

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: THE GAMBIA
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: FINAL
YEAR OF REPORT: DECEMBER 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 focused 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 (Programme Specialist, UNDP)

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

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

DocuSigned by:

Ida Persson

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Aissata De

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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):

The Transitional Justice and Human Rights Project in The Gambia (TJHR Project) operationally closed on 30 June 2021 (with an informal extension to 31 July 2021) and all activities, except those in relation to memorialization were fully implemented. Financial delivery was over 100% following UNDP's additional contribution of \$25,000 to the Project in April 2021 and \$15,000 in June 2021 bringing UNDP's total contribution to \$240,000. 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. The Project's external, terminal evaluation was conducted between September to November 2021, and made 5 recommendations for the consideration of the Government of The Gambia, 7 for international partners and 3 for local CSOs. The Project also worked in close collaboration with a wide range of international actors and organizations on transitional justice (including, but limited to, Justice Rapid Response (JRR), the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), Human Rights Watch (HRW), International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Search for Common Ground, Institute for Integrated Transitions (IFIT), IDEA International, AIDSFreeWorld, Institute for Human Rights and Development in Africa (IHRDA) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

The TJHR Project was managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU), which comprised of both UNDP and OHCHR staff. Between May 2017 and February 2020, the Project was headed by a P5 Senior Advisor on Rule of Law and Transitional Justice, and up until the time of project closure, the PMU consisted of one P4 Human Rights Officer, two national Transitional Justice Specialists, two national Human Rights Officers, one Programme Assistant and one Driver. Throughout implementation, Oversight, coordination, and technical support was provided by the Project Governing Board and a Technical Committee, both led by the Ministry of Justice and including other key national authorities (such as the Ministry of Interior), as well as local and international CSOs and NGOs. The Governing Board met 10 times during the implementation period, and the Technical Committee met 17 times.

In December 2021, a follow up project was approved by PBF, to be jointly implemented by UNDP and OHCHR as well and aimed at supporting the Government implement the recommendations of the TRRC in a participatory and inclusive manner, which were submitted to President Barrow on 25 November 2021. As a first step, this post-TRRC project will support the Government to conduct wide consultations on the TRRC recommendations, to inform the Government's response to the recommendations ("White Paper"). This post-TRRC Project will

therefore support victims and their associations, the NHRC and other actors to fully participate in these consultations, and to disseminate and advocate for implementation, and where possible, support national authorities in doing so. The justice sector (MoJ, Police, Prisons and Judiciary) will also be supported with capacities to handle prosecutions that may emanate from the recommendations.

Project closure activities are ongoing at the time of submission of this Final Report, including the organization of the terminal Governing Board meeting to officially record asset transfer from the TJHR Project to the post-TRRC project as agreed by the Government, the PBF, UNDP and OHCHR. Financial closure processes have also commenced with a view of refunding unspent funds earmarked for the PBF Secretariat under Outcome 6.

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 has ended, but nonetheless, these are the following significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months to be executed to sustain the gains of this project:

- Submission of the TRRC Final Report and recommendations to the UN Secretary General, the National Assembly, and other international organizations per Section 30 of the TRRC Act (25 December 2021)
- Commencement of post-TRRC project (1 January 2022), with initial activities surrounding the wide dissemination of the TRRC Final Report and recommendations, and facilitating wide consultations between the Government, victims, CSOs and other national and international actors- to gather common understanding and wide consensus on post-TRRC implementation strategy.
- Publication of Government's response to the TRRC Final Report and recommendations (25 May 2022)

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 main purpose of the TJHR Project was to contribute to the establishment and smooth operationalization of credible transitional justice processes and mechanisms to promote reconciliation and sustainable peace in The Gambia, namely, the TRRC and the NHRC, and this was successfully achieved. Combined, these mechanisms have promoted good governance, rule of law and human rights in The Gambia. The achievements of the project were reiterated by the Government and partners during several PBC high-level ambassadorial sessions on The Gambia, and even warranted the presentation of an award by the TRRC to the Resident Coordinator on behalf of the PBF, UNDP and OHCHR in July 2021.

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, live on television and streamed on online platforms such as YouTube and Facebook, has been internationally recognized and applauded as highly participatory and transparent, and of strong national ownership. The public, and more importantly, victim communities patiently await to know of the findings and recommendations 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. NHRC also advised the Government of its human rights obligations, particularly in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic and during states of public emergencies. In 2021, the Commission received 36 complaints, 20 of which have been resolved.

Overall, the TJHR Project demonstrated that as the legacy of past human rights violations and abuses in The Gambia was addressed in a comprehensive, inclusive, principled, rights-based, and victim-centred manner, national healing was promoted, and the population was able 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 Project has consistently reported on its positive human impact, mostly due to the funding provided to the TRRC's Victim Participation Support Fund. Through this mechanism, over 2,000 victims and their families were supported to participate in TRRC activities. The activities included facilitation of their logistics (transportation and accommodating) to enable them provide statements to the TRRC, as well as provision of psychosocial support and basic medical interventions. 98 SGBV survivors and persons living with HIV were also supported with dedicated home care, hygiene products, self-defence classes, and other services, and 30 persons benefitted from comprehensive witness protection. 9 victims received medical equipment (5 men, 4 women) and at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, 490 received COVID-19 aid (377 men and 113 women).

