB | Banjul | 8% |
| GMB | Birkama | 4% |
| GMB | Soma | 4% |
| GMB | Latrikunda | 3% |
| GMB | kalagi | 2% |
| GMB | Brusubi Turntable | 2% |
| GMB | kanilai | 2% |
| | Others | 11% |

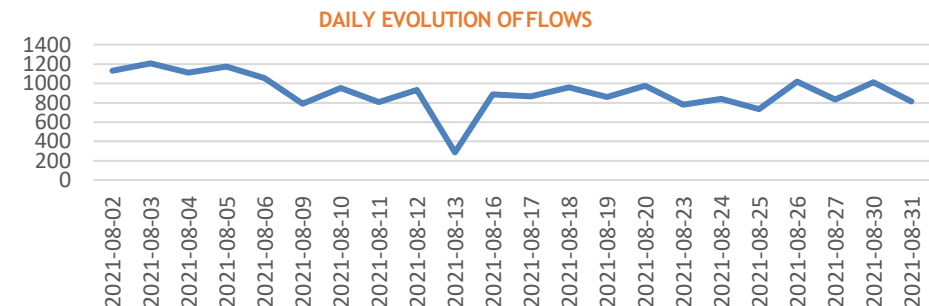
Map of flows to and from Brikama, The Gambia



REGISTERED 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: In the reporting period, at the Basse FMP, on average 1,070 individuals were observed daily representing an increase of 13 percent compared to July 2021, when the daily average was 943 Individuals.

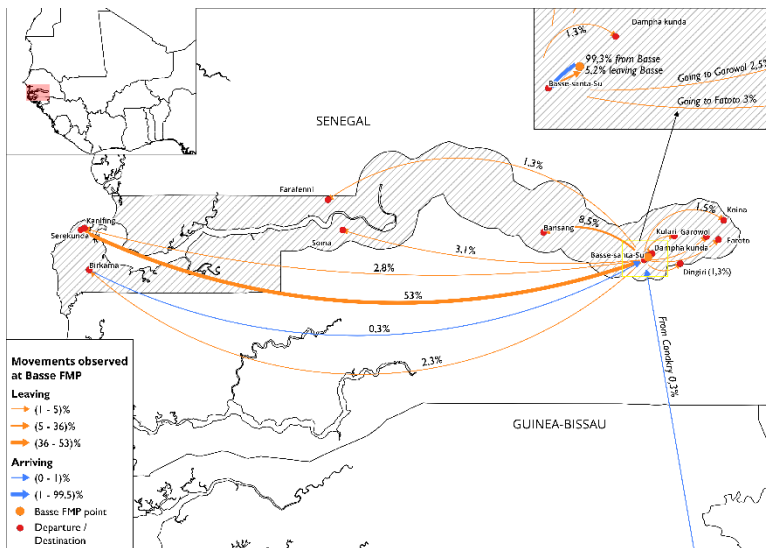
Types of flows: Internal movements represented the major part of the flows, accounting for 92 percent of recorded movements. 1 percent of travellers were entering the country, 6 percent were leaving the country.

Departure/Origin and destination: In August 2021, the main country from which individuals travelled from (internal) in Basse FMP was The Gambia (99%). Main destination cities were to Serrekunda (53%), Bansang (9%), and Basse Santa-Su (5%). Travelers leaving Basse (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (1%), Guinea Conakry (1%).

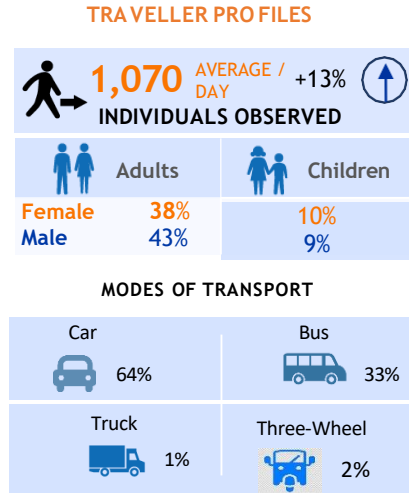
The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (64%) and bus (33%).

