

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): The Gambia	
Project Title: Support to the Implementation and Monitoring of the TRRC	
Recommendations Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):00129530	
PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):
<input type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund
Name of Recipient Fund:	
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UNDP, OHCHR	
List additional implementing partners, and specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):	
Ministry of Justice (Government)	
Ministry of Interior (Government)	
Judiciary of The Gambia (Government)	
National Human Rights Commission (Government)	
The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO) (Network of local CSOs)	
African Network against Extrajudicial Killings and Enforced Disappearances (ANEKED) (CSO)	
Women's Association for Victims' Empowerment (WAVE) (CSO)	
Women in Liberation and Leadership (WILL)	
The Gambia Centre for Victims of Human Rights Violations (The Victims' Center) (CSO)	
International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) (INGO)	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 36 months, end date of 1st Jan 2025 (Now 45 Months, with exceptional second 9 months NCE, ending 1st October 2025)	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Greater Banjul Area with nationwide outreach activities, particularly in victim-dense communities (Essau (North Bank Region), Jambur, Sintet, Sibanor (Foni area, West Coast Region))	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³	
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):	
OHCHR: \$ 450,000.27	
UNDP: \$ 3,044,150.00	
Total: \$ 3,494,150.27	
<i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are</i>	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

PBF 1st tranche (25%): UNDP: \$ 761,037.50 OHCHR: \$ 112,500.07 Total: \$ 873,537.57	PBF 2nd tranche* (50%): UNDP: \$ 1,522,075.00 OHCHR: \$ 225,000.14 Total: \$ 1,747,075.14	PBF 3rd tranche* (25%): UNDP: \$ 761,037.50 OHCHR: \$ 112,500.07 Total: \$ 873,537.57
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Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The Project supports the Government of The Gambia to create awareness of and improve capacities to implement recommendations made by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) using a consultative and participatory approach involving key national institutions such as the Police, Judiciary, National Human Rights Commission, and civil society organizations, with a special focus on victims' and women's organizations. The Project employs a broad approach in the design and implementation of its interventions, to include both immediate and prerequisite support to prepare for implementation, but also actual implementation of some recommendations, whilst ensuring the Government buy-in, ownership and commitment to the process and laying the foundation for continued implementation of TRRC recommendations beyond the Project duration.

The TRRC was established by an Act of the National Assembly in December 2017 to investigate and establish an impartial historical record of human rights violations that occurred in The Gambia between July 1994 and January 2017 under former President Yahya Jammeh's rule, grant interim reparations to victims of abuses, recommend persons for prosecution and amnesty, and promote national reconciliation. Its operations commenced in October 2018 following the swearing-in of its 11 Commissioners, and concluded towards the end of 2021, following the submission of its Final Report to President Adama Barrow, which will include its findings and recommendations. The TRRC heard from 393 witnesses during 23 thematic public hearings over 892 days, producing over 2800 hours of live streamed testimony and other footage on YouTube on other online platforms, and in 2019, was dubbed as the transitional justice event of the year by Fondation Hirondelle's JusticeInfo.net, while several international and national organizations have also highlighted shortcomings regarding the space given to women and the treatment of SGBV crimes. Public, particularly victims', expectations remain high that the final recommendations of the TRRC address their needs and will be implemented by the Government in a timely and comprehensive manner, to achieve justice, including gender-justice, promote national reconciliation and sustainable peace in The Gambia. This project aims to support the transitional justice process with special focus on the recommendations of the TRRC, as well as those coming from civil society, and an overall objective of continuing the process of successful, peaceful democratic transition in The Gambia.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

This Project is the outcome of an inclusive and consultative process with implementing partners and stakeholders. At the inception state of the proposal development, brainstorming sessions were initiated by UNDP and OHCHR with key partners (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior (Police), TRRC, NHRC, Judiciary and CSOs) to discuss issues surrounding the post-TRRC context, identify potential obstacles towards the implementation of the TRRC recommendations, and consequences of non-implementation of the recommendations on national reconciliation, non-recurrence, consolidation of democratic gains and peacebuilding.

The result of these consultations was presented to the Government through the Ministry of Justice, which responded by establishing a technical team to work with UNDP and OHCHR to develop the project proposal. The technical team held 4 working sessions between June and September 2021, chaired by the Ministry and including the TRRC, NHRC and CSOs: the Gambia Center for Victims of Human Rights Violations (Victim's Center), the Gambia Bar Association (GBA), the Female Lawyers Association (FLAG), the Association of Non-Governmental Organizations in The Gambia (TANGO), the Center for Research and Policy Development (CRPD), the African Network against Extrajudicial Killings and Enforced Disappearances (ANEKED), the Gambia Federation of Persons with Disabilities (GFD), the Never Again Network, the Gambia Press Union (GPU), the Women's Association for Victims' Empowerment (WAVE), Women in Liberation and Leadership (WILL), the Gambia Press Union (GPU), and the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ).

A meeting with the EU Delegation in The Gambia revealed ongoing programme development for The Gambia, for 2022-2029, with priority areas in Governance and Sustainable/Environmentally friendly Development. On Governance, although still under consideration, the EU notes its intention to support a reoriented approach to SSR, as well as support to the rule of law sector. Whilst in the past, the EU had prioritized national budget support over projects in The Gambia, this approach is equally being reconsidered. Indicators on post-TRRC issues/the implementation of TRRC recommendations are likely to be included as requirements for the release of budget support, especially considering the implementation of the EU Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy (2021 – 2024), which reflects the following areas as key support areas for the EU in The Gambia, namely, support to the Judiciary to handle caseload, support to the National Assembly with legal technical expertise to review laws, improvement on treatment of prisoners, support to any possible post-TRRC accountability mechanism, and promotion of decentralized memorialization initiatives.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: **31.99 % or \$ 1,117,795.08**

***Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment* ⁶:**

Women have already been and will continue to be involved as active co-creators of Project interventions, and specific Project interventions that explicitly aim to empower women and reduce gender inequality include:

- capacity building (training and workshops) with dedicated components on gender and enhancing women's participation in the transitional justice/post-TRRC process for national institutions and justice sector actors
- support to academia and think tanks to produce analysis and knowledge products including on GEWE issues, as well as engage in strategic advocacy on gender components of the TRRC recommendations and beyond, with a view to influencing further policy change
- partnership with women led CSOs and investment in strengthening their institutional capacities
- awareness raising on gender equality and women's empowerment as it relates to transitional justice processes

⁵ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 2	
Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Peace and security related considerations	
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>) ⁸ : 1.2 Rule of Law If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: UNDAF outcome 1.2: Governance and Human Rights: Improving governance and fighting corruption - Institutional reforms implemented to ensure rule of law and guarantee the protection of the human rights of all, including access to justice, gender equality, access to basic services, and democratic participation in decision-making processes. Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girl everywhere • 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life • 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all • 16.5: Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels • 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development Targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships Data, monitoring and accountability 	
Type of submission: <input type="checkbox"/> New project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: - First NCE (1 June 2024 to 1st January 2025) - Second NCE (2nd January 2025 to 1 October 2025) Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/>

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment: 1st NCE</p> <p>The project requests a no-cost extension for a period of six months, as it is currently scheduled to conclude on the 30th of June 2024.</p> <p>This request is based on the necessity to successfully implement all the project's results. Thus, considering this extension request, it is important to note that after our previous Project Coordinator, serving from April 2023 to January 2024, stepped down, the Human Rights Officer has assumed temporary oversight of the project. This change ensures ongoing progress and dedication in the implementation of the TRRC recommendations. It is also noteworthy that in line with our commitment to leadership continuity, UNDP has appointed a new Project Coordinator, set to begin on 25 March 2024, securing the project's successful advancement. This extension is essential due to a couple of challenges that have impeded the smooth implementation of the project, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time lapse between the release of the TRRC white paper and the implementation plan • Delay in establishing the post-TRRC unit at MOJ. • Staff recruitment setback <p>1. The time lapse between the release of the TRRC white paper and the implementation plan: Despite the project's support for the release of the government White Paper through funding public inputs and launching awareness campaigns, as well as its assistance with the Implementation Plan, the pathway from the White Paper's issuance to the concrete realization of its recommendations faced obstacles.</p> <p>While the release of the White Paper on May 25, 2022, set the stage for advancement, the delayed publication of the Implementation Plan until May 13, 2023, stalled the momentum of post-TRRC project activities. This plan, intended as a blueprint for action, became essential in guiding the implementation phase, and the interval between the White Paper and the Implementation Plan's release to an extent, hindered the project's progress, hence the critical need for synchronizing such foundational documents with the operational timeline of the TRRC recommendations.</p> <p>To substantiate further, it is submitted that the strategic alignment of project with the government's vision, particularly in supporting the implementation of the TRC recommendations, became explicitly clear in May 2023. This revelation represents a significant, unforeseen opportunity for the project to contribute meaningfully to national priorities. However, the full relevance and potential impact of our project did not emerge until this clarification, essentially resetting our project's timeline to begin in earnest in May 2023. This adjustment shows the necessity for additional time to fully engage with and support the implementation plan effectively.</p> <p>2. MOJ set up the Post-TRRC Unit on January 1st, 2024. Thus, although the Deputy Director of Civil Litigation and International Law Department and Head of International Arbitration was initially made the focal person, balancing this project with other responsibilities for timely activity implementation was extremely challenging. However, now with dedicated staff from the beginning of this year, we believe activity implementation will be expediated and is a priority to ensure timely achievement of planned targets.</p>
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3. Staff recruitment setback: The recruitment of the Project Coordinator, National Human Rights Officer, and Rule of Law Analyst was completed significantly later than anticipated, with appointments made in March and May of 2023, respectively. Before March 2023, the project operated with only one staff member, which severely limited the project's capacity to initiate project activities as planned.

The recruitment of additional essential staff, including the Programme Associate and the Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, was also delayed, with their joining dates in September and October 2023, respectively. These delays further compounded the project's ability to execute planned activities and monitor progress effectively. As such, the capacity to act promptly was constrained by delays in staff recruitment. These delays could not be avoided, due to UNDP's comprehensive efforts to reform its operations, with a focus on strengthening HR processes and ensuring transparency. Nevertheless, while these reforms are ultimately beneficial, they temporarily impacted the ability to assemble the project team in a timely manner.

The challenges encountered, particularly the delayed clarity on the project's alignment with the government's strategic vision and staffing delays due to organizational reforms, have significantly impacted the project's delivery timeline. As of December 2023, these obstacles have resulted in a project completion rate of only 69%, clearly demonstrating the need for additional time to fully achieve our planned objectives and deliverables. The granting of a no-cost extension is key, as it will provide the opportunity to capitalize on the newly identified strategic alignment with the government's vision and effectively navigate the staffing challenges. This extension is not just a request for more time; it is an essential step towards ensuring that our project can fully support the implementation of the TRRC recommendations, aligning the teams' efforts with national priorities and maximizing the project's impact.