One woman prison officer, an SGBV survivor who was sexually abused by a high-ranking security officer, mentioned that after opening her beauty salon with support from the Project, people in the neighbourhood started coming to her home and visiting her again after several years of being shunned. 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...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."*

Prior to this, in December 2019, the TRRC held regional hearings dedicated to the 2009 state-sanctioned "witch-hunts," which were also fully supported by the Project, and translated into over 300 statements being taken by the Commission regarding this incident, mostly from female and/or elderly victims, 48 of whom also publicly testified during those hearings. One of those women who publicly testified, Matty Sanyang, recounted the socio-economic impact of the witch-hunt attack on herself and family, adding that her darkest days have been when "[her]

son comes home crying because people tell him that his mother is a witch." During her closing remarks, Matty expressed her immense gratitude to the TRRC for affording her an opportunity to defend her family name finally, publicly, noting that it was no longer possible for the world to doubt that the witch-hunts happened in The Gambia, whilst praying that such a crime would never be witnessed again anywhere in the world.
(see: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOPCMM1CaMQ>)

Considering the shocking nature, scope, and gravity of these state-sanctioned witch-hunt campaigns in 2009, the Project partnered with the Women's Association for Victims Empowerment (WAVE) to produce a documentary on the campaigns. During the filming of the Documentary, victims detailed the bewildering circumstances that led to their kidnapping and arbitrary detention at a location unfamiliar to them, followed by their inhumane treatment, torture, sexual harassment, rape and in many instances, the eventual death of their friends and family members. One victim said whilst being filmed that *"the TRRC is very important. I have seen how it has helped people empathize with us, knowing that we were deliberately and wrongfully accused,"* and another victim stated in disbelief that *"we never thought someone would take down our stories as you are doing today. We have suffered so much. We never thought anyone would be interested in our stories. We thought we would die with our stories. But God is good."*

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. Overall, the Strategy strengthens the Government's ability to seek truth and accountability for past human rights violations and the Ministry of Justice has used the Strategy to highlight the linkages between various ongoing transitional justice programmes in The Gambia and as a result, increased the knowledge of state institutions and civil society, whilst improving coordination and national resource mobilization efforts.

National coordination under this outcome was supported through the frequent meetings of the Project's Technical Committee and Governing Board, meetings. In April 2019, a high-level,

round-table Diplomatic Briefing Session on Governance was organized in partnership with the MOJ to inform key stakeholders of progress made and challenges encountered in the delivery of transitional justice in the country and sought renewed support on all aspects of the Government's reform agenda. The event attracted all international partners with a presence in the country, including EU, UK, France, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Turkey, Senegal, Qatar, and several others with regional presence, including Canada and the Philippines, who expressed confidence in the MOJ and other institutions to oversee the implementation of transitional justice in the country. Qatar provided \$3 million to the Government for the TRRC following the Briefing and the UN through the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) has organized 3 meetings on The Gambia since 2020. There remains however, much room for continued international support and funding for the implementation of the Strategy.

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)

An entire chapter of the Strategy document focuses on mainstreaming gender in The Gambia's transitional justice processes. Additionally, Guiding Principles 6 and 7 states 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 Centre 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. In particular, 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 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.

In the absence of an established comprehensive national coordination mechanism on transitional justice and human rights, the Project has supported the capacity enhancement of the Ministry of Justice to lead the preparation of a National Human Rights Policy and Action Plan 2021-2025. This process included the inter-ministerial taskforce responsible for reporting and following up on The Gambia's international and regional human rights obligations. The taskforce is in lieu of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), which is yet to be established through the passing of a **bill currently 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 was achieved since 2019: At the TRRC, 4 of the 11 Commissioners were women, 2 of whom were under the age of 35; 3 of the 7 Directors were also women, excluding its former Deputy Executive Chair who was a 30-year-old woman, and 3 of the 4 Legal Department members were women, including the Deputy Lead Counsel. At the NHRC, 1 out of 4 Commissioners, namely the Deputy Chairperson is a woman, and the Deputy Executive Secretary is also a woman. 2 out of 4 Directors are also women under the age of 37, namely, the Director of Communications and Director of Finance. Additionally, 3 of the 7 CSOs engaged as Project Responsible Parties have founders and executive members that are young women. Combined, these 7 CSOs are at the fore of advocating 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 significantly addresses the status of women's rights and youth inclusion in The Gambia with entire sections of the document analysing how best to prioritize and implement actions for improved 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.

The TRRC has achieved international recognition for its ground-breaking achievements in the history of truth commissions. Notably the level of collaboration between the TRRC and perpetrators – many of whom voluntarily came forward to confess atrocities – and for the level of public interest generated by the live streamed public hearings and outreach activities, have been lauded. In addition to public hearings, during which 393 witnesses, including 222 victims and 80 alleged or confessed perpetrators had testified before the TRRC, the TRRC has engaged over 50,000 Gambians at home and in the diaspora in community-led outreach activities. This Project provided extensive support to the TRRC process since May 2017 with PBF funds, on nearly all aspects of the TRRC's work (outreach, investigations, reparations and victim support and reconciliation), and the Commissioners and staff have repeatedly attributed much of its successes to the support provided by the Project, including kick-starting and accelerating the TRRC's operations with the provision of over \$450,000 in equipment, furniture, and IT solutions

The TRRC submitted its Final Report to President Adama Barrow during a closed ceremony at the State House on 25 November 2021. The Report comprises of 17 volumes of thematic reports on atrocities and other human rights violations committed during former President Jammeh's government. The report addresses unlawful killings, torture, enforced disappearances, sexual and gender-based violence, inhuman and degrading treatment, "witch hunting," fake HIV/AIDS treatment, and general and widespread abuse of public office.

