DTM
IOM DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

PEACEBUILDING FUND



FLOW MONITORING REPORT

THE GAMBIA

JULY — SEPTEMBER 2022

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, origin, 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).
This activities enable DTM to monitor the movements of passenger within The Gambia, out of and towards The Gambia as well as transiting The Gambia.

This report presents the key results from the Flow Monitoring Survey conducted with travellers between **July to September 2022.** The report presents data collected 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
- **3,198** travellers observed daily
- **8,032** individual surveys conducted
- **50%** Male
- **50%** Female
- **40%** of travellers migrated to join family members
- **33%** of travellers migrated for economic reasons
- **26%** of travellers were self-employed at the time of travel
- **53%** of travellers completed secondary school

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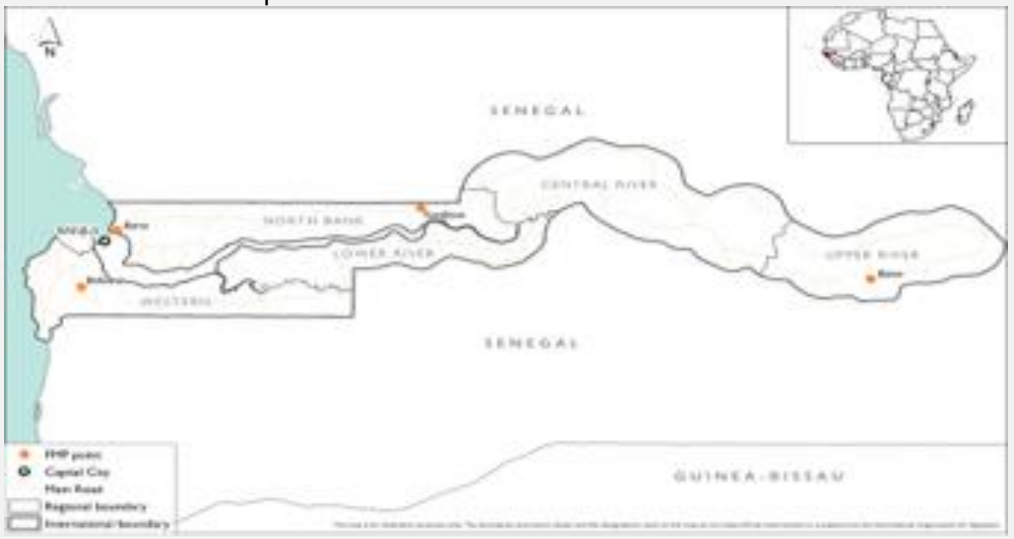
TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Migration trends: During the period July to September, average of 3,198 travellers were observed daily across all the flow monitoring points. This represents a 12% increase from the last flow monitoring data collected in February 2022. Basse registered the highest number of travellers, followed by Brikama and Barra with the lowest observed in Farafenni.

Type of flow: Of the travelers observed during the period under reporting, (90%) were internal travellers, (7%) were outgoing travellers with Senegal the main destination while incoming and transiting accounted for (2%) and (1%), respectively.

Profiles of travelers: Of the number of travellers surveyed, (87%) adults of which (43%) women. Children accounted for (13%) out of which (7%) were girls. The passengers were mostly of Gambian nationality (90%) followed by Senegalese nationality (7%)

Origin and destination: During this collection period, travellers came mainly from The Gambia (97%) and Senegal (3%). The main destination countries were The Gambia (92%) and Senegal (8%). The most popular modes of transport used were taxi (84%), bus (12%) and truck (2%). Other means of transport such as bikes, three-wheels, animals, motorbikes etc. accounted for two per cent.



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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

(Obtained through direct observation and through interviews with passengers and drivers)

DEMOGRAPHY

3,198 AVERAGE / PER DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED +10%

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

TOP MODES OF TRANSPORT

Taxi	Bus	Truck
84%	12%	2%

VULNERABILITIES

Percentage point change compared to the first quarter

5%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	-
1%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-1 pp
5%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOW

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Origin of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	97%
Senegal	3 %

Destination of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	92%
Senegal	8 %

