

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: THE GAMBIA
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: SEMI
ANNUAL
YEAR OF REPORT: JUNE 2021



Project Title: Support the capacity of the Government and national stakeholders to establish credible transitional justice processes and mechanisms that promote reconciliation and sustainable peace in The Gambia. - Phase II (focus on operationalization of Transitional Justice processes and Human Rights protection)

Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: IRF 00105727

If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:

- Country Trust Fund
 Regional Trust Fund

Type and name of recipient organizations:

RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)
 RUNO OHCHR

Name of Recipient Fund:

Date of first transfer: 17 May 2017

Project end date: 30 June 2021

Is the current project end date within 6 months? Yes

Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:

- Gender promotion initiative
 Youth promotion initiative
 Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
 Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):

Recipient Organization	Amount
UNDP (Phase I)	\$ 1,200,000
UNDP (Phase II)	\$ 2,550,000
OHCHR (Phase II)	\$ 450,000
UNDP (Phase II – PBF Secretariat and Victim Support)	\$ 499,999
	Total: \$ 4,699,999

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 100% (excluding funds for PBF Secretariat)

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE

Gender-responsive Budgeting:

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$754,700.

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: 95%

Project Gender Marker: GM1
Project Risk Marker: Medium
Project PBF focus area: 2.1 National Reconciliation

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Ida Persson (Transitional Justice & Human Rights Specialist, UNDP)

Project report approved by: Aissata De (UNDP Resident Representative) *Aissata De*

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

15-Jun-2021

Nana Chinkwali

Ida Persson

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
- *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

After 49 months of implementation, the Transitional Justice and Human Rights Project in The Gambia (TJHR Project) shall operationally close on 30 June 2021. All activities, except those in relation to memorialization have been fully implemented, with financial delivery at over 100% following UNDP’s additional contribution of \$25,000 to the Project in April 2021. Since May 2017, the Project has implemented over 120 activities and consultancies on transitional justice and human rights in The Gambia in partnership with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC), the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters (Standing Committee) and approximately 18 CSOs.

Delays in the implementation of activities under memorialization were mainly due to delays in agreement between the MoJ and TRRC on the memorialization activity to be prioritized, in a long list of potential areas of intervention. It was only decided in October 2020 that the Project should consider the construction of a national media centre for The Gambia Press Union, in recognition of the gross violations to freedom of speech, violent attacks on media houses and journalists, and unlawful killings and enforced disappearance of journalists during the Jammeh regime. However, due to the limited time available (approximately 6 months), as well as the issue of unsettled land documents, it was deemed impossible to complete the UNDP procurement process, as well as see the construction and final handing over of the national media centre by June 2021. Consequently, it is noted that memorialization should feature as a prominent aspect of any “post-TRRC” project aimed to consolidate gains of the TJHR Project, implement recommendations from the TRRC as a guarantee for non-recurrence, and promote a culture of human rights in The Gambia centred on adequate recognition and reparations for victims.

The TJHR Project team is currently involved in project closure activities, including the organization of its terminal Governing Board meeting, to agree, inter alia, on asset transfer. ToRs for the terminal Project evaluation is being advertised until 23 June 2021 and evaluation process will start thereafter by the selected firm.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

The Project shall cease to implement activities as of 30 June this year, yet the following are significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months:

- July 2021: submission of TRRC Final Report, with findings and recommendations, to President Adama Barrow.
- August 2021 (or at most, 30 days following the submission of the TRRC Final Report to the President): Public presentation of full TRRC Final Report.
- January 2022: Public presentation of Government's position paper (white paper) on the implementation of TRRC recommendations.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional, or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

The TJHR Project has contributed to the establishment and smooth operationalization of credible transitional justice processes and mechanisms that promote reconciliation and sustainable peace in The Gambia, namely, the TRRC and the NHRC. Combined these mechanisms have indisputably promoted good governance, rule of law and human rights in The Gambia.

Following 12 months of its public hearings in December 2019, 94% of 1,200 people surveyed across The Gambia were aware of the mandate and work of the TRRC, and most Gambians claimed that the TRRC was “performing very well” by revealing the nature, scope and severity of human rights violations and abuses that occurred in The Gambia over 22 years. The TRRC’s approach to public hearings- being televised live on terrestrial and online platforms such as YouTube and Facebook, has been internationally recognized and applauded as highly participatory and transparent, and of strong national ownership. Thus, even though the TRRC’s Final Report is not due until July 2021, the Government, the NHRC and CSOs have already commenced inter and intra-level discussions on the implementation of the TRRC recommendations, anticipated to at least include prosecutions, institutional reforms to the security and justice sectors, memorialization, reparations and reconciliation. The public, and more importantly, victim communities patiently await the conclusion of the TRRC, and growingly echo the notion that in the end, the implementation of TRRC recommendation must happen in a timely, comprehensive, and satisfactory manner as a precursor to sustainable peace in The Gambia.

This message has also been reiterated by the NHRC, which since its commencement in February 2019, has grown into a household name in The Gambia, thanks largely to the timely, catalytic, broad, and strategic support it has received from the TJHR Project. Despite COVID-19 restrictions and pressures, in 2020, the NHRC resolved 72 complaints of human rights violations received from the public, conducted visits to 3 prisons and 9 detention centres, advised the Government of its human rights obligations, particularly in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic and during states of public emergencies. Additionally, the NHRC amongst other things conducted trainings for the Police and finalized its 5-year Strategic Plan, as detailed in its vibrant Annual Report 2020, as well as the State of Human Rights in The Gambia in 2020 Report.

Overall, the TJHR Project demonstrates that with the legacy of past human rights violations and abuses in The Gambia being addressed in a comprehensive, inclusive, principled, rights-based, and victim-centred manner, national healing is being promoted, and there is good opportunity for the population to build a new sense of confidence and trust in the Government and its institutions.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The TRRC held its final public hearing session on 28 May 2021, and during her closing remarks, Deputy Chairperson and Chairperson of the Reparations Committee, Adelaide Sosseh, singled out the support provided by the Project through its establishment of the Victim Participation Support Fund. This Fund has over two years, provided a wide range of basic, yet essential support to over 900 victims, immediate family members, witnesses and informants that interfaced with the TRRC. The support provided for their mobility, medical and psycho-social needs, as well as welfare support during the COVID-19 pandemic, and witness protection. In January 2020, the Project team demonstrated the catalytic effects of the PBF, by successfully resource mobilizing an additional \$275,000 from the Government of Ireland, to provide dedicated support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence through various initiatives, including the Victim Participation Support Fund. From March to December 2020, 98 victims of SGBV became beneficiaries of the Fund, 18 of whom received livelihood support and training to start and manage their own small businesses.