Traveller profiles: While 43 percent of travellers were adult male, 38 percent were adult female and 19 percent were children (10% female children, 9 male children).

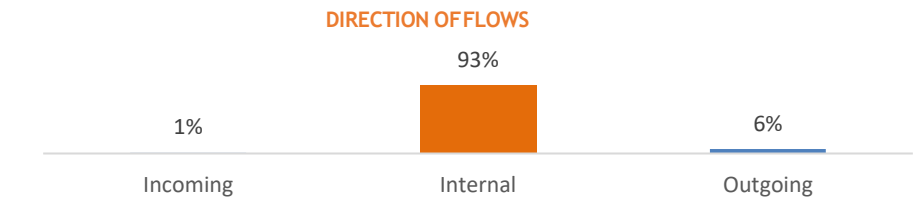
Map of flows to and from Basse, The Gambia



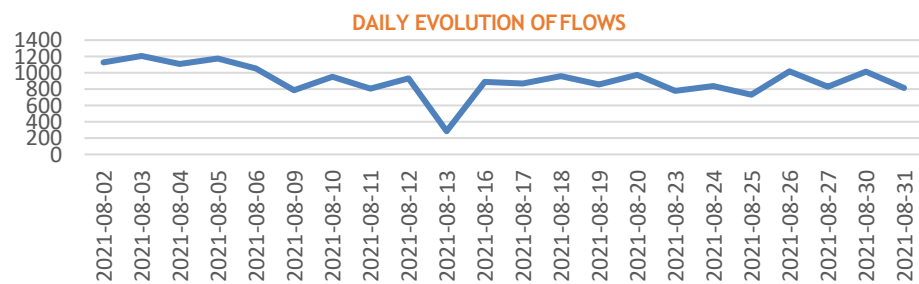
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE



REGISTERED FLOWS



DAILY MOVEMENTS



PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Origin of flows | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|
| Country | Departure | % of flows |
| GMB | Basse-santa-Su | 99% |
| | Others | 1% |
| Destination of flows | | |
| Country | Destination | % of flows |
| GMB | Serekunda | 53% |
| GMB | Bansang | 9% |
| GMB | Basse-santa-Su | 5% |
| GMB | Soma | 3% |
| GMB | Fatoto | 3% |
| GMB | Kanifing | 3% |
| GMB | Kulari | 3% |
| GMB | Garawol | 2% |
| GMB | Birkama | 2% |
| GMB | Kolareh | 2% |
| GMB | Koina | 2% |
| GIN | Others | 1% |
| GMB | Others | 11% |

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 525 individuals were observed daily representing a decrease of 5 percent compared to July 2021 when the daily average was 555 individuals. This decrease is as a result of the increased rainfall in the region throughout the month of August which affected the movement of people.

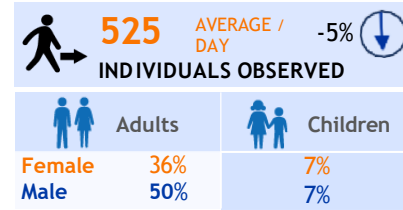
Types of flows: The internal movements represented the major part of the flows accounting for 76 percent. 8 percent Of travellers were entering the country, 11 percent were leaving the country and 5 percent of the travellers were transiting.

Departure/Origin and destination: In August 2021, the main regions from which individuals travelled from was Farafenni (74%), Barra (3%), Janjanbureh (3%), Soma (2%), and Dakar (2%) Main destinations were to Farafenni (18%), Soma (14%), Barra (8%), Sarakunda (6%), Janjanbureh (5%), Brikama (5%). Travelers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were headed to mainly Senegal (9%) and Guinea Bissau (<1%). The main mode of transportation were taxi/car (84%), Truck (5%), Motorbike (3%) and Bus (3%).