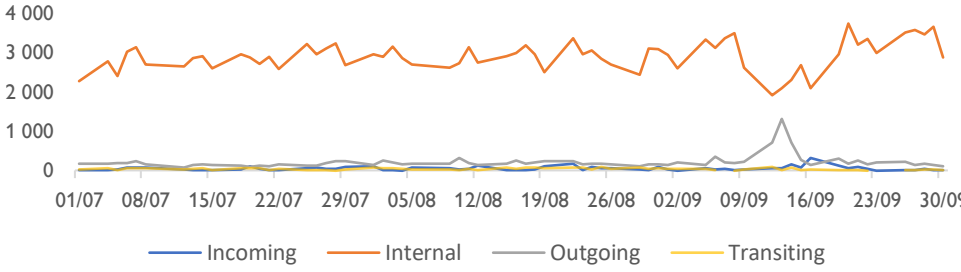
DIRECTION AND TYPE OF FLOW

Flow



EVOLUTION OF FLOWS RECORDED AT ALL FMPs

Daily Flow



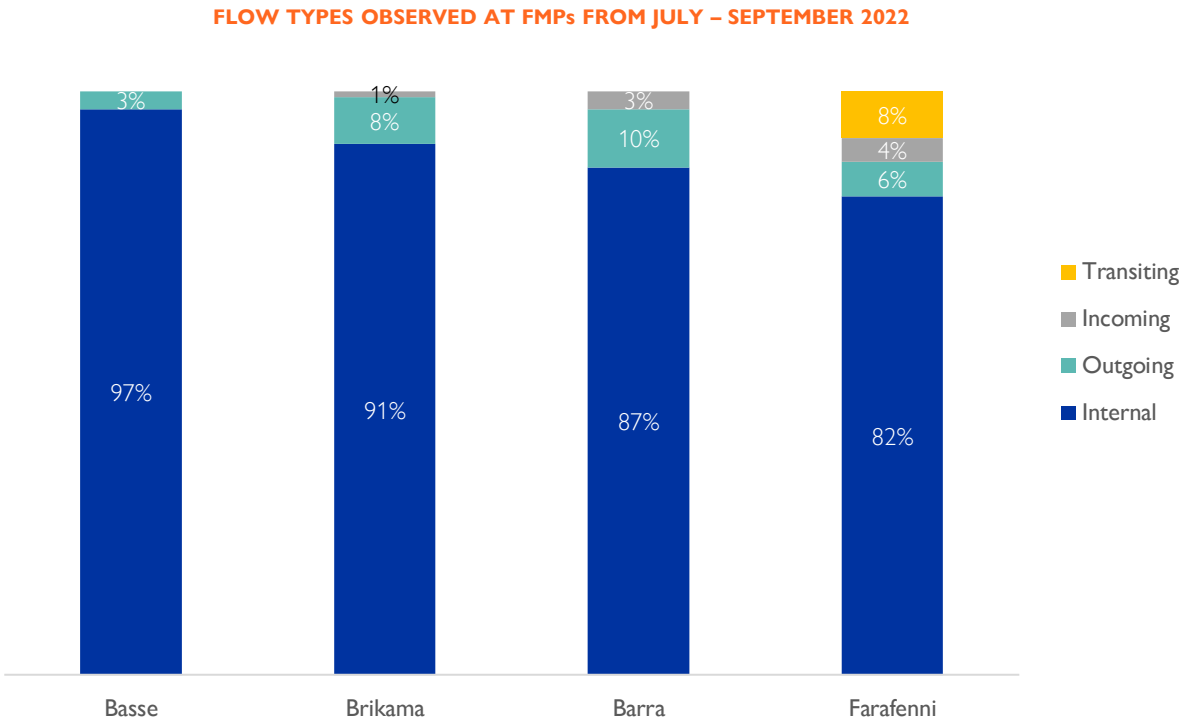
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https://migration.iom.int When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: "Source: The International Organization for Migration [JULY - SEPTEMBER 2022], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM),"

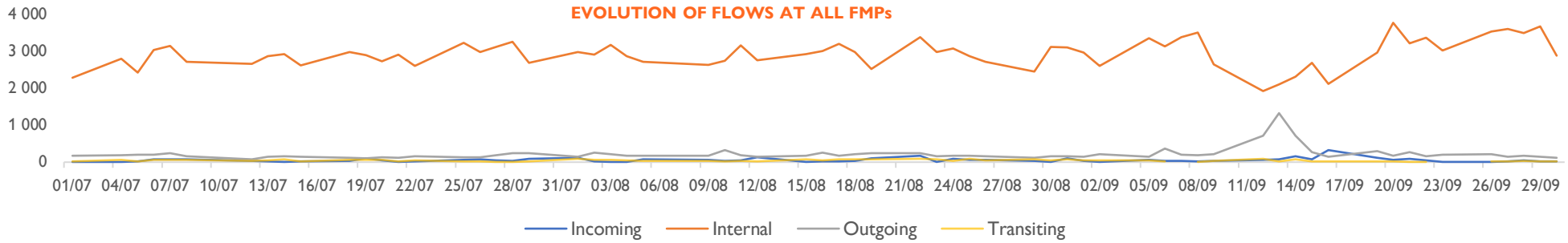
LOCATION AND MONTHLY EVOLUTION OF FLOWS

Location: The FMPs at the data collection level were Basse, located in the Upper River Region (URR) of the country recorded the largest number of flows 59465 individuals observed or (29%), Brikama in the Western Coast Region (WCR) of the country recorded 58370 travelers or (28%) flows and Barra in the North Bank Region (NBR) recorded 56824 (27%) and the lowest flow was recorded in Farafenni, also located in the North Bank Region (NBR) of the country with 33237 (16%). During most of the period, Farafenni FMP collected data with less enumerators compared to the others.