Nationwide monitoring of these businesses 3 months later revealed that most of the recipients of the livelihood scheme were making a decent income and profit from their business. One of the beneficiaries is a woman victim and former prisons officer who suffers from mild PTSD and depression because for fifteen years she declined sexual advances from her commanding officer and was consequently sexually harassed and assaulted, intimidated, and remained unpromoted. Once provided with the resources to open a shop selling exquisite fabric, she immediately left the prison service and is today earning twice as much as she did, regained some of her confidence and has started attending social events again. Similarly, another woman prison officer who was also sexually abused by a high-ranking security officer, mentioned that after opening her beauty salon, people in the neighbourhood started coming to her home and visiting her mother again. In her own words, she says, *"I will never be able to repay you for everything you have done for me. You will never understand how much you have changed my life. When you guys were on trek and came to visit me, you made such a huge impact. No one used to visit my mum before you came to visit. When you left, people started visiting her. It may be a small gesture to you, but such a small thing has helped people acknowledge us again. Now you have changed my life even more. I want to work hard so I can bring my children back from Senegal to live with me so we can all be under one roof. God bless you all."*

PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.

- *"On track" refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
- *"On track with peacebuilding results" refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: The Government is endowed with a comprehensive national TJ strategy to ensure truth and accountability for past human rights violations.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track with peacebuilding results*

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

This Outcome was fully achieved in October 2019 following the adoption of the National Strategy on Transitional Justice by the MoJ. An abridged version of the Strategy was published in December 2019.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:
(1000 character limit)

As reported in June 2020, an entire chapter of the Strategy document focuses on mainstreaming gender in The Gambia's transitional justice processes, all whilst it is listed as Guiding Principles 6 and 7 that women, youth and children shall be proactively encouraged to participate in processes. Also, the Drafting Team of the Technical Committee charged with formulating the National Strategy, chaired by the MoJ, comprised of mostly youth and/or women from Government agencies (such as the Women's Bureau and the National Youth Council), CSOs (including The Gambia Bar Association, Female Lawyer Association and The Gambia Center for Victims of Human Rights Violations) and international partners (UNICEF and the International Centre for Transitional Justice).

Outcome 2: Key Gambian society and its State institutions with basic essential capacity and knowledge to participate and oversee the implementation of the transitional justice processes in The Gambia.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track with peacebuilding results*

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

This Outcome has been achieved to a great extent. Key Gambian society and its State institutions, particularly civil society, academia, the security sector, and Ministry of Justice have demonstrated that they have prerequisite capacity and knowledge to participate in and oversee transitional justice processes, and the TRRC and NHRC were established following nationwide consultations and a participatory and inclusive selection of its Commissioners.

The Project's Technical Committee and Governing Board have over the years served as an important coordination mechanism on transitional justice and human rights, bringing together Government (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior (police)), civil society (victims associations, media, and academia), development partners (EU, American and British representatives, ECOWAS, and the AU), as well as key transitional justice and human rights institutions (TRRC and NHRC). Unfortunately, since March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had adverse effect on the coordination and resource mobilization for transitional justice mechanisms, both human and financial.

In the absence of the establishment with a comprehensive, national coordination mechanism on transitional justice and human rights, the Project has supported the capacity of the MoJ to lead the preparation of a National Human Rights Policy and Action Plan 2021-2025, including the inter-ministerial taskforce tasked with reporting and following up on The Gambia's international and regional human rights obligations (in lieu of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), whose establishment remains to be witnessed through the passing of a bill before the National Assembly). Thanks to this support, the Government submitted in March 2021, the Initial State Report on the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:
(1000 character limit)

As gender mainstreaming and youth participation are key guiding principles of the National Strategy on Transitional Justice, activities under this Outcome have supported the MoJ in ensuring that women and young people are in key decision-making positions (Commissioners and Directors) in transitional justice and human rights mechanisms. This has been achieved since 2019: 4 out of 11 Commissioners at the TRRC are women, 2 of whom are under the age of 35. 3 out of 7 Directors are also women, excluding its former Deputy Executive Chair who was a 30-year-old woman, and 3 out of 4 members of the Legal Department are women, including the Deputy Lead Counsel. At the NHRC, the Deputy Chairperson, Deputy Executive Secretary, Director of Communications and Director of Finance are women, two of whom are below the age of 35. Additionally, 5 of the 7 CSOs engaged with Project activities in 2020 have founders and executive members that are young and/or women, and/or strong advocates for the rights of the most marginalized communities in The Gambia, including the LGBT community, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDs. The National Human Rights Policy and Action Plan also heavily discusses the status of women's rights and youth inclusion in The Gambia, and entire sections of the document analyse how best to prioritize and implement actions for both women and youth inclusion and empowerment.

Outcome 3: The TRRC is operationalized and effectively commences processes related to its truth, reconciliation, and reparations mandate in close collaboration with the population.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track with peacebuilding results*

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

This Outcome has been fully achieved with significant peacebuilding results.

The TRRC commenced its public hearings on 7 January 2019 and ended them on 28 May 2021. Over 871 days, 392 witnesses (of whom 238 were victims and 100 were women) appeared before the Commission in public, and 12 (10 women and 2 men) were heard during private hearings. About 50 persons who appeared before the TRRC were self-confessed or alleged perpetrators, 32 appeared via video link and 6 were expert witnesses. The TRRC held 23 (3-4 week-long) thematic hearings on serious human rights violations, including torture, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrests, unlawful detention, unlawful killings, and sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, which according to the TRRC Lead Counsel, are likely to amount to crimes against humanity, considering the small size of The Gambia's population.

Combined, TRRC hearings have produced over 2,800 videos of live footage, accessible to all on YouTube.