Notwithstanding the challenges encountered, the project has registered significant milestones by supporting the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Judiciary, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as detailed below:

Support for the MoJ:

- On May 12 and 13, 2023, the project supported MoJ's Stakeholder Conference, and Donor Roundtable at the International Conference Centre in Banjul, to discuss the implementation of the TRRC recommendations. The conference brought together various stakeholders, including civil society, media, and private sector representatives. The event was significant, as it marked a positive step towards promoting accountability and human rights in the country. It provided a platform for victims and their families to actively engage with stakeholders, ensuring that their voices were heard and considered during the implementation process. One of the key issues raised during the conference was the lack of communication, which was identified as a major problem. The government implementation plan was disseminated, and the Minister launched the Partner's Platform.
- The project funded a residential retreat organized by the MoJ, held from 26-30 October, for the review of key legislation. This retreat led to the passage and enactment of three significant bills: the Victims Reparations Bill, the Vetting Bill, and the Former Presidents Bill. Following the National Assembly's extraordinary sessions, these bills were passed to facilitate the smooth implementation of TRRC recommendations. They serve as cornerstones of transitional justice efforts,

	<p>demonstrating the government's commitment to rectifying past wrongs and ensuring accountability, reparations, national reconciliation, and non-recurrence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project facilitated a conference on victim and CSO participation in accountability mechanisms, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and ANEKED, featuring Gambian, Senegalese, and Chadian facilitators, participants, partners, and experts, including a review of the Hussein Habre Trial ▪ From 3-7 July, UNDP, technical support was offered in a stakeholder meeting organized by UNODC, at which discussions centered on using the international legal framework to protect human rights in criminal cases. This training enhanced the knowledge of 23 participants, including 8 females, representing the Judiciary, law enforcement officials, investigators, state counsel, prison officials, the Ministry of Interior, the National Human Rights Commission, and CSOs. Another technical support was facilitated by the project in a 5-day capacity-building workshop from 14-15 November, to empower justice sector actors to protect the rights of marginalized populations in The Gambia using international law and UN mechanisms. The event enhanced the capacity of attendees to deliver accessible, efficient, and accountable justice, particularly. ▪ Another key milestone was the pre-stakeholder conference tour, allowing for engagement with donors and officials in Brussels, London, and New York from, 27 April to 8 May, 2023. The tour featured the Minister of Justice, Honourable Dawda Jallow, accompanied by nine officials from the Ministry and the Executive Director of the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP), Isatou Darboe. ▪ An induction training for judges Justice Veronic Wright and Justice Aisatou Sey Jallow at the Judicial Institute in Nigeria was funded by the project. The training would enhance the performance of Judges in terms of case management, transparency, accountability, and the application of communication technology in the administration of justice. This was held from 15-17 May 2023. ▪ Support was extended to the Attorney General's Chambers and the Ministry of Justice in appointing a Special Adviser on Transitional Justice. She will guide the Ministry in implementing the recommendations in the Government White Paper on the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission (TRRC) report, with her appointment effective from 1 January 2024. ▪ The hiring of a Legal Consultant for the Ministry of Justice, whose appointment also began on the same day as the Special Adviser's was enabled works closely with the Special Adviser to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice within the Post-TRRC Implementation Unit and provides administrative support to the Post-TRRC Steering Committee and its organizing mechanisms. ▪ From 4-5 January 2024, assistance was given to MoJ in a Capacity Building Training for the Attorney General's Chambers, Criminal Prosecutions, and Civil Litigation Departments in The Gambia. This initiative aimed to enhance the proficiency and procedural efficiency within these departments. Key areas of development included improving pretrial preparations, advancing trial skills, refining strategies for prosecution and defense, and mastering the drafting of legal opinions for government contracts. This comprehensive training program was designed to uplift the standards of legal practice in The Gambia, aligning with the Post-TRRC Project's goals of promoting justice and strengthening the legal system.
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	<p>Support for the NHRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Concluding Observations on The Gambia's Sixth Periodic Report regarding the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women were widely disseminated from 24 July to 10 August 2023. This dissemination campaign took place in Farafenni (NBR), Soma (LRR), Basse (URR), Janjanbureh (CRR), Brikama (WCR), and Kanifing, which also included participants from Banjul. Each community hosted the event for two days. The Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare, the governmental body in charge of implementing the CEDAW Concluding Observations, co-organized this initiative. Officials from the Network Against Gender-Based Violence, Women in Leadership and Liberation, and WAVE also joined the team. These organizations contributed shadow reports to the Committee, and their recommendations were incorporated into the Concluding Observations addressed to the State. The events attracted 133 attendees, including 104 women, and brought together women's group members, community organization representatives, local government authorities, women councilors, and individuals with disabilities. ▪ From 4-5 September 2023, the NHRC's NBR Regional Office spearheaded the sensitization and popularization of TRRC recommendations in Soma, Lower River Region. The event, supported by local groups such as Peace Ambassadors – The Gambia, Activista – LRR, Berekonko Youth Development Association, and the LRR Regional Youth Committee, was attended by 44 participants, including 16 women, 28 men, and 2 persons with disabilities. The diverse group of attendees comprised Chiefs, Alkalolu, Ward Councillors, religious leaders, members of Village Development Committees, Civil Society Organization representatives, members of the LRR Technical Advisory Committee, women and youth leaders, persons with disabilities, and other community stakeholders. ▪ On 15-16 September 2023, the NHRC held engagements with National Assembly Members to discuss the government's human rights obligations and the implementation of the White Paper on the TRRC Report, as well as the adoption of Human Rights Bills. Forty participants, including 13 women from the National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters, the Select Committee on Gender, Children and Health, and key staff, attended the event. Budget limitations restricted participation to these members only. Topics included human rights principles, international instruments, and the National Assembly's role in human rights. Debates arose over the Women's (Amendment) Act 2015, with some members calling for its repeal. The event emphasized the Parliamentarians' duty to protect vulnerable groups and discussed the health impacts of female genital cutting. The Persons with Disabilities Act 2021 was also reviewed, focusing on the challenges faced by persons with disabilities and urging Parliamentarians to prompt the Minister of Gender to set a commencement date for the Act to enable its full implementation. ▪ From 13-16 July 2023, the National Assembly Standing Committee on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters attended a residential retreat organized by NHRC, to review key legislation, including the Criminal Offences Bill 2022 and the Criminal Procedure Bill 2022. The retreat, attended by 12 committee members, committee staff, and two subject matter experts, was facilitated by two Gambian legal practitioners specializing in criminal law. Thirty participants, including ten women, participated in the event. The first day featured an engagement between the NHRC and the Standing Committee, where the NHRC updated the Committee on its activities since the beginning of the year. They reviewed and adopted the Terms of Reference and the Human Rights Compatibility Assessment Framework, previously approved by the Fifth Legislature. The following days focused on reviewing
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	<p>transitional justice-related bills, particularly the Criminal Offences Bill, to ensure a comprehensive understanding and effective review by the Committee before submission to the National Assembly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On August 29, 2023, the NHRC and the Ministry of Justice hosted a periodic interface with victims and victim organizations to discuss the implementation of the White Paper on the TRRC Report. The event, attended by 26 participants, including ten women, involved victims and family members affected by the Jammeh regime. This quarterly meeting aimed to update victims and their organizations on the progress made in implementing the White Paper. ▪ The NHRC received support in acquiring equipment for effectively monitoring the White Paper, and this initiative has been successfully implemented. The purchased items include laptops, computer monitors, wireless mice, wireless keyboards, and a projector. This equipment has significantly improved the NHRC staff's ability to monitor the White Paper's implementation. With this new equipment, staff in the Regional Offices are now better equipped to perform the essential tasks required for supporting both the implementation and monitoring of the White Paper. ▪ The NHRC has conducted an inclusive communication campaign to improve public understanding of the Government White Paper on the TRRC recommendations. This involved broadcasting a recorded TRRC jingle and video on various TV and radio stations, including GRTS, QTV, Q Radio, Taranga FM, Star FM, Paradise FM Farafenni, Brikamaba Community Radio, and GRTS (Basse) radio station. Additionally, several stations are hosting one-hour radio programs to discuss the White Paper's implementation. These stations were chosen for their popularity, ensuring high audience reach, especially during peak hours. The messages, recorded in multiple local languages, aim to reach a broader audience and encourage public demand for the implementation of the White Paper. ▪ The NHRC Multi-Stakeholder Committee, established to support monitoring the implementation of TRRC recommendations, has held two quarterly meetings. The second quarter meeting occurred on 20 June with 17 members, including four co-opted members, while the third quarter meeting took place on 26 September with 17 attendees. These meetings allow the NHRC to gather information on steps taken by institutions to implement recommendations, aiding in tracking the White Paper's implementation. The NHRC has developed a template for members to report their updates. As of May 2023, only 6 of the 265 recommendations have been fully implemented, with others at various stages. ▪ In June 2023, the project supported the Human Rights Festival, a joint initiative by WAVE and the Solo Sandeng Foundation, to commemorate the passage of the Anti-Torture Bill into the Anti-Torture Act 2023. <p>Support for CSOs through direct implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Survivors of the President Alternative Treatment Programme (SPATP), from 23-27 August, carried out a capacity-building training for 25 youths on HIV care, support, and advocacy. These individuals were educated on how to provide care and support to their family members living with HIV and were also trained to advocate against stigma and discrimination, as well as for improved support services for people living with HIV (PLWHIV) ▪ Beakanyang conducted a three-day training for school-based Human Rights Club Teacher Coordinators from 16-18 August 2023. This training, attended by 40 teacher
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	<p>coordinators, focused on enhancing their knowledge and skills in human rights education and documentation. The aim was to reinforce the "NEVER AGAIN" mantra among students by improving the effectiveness of over 40 human rights clubs in schools across the nation. This initiative addressed challenges like limited capacity and the need for more robust training, especially in response to staff transfers.</p> <p>Organized by WAVE, a CSO-led Human Rights Festival was conducted, which focused on advocating for the implementation of the Anti-Torture Act. This event coincided with the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture on 26 June</p> <p><u>Proposed Plan of Action with Extension</u></p> <p>With the proposed no-cost extension, we aim to accelerate project activities and make up for lost time, implement a revised project timeline that allows for the completion of all outstanding deliverables and objectives and enhance monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure the project's impact and outcomes are effectively measured and documented. Some of the main interventions to be completed during the additional 6 months no cost extension include:</p> <p>Ministry of Justice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Support the digitalization of the archives and preservation of documents, information, and evidence under the custody of the TRRC. In this regard, MoJ will set up a Taskforce on Archiving, including the NHRC, National Library, the National Records Office and other institutions, to develop a comprehensive archiving programme for TJ in The Gambia and commence implementation of archiving activities. 5. Support the establishment of the Reparations Commission under the recently enacted Reparations Act. Recognizing the post-TRRC Project target of the establishment of the Reparations Commission, the Ministry will facilitate meetings of the Commission, procure basic equipment and furniture, and recruit consultants to develop internal policies and other working documents for the swift operationalization of the Commission. 6. Provide essential technical, material, outreach and communication support to mechanisms mandated to administer reparations, implement national memorialization initiatives, and promote national reconciliation with the objective of developing a communication strategy that includes national reparations and reconciliation; Support nationwide awareness campaigns, including community engagements on status of implementation of TRRC recommendations, with special focus on interactions with victims, victim associations and relevant communities <p>NHRC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Support the development of a comprehensive monitoring plan to guide the NHRC effectively monitor the White Paper. 8. Provide support to the quarterly stakeholder meetings to monitor implementation of the White Paper. 9. Facilitate engagements/meetings with the UN special procedures, including the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Special Rapporteurs on Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence, Independence of Judges, Torture, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes, and consequences.
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	<p>10. Set up and lead the effective functioning of a multi-sectoral SGBV working group for the implementation, enforcement, and monitoring of SGBV laws and policies.</p> <p>11. Popularize the NHRC Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policy and accelerate its adoption and enforcement by both private and public institutions.</p> <p>UTG:</p> <p>12. Carry out a perception study of The Gambia's Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission, progress on its recommendation implementation, and human rights compliance.</p> <p>13. Deploy graduate Interns to selected judicial sector institutions in The Gambia to support national institutions with insufficient capacity, by providing students with essential skill sets.</p> <p>CSOs:</p> <p>14. WAVE: Social cohesion activities in Central River Region (Kerr Mot Alli). Seeing that SGBV victims in this community between the ages of 14-75 have long been marginalized and continue to be outside the ongoing TJ process, the project will serve to support 25 victims of SGBV, sexualized torture as well as cruel inhumane and degrading treatment who have now expressed interest in being part of the TJ process in The Gambia and support in their healing, access to reparations and in pursuing justice and accountability for the acts of abuses and violations they had been subjected to.</p> <p>15. BEAKANYANG: To build the capacity of human rights defenders and form a network of human right defenders.</p> <p>16. Centre for Research and Policy Development: Produce transitional justice reports, policy briefs, background papers and Blog Posts.</p> <p>17. Charter 70: Undertake a justice sector assessment to better understand challenges faced by rights holders and capacitate their understanding of the system to enhance access to justice and related services.</p> <p>18. Charter 70: Production of policy briefs and practice guide on issues (such as SGBV case management, witness protection and victim centric approach). This will be in addition to advocacy briefing, development, and dissemination of policy briefs to key stakeholders.</p> <p>Advantages of Granting a 6-Month No-Cost Extension</p> <p>The requested no-cost extension is crucial for the project to overcome the initial setbacks and fulfill its commitment to delivering impactful outcomes. We are committed to ensuring that the additional time is utilized efficiently to meet the Project's goals and contribute to the enhanced institutional capacity of the justice system to deliver accessible, efficient, and accountable justice to all, especially women and vulnerable groups as well as frameworks for effective and transparent engagement of civil society, including women's organizations, in national development.</p> <p>The extension is important to actualize the extensive preparatory work into concrete outcomes that align with The Gambia's aspirations for justice, reconciliation, and healing. Granting this extension would affirm the commitment of both international and national stakeholders to a process that has been a beacon of hope for establishing a more equitable and reconciled society since its inception.</p>
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Granting a no-cost extension to the Revised Post TRRC Work Plan carries several significant advantages, particularly concerning the activities to be implemented by the Ministry of Justice and its partners to further the aims of transitional justice in The Gambia. These activities include supporting the digitalization of archives, establishing a Reparations Commission, enhancing government coordination and feedback mechanisms, and facilitating the operationalization of commissions and technical support structures essential for implementing the TRRC recommendations, all of which cannot be fully supported between March and 30 June, when the project is due to conclude.