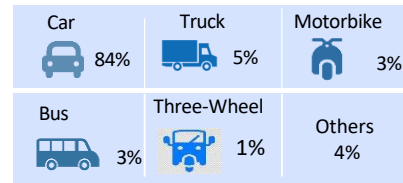
Traveller profiles: A total of 50 percent of travellers were adult male, 36 percent adult female and 14 percent were children (7% female, 7%male).

DEMOGRAPHICPROFILE

TRAVELLER PROFILES



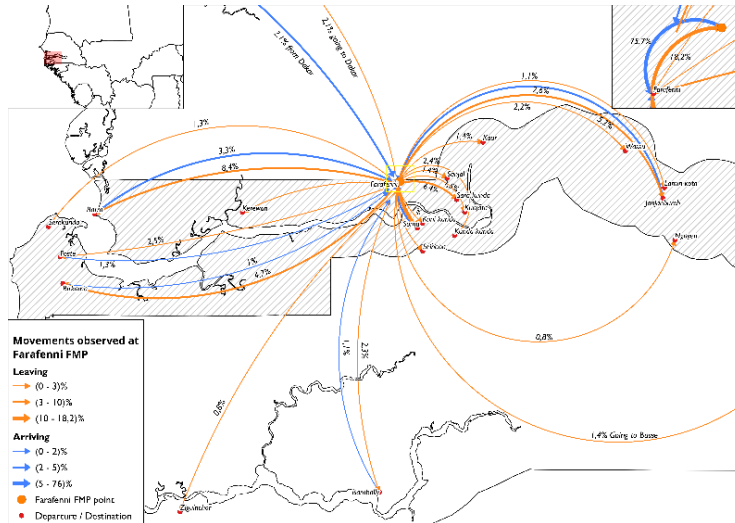
MODES OF TRANSPORT



PROVENANCE & DESTINATION OF FLOWS

| Origin offflows | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| Country | Cities | % of flows |
| GMB | Farafenni | 74% |
| GMB | Barra | 3% |
| GMB | Janjanbureh | 3% |
| GMB | Soma | 2% |
| SEN | Dakar | 2% |
| SEN | Poste | 1% |
| GMB | Others | 11% |
| | others | 4% |
| Destination offflows | | |
| Country | Cities | % of flows |
| GMB | Farafenni | 18% |
| GMB | Soma | 14% |
| GMB | Barra | 8% |
| GMB | Sarakunda | 6% |
| GMB | Janjanbureh | 5% |
| GMB | Brikama | 5% |
| GMB | Kunda kunda | 2% |
| GMB | Bambally | 2% |
| GMB | Wassu | 2% |
| GMB | Kunjata | 2% |
| SEN | Poste | 2% |
| SEN | Dakar | 2% |
| SEN | Kerr Ayub | 1% |
| SEN | Ziguinchor | 1% |
| SEN | Others | 2% |
| GMB | Others | 28% |

Map of flows to and from Farafenni, TheGambia

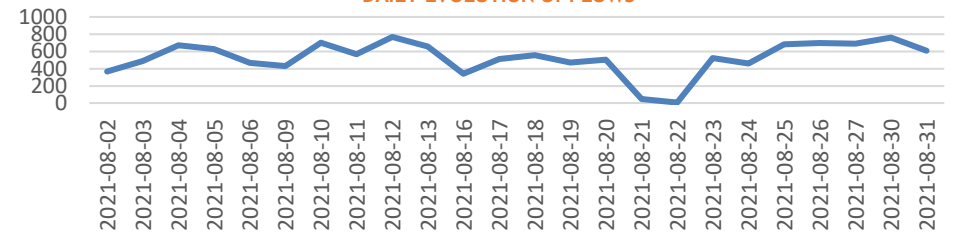


REGISTEREDFLOWS

DIRECTION OF FLOWS



DAILYMOVEMENTS



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 to 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.

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