On its reparations mandate, the Project has supported the development of the TRRC reparations framework, which includes a policy, regulations and a public guidance note. The Government contributed a sum of USD 1 million to the Victims Reparations Trust Fund, but the TRRC has also opted to resource mobilize domestically and from the Gambian Diaspora. The Project in August to September 2019 supported the TRRC Diaspora engagements that yielded around USD 1 million from the Gambia Diaspora in the US and some European countries. The TRRC has issued interim reparations to victims over the years, including overseas treatment of several.

The TRRC also engaged Gambians at home and abroad through nationwide community outreach activities, interfacing directly with 50,000 persons from all sections of the population, with a particular focus on youth, and resulting in the collection of approximately 1,500 statements. 66 religious and traditional leaders, 27 of whom were women from all regions of the country were sensitized on their role in reconciliation initiatives and 119 youth leaders, 54 of whom were women were equally engaged during Youth Leadership Forums.

Thus, it remains that the TRRC's Final Report, with findings and recommendations have become a key debate issue in The Gambia in 2021, noting that this is a Presidential election year. Beyond political parties, victims, and civil society organizations, as well as the NHRC and Government institutions have commenced public and closed-door discussions on the implementation of the TRRC's recommendations. Beyond The Gambia, incoming ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan tweeted after the final TRRC public hearing on 28 May, that TRRC's "Lead Counsel Essa Faal's submissions deserve attention. "Justice must happen."

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)

The Project team continually strives to ensure that gender equality and youth inclusion are integrated into each activity it organizes, even when spearheaded by Project partners. The success of this is often achieved during the activity design phase, where it is now tradition for the Project team to include gender and youth empowerment pioneers to partner with the TRRC Women's Affairs, Victim Support, Reconciliation, and other units in the implementation of their activities. This ensures that even when activities are not entirely dedicated to the increased, meaningful participation of women and youth, this is nonetheless a measurable result of the concluded activity. At the TRRC, in a bid to increase its reach and build partnership especially in providing services to support victims (especially women) the Commission signed MoUs with 10 civil society organizations in The Gambia, most of which are women and/or youth led organizations, namely:

- Think Young Women
- The Network Against Gender Based Violence
- Women in Liberation and Leadership
- West Africa Network for Peacebuilding- The Gambia
- The Girls' Agenda
- Gambia Federation of the Disabled
- Forum For African Women Educationalist The Gambia Chapter
- Female Lawyers' Association Gambia

- Women's Association for Victims Empowerment
- Gambia Center for Victims of Human Rights Violation

During this reporting period, the Project mainly supported the finalization of the TRRC Final Report through the deployment of an international legal expert, in part to ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the Final Report, and that findings and recommendations on youth inclusion and women's empowerment strongly feature in the Final Report.

Outcome 4: Gambian Civil Society Organizations, particularly victims' associations, media professionals, women and youth groups are provided adequate capacities to participate proactively in transitional justice processes.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track with peacebuilding results*

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

As described in the Project Document, this Project Outcome is the most ambitious, yet the Project has registered some remarkable degree of success in its 49 months of implementation. Challenges faced in promoting the proactive participation of CSOs in transitional justice in The Gambia are multifaceted but mostly boil down to two realities- that in addition to transitional justice being a novel concept for all CSOs in The Gambia, the transitional justice programme in The Gambia has been one of the most comprehensive transitional justice programmes in the world, from the firstly established Panel of Missing Persons to the Janneh Commission looking into the financial dealings of the ex-President, the TRRC, NHRC, Constitutional Review Commission, legislative reform, security sector reform, judicial and civil service reform- most of which were rolled out simultaneously. The civic space of any country would have needed some time to coordinate interventions and ensure strategic efficiency, let alone the civic space in The Gambia, where a 22-year dictatorship had essentially quelled all critical discussion, activism and advocacy on good governance, human rights, and the rule of law.

Today, Gambian civil society organizations show increasing proactivity in discourse and initiatives surrounding transitional justice and human rights, as well as demonstrate increasing capacity to partner and promote the work of the TRRC and NHRC, and now, to coordinate efforts on the implementation of TRRC recommendations. The Project has built partnerships with 47 CSOs (including the University of The Gambia, 3 of the most popular Gambia-based social media platforms, 7 urban radio stations, 10 community-based radio stations and all 3 national television stations). 2 of these CSOs (the Victim Centre being the largest victim association, and the Female Lawyers Association Gambia) received small grants, and 7 other CSOs were made Project Responsible Parties and received funds to directly implement activities in agreement and consultation with the Project team. The Project has also invested in a variety of capacity building opportunities for CSOs, with a focus on increased capacity in advocacy, partnerships, and resource mobilization, and refreshingly, some CSO champions in The Gambia, such as the Victim Centre, have gone further to be invited to international platforms to speak on achievements, challenges, threats, and opportunities during transitional justice processes.

Thus, reporting period continues to witness visual and online communication tools by CSOs (including the media) on transitional justice and human rights in The Gambia. Hashtags on Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram on #transitionaljustice in #TheGambia document the sizeable number of webinars, talk shows, chat trails, documentaries, photo exhibitions, poems,

jingles, videos, and songs about various aspects of transitional justice by activists, organizations, artists and academics. Much of the conversations being heard on public platforms today focus on the implementation of the TRRC recommendations. Thus, it can be said that the project has improved the capacity and participation of CSOs in transitional justice processes, which contributes to the promotion and sustaining peace agenda during the transition period and going forward.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)

Overall, at least 50% of all activities under this Outcome to date have been designed and implemented by women- and/or youth-led organizations and directly beneficial to women, youth, and other marginalized communities, including commercial sex workers and the LGBT community, whose rights were systematically violated during the former regime and often by security services following the criminalization of homosexuality and state promoted Islamization of The Gambia.

Outcome 5: Human rights institutional framework and the capacity of non-governmental organizations strengthened, ensuring increased respect for human rights in The Gambia.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track with peacebuilding results*

Progress summary: *(3000 character limit)*

The Gambia’s human rights institutional framework was significantly strengthened through the establishment of the NHRC and revival of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters. Over the past 12 months, The Gambia has witnessed the full activation of the NHRC’s broad mandate- from receiving and resolving 72 human rights complaints in 2020, conducting 3 community outreach activities, participating in the 66th and 67th Ordinary Sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, paying courtesy calls to the Police, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary, and advising the Government on a myriad of human rights issues and its obligations, particularly during the a state of emergency that persisted at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, at a time when most institutions slowed down operations, the NHRC showed determination and vibrancy at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in The Gambia, with its frequent monitoring, reporting, and advising of all relevant state institutions and departments, as well as the public, on human rights matters. The activities and key results of the NHRC are detailed in the NHRC’s Activity Report for 2020, and key human rights issues captured in its State of Human Rights Report, 2020.