Enhanced Implementation and Coordination

The no-cost extension allows for the full utilization of the newly recruited staff and the implementation of revised timelines, ensuring that all project deliverables are met comprehensively. This includes setting up critical structures such as the Taskforce on Archiving and the Reparations Commission, which are key for preserving historical records and addressing the needs of victims, respectively.

Strengthening Capacity for Transitional Justice

The extended timeframe will provide an opportunity to build and enhance the capacities of key institutions, such as the National Agency for Legal Aid which will be very crucial in the prosecution of TRRC recommended cases and stakeholders involved in the transitional justice process. This includes training and capacity-building activities for the judiciary, law enforcement, and civil society organizations, which are crucial for a sustainable and effective transitional justice mechanism.

Facilitating Comprehensive Archiving and Documentation

The extension will also be useful in supporting the development and implementation of a comprehensive archiving program, ensuring the preservation of valuable documents, information, and evidence under the custody of the TRRC. This is critical for historical records, future research, and ensuring that the evidence is properly preserved and available for legal and reconciliation processes.

Supporting Victims and Community Engagement

With additional time, the project can more effectively support mechanisms designed to administer reparations and engage with communities, particularly those affected by past injustices. This includes developing communication strategies and organizing awareness campaigns that focus on reparations, national reconciliation, and the implementation status of TRRC recommendations. It will also provide more time for one of the newly initiated activities, through policy advice from the Project's Rule of Law Analysts, to collaborate with the Ministry of Justice and The Gambia Medical Board. This collaboration aims to cater to the immediate needs of victims requiring urgent medical care, pending the establishment and operationalization of the Reparations Commission.

Enhancing Legal and Institutional Frameworks

The no-cost extension will as well allow for continued support in the development of legislation, strategies, and policies needed to prosecute cases recommended by the TRRC, thus enhancing the legal and institutional frameworks necessary for addressing past violations and preventing future ones. This includes the operationalization of secretariats and the development of national databases for tracking the status of recommendations.

Comprehensive execution of planned activities

The extension of the project timeline by an additional six months is anticipated to significantly benefit partners. It will enable the comprehensive execution of planned activities, ensuring that each task is carried out with the attention and thoroughness it deserves. This additional

time is not only expected to facilitate the smooth implementation of activities but also to offer a valuable period for internal reflections and evaluations. Such a period is crucial for ensuring that the strategies employed, and the outcomes achieved are thoroughly analyzed, allowing for the identification of strengths, areas for improvement, and lessons learned.

Meticulous collation of reports.

Furthermore, this extended timeframe will provide partners with the necessary window to meticulously collate their reports. Reporting is a critical aspect of project management, as it offers a detailed account of the activities conducted, the impact generated, and the challenges encountered. Having an additional 6 months will also ensure that the reports are comprehensive, accurate, and reflective of the true scope of the work undertaken.

Proper project closure.

Lastly, the additional six months will enable the proper closure of the project. Closing a project effectively is as important as its execution. It involves ensuring that all project deliverables have been met, all project documentation is completed and archived, and that there is a formal acknowledgment of the project's conclusion. As such, the 6-month period will allow for the recognition of the efforts of all stakeholders involved and the consolidation of relationships for future collaborations.

In summary, the extension is a strategic move designed to enhance the quality of the project's implementation, ensure thorough documentation and evaluation, and facilitate a well-organized and meaningful closure. This approach will not only augment the immediate benefits of the project but also contribute to the long-term sustainability of its outcomes. Thus, granting a 6 month no-cost extension to the project presents an opportunity to consolidate the gains made so far, ensuring the thorough and impactful implementation of TRRC recommendations.

Brief Justification for 2nd amendment:

Exceptional Request for a Second No-Cost Extension until 1 October 2025

The Project is making this second exceptional No-Cost Extension request for a period of nine months as it is scheduled to close on 1st January 2025. Out of the total Project budget of US\$3,494,150.27, a sum of US\$2,101,260.26 has been consumed in form of expenses, commitments and NEX advances leaving a balance of US\$1,392,890.01. This balance includes the third tranche of US\$873,537.57 which has not been disbursed.

Various factors have contributed to the delay in implementing the Project's activities. The Ministry of Justice – as the lead Government ministry for the transitional justice programme, and the Project's lead responsible partner tasked with implementing several activities is not set up as a programming institution. The establishment of the Post TRRC Unit in the Ministry as secretariat for the Project was thus essential but did not have enough staff at the beginning of the year. The absorption capacity for the Ministry has been very low, delaying activity implementation as outlined in the Letter of Agreement with UNDP.

As a programme and coordination unit, the Post TRRC Unit relies on the mechanisms recommended by the TRRC to implement the Project activities. These mechanisms included the Steering Committee on the Implementation of the TRRC Recommendations, the CSO Platform, the Partnership Platform, the Victim Town Halls, the Task Force on Archiving, the Task Force for Enforced Disappearances and the Steering Committee on the Development of the National Memorialization Strategy, all of which were only set up in the second half of 2024. Coinciding with an increase in the capacity of the Post TRRC unit from two to seven staff, these mechanisms kicked off implementation of various activities in July/August.

	<p>Moreover, there were invalid assumptions made during the design of the Project in 2021 as the activities to be implemented had not yet been properly defined by the Government. This was subsequently done in May 2023 through the Implementation Plan. While the Project's objectives remain very relevant for the Implementation Plan, it has been inconvenient that its timelines pre-dated the Government's. Not many activities were implemented during the earlier years of the Project but only picked up after the Implementation Plan was completed in May 2023 with efforts taken to ensure it is fully aligned and guided by the timelines in the Implementation Plan.</p> <p>Despite these challenges, the Project has made progress and recorded good results since the last extension as detailed in the recently submitted annual report and summary below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring and reporting capacity of the National Human Rights Commission was increased enabling them to develop a comprehensive monitoring framework against which they evaluate progress on the implementation of the Government's White Paper on the TRCC recommendations. According to the Commission, the overall implementation rate of the recommendations was approximately 10%. Out of the 263 recommendations, 16 have been fully implemented as of May 2024, while 192 remain in progress at various stages given the time needed and cost, and 55 were yet to be initiated. An online monitoring tool developed by the Commission further enables real-time tracking of each recommendation's implementation status and allows stakeholders to monitor progress and effectively address any delays. • The Post-TRRC Unit set up as a coordination unit at the Ministry of Justice expanded with an increase from 2 to 7 staff and is fully operational, ensuring that it has the necessary programming capacity to effectively coordinate and accelerate implementation of the TRRC recommendations. The National Human Rights Commission's report on the implementation rate for the White Paper showed that the government capacity to activate 36 more recommendations this year is attributed to the role played by the Post TRRC unit. The recommendations implemented include selection of members of the Reparations Commission who will be vetted by the National Assembly at the end of the year, preparation of the Vetting Bill 2024, digitalizing TRRC archives to preserve crucial documentation for future prosecutions and memorialization efforts, among others. • A partnership with The Association of Non-Governmental Organization for six months on awareness campaigns across the regions sensitized 280 people in communities on the TRRC recommendations and the White Paper. Public participation is increasing in the reconciliation process, and people who were sensitized are actively engaging with the transitional justice initiatives including at town hall discussions on reforms organized by the Ministry of Justice in partnership with the Alliance of Victim-Led Organizations. Similarly, 25 community leaders (10F and 5 youth) from communities that are historically divided along political lines participated in a residential training organized by Women in Liberation and Leadership on peacebuilding and social cohesion, in the West Coast Region, and four of them have already initiated local reconciliation efforts within their communities. • The capacity of the Medical Board has been increased in providing medical assistance to victims following the deployment of a Medical Secretary. 75 victims, 33 of whom are female from all 5 regions of The Gambia have received interim medical care and treatment they urgently needed from the Medical Board as they wait for the government to establish the Reparations Commission. Provision of medical care constitutes part of the remedy victims need to enable them to fully recover from past violations.
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- To build a more inclusive and victim-centered justice system capable of handling cases arising from the TRRC, 31 staff from the justice sector including 25 females benefited from a training organized by the Female Lawyers Association on gender equality, international law standards on the protection of victims' rights during strategic litigation and prosecutions. In April 2024, the National Assembly passed the Special Prosecutor's Office Act and the Special Accountability Mechanism Act, intensifying the timeliness and impact of these trainings for the post-TRRC criminal accountability phase.

Why the additional Exceptional No-Cost Extension Is Crucial

The Project remains critical for several reasons which further justify the request for the exceptional no cost extension.