While Brikama and Basse flows are mainly internal movements, flows at the level of Farafenni and Barra FMP showed more outgoing movements compared to the rest with Senegal being the main destination for these travellers. This could be attributed to both FMPs being key transits points for travellers moving between the northern part of Senegal and the Casamance region. Both FMPs provide quick access to Karang and Kerr Ayib border posts. Farafenni in particular provides a transit link between the norther and southern Senegal, Casamance.

Types of flows by FMP: Observation of the data collected during the period of July to September shows that Basse recorded the largest number of internal movement (97%) followed by Brikama (91%), Barra (87%) and Farafenni (81%). Outgoing flow was highest at Barra (10%), Brikama (8%), Farafenni (6%) and Basse (3%). Transiting flows were observed at only Farafenni (8%). Incoming flows were minimal with Farafenni recording (4%) while (3%) and (1%) were recorded at Barra and Brikama FMPs, respectively.





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TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

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 as well as Karang border post in Senegal. Internal, outgoing, and incoming flows were observed at this FMP.

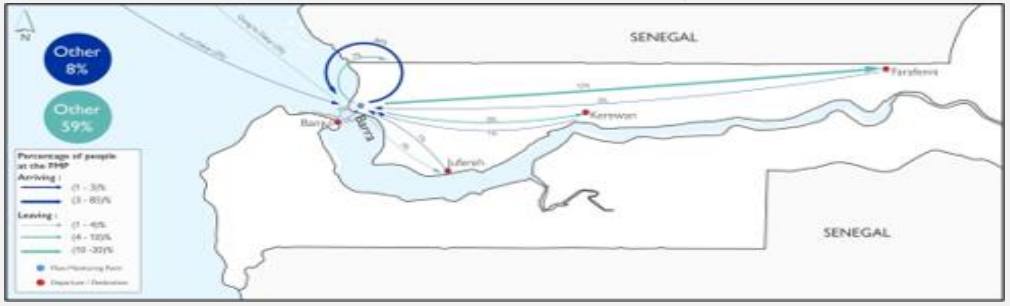
Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, July to September 2022, Barra FMP saw 874 average daily travellers.

Type of flow: Internal movements accounted for (87%) of the flows observed at Barra FMP. Outgoing movements represented (10%) and incoming movements were (2%). Almost all the outgoing travellers were headed to Senegal as their destination country mainly for economic but also for social events such as religious celebration (Gamo, Magal etc.)

Profiles of travelers: Of the number of travellers surveyed at Barra FMP, (88%) were adults including (47%) women and (12%) were children with (6%) girls.

Origin and destination: During this reporting period, (97%) of travellers observed at Barra started their journey in The Gambia followed by Senegal (3%). The main cities of origin of travellers are Barra (84%) and Farafenni (2%), Kaniifing (2%) and Dakar (3%) with the rest from several towns and cities in small numbers. From the perspective of destination, The Gambia accounted for (90%) as destination country of travellers and Senegal (10%). The main destination cities were Farafenni (15%), Kerewan (8%), Amdalai (8%), Barra (7%) and Ndugu Kebber (4%). Destination cities outside of The Gambia were mainly to Dakar (3%) and Touba (3%). The Magal in Touba saw a lot of movement through Barra FMP towards Senegal in the month of September.

The mode of transportation mostly used was taxi (82%), bus (15%) percent, boat (1%) and other (1%). Barra is the only FMP where travellers are able to arrive and depart by boat (ferry service). It also sees a lot of transport operated by bus mainly to and from Senegal.



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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

(Obtained through direct observation and through interviews with passengers and drivers)

DEMOGRAPHY

888 AVERAGE / PER DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED -8%

	Adults	Children
Female	47%	6%
Male	41%	6%

TOP MODES OF TRANSPORT

Taxi	Bus	Boat
82%	15%	1%

VULNERABILITIES

Percentage point change compared to the first quarter

4%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	-
1%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
4%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-1 pp

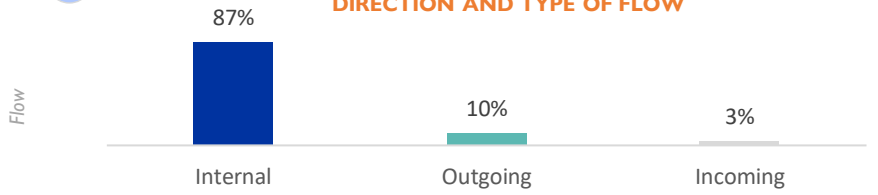
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOW

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

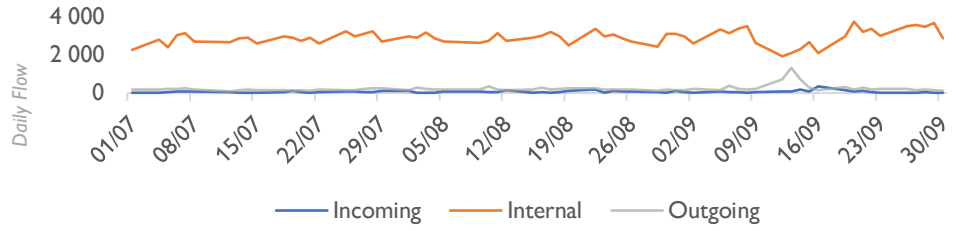
Origin of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	97%
Senegal	3 %

Destination of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	90%
Senegal	10%

DIRECTION AND TYPE OF FLOW



EVOLUTION OF FLOW: BARRA



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TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

Presentation of FMP: The Basse FMP was set up in June 2021 covering the part of provincial Gambia in 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.

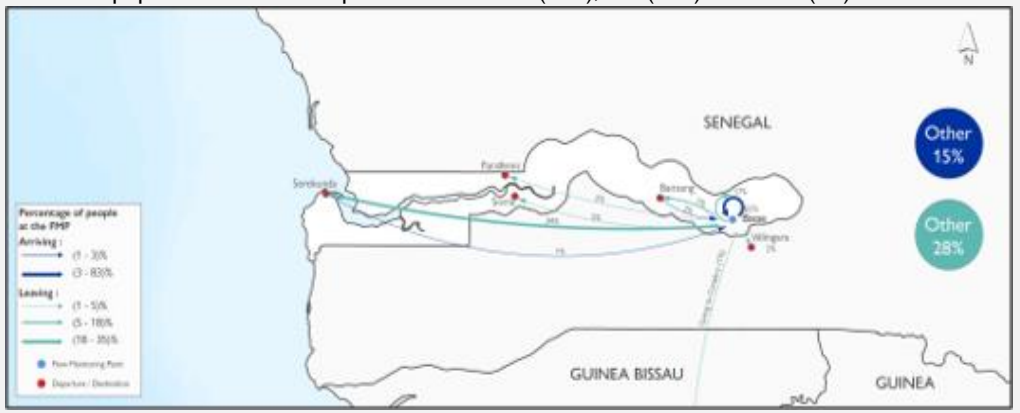
Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, Basse FMP saw 915 average daily travellers, the largest recorded at all FMPs.

Type of flow: In Basse FMP, (97%) of travellers observed were moving internally while (3%) were outgoing travellers leaving The Gambia to Senegal (2%) and Guinea (1%).

Profiles of travelers: While (86%) of travellers surveyed at Basse FMP were adults with (42%) being women, (14%) were children of which (7%) are gilrs.

Origin and destination: From July to September, the country from which travellers travelled from in Basse FMP is The Gambia (100%). All travels observed at Basse FMP started in The Gambia. The main cities of origin is Basse Santa-su (82%), Koina (3%), Garawol (2%), Fatoto 2%), Bansang (2%) and Suduwol (2%). Travellers from Basse were primarily travelling within Gambia (97%), followed by Senegal (2%) and Guinea (1%). The main destination cities for travellers leaving Basse are Serrekunda (34%), Basse Santa-su (17%), Bansang (7%) and Soma (5%). Travllers with destinations outside The Gambia headed mainly to Velingara in Senegal (2%).

The most popular modes of transportation were taxi (65%), bus (29%) and truck (4%).



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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

(Obtained through direct observation and through interviews with passengers and drivers)

DEMOGRAPHY

915 AVERAGE / PER DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED +5%

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

TOP MODES OF TRANSPORT

Taxi	Bus	Truck
65%	29%	4%

VULNERABILITIES

Percentage point change compared to the first quarter

5%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	-1 pp
1%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
4%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOW

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

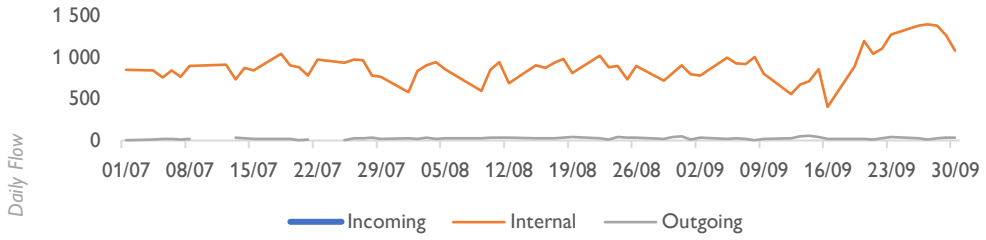
Origin of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	100%

Destination of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	97%
Senegal	2 %
Guinea	1%

DIRECTION AND TYPE OF FLOW



EVOLUTION OF FLOW: BASSE



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TRAVELLER PROFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

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. It also offers link to the Jiboro/Sility border post to Casamance, Senegal.