The Report contains approximately 427 findings and 218 recommendations, organized under the following headings:

- Prosecution of persons who bear the greatest responsibility for human rights violations and abuses,
- Further investigation of allegations concerning persons who bear the greatest responsibility for human rights violations and abuses with a view to prosecuting them, if necessary,
- Banning of individuals from public service,
- Repeal of draconian laws and decrees still in the law books,
- Legal and institutional reforms,
- Training and capacity building of security and other personnel.

President Barrow has 30 days (by 25 December 2021) to transmit the Report to the National Assembly, UN Secretary General and any regional or international organization as the Minister of Justice may determine. The timeline for the Government to respond to the TRRC recommendations is six months upon receipt of the report (25 April 2022). The submission of the Report came only 9 days before scheduled Presidential elections on 4 December 2021, which President Barrow was declared victorious on 5 December 2021 with over 50% of votes, in a process declared free, fair, and transparent by several national and international observers, including the EU, AU and ECOWAS.

UNDP and OHCHR are preparing to jointly implement of a follow-up project funded by the PBF commencing in a few weeks, focused on supporting the post-TRRC phase and implementation of the Commission's recommendations.

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, 393 witnesses (of whom 229 were victims and 78 were women) appeared before the Commission in public, and 12 (10 women and 2 men) were heard during private hearings. About 80 persons who appeared before the TRRC were self-confessed or alleged perpetrators, 36 appeared via video link and 6 were expert witnesses. The TRRC held 22 (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. These violations, 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 recordings 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, and the TRRC has also chosen to resource mobilize domestically and from the Gambian Diaspora. The Project in August to September 2019 supported the TRRC Diaspora engagements that yielded around GMD 1 million for the fund from the Gambia Diaspora in the US and some European countries. These funds have enabled the TRRC to issue interim reparations to victims over the years, including medical treatment of 8 victims in Turkey.

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 2,599 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 through Youth Leadership Forums.

Thus, it remains that the TRRC has been a consistently important and vibrant national issue in The Gambia since January 2019 when its public hearings commenced. Beyond The Gambia, ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan tweeted after the final TRRC public hearing on 28 May 2021, that TRRC's "*Lead Counsel Essa Faal's submissions deserve attention. "Justice must happen."* Equally, Africa Legal Aid, in partnership with the International Commission for Jurists (ICJ) and The Gambia Bar Association (GBA) organized a side-event during the Assembly of State Parties to the Rome Statute in December 2021 calling for post-TRRC prosecutions.

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 strived to ensure that gender equality and youth inclusion was integrated into each activity organized, even when spearheaded by Project partners. The successful gender and youth mainstreaming was often achieved during the activity design phase. This was institutionalized as the Project team included 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. As a consequence, even when activities were not entirely dedicated to the increased, meaningful participation of women and youth, this was 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

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)

This Project Outcome was the most ambitious, and yet still the Project registered some remarkable success during 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. First, transitional justice was a novel concept for all CSOs in The Gambia. Secondly, the transitional justice programme in The Gambia has been one of the most comprehensive transitional justice programmes in the world. The extensive programme included an initial Panel of Missing Persons to the Janneh Commission looking into the financial dealings of the ex-President, to the establishment of the TRRC, the NHRC, the Constitutional Review Commission, in addition to legislative reforms, security sector reform, judicial and civil service reform- with most of these processes rolled out simultaneously. The civic space of any country would have needed some time to acclimate to the changes, coordinate interventions and ensure strategic efficiency, let alone 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. In spite of this challenging context, Gambians and its institutions worked to diligently and successfully advance the peace and governance agenda.

Today, Gambian civil society organizations show increasing proactivity in discourse and initiatives surrounding transitional justice and human rights. Also, CSOS 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, academia, and the media (such as 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 CSOs (the Victim Centre being the largest victim association, and the Female Lawyers Association Gambia) received small grants, and 7 others were made Project Responsible Parties and received funds to directly implement activities in agreement and consultation with the Project team. The Project also invested in a variety of capacity building opportunities for CSOs, with a focus on increased capacity in advocacy, partnerships, gender mainstreaming and resource mobilization. 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.

CSOs (including the media) have thus come to actively participate in transitional justice and human rights issues and have been at the fore of producing and disseminating visual and online communication tools. 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, and beyond transitional justice, CSOs have also demonstrated their ability to organize themselves and act collectively on other key governance issues like elections evidenced by the recent establishment of the CSO Coalition on Elections.