- Implementation of the post TRRC recommendations is a high priority to the country under the recovery focused National Development Plan and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework making the Project relevant and consistent with ongoing national transitional justice priorities and needs of victims. Some of 263 diverse recommendations which are supported by the Project, are complex and need more time and measured support for implementation. These include setting up a functional and effective Reparations Commission including a Reparations Policy and Victims Database to enable payment of reparations to start; establishing a Special Prosecutions office to initiate criminal accountability for perpetrators of past abuses; follow up on institutional reforms of the Justice and Security sectors, and legislative reform of criminal and media laws and the introduction of new laws around enforced disappearances; as well as promoting memorialization to preserve memories of victims and other forms of guarantees of non-recurrence. As such it remains crucial for the Project to catalyse action on the TRRC recommendations as initially envisaged so that all partners have the support for this technical and politically sensitive process over the next six months.
- Without the extension of the Project, it is not clear how the country will move forward to ensure implementation of some key recommendations it has committed to support. Complementary development funding to complete the Project's outstanding activities which will complement government's recurrent budget for operational costs for some recommendations is uncertain. Such a gap will make it difficult for the country to lay the building blocks for the long term, including some politically sensitive institutional reforms and the provision of redress for victims, which have started. Moreover, this can pose potential reputational risks to the UN in The Gambia if the residual funds are returned.
- The Project is well positioned strategically to accompany the Government through the Post TRRC Unit that is the engine for moving forward implementation of the TRRC recommendations. Other development partners are not supporting this critical function and focus their support on implementation of specific recommendations. The Project therefore will bridge the gap until when the Ministry of Justice diversifies funding for the Unit – for which promising efforts are underway in engaging various development partners.
- Despite the teething challenges the Project faced due to its design and staffing issues that led to the first no cost extension, the UN and its partners on the ground are committed to complete the activities. All Project posts are filled including key substantive staff like the Project Coordinator, and the Project has one detail assignment for the Project Associate post until end of the 2024. Detail assignments

	<p>will continue to be used in 2025 to close any gaps in capacity due to reasons resulting in unfilled Project posts noting the six-month period for an extension that may not attract full time staff. Furthermore, there will be increased oversight from UN senior management to ensure the project's success with regular bi-weekly programming meetings to track progress. Also, the Project will take forward some activities using the direct implementation modality in response to the capacity gaps among national implementing partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noting that the Project's success depends on partners being able to implement their activities, the ongoing focus to evolve the Post TRRC Coordination Unit into an effective programming unit is in advanced stages. The Unit currently has seven staff paid for by the Ministry of Justice, and potentially the European Union, the American Bar Association and Democracy International as part of efforts to diversify funding of the Unit beyond the Project. The Project is already using Government structures and staff at the Ministry of Justice such as the Solicitor General, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Legislative Drafter and Legal Counsels to facilitate implementation of the Project activities further demonstrating Government commitment to sustainably implement the activities beyond the Project. A recently concluded Micro Assessment has showed improvement in the Ministry of Justice's capacity to manage funding and increase the absorption rate of Project resources. Moreover, the National Human Rights Commission and NALA are already fully staffed and operational through Government subventions, with the Project contributing towards the implementation of some of their activities. As such, the Project is more confident in its ability to absorb the remaining resources in the next 6 months as all the partners have come fully on board. • In demonstration of political good will to implement the Post TRRC recommendations, the Government has allocated its own resources, necessitating continued complementary programmatic funding through the Project. In the 2025 Budget, 10 million GMD has been set aside for the staffing and operations of the Reparations Commission and 20 million GMD to the Reparations Fund. Government has further committed to set aside an additional US\$2.5 Million for the Fund once it is transferred by the US Government following the sale of ex-President Jammeh's Potomac mansion sale. GMD20 Million has also been earmarked for the Special Prosecutor's Office, and GMD10 Million for the Anti-Corruption Commission. Additionally, the government continues to mobilize resources from donors, international NGOs and the UN in a bid to diversify funding. <p><u>Proposed action during the second extension</u></p> <p>During the second no cost extension, the Project will accelerate key interventions including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the digitisation and archiving/preservation of documents, information, and evidence under the custody of the TRRC. • Support the operationalization of the Reparations Commission through strategic planning, setting up internal systems and procedures and provision of material support that will complement ongoing Governments to cover the recurrent and operational costs. • Provide technical support to strengthen the Governments engagement at the joint ECOWAS-The Gambia Technical Committee on the establishment of the Special Tribunal for The Gambia
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical, material and logistical support to the Medical Board to continue providing interim medical care to victims, prior to the establishment of the Reparations Commission. • Establish a Special Prosecution office to initiate and prosecutive cases to be handled by the Special Tribunal once they begin. • Promote national memorialization initiatives in consultation with victims and other relevant stakeholders. • Document the Gambia Model to Truth seeking to harness lessons for knowledge sharing. <p>2. NHRC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the NHRC to continue monitoring the implementation of the TRRC recommendations, preparing and disseminating regular reports on the status of TRRC implementation for six months as it embeds this activity within its budget. • Strengthen the capacity of civil society on transitional justice and human rights. • Train justice and security personnel on the illegality of enforced disappearances; members of the National Assembly on accountability for violations of previous human rights violations. • Popularize the NHRC Sexual harassment in the workplace policy and accelerate its adoption and enforcement by both private and public institutions. <p><u>Budget implications:</u></p> <p>The activities and budget for the Project will remain. However, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, the Project will include a new activity to document the Gambia Model to Truth-Seeking by reducing the budget amounts for activities that had been overbudgeted. US\$22,500 will be reduced from Activity 2.1.6 on Enforced Disappearance and US\$7,500 from Activity 3.2.6 on Diaspora to for documenting the Gambia Model at a cover the cost of US\$30,000.</p> <p>The Project is set to close by the new date for the second No Cost Extension. It focussed on establishing coordination and other mechanisms to implement the TRRC recommendations as well as victims reparations. By the end of the Project and as part of its exit and sustainability strategy, the Reparations Commission should have been established with all indications pointing to the swearing in of its Commissioners by January 2025. The Government is currently mobilizing resources to procure the necessary equipment and furniture of the Commission. Through collaborative partnerships with the Project, the US Department of State, the European Union, the African Union and the International Committee for Transitional Justice, the Commission's immediate technical needs will be covered enabling it to operate from 2025 within the framework of a Reparations Policy and an operational Victims Database, and even commence the payment of reparations.</p> <p>The focus on repairing victims through the Technical Committee on memorialization will also ensure there is a Memorialisation Strategy that will guide further action from the government, civil society and communities, and form the basis for future support. Additionally, there will be a Memorandum of Understanding between the strengthened Medical Board, the Ministry of Health and three private pharmacies to provide specialized medical care for victims as part of their recovery package.</p> <p>Alongside victim support, the project focused on putting in place the coordination and implementation structures to accompany the various aspects of transitional justice activated by the TRRC on reparations, justice and accountability, reforms. It was not possible for this Project to support all these activities. However, there will be a fully functional Post TRRC Unit situated at the Ministry of Justice with permanent and adequate space, amenities and utilities as well as several hours of dedicated time from key staff of the Ministry of Justice</p>
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<p>such as the Solicitor General, the Deputy Permanent Secretary, the Legal Drafting Department and the Accounts Unit for it to serve as a programming and coordination secretariat to coordinate execution of the Implementation Plan.</p> <p>Furthermore, the National Human Rights Commission is already fully staffed and operational through Government subventions, with the Project's contributing towards the implementation of its activities. By the end of the project period, the Commission will have a functional system for a comprehensive national monitoring framework including an online tool to track, evaluate and report on the country's progress towards implementing the recommendations through the NHRCs Status of Implementation Report. This framework will be crucial in providing information to improve decision making for redirecting action on the TRRC recommendations where it is needed most.</p> <p>While the Government is showing good political to complete the implementation of the TRRC's recommendations, the above-mentioned key building blocks will be crucial in helping the government take forward the long and diverse list of 263 recommendations. Ranging from reparations, prosecutions, justice and security sector institutional reforms to other reforms to address discrimination and SGBV, legislative reform of criminal laws, the media, introduction of new laws around enforced disappearances, memorialization and other forms of guarantees of non-recurrence, a lot more will be needed to support the technical and politically sensitive process that will take time beyond June 2025.</p> <p>As such, ongoing Government resource mobilisation efforts that are underway will be key. Complementary donor and UN support will also be needed with consideration being made to funding sustaining peace initiatives recommended by the TRRC through development. The next six months will therefore be used to intensify advocacy to diversify funding sources from Government and other donors. Given that the Post TRRC continues to be the overall strategic peacebuilding priority in The Gambia and reflected in the PBF Strategic Results Framework for this new phase of eligibility, the UN will also consider preparing more focussed proposal based on specific actions in the Implementation Plan building on the foundations laid by this Project.</p> <p>An Exit and Sustainability Plan which is being drafted will be completed during this second no cost extension period and submitted to PBSO by January 2025, so that it can be socialised and implemented during February to July period. It will be part of the package requesting the final project budget tranche.</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in a different colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁹</p> <p>Mandisa Mashologu</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Resident Representative, UNDP</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p>16/10/2024</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Dawda A. Jallow</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Attorney General and Minister of Justice</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p>13-12-2024</p> 
<p>Mr. Robert A. Kotchani</p> <p>UN Agency: OHCHR</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p>16/12/2024</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar for</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p style="color: blue;">20 Dec 2024</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Karl-Frédéric Paul</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p>KF Paul</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Resident Coordinator</p> <p>The Gambia</p> 	

⁹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) A brief summary of gender-responsive **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-responsive.

Following his defeat in the 2016 presidential election, former Gambian President Yahya Jammeh went into exile on 21 January 2017, leaving behind a legacy of grave human rights abuses and nearly empty state coffers in The Gambia. He had ruled for 22 years with an iron fist and little regard for democratic and human rights principles. Following the tension-filled but peaceful alternation of power from former President Jammeh to President Adama Barrow in January 2017, there was an urgent need for wide-ranging reforms to instil democratic governance, respect for justice and the rule of law and human rights, socio-economic recovery, sustainable peace, and development and ensure a peaceful transition. A key area of reform that the new Government prioritised has been transitional justice and human rights frameworks. The UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) was an early supporter and donor to this process, having approved a total of \$18.6 million from 2017 to 2020 for the country's peacebuilding priorities, ranging from transitional justice and security sector reform to support for youth empowerment and social cohesion initiatives, and resolution of land conflict and climate change induced tensions.

While considering the appropriate human rights and transitional justice mechanisms to establish, the Government set up a Panel of Missing Persons under the Ministry of Interior in February 2017, which over five months received about 40 complaints relating to unlawful killings, sexual violence and enforced disappearances. The Commission of Inquiry into the Financial Activities of Public Bodies, Enterprises and Offices, also known as the "Janneh Commission" was established in July 2017 to investigate corruption by former President Yahya Jammeh, his family members and close associates as related to public bodies. Moreover, following nationwide consultations during which Gambians from a large cross-section of society expressed their views, concerns, and expectations on how to address human rights abuses and bring about transitional justice, the National Assembly in December 2017 passed the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) Act, the Constitutional Review Commission (CRC) Act, and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Act.

Despite limited government resources and an unfavorable socio-economic climate, The Gambia's approach to transitional justice has been participatory and holistic,⁹ even with shortcomings regarding equal gender representation at decision-making positions. According to the most recent Labor Survey by The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (2018), 35.2% of the active labor force is unemployed, with slightly higher unemployment in rural areas than the urban areas, and moreover, unemployment is highest among the youth (18 to 35 years old). The high level of engagement on transitional justice demonstrates the level of priority that both the Government and the people of The Gambia have placed on human rights in the post-Jammeh era. In 2020, a nationwide Perception Survey showed that 90% of Gambians (from a sample of 1,200 Gambians) felt that the TRRC was performing "very well" or "well," described the TRRC to be "very independent" and believe that its outcome would positively contribute to peace in The Gambia. While recognizing the great achievements, in October 2020 some 50 individuals, many of them women, victims and survivors published a Manifesto urging Gambian authorities to appoint more women in decision-making positions on transitional justice, whilst also calling upon stakeholders to actively include women and seek to be more inclusive towards victims.

The UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) has since its first visit to The Gambia in March 2017, and at the request of the Government, contributed to maintaining international attention on the situation in The Gambia, as well as providing coherent and coordinated support to the Government's peacebuilding priorities, whilst applauding the spectacular progress achieved through the work of the TRRC, and the Government's consideration for transparency and inclusivity. In May and October 2019, the PBC convened two meetings, with briefings from the Attorney General and Minister of Justice of The Gambia, during which the Commission followed and expressed support for challenging reforms in the areas of security, transitional justice, constitutional review, human rights, women, and youth empowerment, press freedom and anti-corruption, all of which are being supported by the PBF. Similarly, in 2020, on 15 June and 23 November, the PBC held two

⁹ <https://www.justiceinfo.net/en/43511-one-year-truth-telling-gambia.html>

separate meetings on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in The Gambia, and on the transitional reform processes in The Gambia with a view to being kept abreast by senior Government officials, as well as civil society, on progress and challenges and specifically, what the PBC can do to continue supporting the peacebuilding priorities of The Gambia.

The Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC)

The TRRC was mandated to establish an impartial historical record of human rights violations¹⁰ committed between 1994 and 2016 under the rule of former President Jammeh, grant interim reparations to victims and promote national reconciliation. The Commission, composed of 11 Commissioners, commenced its work in October 2018. The TRRC was due to conclude its mandate on 30 September 2021, when it was scheduled to submit its Final Report to President Adama Barrow but announced on the same day that the submission would be postponed as the Report was not completed. A new submission date had not been announced at the time of the submission of this Project proposal, but consultations with the TRRC revealed that only 4 out of its 16 thematic reports are pending review and finalization. Equally, consultations with the Minister of Justice revealed that the Government would seek to immediately schedule a new submission date for the TRRC once the Commission informs the Ministry of completion.

The TRRC has received 2,600 statements from victims and other witnesses to human rights violations that occurred during the Jammeh regime. The majority of statements received were from victims – 1,520. Over 892 days, the TRRC held 23 public hearings, each lasting 3-4 weeks, and heard live testimonies from 393 witnesses (315 men and 78 women (which amounts to less than 20%), 80 confessed or alleged perpetrators, 229 victims, 8 expert witnesses and 36 virtual testimonies over Skype). Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was a reoccurring theme of TRRC public hearings, whereby dozens of survivors, which included both men and women, publicly testified about SGBV they encountered, from forced nudity and abortion to molestation, sexual assault, and rape. In most of these instances, these violations were committed against young women, except during the “witch hunt” campaigns, where mostly, elderly women were kidnapped and eventually sexually violated. Furthermore, though sexualized torture by state security officials affected men in The Gambia more than women, women were 3 times more likely to experience SGBV during unlawful detentions by state security officials, and these violations were nearly always perpetrated by senior government officials, including President Jammeh himself, according to the TRRC.

Section 30 of the TRRC Act lays out the Government’s obligations towards the Commission’s Final Report. Under this section, President Barrow is obliged within 30 days to share the Report with the National Assembly, the UN Secretary General, and other regional and international organisations that

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The Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC)

¹⁰ Mandate (trrc.gm): Including killings, disappearances, torture and persecution, arbitrary imprisonment, false HIV treatment

The TRRC was mandated to establish an impartial historical record of human rights violations¹¹ committed between 1994 and 2016 under the rule of former President Jammeh, grant interim reparations to victims and promote national reconciliation. The Commission, composed of 11 Commissioners, commenced its work in October 2018. The TRRC was due to conclude its mandate on 30 September 2021, when it was scheduled to submit its Final Report to President Adama Barrow but announced on the same day that the submission would be postponed as the Report was not completed. A new submission date had not been announced at the time of the submission of this Project proposal, but consultations with the TRRC revealed that only 4 out of its 16 thematic reports are pending review and finalization. Equally, consultations with the Minister of Justice revealed that the Government would seek to immediately schedule a new submission date for the TRRC once the Commission informs the Ministry of completion.

The TRRC has received 2,600 statements from victims and other witnesses to human rights violations that occurred during the Jammeh regime. The majority of statements received were from victims – 1,520. Over 892 days, the TRRC held 23 public hearings, each lasting 3-4 weeks, and heard live testimonies from 393 witnesses (315 men and 78 women (which amounts to less than 20%), 80 confessed or alleged perpetrators, 229 victims, 8 expert witnesses and 36 virtual testimonies over Skype). Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was a reoccurring theme of TRRC public hearings, whereby dozens of survivors, which included both men and women, publicly testified about SGBV they encountered, from forced nudity and abortion to molestation, sexual assault, and rape. In most of these instances, these violations were committed against young women, except during the “witch hunt” campaigns, where mostly, elderly women were kidnapped and eventually sexually violated. Furthermore, though sexualized torture by state security officials affected men in The Gambia more than women, women were 3 times more likely to experience SGBV during unlawful detentions by state security officials, and these violations were nearly always perpetrated by senior government officials, including President Jammeh himself, according to the TRRC.

Section 30 of the TRRC Act lays out the Government’s obligations towards the Commission’s Final Report. Under this section, President Barrow is obliged within 30 days to share the Report with the National Assembly, the UN Secretary General, and other regional and international organisations that the Minister of Justice may determine, following which the Minister of Justice shall, in consultation with the TRRC Executive Secretary, make copies or summaries of the Report “widely available in public.” The Act also requires that the Government’s response to the recommendations made by the TRRC, which is likely to take the form of a “White Paper,” must be published for public consumption no later than six months following the TRRC final submission.

Considering the revelations made during its public hearings, as well as the nature and scope of its activities, the TRRC is expected to make findings and recommendations on many issues, including reparations for victims, the establishment of national reconciliation mechanisms, memorialization, security sector and other institutional reform, legislative (including Constitutional) reform, amnesty and the prosecution of persons responsible for the most serious human rights violations investigated by the TRRC. It is to note however, that few organizations, including victims’ and women organizations were consulted during the development of the recommendations, as well as during the disbursement of monetary reparations to victims. The TRRC’s 2018-2019 Interim Report states that “violations and abuses committed were massive, horrifying and varied,” and this statement has been reiterated by the Chairperson, Commissioners and Lead Counsel of the TRRC on many occasions, including on 28 May 2021, during a ceremony to mark the closing of its public hearings.

The TRRC process has not always been smooth. Whilst the Commission has been internationally recognized for adopting a participatory, and accessible process, TRRC revelations have increased tensions between its supporters, the victim community and perceived or confessed perpetrators, as well as the political party of Mr. Jammeh, the Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction (APRC), which continues with its political activity. Since early 2017 following the installment of the new Government, victims of human rights abuses have been demanding reparations, through investigations into specific incidents and violations, particularly enforced disappearances, and persecution. The Government, in response, has repeatedly asked for the patience

¹¹ Mandate (trrc.gm): Including killings, disappearances, torture and persecution, arbitrary imprisonment, false HIV treatment

and cooperation of victims, for the TRRC to complete its investigations and present its findings and recommendations, which resulted in high expectations from victims following the conclusion of the TRRC process.

Lack of meaningful gender inclusion

Several critical senior positions within the TRRC (Chairman, Executive Secretary, Lead Counsel, Head of Investigations etc.) were headed by men, a fact that was criticized by the October 2020 Manifesto by CSOs, which urged the Government to appoint more women in decision-making positions related to transitional justice. In addition, the TRRC disproportionately heard male victims and witnesses (women represented less than 20% of the witnesses). For instance, while it devoted an entire three-week session on the conditions in the infamous Mile 2 prison, it only investigated crimes that were reported in the male wing and failed to examine conditions in the female wing, despite allegations of SGBV committed on female detainees. Although a Women's Affairs Unit was established within the TRRC, several CSOs including the International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), the Toufah Foundation (survivor led organization) and ANEKED criticized the TRRC for its failure to adequately focus on women's experience and highlighted shortcomings in that regard. The TRRC admitted in a report that "most women lost confidence in ensuring meaningful participation in political processes as those who attempted were almost always harassed, and sometimes detained, tortured, and sexually violated. (...) this has led to setbacks for gender equality, women, and empowerment in the country."¹²

Concerns about the transitional justice process in a climate of heightened political tensions

Beyond the TRRC, tensions in The Gambia have been exacerbated by the public's efforts to assert their rights, as young Gambians in particular, consistently, and increasingly vocalize their concerns about future threats to human rights and dissatisfaction with the overall pace of reform processes, resulting in street protests and even violent clashes with the police. The public and victims frequently express frustration over levels of impunity as alleged perpetrators — including members of former President Jammeh's hit squad, the "Junglers" — are released, remain or are even being promoted in the security.¹³ Several CSOs, both international and national, have also expressed criticism towards the TRRC for its failure to adequately focus and offer space for women's experience and highlighted shortcomings in that regard. The public has also expressed reservations and diminished confidence in the Government due to setbacks in key reform processes such as the rejection of the draft Constitution and the Security Sector Reform, and what is perceived to be the low level of implementation of the recommendations of the Janneh Commission into financial and other irregularities during the Jammeh era. Furthermore, Jammeh's supporters, in turn, perceive the TRRC as a witch-hunt that aims to punish and marginalize the Jola people of Foni District (Mr. Jammeh's ethnic group and support base) from the national development agenda.

The December 2021 presidential election, which will take place in the context of political pluralization, is also a possible conflict trigger due to strong partisanship and heightened political tensions. Political parties and other power factions, such as religious and community leaders, have instrumentalized the TRRC public hearings to score political points, and social media is awash with deep sentiments bordering on hate speech with ethnic undertones, over the political landscape. Victims' organizations and human rights activists are also expressing fears that political bargaining ahead of the presidential election in December 2021 may prevent the full implementation of TRRC recommendations, especially in the wake of the recent alliance between the President Barrow's party, the National People's Party, and Mr. Jammeh's party, the APRC. Added to this, the presence of regional ECOMIG forces in The Gambia (mainly comprised of Senegalese troops) continues to be viewed as an unnecessary foreign force and confirmation of the President's mistrust of national security forces. The extension of the ECOMIG mandate until December 2021, following which it will be converted into a police mission in January 2022, has generated negative responses from the population.

¹² TRRC Report: Gender Dimensions of the 22-year-old Regressive Rule of Jammeh

¹³ Preliminary Observations from the Official Visit to The Gambia by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Fabián Salvioli from 20 to 27 November 2019

Human rights and institutional gaps to realize the implementation of the TRRC's recommendations

The transitional justice agenda of The Gambia is grounded in human rights and institutions like the NHRC, and the National Assembly are key in advancing the human rights agenda. The NHRC was established to address future human rights violations and promote and protect human right and its mandate includes the power to monitor, receive and investigate any human rights violations in the Gambia by both State officials and Non-State officials. In addition, the NHRC has the powers to amongst other things, hear complaints, summon witnesses to testify at hearings, examine witnesses on oath and enforce its decisions, including measures to protect the life and safety of an individual.

The activities in the framework of this Project will build on the work and technical expertise provided by OHCHR and the UN human rights mechanism. For the transitional justice and human rights agenda particular attention should be drawn to the visits of the UN Special Procedures, including the visits of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparations and Guarantees of Non-recurrence (Pablo de Greiff and Fabian Salvioli) and Working Group on Enforced Disappearances that provided substantial recommendations to the Gambian authorities on the transitional justice agenda.