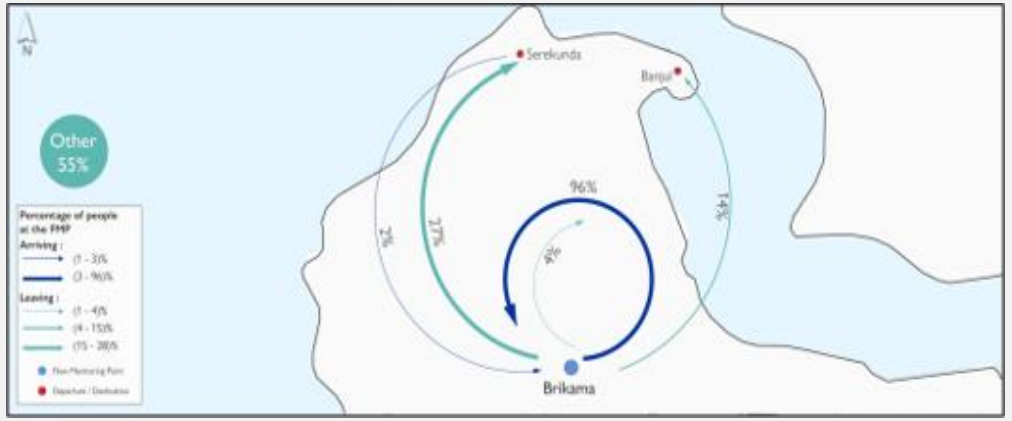
Mobility trends: Over the reporting period, at the Brikama FMP, on average 874 individuals were observed daily representing the second highest daily average movement at FMP level.

Types of flows: The internal movements account for the major part of the flows observed at Brikama FMP (91%) followed by outgoing flows (8%). Less than one per cent of travellers were entering the country, incoming flows.

Departure/Origin and destination: During the collection period, the main country from which individuals travelled from was The Gambia (100%) of which (96%) per cent originated from Brikama and Serrekunda (2%). The main destination cities were Serrekunda (24%), Banjul (14%) and Brusubi (11%). Travellers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (8%) with the main destination city as Sility accounting for (7%).

The mode of transportation observed for all travellers was taxi (100%).

Traveller profiles: While 44 per cent of travellers were adult male, 41 per cent were adult female and 15 per cent were children (8% female children, 7% male children).



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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

(Obtained through direct observation and through interviews with passengers and drivers)

DEMOGRAPHY

898 AVERAGE / PER DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED +3%

	Adults	Children
Female	41%	8%
Male	44%	7%

TOP MODE OF TRANSPORT

Taxi
100%

VULNERABILITIES

Percentage point change compared to the first quarter

4%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	-
2%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-
6%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-

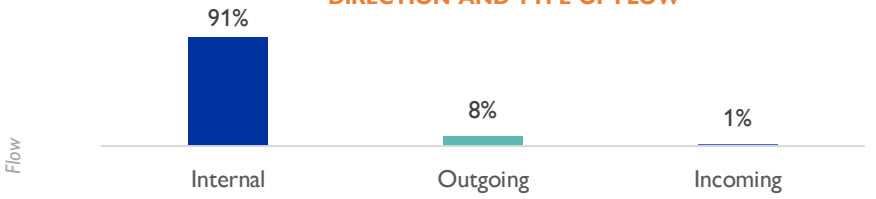
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOW

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

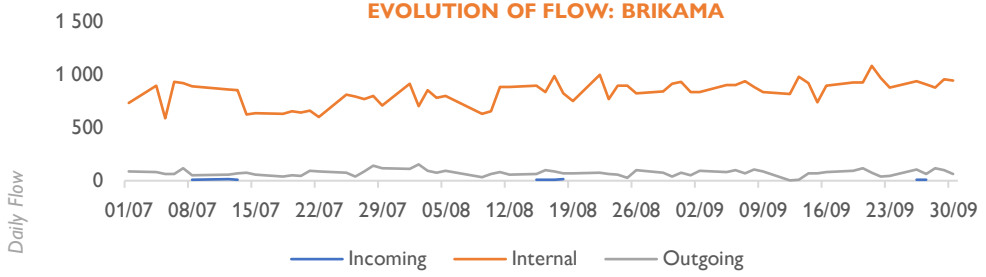
Origin of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	>99%
Senegal	<1%

Destination of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	92%
Senegal	8%

DIRECTION AND TYPE OF FLOW



EVOLUTION OF FLOW: BRIKAMA



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TRAVELLER RPOFILES AND MOBILITY TRENDS

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: Farefenni main garage, Farafenni Ballan-Ghar garage, Farafenni McCarthy and Sanjally garage, Farafenni turntable garage and the truck garage