Overall, 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. These communities experienced systematic and at times, serious human rights violations during the former regime and often by security services, especially 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. Since 2020, The Gambia witnessed the full activation of the NHRC’s broad mandate. The Commissions achievements includes: receiving and resolving 72 human rights complaints in 2020 and 36 in 2021; participating in the 34th UPR session, as well as 66th and 67th Ordinary Sessions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights; visits to all places of detention and prisons in the country and issuance of reports, and paying numerous courtesy calls to the Police, Ministry of Justice and Judiciary. In particular, the NHRC has advised the Government on a myriad of human rights issues and its obligations, particularly during a state of emergency that persisted at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic and during the 2021 presidential election campaign. 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 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. In fact, the NHRC is playing an active peacebuilding role in The Gambia, by mediating tensions between communities and successfully. It is also repeatedly quelling tensions between the Police and youth groups- by calling on security personnel to exercise restraint whilst maintaining law and order. This was

evidenced recently during a post-presidential election protest by the main opposition party when it reminded 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 evidenced most recently perhaps in the submission of the Initial State Report to the Committee on Enforced Disappearance in March 2021. Given that communication plays a central role in the exercise of its mandate, the Project supported the dissemination of key human rights messaging by printing key NHRC documents, such as the Anti-Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policy. The Communications Strategy developed with support from the Project has also 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 highest 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. For example, its standard operating procedures for recruitment 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. A similar workshop is planned to be executed in the first quarter of 2022.

One of these recommendations is the need to improve coordination and synergy among project teams which resulted in quarterly catch-up meetings organized and held during the year. These meetings helped the secretariat to discuss progress made on implementation especially of start-up activities for 2021 to promote timely commencement 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 projects 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 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 pointed with 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 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. It continued to work with projects to strengthen the monitoring of project activities at field level 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 visibility materials 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>None (project interventions concluded in July 2021).</p>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes</p>
<p>Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?</p> <p>Yes.</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): Final terminal evaluation was conducted between September to November 2021.</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 40,000 USD from its regular resources to the Project, bringing its total contribution to 240,000 USD.</p> <p>In 2019 - Government of Ireland (on intensifying support to victims of SGBV to participate in TRRC processes) provided UNDP with 250,000 EUR to enhance Project interventions.</p> <p>In 2019- UNDP, OHCHR and GANHRI under the TPP-NHRIs Framework (to support the NHRC in The Gambia) mobilized 100,000 USD for the National Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>The Project has been catalytic also by assisting the Government and CSOs start initial transitional justice activities, which triggered interest and further support from other partners:</p> <p>The EU Delegation has provided national budget support of 3 million EUR to the Government in 2019-2020, as well</p>

	<p>as other small grant opportunities for civil society organization.</p> <p>From 2019 to 2021, the Victim Centre has also secured funding from the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (\$334,439) and the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (\$150,779).</p> <p>In 2019, Qatar issued a grant of \$3 million to support the TRRC and though unconfirmed, it was rumoured that Senegal has also given \$2 million to the TRRC.</p> <p>The Africa Transitional Justice Legacy Fund has provided grants to 8 local CSOs in 2019 and 2020, totalling \$245,662.</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>	<p>Non-financial catalytic effects of the Project:</p> <p>The Turkish Government, working closely with the Government, the TRRC and the Victim's Centre, supported the evacuation of 8 victims in dire need of medical attention to Turkey for free medical services.</p> <p>International IDEA, ICTJ, JRR and the International Criminal Court have also provided specialized technical support to the MoJ, the TRRC and the National Assembly in consultation with the Project. Also, regional CSOs like AIDSFreeWorld and Search for Common Ground (with funding from USAID) supported CSOs through the PLHIV Support Centres and TANGO, to increase CSO involvement in TRRC and other transitional justice processed.</p> <p>Finally, ordinary Gambians and non-Gambians, including businesses and those in the diaspora contributed to the welfare of victims, through the donation of prescribed medical gadgets, mobile phones, solar batteries and inverters and other items aimed at improving victims' standards of living. They have also started several "Go-Fund-Me" accounts for specific victims. Following the Project funded TRRC Diaspora Engagements; Jason and Helen Florio donated their exhibition of Gambian victim portraits to the TRRC, which the Project has gone on to print 8000 copies of in a booklet and shared with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including the TRRC for dissemination during its outreach missions; Swedish psychological experts provided free training on trauma to 40 social workers with the Project's support.</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.

COVID-19 caused 12 weeks of suspended TRRC hearings and cancellation of face-to-face outreach activities since between March and August 2020, yet the Project was able to align its support to the TRRC's request to intensify its radio, television, and social media visibility, including in the most-hard to reach areas of the country. A 6-week social media campaign was thus launched, resulting in at least 200 statements as a direct consequence thereof, and community radios were supported to play songs, jingles, and host programmes on the work of the TRRC, and to encourage victims and others to give statements. The availability of support for victims and other statement-givers through the Victim Participation Support Fund was also intensely advertised over an additional 6-week campaign (resulting in an 84% increase in requests for support during the campaign period), and through a partnership solidified by the Project, the TRRC and the Victim Centre continue to conduct statement taking exercises adapted to over the telephone (at least 437 taken through this medium).

It goes without saying that COVID-19 disruptions have had an adverse impact on the timeline of the TRRC, which as per the TRRC Act, was initially meant to conclude its activities and submit its Final Report in December 2020 but was not finally concluded until 25 November 2021 when it submitted its Final Report to the President. However, for a Commission that had been operating with astonishing speed despite the human capacity, financial and other challenges it had persistently faced, the pandemic has also allowed the TRRC a "breather" to prepare for the submission of its highly anticipated Final Report, such as the re-deployment and training of staff to a Proofreading Unit, reinforcing the capacities of Researchers to produce high quality summaries of statements and with support from Justice Rapid Response, the drafting of activity reports for its 5 Secretariat units.