Furthermore, OHCHR has provided technical support to the Gambian authorities on reporting to UN Treaty Bodies and provided technical support to the MoJ with the submission of its report for the Universal Period Review. OHCHR continues to provide support to ensure the Gambia continues to fulfil its international obligations regarding implementation of recommendations from human rights mechanisms. OHCHR has also supported missions of other UN Independent Experts and UN Special Procedures to the country, including the visit of the SR Truth (Pablo de Greiff and Fabian Salvioli, SR on the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children, Maud de Boer-Buquicchio and visit of the UN Working Group on Enforced Disappearances). OHCHR has been consistently supporting Gambian authorities in drafting legislations, for instance the Disabilities Bill, the NHRC Bill and the TRRC Bill as well providing input in pertinent legislation such as supporting the CRC in the drafting of the new Constitution and has conducted advocacy to underline the importance of using the Criminal Code review process and the Constitutional Review Commission as opportunities to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights. Furthermore, the transitional justice agenda has advanced the promotion and protection of human rights and peacebuilding by, *inter alia*,¹⁴ making significant progress on the establishment of a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up (NMRF), ratification of key international human rights instruments, review, and enactment of progressive legislation in line with international human rights standards and the strengthening of the judiciary. On follow-up and advocacy for long-term gains, the Project notes that the NHRC is well positioned and committed to put in place strong mechanisms to monitor and advocate for the implementation of TRRC recommendations and has indicated its commitment to play a pivotal role in this regard. The NHRC can also play an important role in investigating new incidents of human rights abuses related to the TRRC's recommendations and human rights violations that were omitted by the TRRC, whereas CSOs have committed to supporting the process through advocacy and have united with the NHRC to map a way forward. Both CSOs and the NHRC have been exposed to and will continue to benefit from continued engagement with UN human rights mechanisms including human rights special procedures.¹⁵ Finally, the public has shown a high level of interest in the TRRC, especially young people, who are eager to ensure the full realization of their rights.

The Government has repeatedly expressed its willingness and commitment to implement the recommendations of the TRRC. The conclusion of the TRRC mandate is an opportunity for the Government to reflect on the report findings and consolidate the gains achieved thus far towards a more peaceful Gambia. It remains critical, five years following the transfer of power from former President Jammeh to President Barrow, to address the gross human rights violations and abuses including widespread sexual violence, repression, and harassment by the former regime by delivering justice for the victims. New challenges will emerge and post-TRRC Gambia will require re-galvanizing of efforts, hope and confidence in the national authorities and State institutions. Duty

¹⁴ CRC, institutional and civil service reforms, including SSR, criminal prosecution against nine former NIA officials.

¹⁵ Example Monitoring Matrix in Sierra Leone <http://www.sierraleonetrc.org/index.php/resources/recommendations-matrix>

bearers will require support in critical areas of prosecution, investigations, reparations with a victim centered approach, reconciliation, memorialization, and institutional reform to ensure non-recurrence.

With the Government being under considerable pressure to meet the aspirations of the Gambian people for reparations and justice, the main Government institutions that the Project aims to strengthen include the justice sector (Ministry of Justice (and its agencies – National Agency for Legal Aid (NALA), and Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS)), Police and Judiciary), which has been systematically underfunded during the Jammeh regime, and suffer from a lack of physical facilities, human resources and adequate specialized trainings, including legal and scientific training an equipment for criminal investigation, which is a major impediment to access to fair justice and service delivery. Project interventions in this area would build on and complement existing support provided under the UNDP Rule of Law, which in 2020 and 2021, had already commenced training the Judiciary on the adjudication of international criminal law within the existing Gambian legal framework. Furthermore, the Project aims to support those Government institutions to be articulated the Government White Paper as mandated to manage reparations for victims, promote national reconciliation, propel institutional reform, and implement memorialization initiatives.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹⁶, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process. Elaborate on the catalytic nature of the project and how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

This Project aligns itself with the UNDAF 2017-2022 and the subsequent UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework that will commence in 2023 and contributes in particular to the implementation of SDG 16 that promotes peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The Project also aligns itself with the National Development Plan 2018-2021, the National Human Rights Policy 2021-2025, the National Strategy on Transitional Justice, the National Security Policy, and the National Security Sector Strategy.

The Project also aligns with the Government's commitment to establishing a culture of human rights in The Gambia. Since January 2017, the Government has amended a series of laws inconsistent with international human rights norms, including the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Evidence Act, Sexual Offences Act and Legal Practitioners Act, as well as introduced progressive laws aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and freedoms of all Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), access to information and media freedoms. The Torture Bill and International Crimes Bill, currently under review, seek to domesticate the Convention against Torture and Rome Statute respectively. Pending the passing of the new Criminal Code, which removes the death penalty from the Laws of The Gambia, President Barrow in February 2018 announced an official moratorium on executions, and a year later, commuted the death sentences of all inmates remaining on death row.

The Government also continues to engage with international and regional human rights mechanisms.¹⁷ In 2018, the Government submitted the second state report to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights covering 1994 to 2018, and in 2019, the Government accepted all recommendations on transitional justice during The Gambia review at the 34th session of the Universal Period Review (UPR). In 2019, the Government extended an invitation to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, who issued recommendations applicable to the post-TRRC period, and in March 2019, following the ratification of the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearances, the Government submitted its first report to the Committee on Enforced Disappearances.

¹⁶ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

¹⁷ 2019 UPR 34th review, extended invitation to the Special Rapporteur on Truth, submission of periodic report 1994-2018 to ACHPR, presentation of initial state report on CED.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

This Project builds directly on the recently concluded PBF funded Transitional Justice and Human Rights Project (TJHR Project), jointly implemented by OHCHR and UNDP between May 2017 and July 2021 and aimed at increasing the capacity of the Government to establish and oversee credible transitional justice and human rights mechanisms and processes that promote reconciliation and peacebuilding in The Gambia. The TJHR Project provided a broad range of support to the Government, the National Assembly, TRRC, NHRC, victims and several local CSOs. The support included strategic policy development and implementation, technical assistance, capacity building initiatives, communication, outreach, and awareness raising, provision of dedicated services for victims of human rights abuses and violations, and procurement of basic, essential goods and services. This Project ensured the development and implementation of The Gambia's National Strategy on Transitional Justice and significantly contributed to the adoption of legislation and policies that promote human rights. This Project also significantly contributed to an inclusive and highly consultative and participatory transitional justice process in The Gambia, supported gender and age responsive truth-seeking initiatives and strengthened the active participation of local CSOs.

This new Project is built on the achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and best practices of the TJHR Project, including existing partnerships. The project also responds to the TJHR Project's sustainability plan, which *inter alia*, notes the importance of supporting the Government during the post-TRRC phase, as well as the independence, financial autonomy, and capacity of the NHRC to exercise its mandate, including advocating for the full implementation of the TRRC recommendations.

On gender equality and women's empowerment, the TJHR Project rated its support in this area as "1" because it contributed in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (15% of budget). This previous Project noted that despite strong legal and policy frameworks, women and girls continue to face significant discriminatory provisions in the law pertaining to the Personal Status of Women, and that the representation of women in political and public life remains a significant challenge in The Gambia, with only 5 out of the 53 members of the National Assembly being women. As the Project's conflict analysis aptly puts it, "these figures not only demonstrate the disparity in The Gambia's commitment to attaining gender equality in political participation but also indicate the volume of work at hand to building a democratic society where every citizen regardless of gender becomes a meaningful and active participant."

Against this backdrop, the TJHR Project aimed to mainstream gender perspectives into key activities, focused on incorporating gender analysis and objectives in policy documents (including the National Strategy on Transitional Justice), supporting the establishment of a Women's Affairs Unit at the TRRC to mainstream gender, and the TRRC SGBV Taskforce, as well as the establishment of the CSO coalition on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in transitional justice processes (also known as the Gender Platform), whilst supporting the investigation of specific gender issues embedded in the social, institutional and cultural environment and their correlation with past human rights abuses. The TJHR Project also provided capacity building on gender for the TRRC and CSOs, and directly implemented dozens of activities aimed at promoting the participation of women in the TRRC process- 11 private listening circles, women-led community dialogues in 15 communities and women's trade fair in 5 communities. Following the establishment of the SGBV Taskforce, and with \$275,000 from the Government of Ireland, the TRRC witnessed close to 300% increase in the number of statements from SGBV survivors (women and men) between January 2019 and January 2020 (from approx. 100 statements to 373), and combined, the TRRC with support from the TJHR Project interacted directly with 2,775 women on the importance of giving statements and generally, engaging with the Commission, yet only about 20% of the persons that provided statements or testified at TRRC were women- a figure that is not indicative of the efforts or intention of the TRRC or CSOs on women participation at the Commission.

Furthermore, in addition to the Victim Centre and the Female Lawyers Association (FLAG), which were provided grants to map human rights violations in the country, the TJHR Project disbursed funds to 6 other CSOs under a Responsible Party Agreement, 3 of which were strong, upcoming women and victim-led

organizations (ANEKED, WILL and WAVE), and all of which implemented activities aimed at increasing women's participation in the TRRC process. Combined, these women-led organizations have made immense contributions to the work of the TRRC and the wider transitional justice discourse in The Gambia, and one of them, WILL, was one of the few organizations whose written recommendations to the TRRC were accepted and informed, would, to a large extent, be included as part of their recommendations to President Barrow. However, as noted in the October 2020 Manifesto, there remained much room for greater inclusion of women in the TRRC, this remains the case on transitional justice after the closure of the TRRC.

In this new phase of support, this Project will build on the existing partnerships between women and victim led CSOs and double its efforts on gender equality and women's empowerment to match at least 31.56% or \$ 1,102,815.08 of its total resources. As it is apparent from the first phase of support that the lack of women in decision making positions has a direct and adverse effect on the inclusion of women and gendered issues throughout the process, the Project will from the onset support strong advocacy on the appointment of women in upcoming decision-making positions, post-TRRC. Equally, all capacity building initiatives will include gendered perspectives and institutional support to CSOs, and state institutions will include support on gender mainstreaming, and women and victim led organizations will continue to be made Project Responsible Parties, to ensure the active implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment focused initiatives. Overall, however, this Project notes that due to the deeply rooted patriarchal and other beliefs against women and girls in The Gambia, shrewd around an equally deep culture of silence around issues affected women and girls, there needs to be a long-term, intentional commitment to improving gender equality and women's empowerment in The Gambia. Unlike the TJHR Project, this Project will ensure that men in decision making positions are equally in the center of project interventions, as critical agents of change regarding the situation of Gambian women. All TRRC recommendations, and especially those with direct impact on the lives of women and girls, or other marginalized persons, will be supported- through adequate review and in other ways to ensure their comprehensive, participatory and inclusive implementation.