More dynamic with all types of flow

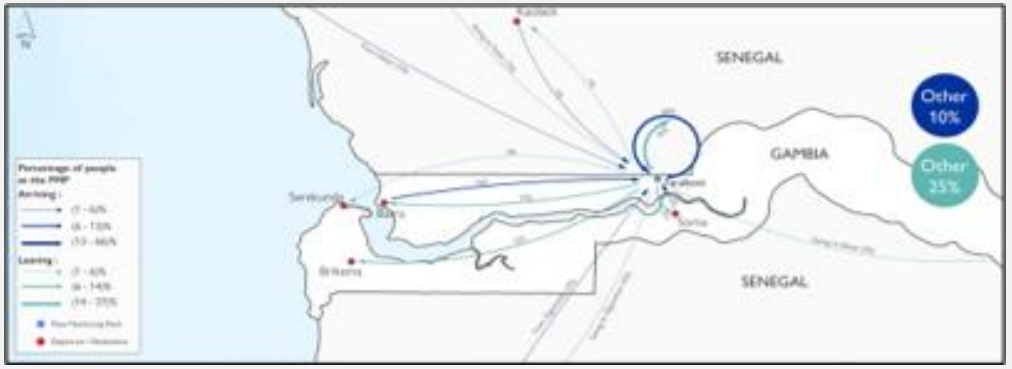
Mobility trends: The daily average travellers at Farafenni was 511, the lowest recorded.

Types of flows: The internal movements account for the major part of the flows at (72%), transiting travellers were (14%). Outgoing (8%) and incoming (6%) were also observed at this FMP.

Departure/Origin and destination: The main country from which individuals travelled was The Gambia (72%) with (51%) of coming from Farafenni, (14%) from Poste, (5%) from Soma, Brikama (4%), Bamabally (3%) with Barra, Janjanbureh and Sara Kunda all accounting for (1%) each. The main destination cities were Farafenni (24%), Soma (23%), Barra (%) and Brikama (6%). Travellers leaving The Gambia (outflow) were mainly headed to Senegal (11%) of which the main destination cities as Poste (6%).

The most popular mode of travel was by taxi (91%), followed by trucks (3%) and then motorbike (2%), three-wheel (1%) and other means of transport such as ox-carts etc (2%).

Traveller profiles: Of the total number of travellers observed, (59%) were adult male, (31%) were adult female and (10%) were children (4% female children, 4% male children).



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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

(Obtained through direct observation and through interviews with passengers and drivers)

DEMOGRAPHY

511 AVERAGE / PER DAY
INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED
+63%

	Adults	Children
Female	36%	8%
Male	49%	7%

TOP MODES OF TRANSPORT

Taxi	Truck	Bike
91%	3%	2%

VULNERABILITIES

		Percentage point change compared to the first quarter
6%	CHILDREN UNDER 5	-
6%	PREGNANT WOMEN	-2 pp
2%	ELDERLY PERSONS	-

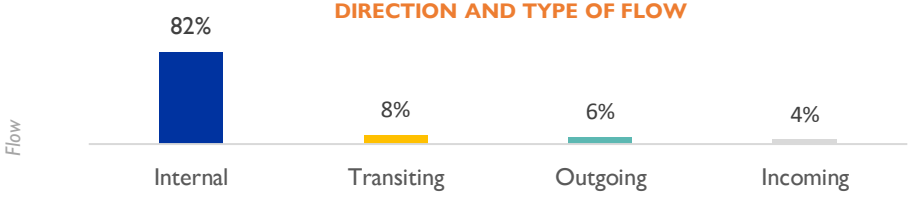
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF FLOW

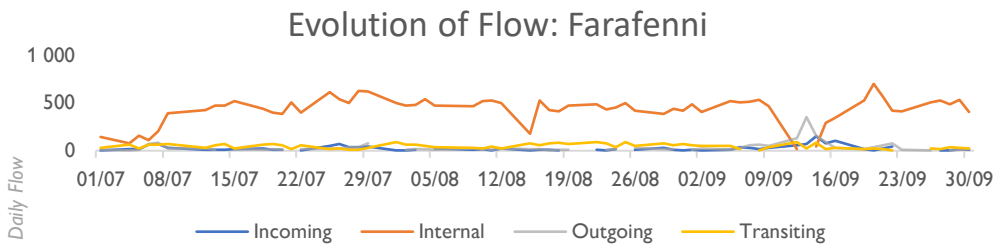
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Origin of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	88%
Senegal	12%