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

\$54,000 – reprogrammed from Project Coordinator's salary to TRRC salaries from June to December 2021, following official request from the Ministry, endorsement by the Resident Coordinator and approval from PBSO.

\$4,000 – reprogrammed to purchase remote conferencing equipment for the Ministry of Justice.

Additional \$90,000 was also reprogrammed for activities for the TRRC Final Report, few NHRC equipment and CSO outreach activities, from the Project Coordinator's salary when it became apparent that the recruitment process for a replacement was redundant because of the travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and combined with the low added value of a new project coordinator at such an advanced project implementation phase.

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

Overall, it was found through key stakeholder consultations (with MoJ, TRRC, NHRC, CSOs and Standing Committee) that there would be no major, adverse impact of Project interventions due to COVID-19, as many planned activities involved consultancies that could be done remotely and the procurement and dissemination of communication materials. At the onset of the pandemic, the Project responded to barriers to virtual meetings (internet connectivity for partners and equipment for the MoJ), which in time has smoothed communication, though it has also resulted in “ZOOM fatigue,” as evinced in the low turnout of Project Technical Committee members for meetings, and/or non-responsiveness to meeting invitations. To counter this, the Project team maintains regular bilateral discussions with key Committee members, noting nonetheless that Project activities are reducing with only 7 months until Project closure at the time. In sum, COVID-19 has not resulted in the cancellation of any activity, only delayed some and converted others into COVID-19 friendly modalities, through virtual meetings and where necessary, maximum 10-person gatherings (with social distancing, provision of face masks and hand-sanitizers for all).

Specifically, on countering the effects of COVID-19, the Project funded the training of 170 security personnel from the army, police, immigration department and fire and rescue service, on human rights obligations during state of emergencies, including gender and child sensitive approaches. Under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator’s Office, the Project also translated key messages on COVID-19 into sign and local languages, and intensively disseminated these messages in the most remote areas of the country.

Beyond, yet related to the Project, COVID-19 has certainly increasingly shifted the Government’s attention and resources to controlling the pandemic, including several weeks of state of emergencies, which essentially paused the transitional justice and human rights agenda, especially investigations, public hearings, and outreach at the TRRC, necessitating an extension of its mandate (from December 2020 to November 2021).

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.*)

In consultation with the Victim Support Unit of the TRRC, the Project during the pandemic has allowed for personal protective equipment, hygiene products and few, basic staple food items to be purchased for victims, if qualified under the Victim

Participation Support Fund. The reasons being to respond to increased economic hardships for persons who live from hand-to-mouth, minimize risk to and spread of the virus, whilst still encouraging the continued, active participation of victims in TRRC processes.

During the distribution of items in a village in the North Bank Region, a large crowd of mostly women and children welcomed the TRRC dispatch and in an impromptu official handing over ceremony, victims expressed sincere gratitude for the items received, stating that both masks and hand-sanitizers were either too expensive or inaccessible to them and their families. A widowed grandmother, caring for her 4 grandchildren under the age of 10, whose source of income as a caterer at the local school had been slashed following the closure of all schools in the country, wept in joy because the basic food items provided by the TRRC “would go a long way” in feeding her family until schools reopened, she claimed. In total 490 victims (377 men and 113 women) received COVID-19 aid packages for their families.

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	Fully achieved, and an abridged version of the Strategy was published in December 2019. The Strategy strengthens the Government's ability to seek truth and accountability for past human rights violations, and the Ministry of Justice has been capacitated to increase the essential capacity and knowledge of state	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
					institutions and civil society, but also better informed of an effective framework on linkages, coordination, and resource mobilization for transitional justice. This is a good place to start, but more resources, especially financial are required to realize the objectives of the Strategy.	
	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		Fully achieved. State institutions that received training were numerous, including the MoJ, MoI, NYC and National Assembly. The Victim Centre, ANEKED, Think Young Women, the TJ Gender Platform, WAVE, WILL, CSO Dialogue Platform, Beakanyang, Girls Agenda, Nova Scotia Gambia and other CSOs were also trained. Most of these organizations are victim and/or women led.	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of government and	None	At least 2 state institutions and 2 victims'		Achieved. Institutions and CSOs mentioned	