This new post-TRRC Project will also expand the support to transitional justice and human rights in The Gambia in the way that the TRRC recommendations and Government projects it, which means that the Project in its scope may be casted wider than solely looking at the TRRC recommendations in an isolated manner. Thus, this phase of supporting the implementation and monitoring of TRRC recommendations in The Gambia could potentially afford the UN insightful opportunities to apply a truly comprehensive approach to transitional justice, not just in The Gambia but the region and continent at large. This approach entails, for instance, that support provided via the project aims to seek progress in all pillars of transitional justice (meaning truth, justice, reparation, and guarantees of non-recurrence) and strives to ensure women's rights ensures the centrality of victims. It also means that assistance provided will need to be coordinated with the broader rule of law initiatives while engaging in effective coordination and partnerships in support to the implementation of the TRRC recommendations.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
UNDP Strengthening Rule of Law and Enhancing Justice and Security Sector Delivery (Rule of Law Project) (July 2017 – December 2021)	UNDP Core Resources (TRAC) 1,25 million USD	Rule of Law sector reform	This is a broad project that supports the rule of law sector in The Gambia, thus, this new post-TRRC Project will reinforce this broader project, building the capacity of justice actors to effectively respond to the TRRC's recommendations. This complements the ongoing capacity building interventions on Rule of Law and PBF supported Community Access to Justice Project noted below in terms of building capacity of justice and security institutions and personnel. This Project is

			however different from the broader UNDP's Rule of Law interventions because it specifically focuses on supporting the implementation of transitional justice recommendations- on reparations, reconciliation, and memorialization for example.
UNDP Security Sector Reform (January – December 2021)	UNDP Core Resources (TRAC) 90,000 USD	Security Sector Reform (SSR)	Recommendations of the TRRC may include SSR and therefore, this Project would support the objectives of the SSR Project in concert with the work under the Rule of Law, which includes support to police and prisons services. Whilst noting the intricate differences and complexities of SSR and working closely with the UNDP SSR Adviser and UNDP CTA for Rule of Law.
UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA Strengthening Community Access to Justice, Community Policing and Effective SGBV Responses (March 2020 – March 2022)	PBF 1,649,988 USD	Increase community access to justice, enhance community policing and the rule of law sector's response to SGBV	As described above, this new post-TRRC Project will reinforce the broader Rule of Law support, which includes the PBF supported Strengthening Community Access to Justice, Community Policing and Effective SGBV Responses ensuring that efforts are coordinated, complementary and focused on strengthening the rule of law, security, and justice sector. The added value of this new Project is already explained above.
UNICEF, UNDP Strengthening Inclusive Citizen Engagement for more accountable Governance in The Gambia (January 2020 – Jan 2022)	PBF 1,650,000 USD	Facilitate transparent and inclusive exchanges between right holders and duty bearers	Both this and the post-TRRC Project support the on-going efforts of transition to democratic governance, but this Project does not focus on the justice sector, but rather on transparent and inclusive exchanges between rights holders and duty bearers, with a view to improving performance, transparency and accountability amongst public sector leadership as well as strengthen dialogue of political parties and actors to reduce political polarization.

African Transitional Justice Legacy Fund (ATJLF) (2021 – 2024)	MacArthur Foundation	Provision of grants (5,000 USD - 50,000 USD) to organisations to implement transitional justice interventions	ATJLF is a transitional justice grant-maker providing funding and technical support to community-based organizations, survivor-led groups and non-governmental organizations working on transitional justice issues across Africa, beginning in West Africa. The Fund also collaborate with governments as strategic partners to facilitate an enabling environment for CSOs, CBOs, and other groups to undertake impactful transitional justice initiatives at local, national, and regional levels. In The Gambia, 8 CSOs have been awarded grants in 2019 and 2020, totaling 245,662 USD. It's continued initiatives post-TRRC will complement the objectives of this Project.
American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) Promoting Rights and Justice in the Gambia (2021 – 2026)	USAID 7,800,000 USD	Rule of Law sector	The ABA ROLI's Promoting Rights and Justice in the Gambia is a 5-year project that seeks to strengthen the efficiency of the justice system in The Gambia and to empower civil society organizations to increase accountability and public participation. This Project will work closely with the ABA Team in The Gambia to ensure non-duplication of activities and the creation of synergies. This Project, however, is broader in its scope as it supports Government and other institutions beyond the justice sector.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The project's overarching goal is to contribute to continued peaceful transition in the post-Jammeh regime within a major and politically sensitive area of transitional justice and national reconciliation. In particular, the project aims to ensure that the frameworks required for a smooth transitional justice process (both legal for prosecutions or to realize other areas of recommendations, and financial for The project's overarching goal is to contribute to continued peaceful transition in the post-Jammeh regime within a major and politically sensitive area of transitional justice and national reconciliation. In particular, the project aims to ensure that the frameworks required for a smooth transitional justice process (both legal for prosecutions or to realize other areas of recommendations, and financial for reparations), fully consider recommendations by the TRRC and civil society, including victim representatives. The project will support the Government capacity to implement

these recommendations transparently and fairly as well as ensure that the NHRC and CSOs are well equipped to disseminate and advocate for implementation in a well-coordinated, effective manner, and that the implementation of key recommendations have commenced, and where possible, even concluded before the Project's closure, following close monitoring and reporting of gains by the NHRC and CSOs. The implementation of the recommendations of the TRRC would have bearings on how Gambian society heal and develop and how it will be able to prevent a repetition of past human rights violations. In addition to the broader institutional reforms, including strengthening justice and security institutions, the effective implementation of the TRRC recommendations will urge the Gambian state more accountable, accessible, and responsive to the rights of its citizens and in particular the needs of the victims of past human rights violations.

Like the previous TJHR Project, this Project will be implemented using a phased approach, and provide solution-oriented strategic support to a broad range of actors involved in the implementation of TRRC recommendations, commencing with the Ministry of Justice, who, as a first step in a post-TRRC Gambia, is required to respond to recommendations by the TRRC through a Government White Paper due six months after the submission of the TRRC Final Report to the President. The nature, scope, quality, and eventual success of the post-TRRC context would be highly influenced by the Government's White Paper, as a policy document setting out the considerations and priorities of the Government. Thus, activities aimed at supporting this "pre-implementation" of the TRRC recommendations up to the issuance of the White Paper on the implementation of the TRRC recommendations will constitute Phase I of the Project. All other activities, thereafter, will constitute Phase II of the Project.

As a matter of principle, the Project will work with a broad range of implementing partners throughout the Project, beyond the Ministry of Justice, to ensure that key authorities and institutions that would play a critical role in the transitional justice process are equipped with the basic capacities to contribute to the process, namely, the justice sector (Ministries of Justice, Interior and Judiciary), the NHRC and civil society organizations, including The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO), The Gambia Bar Association (GBA), victims' and women's associations as well as the academia. Special focus would be provided to supporting victims, women and youth led organizations.

The project will focus on providing upstream policy level support and supporting the implementation of policies or laws, as well as better coordination and enhanced national ownership of the post-TRRC process. Downstream support and technical capacity building initiatives will be provided to ensure transfer of knowledge and skills, and this Project will provide materials (basic, essential furniture and equipment) to institutions when deemed as a critical capacity gap to implementation of the White Paper.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

IF most Gambians are aware of and satisfied with the recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission,

IF the recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission are implemented in a comprehensive, inclusive, consultative, principled, rights-based, victim-centred manner,

IF the institutional and legislative deficiencies that led to rights violations and abuses are addressed so that they provide for safeguards against future violations and abuse,

THEN the population will have greater confidence and trust in governance institutions,

AND the healing of past grievances and social cohesion can be fostered.

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities. Ensure that where relevant UN's [Community Engagement Guidelines](#) are adhered to.

The project will be implemented in two phases:

Phase 1 is the immediate “pre-implementation” stage of the TRRC recommendations, which commences once the TRRC has submitted its Final Report to the President and lasts for six months, when the Government publishes its White Paper responding to the TRRC recommendations.

The support that this Project provides on the White Paper during this phase will be informed by and in line with international human rights norms and standards and best practice on transitional justice. The Project will therefore provide support to the Government as it develops its White Paper by facilitating enhanced engagements with national institutions and experts in an inclusive manner, ensuring in particular that women and youth are adequately represented, sharing with the Government best practices from other similar contexts, to help inform their efforts in developing the White Paper, and supporting the establishment and operations of a national coordination mechanism on the implementation of the TRRC recommendations. This support has been highlighted by the Minister of Justice in several forums as critical area, noting as well current technical and human capacity gaps at the Ministry of Justice, vis-à-vis the sheer volume of the expected action called for in the TRRC’s Final Report.

Furthermore, during this period the Project will commence its support to the NHRC and CSOs, firstly, to disseminate the TRRC recommendations as widely as possible and call for their implementation, while calling for gender equality and impunity for SGBV crimes to be addressed. The Project will support coordination between CSOs and the NHRC to strengthen impact of their related interventions. Considering its mandate, the NHRC will also be supported during this phase, and beyond, to provide evidence-based advice to the Government on peoples’ expectations on the implementation of TRRC recommendations, as well as correlations between these and other recommendations by the Special Rapporteur on Truth, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, recommendations from the Human Rights Committee and the Universal Periodic Review. Due to the Presidential election scheduled on 4 December 2021, political parties and groups will be targeted if relevant during this Phase to enhance political understanding and necessity for the implementation of the TRRC recommendations.

A small aspect of Phase I includes supporting the skeletal TRRC Secretariat and relevant stakeholders to wrap up, store information collected in a safe and secure manner and document lessons learnt. Before starting Phase II, the Project will undertake a mini internal reflection and seek to adjust the Phase II support activities to the evolving context, while continuing to support the agreed Outcomes and Outputs and focus on legitimacy, transparency and inclusiveness of the process.

Phase 2 of the project will be triggered by the publication of the White Paper, which will be a condition for the release of the second tranche. The second tranche of the Project will only be released if in addition to the publication of the White Paper, the Government proposes a broad implementation of the TRRC recommendations. Furthermore, an additional condition for the release of Tranche 2 would be an email of continued support and brief assessment of the transitional justice progress so far by the Resident Coordinator, informed by the Project team, paying particular attention to what the Project has done already to support and to monitor stakeholder inclusion and buy-in/discussion of TRRC recommendations, especially vis-a-vis women and victims, towards greater legitimacy of the process.

Thus, Phase 2 of the Project should commence after the White Paper is published or shortly thereafter, and focus heavily on support to the actual implementation of TRRC recommendations in a holistic and well-coordinated manner, including gender and other sensitivities and inclusiveness, which includes laying the normative and legislative frameworks for change, including regarding gender equality and parity, enhancing capacities of relevant state, justice and CSO actors, monitoring, reporting and engagements on the status of implementation with a view to addressing bottlenecks, and bridging understanding and efforts between the Government/State institutions, non-governmental organizations and the people.

Reparations are critical and an essential part of a comprehensive and people-centered approach to transitional justice, and the Project will therefore specifically and as a matter of priority support the Government in the implementation of the TRRC's recommendations on reparations, in consultation and coordination with victims' groups and civil society. It should be noted however that the Project will not directly support individual or collective reparations, following lessons learnt by the TRRC during its granting of interim reparations, as well as the previous TJHR Project on granting support to victim participation in TRRC processes. During both occasions, the TRRC and the TJHR Project team noted high expectations from victims on the receipt of high amounts of monetary compensation, which remained unaltered despite sensitization and consultations with victims and their families on the realities of the resources available. Furthermore, these processes have brought to the fore the unintended consequences of providing reparations and support to victims, their families and communities in tightly knitted societies in The Gambia, such as animosity within family units and between neighbours, including tarnishing the image of families, and being subjugated to discrimination and even physical assault of children deemed to be wrongfully compensated by others.

Overall, the TRRC and the TJHR Project team noted that there are high risks of causing harm to victims, their families, and communities during individual or collection reparation programmes. However, the Project will support consultations on reparations considering other countries experience and recommendations of human rights mechanisms to that end. Similarly, the Project will carry over a residual activity of the TJHR Project for the construction of small, symbolic memorialization structures as this activity falls in line with the victim-centered Project approach and promotion of non-recurrence. This activity on memorialization was at an advanced stage but was not completed during the TJHR Project due to delays in discussions and agreement between the TRRC, victims' associations and the Government on specificities. Furthermore, this activity was attempted towards the end of the TJHR Project but did not come into fruition because of the time required by UNDP to complete procurement processes involving construction or rehabilitation works. Thus, a lesson learnt would be to ensure this and similar activities are initiated early during the Project duration, whilst noting that memorialization would also be contingent on gauging broad acceptance of the TRRC's final report and recommendations, particularly victims' groups views on the legitimacy and completeness of the recommendations once submitted.

Project interventions include:

Outcome 1: The Government adopts effective measures and processes to enable implementation of TRRC recommendations in line with international human rights standards and responding to victims' and women needs.