The NHRC has also forged strong partnerships with CSOs through its establishment of the Dialogue Platform (a conglomerate of 23 human rights CSOs), as well as key state institutions such as the Police, and under the oversight of a growingly active National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights. Combined, these partnerships contribute to an enhanced national platform for open discussion on human rights issues. Infact, NHRC is playing an active peacebuilding role in The Gambia, by mediating tensions between communities and successfully and repeatedly quelling tensions between the Police and youth groups- by calling on security personnel to exercise restraint whilst maintaining order, and reminding the Government that protests are a fundamental feature of functioning democracies.

Overall, the NHRC is undoubtedly contributing to an environment of increased respect for human rights in The Gambia, as evinced most recently perhaps in the submission of the Initial State Report to the Committee on Enforced Disappearance in March 2021. As communication plays a central role in the exercise of its mandate, the Project continues to support communication and dissemination of key human rights messaging, through printing key NHRC documents, such as the Anti-Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policy. The Communications Strategy developed with support from the Project too has been useful, as the NHRC maintains a concentrated, savvy presence on all major social media platforms, whilst effectively managing an informative, attractive, and simple website, designed with the upmost consideration for complainants. Thus, the existence of an operational and effective NHRC is one of the significant and sustainable interventions of the project that will surely support the sustaining peace agenda of the country.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:

(1000 character limit)000000

In relation to the NHRC, the Commission received early on in its establishment, a thorough training on the UNDP Gender Seal methodology. This has been positively reflected in the subsequent development of key internal policies, rules, regulations, reports and other working methodologies and documents of the Commission. Its Standard Operating Procedures, under Recruitment for example, state that Interview Committees shall reflect gender balance and that "it is the official policy of the Commission that no person shall, on the grounds of disability, gender, religion, creed, ethnic background, political affiliation or age, be excluded from participation, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program, activity, or employment." Other gender sensitive and women empowering documents include the Human Rights Investigators Handbook, Rules of Procedure on Complaints Handling, Advisory Note on Sexual Harassment, Anti-Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policy (which it is actively working to have adopted by public and private worker’s unions), and various recommendations to the Government.

Outcome 6: Coordination and quality assurance of all PBF Projects in The Gambia ensured through the establishment and operationalization of a small PBF Secretariat for optimum peace building impact.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track*

Progress summary: (3000 character limit)

The PBF secretariat continued to deliver the necessary support to projects to ensure that the PBF portfolio is well coordinated. This is done through continues engagement with project staff on one to one and group basis to share information and provide support on the PBF guidelines. The Secretariat organised a Review and Learning Workshop in December 2020 which provided the opportunity for project staff and partners to get a holistic update on the portfolio, exchanged and shared experiences and good practice as well as challenges on project implementation processes. It also provided some key recommendations to improve the programme implementation in the future and some of these are being implemented.

One of these recommendations is the need to improve coordination and synergy among project teams which resulted to quarterly catch-up meetings created, one of which was organised in between February- March 2021. These meetings helped the secretariat to discuss progress made on the implementation especially start up activities for 2021 to promote timely start-up of activities to limit the delays associated with projects. The focal persons from each project participated and the discussion centred around: status of Project progress in 2021 (workplans for 2021, MoUs with partners etc.); status of baselines, research, and M&E system for 2021 to monitor its peacebuilding contribution; checking on synergies identified with other ongoing projects before project ends and checking on any effect of the electoral cycle on the project in 2021. Besides, the secretariat used the catch-up meetings to emphasise the importance of projects to develop their M&E plans and conduct joint and agency monitoring field visit to be able to report on the effect of the intervention rather than listing of activities done. It was reiterated that these visits are necessary to as follow ups to partners implementation for verification and quality assurance. The review meetings continued to be useful in bringing out the technical challenges impeding the progress of projects and actions point were suggested to resolve them.

Consequently, the PBF portfolio has begun to witness Joint field visits organised by projects involving agencies, government and CSOs and more agency monitoring visit to projects' intervention sites. The Secretariat continued to engage with the implementing agencies and facilitated understanding during new project designs to promote complementarity among the projects. The engagements are done through meetings, and feedbacks to enhance quality and relevance to the peacebuilding needs of the country. Besides, the support of the secretariat to the agencies is not limited to the country allocations but also on the Gender and Youth Initiatives for access to more funds to complement the country allocation and consolidate the sustaining peacebuilding agenda.

The PBF Secretariat in close collaboration with Department of Strategic Policy (DSPD) Coordination Unit continued its routine monitoring field visits and held two visits in March and May 2021, across the country to project sites. It continues to support the implementation of baselines and final evaluations of projects processes during the period to ensure that the data collections processes provide relevant information to the project. The secretariat continued to work with projects to promote and strengthen the monitoring of project activities to capture changes happening because of project interventions. This is guided by the M&E strategy to improve tracking and accountability to stakeholders including targeted institutions and beneficiaries for a sustainable peacebuilding effect. The Secretariat with support from the PDA team and PBSO continues to provide technical support to project staff to ensure quality delivery and coordination of the PBF portfolio in the country. On visibility and communication, the Secretariat continues to promote the visibility of PBF on project activities and items produced to enhance accountability. Continuous follow up is done with project staff of agencies to include the PBF logos where necessary and some of them have started responding positively.

All these are done in partnership with the government through the Department of Strategic Policy Delivery at OP which is helping to strengthen participation and ownership by the government to sustain the peacebuilding agenda. Consequently, there is appreciable understanding of PBF procedures by project focal persons and Implementing Partners and this is improving compliance on project delivery.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:
(1000 character limit)

The Secretariat through the technical guidance of the PDA, RCO colleagues and PBSO, has witnessed improved capacity and understanding of the peacebuilding mandate, including its emphasis on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness, which has trickled down to project teams through technical support and guidance, from project design, implementation, and reporting.

PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

<p>Monitoring: Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)</p> <p>From 19 -23 January, monitoring of Standing Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters residential retreat to review Prevention of Torture Bill, Criminal Offences Bill, and Disability Bill- aimed at developing a report that would guide the National Assembly Plenary on the adoption of the bills into law.</p> <p>Between 10-12 February, monitoring of community engagements with women, in partnership with the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ).</p> <p>Between 22-26 February, the Project team monitored regional interviews and focus group discussions with commercial sex workers and members of the LGBT community, as part of its support to WILL, a CSO documenting rights violations by these marginalized communities during the former regime.</p> <p>30 April to 1 May, monitoring of regional screening of documentary on state-sanctioned witch-hunts in affected community, in partnership with WAVE, a CSO aimed at empowering women victims.</p> <p>25-31 March, nationwide monitoring of businesses of victims of SGBV. Joint monitoring mission with TRRC, business</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes</p>
--	---

consultant and psychosocial support staff.	
<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?</p> <p>No.</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): \$50,000</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit): ToRs for Final Project Evaluation have been finalized, with input from PBSO, and is currently being advertised until 23 June 2021 after which the evaluation process will start.</p>
<p>Catalytic effects (financial): Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<p>Name of funder: Amount:</p> <p>In 2021, UNDP provided an additional 25,000 USD from its regular resources, bringing its total contribution to 225,000 USD.</p> <p>In 2019 - Government of Ireland (on intensifying support to victims of SGBV to participate in TRRC processes) 250,000 EUR</p> <p>In 2019- UNDP, OHCHR and GANHRI under the TPP-NHRIs Framework (to support the NHRC in The Gambia) 100,000 USD</p> <p>(For long list of non-PBF funding support leveraged by the Project see Project Annual Report for 2019)</p>
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	

PART IV: COVID-19

Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Kindly note that there are no updates on COVID-19 project adjustments since the December 2020 Report.

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

\$

2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

*Using the **Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments**- provide an update on the achievement of **key indicators** at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Outcome 1 The Government is endowed with a comprehensive national TJ strategy to ensure truth and accountability for past human rights violations.	Indicator 1.1 Availability of a comprehensive nationally owned, inclusive, gender-sensitive and victim-centered Strategy on TJ	Not available	Availability of National TJ Strategy, including resource mobilization plan.	Presentation of National Strategy on Transitional Justice to the President/ Minister of Justice		
	Indicator 1.2					
	Indicator 1.3					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 1.1 Government and victims' associations' Capacities strengthened to conduct and participate to inclusive, nation-wide consultations and learn best practices from other countries in the region to make informed choices while developing their transitional justice strategy and plan.	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of government institutions and victim's associations that received capacity building training.	None	At least 2 state institutions and 2 victims' associations including one women organization		All activities completed and targets met (see Project's 2018 Annual Report)	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of government and victims 'associations that participated in nationwide consultations.	None	At least 2 state institutions and 2 victims' associations including one women organization and 20% women participants to the national consultations.			
	Indicator 1.1.3 Number of government and	None	At least 2 state institutions and 2 victims'			

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	victims 'associations that participated in TJ strategy development.		associations including one women organization			
	Indicator 1.1.4 Proportion of victims that expressed satisfaction with the TJ process.	None	70% including at least 30% of women			
Output 1.2 MOJ and Technical Committee provided substantive logistical support for the drafting and validation of a comprehensive transitional justice strategy.	Indicator 1.2.1 Availability of a comprehensive and good quality National Strategy for the Transitional Justice process in the Gambia.	No comprehensive National Strategy available.	The President, all Cabinet Ministers, Governors (local authorities), National Assembly members, Heads of TJ mechanisms and at least 10 CSOs receive copies of		Printing and dissemination of National Human Rights Policy	This Project Indicator Target was devised under 2020 Project Workplan, taking Output 1.2 a step further to ensure dissemination of the National Strategy. By 2021, it became redundant to print and disseminate the National Strategy on TJ following 4 years of its implementation, and due to delays due to long-term unavailability of proofreading consultant due to COVID-19. Thus, the National Human Rights Policy and Action Plan 2021-2025 was

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			the National Strategy.			printed and disseminated to the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Gender, and other government departments.
	Indicator 1.2.2					
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2 Key Gambian society and its State institutions with basic essential capacity and knowledge to participate and oversee the implementation of the transitional	Indicator 2.1 - Level of compliance of the draft NHRC Bill submitted to the National Assembly - Level of compliance of the National Assembly Act	- Absence of National Assembly Act establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) compliant with the Paris Principles	- The Gambia is equipped with a National Assembly Act compliant with the Paris Principles, that establishes a National Human Rights	Provision of Legal advice to the Ministry of Justice on the compliance of the draft Bill with relevant international standards	All complete.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
justice processes in The Gambia.	establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with the Paris Principles - Level of national ownership and popular participation	- Absence of a strategic plan to guide the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - Limited national ownership and popular participation	Commission (NHRC) - The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is equipped with a strategic plan to start operating - High level national ownership and popular participation	including the Paris Principles. Parliamentary Hearings On-going advocacy activities		
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Technical and advisory support provided to the Ministry of Justice to ensure that the draft Bill and the National	Indicator 2.1.1 Level of compliance of the draft Bill submitted to the National Assembly for consideration	Low compliance of the draft Bill establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with	Higher compliance of the draft Bill establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with the		All complete.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Assembly Act establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are compliant with the Paris Principles.	and level of compliance of the National Assembly Act establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with the Paris Principles	the Paris Principles	Paris Principles including gender, geographic and ethnic and professional diversity in composition.			
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2 Government with effective instruments for coordinating donor support on TJ.	Indicator 2.2.1 Existence of a functional project oversight mechanism (monthly Technical Committee meetings, Quarterly Governing	in 2019: 9 Technical Committee meetings, 2 Governing Board meetings and 1 joint monitoring mission.	15 Technical Committee meetings, 6 Governing Board meetings and 3 joint monitoring missions.		12 Technical Committee meetings, 4 Governing Board meetings and 3 joint monitoring missions	Variance due to COVID19 disruptions, namely: - limited availability and/or reluctance of key stakeholders to meet - restriction of gatherings of more than 10 persons - limited access to remote technology