	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 nationwide consultations.		associations including one women organization and 20% women participants to the national consultations.		above participated in nationwide consultations. Furthermore, over 1000 persons consulted by the MoJ nation-wide to contribute to the elaboration of Act establishing TRRC.	
	Indicator 1.1.3 Number of government and victims 'associations that participated in TJ strategy development.	None	At least 2 state institutions and 2 victims' associations including one women organization		4 Govt institutions and 4 CSOs (one women led) were engaged (12 members in total), which formed the Drafting Team charged with devising the National TJ Strategy.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	Indicator 1.1.4 Proportion of victims that expressed satisfaction with the TJ process.	None	70% including at least 30% of women		A perception survey revealed that 90% of Gambians were satisfied with the TRRC and TJ process.	
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 the National Strategy.		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 printed and disseminated to the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Gender, and other government departments.
	Indicator 1.2.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
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 justice processes in The Gambia.	Indicator 2.1 - Level of compliance of the draft NHRC Bill submitted to the National Assembly - Level of compliance of the National Assembly Act establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with	- Absence of National Assembly Act establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) compliant with the Paris Principles - Absence of a strategic plan to guide the National Human Rights	- The Gambia is equipped with a National Assembly Act compliant with the Paris Principles, that establishes a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is equipped with a	Provision of Legal advice to the Ministry of Justice on the compliance of the draft Bill with relevant international standards including the Paris Principles. Parliamentary Hearings	Achieved, including high level national ownership and popular participation based on 2019 nationwide perception survey.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	the Paris Principles - Level of national ownership and popular participation	Commission (NHRC) - Limited national ownership and popular participation	strategic plan to start operating - High level national ownership and popular participation	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 Assembly Act establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are	Indicator 2.1.1 Level of compliance of the draft Bill submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and level of compliance of the National Assembly Act establishing the National	Low compliance of the draft Bill establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with the Paris Principles	Higher compliance of the draft Bill establishing the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with the Paris Principles including gender, geographic and ethnic and professional		Achieved. NHRC Act is in compliance with Paris Principles and NHRC has applied for “A” status.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
compliant with the Paris Principles.	Human Rights Commission (NHRC) with the Paris Principles		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 Board meetings and biannual joint monitoring missions with Technical	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.		Achieved. 17 Technical Committee meetings, 10 Governing Board meetings and 3 joint monitoring missions	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	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 the launch and operationalization of the TRRC.	Indicator 2.3.1 11 Commissioners nominated and appointed to the TRRC through consultative processes and vetting, with gender diversity Groundwork completed for the launch of the TRRC including training for Commissioners and staffs and sensitization of the public	No Commissioner appointed No preparation done for the launch of the TRRC	11 commissioners appointed including women and youth groundwork completed for the launch of the TRRC.		All completed.11 commissioners appointed (4 women, 2 youth, representing religious and geographical diversity of The Gambia)	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	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 collaboration with the population.	Indicator 3.1 A functional TRRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Commissioner or staffs appointed to the TRRC - Absence of functioning office for the TRRC - Insufficient national capacities within the TRRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competent and effective TRRC members, staff, and collaborators - High quality service delivery by the TRRC - popular participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official launch of the TRRC - Strengthening national capacities on managing Truth-seeking mechanisms (investigation, statement-taking, 	Achieved. The TRRC is fully operational with all its Commissioners and staff having undergone basic and where necessary, specialized training. The TRRC issued its statutorily required Interim Report in April 2020 and Final Report in November 2021. The TRRC has received	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
				reparations, reporting, etc.)	international recognition for its openness and accessibility, especially by streaming its public hearings live on several online and terrestrial platforms. 90% of Gambians surveys in 2019 supported the TRRC.	
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Premises hosting the TRRC Head Office and regional offices are available, safe, refurbished, adequately	Indicator 3.1.1 TRRC equipped and staffed, considering gender considerations.	- 1 TRRC Head office available with essential equipment and furniture and 25 Consultants provided by Project.	- continued services of 25 national consultants recruited in 2018 (including at least 30% women).		Completed: Head Office fully equipped and furnished. Completed: Support to 25 national advisers, embedded	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)
furnished, equipped, occupied and the operations of the Commission are facilitated.		- No comprehensive Victim's Reparations Framework.	- comprehensive Victim's Reparations Framework.		in various units at TRRC (but only 5 of whom are women). Completed: Development of TRRC Reparations Policy, Regulations and Guidance Note. MoJ Legislative Drafting unit re-drafting Regulations into enforceable language and it has been gazetted/come into effect.	
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2 Victims and key stakeholders are involved and participate in the	Indicator 3.2.1 Percentage of surveyed members of the public	- Absence of a finalized TRRC Communication Strategy.	- Existence of finalized Communications Strategy for TRRC.		Communications Strategy completed, over 2000 persons have benefitted from Fund, 2,599	Statement taking and outreach were adversely affected due to COVID-19 situation and 12-week closure of TRRC premises to victims and their

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
work of the TRRC, the National Human Rights Commission and other human rights bodies through adequate communication, outreach, dialogue and sensitization campaigns.	(including victims) reporting that they have either participated or know of someone that has participated in TRRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 22 outreach missions targeting members of the public, including victims. - 34,000 people reached directly by the TRRC. - 920 statements taken from victims and witnesses by the TRRC. - 478 victims and their relatives benefited from Victim Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 700 victims and their families benefit from Victim Participation Support Fund. - At least 2,000 statements received. - At least 50,000 persons from the general public have participated - 70% of Gambians surveyed are aware of TRRC's work 		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.	families, though telephone statement-taking were conducted.
	Indicator 3.2.2	- Absence of a finalized NHRC	- Existence of final		NHRC Communications	All outreach missions suspended due to COVID-19, yet there has been