Destination of flow	
Country	% of flow
Gambia	86%
Senegal	14%

DIRECTION AND TYPE OF FLOW





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MIGRATION JOURNEY

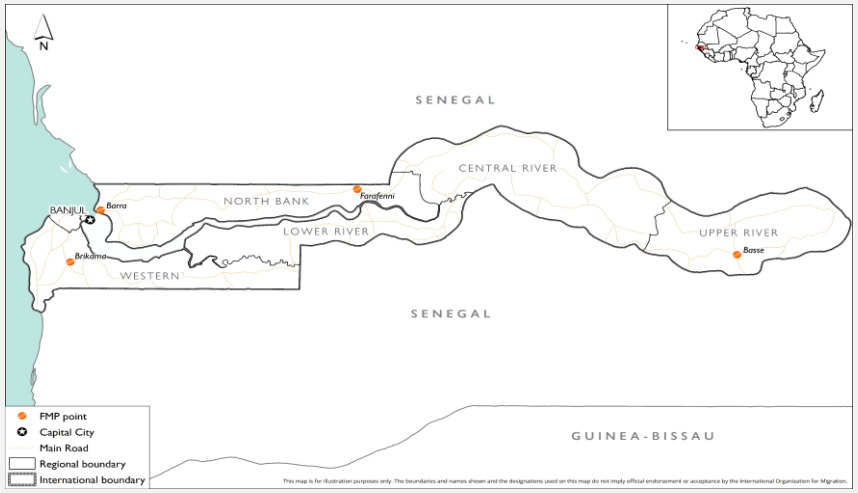
Introduction: Between July and September 2022, 8,032 Flow Monitoring Surveys were conducted at the four Flow Monitoring Points (Brikama ,Barra, Farafenni and Basse.) in The Gambia.

Number of surveys by FMP: The largest number of surveys were conducted at Brikama (27%). FMPs. Brikama reported high number of travelers because it is one of the biggest commercial cities in The Gambia, and the second largest city in terms of population. Barra also reported 26%, as a main transit center for people travelling to the North Bank Region of The Gambia and Senegal , followed by Farafenni (25%) and Basse (22%).

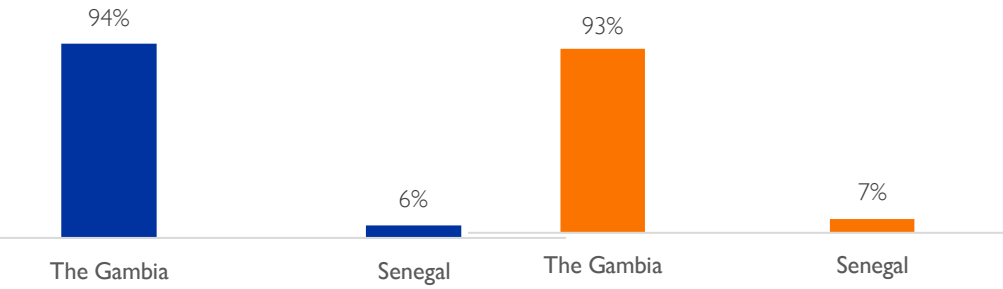
Country of departure and destination: From the perspective of departures, the vast majority of surveyed travellers began their journeys from The Gambia (94%) and Senegal (6%). The main destination countries of surveyed travellers were The Gambia (81%) and Senegal (18%). This shows that majority of the travellers were migrating internally within The Gambia or engaged in crossborder movements between The Gambia and Senegal. This again reflects the significant commercial and social activities that exists between the two countries.

Reasons for travel: The main reasons for travel for the vast majority of surveyed travellers was for marriage and/or to reunite with family (40%) and economic reasons (33%) while others were travelling for education or training purposes. The Statistics also show that most of the travellers go to The Gambia and Senegal for ceremonies (marriage and naming ceremonies, funerals etc.) and for economic activities (petty trading, construction, domestic work, etc.). During this period, travel to Senegal was conducted for religious reason as well (Magal, Gamo etc.) Meanwhile, (3%) per cent of travellers were migrating for educational purposes.