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Board meetings and biannual joint monitoring missions with Technical Committee members)					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3 Outreach and communication efforts supported for an inclusive and transparent selection of Commissioners of the TRRC and strengthened institutional and technical capacities of the TRRC and CSOs in preparation of	Indicator 2.3.1 11 Commissioners nominated and appointed to the TRRC through consultative processes and vetting, with gender diversity Ground work completed for the launch of the TRRC including	No Commissioner appointed No preparation done for the launch of the TRRC	11 commissioners appointed including women and youth ground work completed for the launch of the TRRC.		All complete.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
the launch and operationalization of the TRRC.	training for Commissioners and staffs and sensitization of the public opinion including women, youth and children.					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
Outcome 3 The TRRC is operationalized and effectively commences processes related to its truth, reconciliation and reparations mandate in close	Indicator 3.1			Issuance of statutorily required Interim Report in April 2020		
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
collaboration with the population.						
Output 3.1 Premises hosting the TRRC Head Office and regional offices are available, safe, refurbished, adequately furnished, equipped, occupied and the operations of the Commission are facilitated.	Indicator 3.1.1 TRRC equipped and staffed, taking into account gender considerations.	- 1 TRRC Head office available with essential equipment and furniture and 25 Consultants provided by Project. - No comprehensive Victim's Reparations Framework.	- continued services of 25 national consultants recruited in 2018 (including at least 30% women). - comprehensive Victim's Reparations Framework.		Completed: Head Office fully equipped and furnished. Complete: Support to 25 national advisers, embedded in various units at TRRC (but only 5 of whom are women). Complete: Development of TRRC Reparations Policy, Regulations and Guidance Note. MoJ Legislative Drafting unit re-drafting Regulations into enforceable language and it has	Due to temporary, short-term mandate of TRRC, staff turnover commenced in 2020, which has led to a negative impact of retaining the initially 15 supported women staff. Up until June 2020, 4 were supported, which since has risen to 5 women staff or 20% against 30% target.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					been gazetted/come into effect.	
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2 Victims and key stakeholders are involved and participate in the work of the TRRC, the National Human Rights Commission and other human rights bodies through adequate communication, outreach, dialogue and sensitization campaigns.	Indicator 3.2.1 Percentage of surveyed members of the public (including victims) reporting that they have either participated or know of someone that has participated in TRRC	- Absence of a finalized TRRC Communication Strategy. - 22 outreach missions targeting members of the public, including victims. - 34,000 people reached directly by the TRRC. - 920 statements taken from	- Existence of finalized Communications Strategy for TRRC. - 700 victims and their families benefit from Victim Participation Support Fund. - At least 2,000 statements received. - At least 50,000 persons from the		Communications Strategy completed, over 900 persons have benefitted from Fund, approx. 1,500 statements received, estimated that at least 50,000 people have participated in TRRC outreach, 94% of Gambians surveyed know about the TRRC, sign language and local language interpretations supported with nationwide reach.	Variance in statement taking and outreach due mostly to COVID-19 situation and 12-week closure of TRRC premises to victims and their families, though telephone statement-taking having been employed.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
		victims and witnesses by the TRRC. - 478 victims and their relatives benefited from Victim Fund	general public have participated - 70% of Gambians surveyed are aware of TRRC's work			
	Indicator 3.2.2 Percentage of surveyed members of the public (including victims) reporting that they have either participated or know of someone that has participated in TRRC and NHRC processes.	- Absence of a finalized NHRC Communication Strategy. - 6 outreach missions. - Sensitization of at least 600 persons.	- Existence of final Communication Strategy for NHRC. - At least 10,000 persons from the general public (including women, children, differently abled persons) have participated in NHRC outreach activities.		NHRC Communications Strategy finalized, approximately 1,100 persons have directly participated in NHRC outreach activities, survey on popularity of NHRC ongoing, whilst monitoring mission in July 2020 suggest most Gambians in the urban areas know of the NHRC, as well as public	All outreach missions suspended due to COVID-19, yet there has been more visibility of NHRC on radio, TV, and social media handles. It is difficult to attain number of persons reached in this regard.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			- 30% of Gambians surveyed are aware of NHRC's work.		officials in rural communities.	
Output 3.3 The TRRC members and staff have the needed technical, functional and operational capacities to adequately manage the Commission and deliver according to its mandate.	Indicator 3.3.1 Percentage of planned TRRC activities that were successfully conducted.	All TRRC staff have basic knowledge and capacity to perform their duties and responsibilities.	- 75% of planned TRRC activities were successfully carried out.		Interim Report and interaction with TRRC staff demonstrate that they are performing their duties and responsibilities. All planned TRRC activities carried out, using COVID-19 friendly modalities.	
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4 Capacities of law enforcement agents, psychotherapists,	Indicator 3.4.1 Percentage of trained professionals that receive	Limited specialized capacities available	- On witness protection – security personnel and investigators		7 successful cases of witness protection (risk assessment matrix in place, safe houses etc), 236 out	Variance in statement taking due to COVID-19 situation and 12-week closure of TRRC premises to victims and their families, though telephone