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	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.	Communication Strategy. - 6 outreach missions. - Sensitization of at least 600 persons.	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. - 30% of Gambians surveyed are aware of NHRC's work.		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 officials in rural communities.	more visibility of NHRC on radio, TV, and social media handles. It is difficult to attain number of persons reached in this regard.
Output 3.3 The TRRC members and staff have the needed technical,	Indicator 3.3.1 Percentage of planned TRRC activities that were	All TRRC staff have basic knowledge and capacity to perform their	- 75% of planned TRRC activities were successfully carried out.		Interim Report and interaction with TRRC staff demonstrate that they are performing	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
functional and operational capacities to adequately manage the Commission and deliver according to its mandate.	successfully conducted.	duties and responsibilities.			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, psychologists and social workers are strengthened in effectively handling cases, including those involving special categories during and after sittings of TRRC	Indicator 3.4.1 Percentage of trained professionals that receive specialized training in security, investigations and psychosocial matters.	Limited specialized capacities available regarding those professionals.	- On witness protection – security personnel and investigators have necessary skills to perform their duties - On psychosocial support - psychosocial support workers provide support to 50% of TRRC victims.		30 successful cases of witness protection (risk assessment matrix in place, safe houses etc), 236 out 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). In the end, 2,599 statements received.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			- 100% increase in number of statements received by TRRC.			
	Indicator 3.4.2					
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.	Indicator 4.1 - Level of engagement of and constructive interactions between Gambian CSOs and TJ processes and mechanisms - Existence of institutionalized partnerships between CSOs and TJ mechanisms particularly the TRRC.	- Limited engagement and formal partnership between CSOs and the TJ processes mainly the TRRC - Only the Victim Center has signed an MoU with the TRRC - Limited participation of populations to	- High level of engagement and formal partnership between CSOs and TJ processes 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		All completed. The TRRC signed MoUs with 10 CSOs, most of which were women and/or victim led. 50,000 Gambians reached through outreach. Up to 700,000 views in some of its public hearings on YouTube.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	- Level of participation of victims and the wider population to TJ processes.	the work of the TRRC				
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1 Capacities of CSOs dealing with past human rights violations, particularly victims' associations, women and youth groups, are strengthened.	Indicator 4.1.1 - Number of CSOs that benefited from capacity-building from the project actively contribute to the work of the TRRC by mobilizing victims for their participation, by monitoring the	Weak organization and coordination efforts from CSOs to contribute effectively and successfully to the truth-seeking processes.	- 5 of the CSOs selected and trained is playing a key role in 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		14 CSOs selected: TANGO, FLAG, NSGA, Victim Centre, Network of Community Radios, Gambia Federation for Disabled, GBA, Gender Platform, WAVE, TYW, Girls Agenda, ANEKED, TJ Working Group and Beakanyang.	COVID19 delayed training of CSOs. However, this allowed for virtual trainings and thus, the training of more CSOs than initially planned. Trainings conducted in December 2020.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	truth-seeking processes and advocating for fair, transparent, independent		making pertinent recommendations to the TRRC to improve			
	<p>Indicator 4.1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of victims mobilized by CSOs and referred to the TRRC. - Number of partnership agreements signed between the TRRC and the NGOs. 	Weak organization and coordination efforts from CSOs to contribute effectively and successfully to the truth-seeking processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 30 joint victim/witness mobilization and statement-taking missions conducted by CSOs in partnership with TRRC. - At least 200 victims mobilized by CSOs and referred to the TRRC. - At least one partnership agreement 		<p>At least 200 statements received by TRRC due to joint statement taking mission with the Victim Centre, spearheaded by Victim Centre Regional Focal 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</p>	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
			signed between the TRRC and one NGO.		Young Women (TYW). 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 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	Limited reconciliation events conducted at grassroots level and no monument	- 10 local communities participate in reconciliation events - 2 monuments or social		In 2020, 2 communities have participated in local reconciliation events and 3 political parties engages (in total 22 communities	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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
	infrastructures or memorialization monuments erected in symbolic areas of the country, taking into account gender perspectives, children and youth.	erected in memory of victims of the Jammeh administration.	infrastructures erected or rehabilitated in symbolic areas of the country, taking into account gender perspectives, victims, children and youth.		and also 6 mosques, 6 churches), no memorialization structures yet, though Project is providing input on development of appropriate symbolisms.	activity was aborted because Gambia Press Union did not have prerequisite land papers. Memorialization activity has been featured in post-TRRC project.
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3 Strengthened capacities for specific CSOs to identify and provide adequate support to the victims of Jammeh's alternative HIV/AIDS	Indicator 4.3.1 - Number of NGOs specialized in provision of support to victims are selected and trained on required skills and processes	- 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,		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	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
treatment and victims of sexual and gender-based violence.	for adequate preparation and increased accessibility of victims		victims of sexual and gender-based violence and witch-hunt victims to transitional justice services.		sexual and gender-based violence and witch-hunt victims	
	Indicator 4.3.2 - Number of targeted victims that accessed TRRC's services including women children and youth victims. - Level of victims (F/M) satisfaction by the TRRC processes.	- Limited local expertise in mapping target audience, assessing their needs and in preparing them to gain access to transitional justice services.	- 50% of these victims that have provided statements to the TRRC are satisfied with TRRC processes and services received.		Improved local expertise in mapping target victims/witnesses/informants (by WILL, WAVE). No comprehensive survey conducted on TRRC satisfaction on statement giving process.	Wide victim satisfaction survey by TRRC was never conducted.
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
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/CSOs and UN human rights mechanisms	-Increased respect for human rights	- Creation of the NMRF - Operationalization of the NHRC & SCHRCM - National capacities in human rights; study tours, experience sharing for states human rights institutions and human rights NGOs	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.	
Output 5.1 The National Human Rights Commission is able to effectively	Indicator 5.1.1 - Level of compliance of the NHRC with the Paris	NHRC has basic internal structures, capacities and operating	- NHRC has internal policies and operates in line with Paris Principles.		Completed- NHRC has case management system and is fully able to receive and handle	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
perform its functions in line with Paris Principles.	principles in its operations.	procedures in place and has commenced activities in fulfilment of its mandate.	- NHRC is seen as an active and independent institution. - NHRC is adequately resourced. - Full operationalization of NHRC complaints mechanism.		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					
Output 5.2 A National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) and a National Assembly Select Committee on Human Rights and	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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Constitutional Matters established and operationalized.						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 (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.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
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.	
	Indicator 5.3.2					
Output 5.4 Increased engagement of CSOs, UNCT and other relevant national stakeholders (NHRI, NMRF,	Indicator 5.4.1 Number of initiatives based on recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms.	- No initiatives based on recommendations of UN human rights mechanism. - 4 shadow reports	- NHRC and CSOs submit shadow reports on all due periodic reports.		Not achieved.	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.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
etc.) with 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	submitted to UN human rights mechanisms by CSOs and NHRC.				Otherwise, delays in Government submitting its State Report on CEDAW prevented CSOs and the NHRC from submitting their shadow reports.
	Indicator 5.4.2					
Outcome 6 Coordination and quality assurance of all PBF Projects in The Gambia ensured through the establishment and operationalization	Indicator 6.1 Level of compliance of all PBF projects with management and reporting standards set	Limited understanding of PBF procedures by project focal persons and Implementing partners leading to average	Good understanding of PBF procedures by project focal persons and Implementing partners leading to high	The periodic reports submitted by each project - Monitoring reports of each project	All projects are compliant with reporting modalities. 3 monitoring report documented by the secretariat has been shared with all project and necessary followup	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
of a small PBF Secretariat for optimum peace building impact.	forth and impact.	compliance and low impact	compliance and increased impact		made with relevant projects. However, room for improvement in the conduct and coordination of project baselines.	
Output 6.1 All PBF Projects in The Gambia well informed, coordinated and reported on for timely follow-up action.	Indicator 6.1.1 - Level of coordination, information and experience-sharing among PBF projects and timeliness of reports submitted and implementation of action points	Low level of information and experience-sharing among PBF projects low level of understanding of reporting format, requirements, and timelines.	Higher compliance with PBF reporting format, requirements and timelines and increased information flow and experience-sharing among all PBF projects.		PBF Secretariat fully functional and supporting and promoting compliance in reporting with the PBF projects and information sharing on key messages and guidance on PBF.	
	Indicator 6.1.2					
Output 6.2 Synergies across PBF supported	Indicator 6.2.1 - Existence of a Coordination	- Absence of TJ Coordination and	- Secretariat has created an excel based databased		A single group email for sharing of information has been	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
projects and with other Transitional justice initiatives strengthened for maximum peace building result.	and information-sharing platform including representatives of each TJ mechanism or initiative - Perceived confidence in institutions - extent to which people including women and children trust TRRC, CRC, HRC	information-sharing platform - very low or close to 0% of people/victims including women and children with confidence in the TRRC, CRC and other TJ processes.	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		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.
	Indicator 6.2.2					
Output 6.3	Indicator 6.3.1	Limited Knowledge and	Improved institutional and		Increased in capacity of project staff on	A joint Review and Learning workshop conducted in December