Location of Flow Monitoring Points in The Gambia

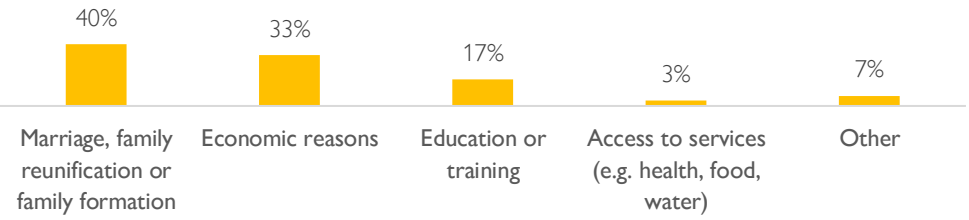


MAIN COUNTRIES OF DEPARTURE

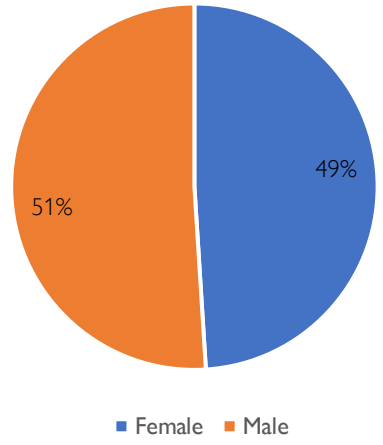


MAIN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

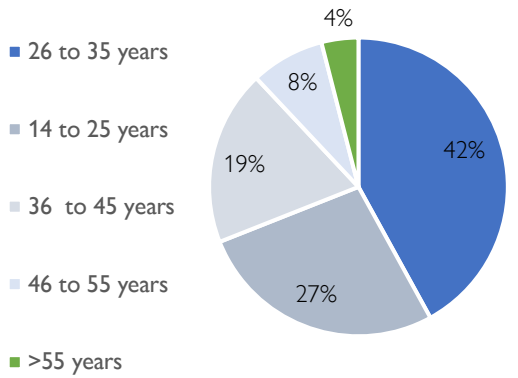
PRIMARY REASONS FOR TRAVEL



SEX OF INTERVIEWEE



AGES



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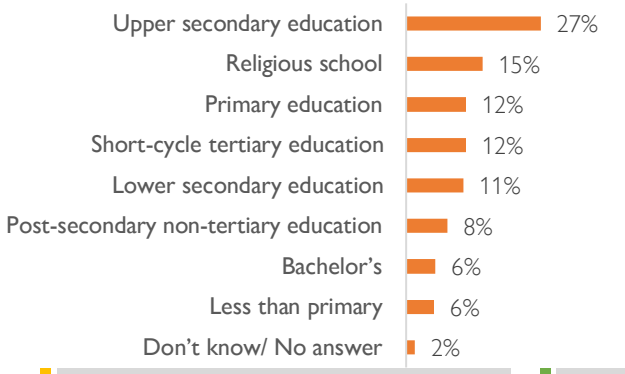
FIELD OF WORK



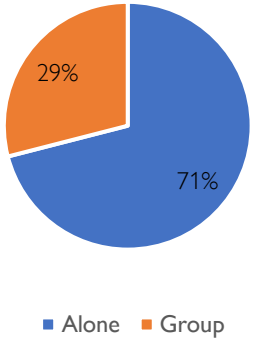
NATIONALITY



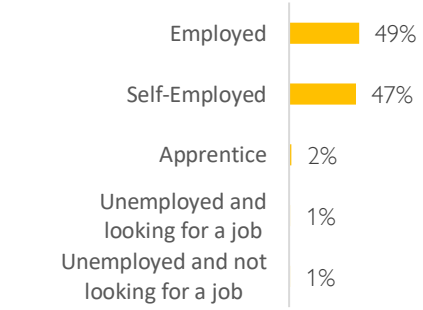
EDUCATION LEVEL



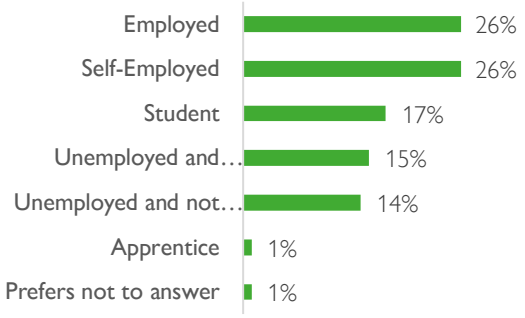
TYPE OF TRAVEL



OCCUPATIONAL STATUS PRIOR TO MIGRATION



CURRENT OCCUPATIONAL STATUS



SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND NATIONALITY

Nationality: The majority of surveyed travellers (90%) were Gambian nationals. This is followed by Senegalese nationals (7%), Guineans (1%) and other nationalities accounted for (2%).

Occupational status (prior to travel and current): Prior to starting their migration journey, (49%) were self-employed, (47%) were while (2%) while unemployed and looking for a job and unemployed and not looking for a job were (1%) each.

At the time of the survey, however, the most common occupational statuses of travellers were self-employed (26%), employed (26%), student (17%), unemployed and looking for a job (15%) and unemployed and not looking for a job (14%) . The difference in occupational statuses before travel and at the time of the survey show that more than half (53%) of the travellers were employed in the process of migration. Equal number of travellers were either employed or self-employed at the time of travel. The occupational status of employed and self-employed travellers before and during travel didn't show any significant change. Still now most businesses continue to be affected by the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Field of work: The largest group of those surveyed (25%) worked as professionals, agricultural field sector workers represented (17%), elementary occupation (15%), plant and machine operators and assemblers were (6%). Other fields of work accounted for (15%) of the surveyed travellers.

Education level: The largest number of migrants completed secondary school with (27%) of the total. Religious education follows with (15%), primary at (12%) and tertiary (12%). Additionally, (11%) attained lower secondary eduuation, (8%) have post-secondary non-tertiary education. Bacehlor's and Masters education accounted for (6%) and while (6%) of those surveyed said they have less than primary education.

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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.

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.

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