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
psychologists and social workers are strengthened in effectively handling cases, including those involving special categories during and after sittings of TRRC	specialized training in security, investigations and psychosocial matters.	regarding those professionals.	have necessary skills to perform their duties - On psychosocial support - psychosocial support workers provide support to 50% of TRRC victims. - 100% increase in number of statements received by TRRC.		of 374 victims received PSS in 2020 (63% PSS support to all TRRC victims), 82% increase in statements in 2020 (from 900 in 2019 to 1,482 in 2020). By June 2021, approx. 1,500 statements received.	statement-taking having been employed.
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4 Gambian Civil Society Organizations, particularly victims' associations,	Indicator 4.1 - Level of engagement of and constructive interactions between Gambian CSOs	- Limited engagement and formal partnership between CSOs and the TJ processes	- High level of engagement and formal partnership between CSOs and TJ processes		All complete.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
media professionals, women and youth groups are provided adequate capacities to participate proactively in transitional justice processes.	and TJ processes and mechanisms - Existence of institutionalized partnerships between CSOs and TJ mechanisms particularly the TRRC. - Level of participation of victims and the wider population to TJ processes.	mainly the TRRC - Only the Victim Center has signed an MoU with the TRRC - Limited participation of populations to the work of the TRRC	mainly the TRRC - At least 2 NGOs have signed MoU with the TRRC - High level of participation of populations to the work of the TRRC			
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1 Capacities of CSOs dealing with past human	Indicator 4.1.1 - Number of CSOs that benefited from	Weak organization and coordination	- 5 of the CSOs selected and trained is playing a key role in		14 CSOs selected: TANGO, FLAG, NSGA, Victim Centre, Network of	COVID19 delayed training of CSOs. However, this allowed for virtual trainings and thus, the training of more CSOs than initially planned.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
rights violations, particularly victims' associations, women and youth groups, are strengthened.	capacity-building from the project actively contribute to the work of the TRRC by mobilizing victims for their participation, by monitoring the truth-seeking processes and advocating for fair, transparent, independent	efforts from CSOs to contribute effectively and successfully to the truth-seeking processes.	ensuring massive participation of the population to the TRRC work, in establishing partnerships with the TRRC, in sharing information and views with the TRRC and in making pertinent recommendations to the TRRC to improve		Community Radios, Gambia Federation for Disabled, GBA, Gender Platform, WAVE, TYW, Girls Agenda, ANEKED, TJ Working Group and Beakanyang.	Trainings conducted in December 2020.
	Indicator 4.1.2 - Number of victims mobilized by CSOs and referred to the TRRC. - Number of partnership	Weak organization and coordination efforts from CSOs to contribute effectively and successfully to	- At least 30 joint victim/witness mobilization and statement-taking missions conducted by CSOs in		At least 200 statements received by TRRC due to joint statement taking mission with the Victim Centre, spearheaded by Victim Centre Regional Focal	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	agreements signed between the TRRC and the NGOs.	the truth-seeking processes.	<p>partnership with TRRC.</p> <p>- At least 200 victims mobilized by CSOs and referred to the TRRC.</p> <p>- At least one partnership agreement signed between the TRRC and one NGO.</p>		<p>Points. Missions conducted in 25 rural communities over 3 weeks.</p> <p>79 statements from women and 35 from men during from implementation of grant from Africa TJ Fund by Think Young Women (TYW).</p> <p>MoU signed between TRRC and 10 women empowerment organizations (this initiative was supported by the Government of Ireland under a Project implemented by the Project team and designed to</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					consolidate PBF TJ Project gains).	
Output 4.2 Memorialization and reconciliation are promoted at national and grassroots level.	Indicator 4.2.1 Reconciliation events organized at grassroots level and small rehabilitation infrastructures or memorialization monuments erected in symbolic areas of the country, taking into account gender perspectives, children and youth.	Limited reconciliation events conducted at grassroots level and no monument erected in memory of victims of the Jammeh administration.	- 10 local communities participate in reconciliation events - 2 monuments or social infrastructures erected or rehabilitated in symbolic areas of the country, taking into account gender perspectives, victims, children and youth.		In 2020 2 communities have participated in local reconciliation events and 3 political parties engages (in total 22 communities and also 6 mosques, 6 churches), no memorialization structures yet, though Project is providing input on development of appropriate symbolisms.	Delayance on memorialization due to unavailability of MoJ to jointly decide on memorialization concept with TRRC. ToRs for construction of Media Centre in recognition of murdered and exiled journalists were developed and advertised, but this activity was aborted because Gambia Press Union did not have prerequisite land papers. Memorialization activity may not be completed during project cycle.
	Indicator 4.2.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 4.3 Strengthened capacities for specific CSOs to identify and provide adequate support to the victims of Jammeh's alternative HIV/AIDS treatment and victims of sexual and gender-based violence.	Indicator 4.3.1 - Number of NGOs specialized in provision of support to victims are selected and trained on required skills and processes for adequate preparation and increased accessibility of victims	- Limited local expertise in mapping target audience, assessing their needs and in preparing them to gain access to transitional justice services.	- 1 specialized NGO selected and have strengthened capacities and ensure high level access of victims of Jammeh's alternative HIV/AIDS treatment, victims of sexual and gender-based violence and witch-hunt victims to transitional justice services.		Completed in December 2020 when WAVE and WILL underwent specialized capacity building training, given their access to victims of Jammeh's alternative HIV/AIDS treatment, victims of sexual and gender-based violence and witch-hunt victims	
	Indicator 4.3.2 - Number of targeted victims that accessed TRRC's services including	- Limited local expertise in mapping target audience, assessing their needs and in preparing them	- 50% of these victims that have provided statements to the TRRC are satisfied with TRRC processes		Improved local expertise in mapping target victims/witnesses/informants (by WILL, WAVE). No comprehensive	Victim satisfaction survey by TRRC is pending.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	women children and youth victims. - Level of victims (F/M) satisfaction by the TRRC processes.	to gain access to transitional justice services.	and services received.		survey conducted on TRRC satisfaction on statement giving process.	
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
Outcome 5 Human rights institutional framework and the capacity of non-governmental organizations strengthened ensuring increased respect for human rights in The Gambia.	Indicator 5.1 A comprehensive human rights institutional framework is available and effective in promoting and protecting human rights in collaboration with universal human rights mechanisms.	- Absence of a comprehensive human rights institutional framework - Insufficient national capacities on human rights promotion and protection - Weak engagement between State institutions/CS	-Increased respect for human rights	- Creation of the NMRF - Operationalization of the NHRC & SCHRCM - National capacities in human rights; study tours, experience sharing for	Creation of NMRF pending, but reactivation of inter-ministerial taskforce was supported in lieu. NHRC and Standing Committee on Human Rights operationalized. Evidence to show increased respect for human rights.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
		Os and UN human rights mechanisms		states human rights institutions and human rights NGOs		
Output 5.1 The National Human Rights Commission is able to effectively perform its functions in line with Paris Principles.	Indicator 5.1.1 - Level of compliance of the NHRC with the Paris principles in its operations.	NHRC has basic internal structures, capacities and operating procedures in place and has commenced activities in fulfilment of its mandate.	- NHRC has internal policies and operates in line with Paris Principles. - NHRC is seen as an active and independent institution. - NHRC is adequately resourced. - Full operationalization of NHRC complaints mechanism.		Completed- NHRC has case management system and is fully able to receive and handle complaints; 5-year Strategic Plan developed, including resource mobilization plan, and other internal policies and documents in place. However, survey on public perception of NHRC is pending.	