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
Institutional and Capacity building of PBF Secretariat Staff and project partners including government and CSOs enhanced for quality programme delivery	Level capacity and quality of PBF programme coordination and delivery enhanced	understanding of the PBF Procedures and Guidelines and weak coordination	capacity of project staff and partners for quality delivery and strengthen coordination of the PBF portfolio.		<p>PBF guidelines and procedure and working to strengthen the coordination among project teams</p> <p>Strengthened the capacity of the Coordination Unit of Department of Strategic Policy & Delivery through equipment and they are now fully engaged in the coordination and monitoring of PBF Projects.</p>	2020 helped in boosting the understanding of PBF especially for govt and CSO partners.
	Indicator 6.3.2					
Output 6.4 Visibility of PBF programme enhanced to	Indicator 6.4.1 number and quality of PBF visibility	Limited visibility and awareness on the	Enhanced visibility and communication on the PBF	Produced materials and procurement transaction,	Visibility materials on PBF developed and distributed to partners. Includes,	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
promote partnership on peacebuilding initiatives	<p>materials produced and shared with PBSO, partners, CSOs, Media houses, govt and departments (Stickers, Roller Banners, Billboards, leaflets, calendars, videos etc)</p> <p>level of visibility and communication enhanced</p>	Peacebuilding Fund in the country.	programme for increased partnership for quality delivery.	M&E reports, surveys, meeting minutes and attendance lists.	<p>facemasks, Roller banners, T.Shirts, Caps, Tea Mugs, Stickers and Waist Jackets.</p> <p>Most agencies feature PBF logo in most publications and visibility items</p>	