	Indicator 5.1.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Output 5.2 A National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) and a National Assembly Select Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters established and operationalized.	Indicator 5.2.1 - Existence of a functioning National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF)	- Existence of an ad hoc inter-ministerial Committee mandated only to draft human rights reports.	- NMRF is established.		Completed. MoJ received comments from Project team on a draft legal framework to establish the NMRF.	COVID-19 expected to delay establishment of NMRF even further, which was in part delayed due to late recruitment of Project OHCHR staff. Nonetheless, Support provided to the MOJ drafting team who worked in collaboration with the inter-ministerial taskforce to drafted the Initial State Report on the Convention against Enforced Disappearance, submitted in March 2021.
	Indicator 5.2.2 - National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters operational.	- National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters is established.	- Standing Committee on Human Rights is functional.		Completed. Standing Committee boosts of strategic plan and demonstrates increased capacity in oversight functions, include advise to National Assembly on human rights during COVID19	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					(including during debate on granting Government-sought, extended state of emergency), as well as on 16 bills tabled before the National Assembly on human rights matters.	
Output 5.3 A National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) and a National Assembly Select Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters established and operationalized.	Indicator 5.3.1 Level of engagement of selected human rights organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights in The Gambia.	Weak capacities, poor organization, and limited engagement of selected human rights organizations in the promotion and protection of human rights.	- 2 among the selected human rights organizations have actively conducted at least 2 significant activities in the field of human rights protection and promotion in The Gambia.		Ongoing. Support is being provided to the CSO Dialogue Platform, a network of 23 CSOs determined to further the work of the NHRC. Supported thus far in fact-finding visits to prisons, detention centres, mental health institution and orphanage.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 5.3.2					
Output 5.4 Increased engagement of CSOs, UNCT and other relevant national stakeholders (NHRI, NMRF, etc.) with UN human rights mechanisms	Indicator 5.4.1 Number of initiatives based on recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms. - Number of engagements with UN human rights mechanisms. - Number of contributions or shadow reports drafted and submitted to UN human rights mechanisms by CSOs, etc	- No initiatives based on recommendations of UN human rights mechanism. - 4 shadow reports submitted to UN human rights mechanisms by CSOs and NHRC.	- NHRC and CSOs submit shadow reports on all due periodic reports.		Pending.	Variance in Output activities upon request of UNCT to support Government COVID19 efforts- Project has supported inclusive messaging (local languages targeting rural communities) and trainings on human rights obligations for frontline security personnel. Otherwise, delays in Government submitting its State Report on CEDAW prevented CSOs and the NHRC from submitting their shadow reports.
	Indicator 5.4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
<p>Outcome 6 Coordination and quality assurance of all PBF Projects in The Gambia ensured through the establishment and operationalization of a small PBF Secretariat for optimum peace building impact.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1 Level of compliance of all PBF projects with management and reporting standards set forth and impact.</p>	<p>Limited understanding of PBF procedures by project focal persons and Implementing partners leading to average compliance and low impact</p>	<p>Good understanding of PBF procedures by project focal persons and Implementing partners leading to high compliance and increased impact</p>	<p>The periodic reports submitted by each project</p> <p>- Monitoring reports of each project</p>	<p>All projects compliant with reporting modalities. 3 monitoring report documented by the secretariat has been shared with all project and necessary followup made with relevant projects. However, room for improvement in the conduct and coordination of project baselines.</p>	
<p>Output 6.1 All PBF Projects in The Gambia well informed, coordinated and reported on for timely follow-up action.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1.1 - Level of coordination, information and experience-sharing among PBF projects and timeliness</p>	<p>Low level of information and experience-sharing among PBF projects low level of understanding of reporting</p>	<p>Higher compliance with PBF reporting format, requirements and timelines and increased information flow</p>		<p>PBF Secretariat fully functional and supporting and promoting compliance in reporting with the PBF projects and information sharing</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	of reports submitted and implementation of action points	format, requirements, and timelines.	and experience-sharing among all PBF projects.		on key messages and guidance on PBF.	
	Indicator 6.1.2					
Output 6.2 Synergies across PBF supported projects and with other Transitional justice initiatives strengthened for maximum peace building result.	Indicator 6.2.1 - Existence of a Coordination and information-sharing platform including representatives of each TJ mechanism or initiative - Perceived confidence in institutions - extent to which people	- Absence of TJ Coordination and information-sharing platform - very low or close to 0% of people/victims including women and children with confidence in	- Secretariat has created an excel based databased on all projects for sharing and a portfolio group email has been created and used for sharing information: PBF Projects Team pbf-projects.gambia@one.un.org		A single group email for sharing of information has been created and is being use. The process of creating single PBF portfolio technical committee has started and will be establish next quarter	COVID 19 affected the establishment of this platform which was meant to follow after the Review and Learning Workshop.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	including women and children trust TRRC, CRC, HRC	the TRRC, CRC and other TJ processes.				
	Indicator 6.2.2					
Output 6.3 Institutional and Capacity building of PBF Secretariat Staff and project partners including government and CSOs enhanced for quality programme delivery	Indicator 6.3.1 Level capacity and quality of PBF programme coordination and delivery enhanced	Limited Knowledge and understanding of the PBF Procedures and Guidelines and weak coordination	Improved institutional and capacity of project staff and partners for quality delivery and strengthen coordination of the PBF portfolio.		Increased in capacity of project staff on PBF guidelines and procedure and working to strengthen the coordination among project teams Strengthened the capacity of the Coordination Unit of Department of Strategic Policy & Delivery through equipment and they are now fully engaged in the	A joint Review and Learning workshop conducted in December 2020 helped in boosting the understanding of PBF especially for govt and CSO partners.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					coordination and monitoring of PBF Projects.	
	Indicator 6.3.2					
Output 6.4 Visibility of PBF programme enhanced to promote partnership on peacebuilding initiatives	Indicator 6.4.1 umber and quality of PBF visibility materials produced and shared with PBSO, partners, CSOs, Media houses, govt and departments (Stickers, Roller Banners, Billboards, leaflets, calendars, videos etc) level of visibility and	Limited visibility and awareness on the Peacebuilding Fund in the country.	Enhanced visibility and communication on the PBF programme for increased partnership for quality delivery.	Produced materials and procurement transaction, M&E reports, surveys, meeting minutes and attendance lists.	Visibility materials on PBF developed and distributed to partners. Includes, facemasks, Roller banners, T.Shirts, Caps, Tea Mugs, Stickers and Waist Jackets. Most agencies feature PBF logo in most publications and visibility items	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	communication enhanced					