Output 1.1: The Government is enabled to issue a comprehensive Government White Paper on the implementation of the TRRC recommendations (Phase I only)

- Activity 1.1.1: *Immediate public sensitization by the Government on implications and plans following the release of the TRRC Final Report and recommendations (The project will support the Government in employing a consultative approach in building messages to the public, involving a wide range of state institutions, the NHRC, and CSOs, as well as support in joint-dissemination activities).* **Completed**
- Activity 1.1.2: *National consultations, including National Stakeholder Conference (involving Government, Judiciary, NHRC, CSOs, and international experts, and ensuring gender balance) on the implementation of TRRC recommendations, to discuss prerequisite legal and other relevant frameworks*

vis-à-vis public expectations and obligations under international law, to facilitate exchange of regional and/or other relevant experiences as well as reflect on reparations **Completed**

- Activity 1.1.3: *Support the digitalization of the archives and preservation of documents, information, and evidence under the custody of the TRRC ON* **Pending. Ongoing and will be completed by April 2025**
- Activity 1.1.4: *Support the establishment of the Victim Compensation Fund Bill* **Ongoing. Ongoing and will be completed by April 2025.**

Output 1.2: The Government is supported to adopt essential laws and strategies, and establish credible mechanisms to implement TRRC recommendations (Phase II)

- Activity 1.2.1: *Provide technical and logistical support to the Government to set up and maintain an inclusive and gender-balanced Technical Committee designed to hold on-going consultations with relevant stakeholders to enhance implementation, coordination, and synergies of post-TRRC activities* **Ongoing. Ongoing and will be completed by May 2025.**
- Activity 1.2.2: *Provide technical support, including short-term consultancies, for development of frameworks, policies, laws, and strategies based on best practices, on the administration of reparations, national memorialization initiatives, the promotion of national reconciliation, justice, and non-recurrence, in consultation with victims and other relevant stakeholders* **Ongoing. Ongoing and will be completed by May 2025.**
- Activity 1.2.3: *Provide essential technical, material, outreach and communication support to mechanisms mandated to administer reparations, implement national memorialization initiatives, and promote national reconciliation* **Ongoing. Ongoing and will be completed by December 2024**
- Activity 1.2.4: *Support national memorialization initiatives in consultation with victims and other relevant stakeholders (residual activity from TJHR Project)* **Ongoing. Ongoing and will be completed by March 2025**
- Activity 1.2.5: *Support nationwide awareness campaigns, including community engagements on status of implementation of TRRC recommendations, with special focus on interactions with victims, victim associations and relevant communities, whilst ensuring inclusivity* **Ongoing. To be completed by December 2024.**
- Activity 1.2.6: *Support coordination efforts with international partners and visibility of the process, including highlighting implementation or funding gaps and advocating for funding* **Ongoing. To be completed by March, 2025**

Output 1.3: The Government and other relevant national stakeholders are supported to engage with UN human rights mechanisms on issues relating to the implementation of TRRC recommendations (Phase II)

- Activity 1.3.1: *Facilitate engagements/meetings with the UN special procedures, including the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Special Rapporteurs on Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence, Independence of Judges, Torture, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes, and consequences etc.* **Ongoing. Completed**
- Activity 1.3.2: *Provide technical support, advice, and upon establishment, operationalize Secretariat of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow Up (NMRF) through internal policy development, basic, essential furniture and equipment, and the development of a National Recommendation Tracking*

Database (NRTD), with particular focus on tracking status of TRRC recommendations *Ongoing. No database has been developed because OHCHR's support to create the database is for countries that have established a formal statutory NMRF. Currently, The Gambia's NMRF operates on an ad hoc basis under the Ministry of Justice. The objective is to encourage the government to transition to a formal statutory framework, ensuring a sustainable and institutionalized approach to monitoring and reporting. The Project continues to support the Government's efforts.*

- Activity 1.3.3: Support the drafting and publication of human rights reports to enhance sharing of information on the implementation of TRRC recommendations, transitional justice, and human rights in The Gambia. *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by March 2025.*

Outcome 2: The justice sector demonstrates commitment and capacity to prosecute cases emanating from TRRC recommendations in line with international human rights standards.

Output 2.1: The Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior (Police) are supported to ensure prosecution of cases arising from TRRC recommendations (Phase I and II)

- Activity 2.1.1: Facilitate short-term consultancies or internal drafting committees to develop legislation, strategies, standard operating, or rules of procedures required to prosecute cases recommended by the TRRC *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by April 2025*
- Activity 2.1.2: Support the establishment and operationalization of a national witness protection mechanism limited to the provision of basic trainings, furniture, and equipment, and building on the TRRC's witness protection scheme *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by April 2025*
- Activity 2.1.3: Following internal assessments, implement recommendations on enhancing the independence of the justice system, and/or enhancing capacities of justice sector actors, including regarding the investigation and prosecution of SGBV crimes *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by April 2025*
- Activity 2.1.4: Provide technical support to the Ministry of Justice on the development of prosecutorial prioritization strategy, which includes SGBV crimes as well as other justice sector actors on the development of relevant strategies and/or working documents *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by June 2025*
- Activity 2.1.5: Provide Trainings for justice sector actors and other relevant national institutions on prosecutions emanating from the TRRC recommendations, whilst complementing the capacity building provided through the UNDP Rule of Law initiatives, using a gender and age-responsive approach, including provision of basic material and equipment to enhance their work *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by March 2025*
- Activity 2.1.6: Enhance investigatory capacity and provide other technical support to Ministry of Interior (Police) and Ministry of Justice on enforced disappearances, exhumation, storage, identification of remains and related matters *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by April 2025*
- Activity 2.1.7: Undertake small rehabilitation works on premises housing justice sector actors directly involved in cases arising from TRRC recommendations *Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by May 2025*

Output 2.2: Enhanced civil society, particularly victim, participation in the activities of the justice sector on the prosecution of cases emanating from TRRC recommendations (Phase I and II)

- Activity 2.2.1: Organize workshops with CSOs, victims', women, and youth organizations to critically assess the recommendations of the TRRC and develop position papers, to ensure that the

implementation process is fully victim and women oriented and reflects the needs of specific groups. Ongoing. Ongoing and will be completed by March 2025

- Activity 2.2.2: *Support the attendance, review, and participation of CSOs, particularly victims' associations in processes initiated by the justice sector on the prosecution of cases emanating from the TRRC recommendations Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed April 2025*
- Activity 2.2.3: *Dedicated support to community consultations to empower CSOs in transitional justice processes, to ensure communities/CSOs in the post-TRRC process monitor their inclusion in, responses to and overall satisfaction with processes, to help strengthen their legitimacy Ongoing. To be completed by December 2024*

Outcome 3: The National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations monitor, report, and support the overall implementation of TRRC recommendations using a human rights-based approach (gender responsive and disability-inclusive) (Phase I and II)

Output 3.1: National debate on the findings and recommendations of the TRRC is enhanced

- Activity 3.1.1: *Nationwide popularization of TRRC recommendations and beyond, including grassroots regional engagements, thematic briefings with professional associations (lawyers, judges, media, teachers etc.) press & media briefings, radio, and television programmes, with consideration to language diversity and the needs of PwDs. On-going. Completed*
- Activity 3.1.2 – *Preparation and dissemination of reports on status of implementation of TRRC recommendations and advances of the transitional justice process Ongoing. Ongoing and be completed by March 2025*
- Activity 3.1.3: *Facilitate coordination and consultative meetings between the NHRC, CSOs, the Government, political parties, and other key stakeholders, including victims and their associations, on the status of implementation of the TRRC recommendations Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by April 2025*

Output 3.2: The NHRC, media, academia, and civil society, particularly victim, women and youth-led organizations monitor, advocate for, and support the implementation of key TRRC recommendations paying special attention to gender-based violence and women's rights, whilst preventing misinformation, disinformation and hate speech

- Activity 3.2.1: *Conduct training on transitional justice and human and women rights, including engagement with UN special procedures and training of trainers on monitoring and reporting Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by May, 2025*
- Activity 3.2.2: *Development and implementation of communications strategies Ongoing. Completed*
- Activity 3.2.3: *Development of a comprehensive NHRC monitoring framework, including risk log matrix and follow up systems for implementation of TRRC recommendations Ongoing. Ongoing and to be completed by May,2025*
- Activity 3.2.4: *Development of gender policies, strategic papers, procedures for public and private sector in response to relevant TRRC recommendations Ongoing. Ongoing and be completed by May,2025*
- Activity 3.2.5: *Support civil society and educational institutions to produce local research, prepare guidance notes and tools, or support establishment of effective, multi-layered, and independent civilian oversight mechanisms Ongoing. Ongoing and be completed by May,2025*

- Activity 3.2.6: *Ensure the active participation of Gambians in the diaspora on the implementation of the TRRC recommendations, including the holding of virtual conferences, call-in radio, and television programmes.* *Pending. Pending be completed by May,2025*

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local knowledge and existing capacity.

As with the TJHR Project, OHCHR and UNDP will jointly implement this new, post-TRRC Project as recipient organizations. UNDP is the convening agency for the Project based on its mandate on governance, rule of law, and access to justice in the UN. As such, UNDP will be responsible for overall coordination and quality assurance of the project, including work-planning, monitoring, reporting, and identifying and responding to bottlenecks, also in close coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, especially the Peace and Development Adviser (PDA) (P5), Senior Human Rights Advisor (P5) and the PBF Secretariat.

UNDP chairs the Development Partner Group, Governance and Peacebuilding Technical Working Group meetings, and Chairs the Results Working Group on Democratic Governance in The Gambia. Both forums include rule of law and justice as core agenda items and therefore, UNDP will technically lead on Project Outcome 2. Beyond its mandated expertise areas, UNDP will be also be responsible for project management quality assurance as convening agency for this Project. UNDP has a fully-fledged in-country office, and a Governance and Human Rights Programme Unit with 15 staff members, including a Rule of Law team comprised of a Chief Technical Adviser (P5) and an M&E specialist providing support to the justice sector. There is also an SSR Specialist to support the post-TRRC recommendations, especially as they relate to security transformation, and a PDA. The Deputy Resident Representative for Programmes and Operations supervises the team. Overall, UNDP The Gambia manages a budget of approximately 12 million USD and has over the past 5 years led management of the PBF support to the transitional justice, rule of law and increased accountability process worth over 7 million USD. Lessons learnt from the implementation of the concluded TJHR Project have contributed to positioning UNDP as a thought leader on transitional justice programming, having informed UN wide consultations led by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General on “renewing the United Nations approach to transitional justice,” as well UNDP’s recent study *From Justice for the Past to Peace and Inclusion for the Future: A Development Approach to Transitional Justice*.

OHCHR is the lead UN human rights agency mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all human rights. OHCHR is globally the lead UN entity on Transitional Justice. OHCHR is involved in standard-setting, development of guidance and policy tools, provision of substantive guidance, capacity-building, and coordination with actors within and outside the UN system on TJ issues. In the past decade, it has actively supported TJ dialogues, processes, mechanisms, and programmes in over 25 countries. Together with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, OHCHR conceptualized and is currently implementing a project on “renewing the UN approach to transitional justice”, which will lead to the issuance of a new Secretary-General Guidance Note on the UN Approach to Transitional Justice, among other outcomes.

OHCHR has accompanied the Government of The Gambia at the onset of the transitional justice process in 2017, provided technical input into the bills that established the TRRC and the NHRC. During the TJHR Project, OHCHR provided substantive technical support and capacity building to national stakeholders and the entire UN Country Team on transitional justice and human rights mechanisms. OHCHR will be therefore be responsible for quality assurance for substantive activities pertaining to subject-matter expertise (human rights and transitional justice), lead on the Project Outcome 3, and assist the Government to report to UN treaty bodies and engage with the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council on matters concerning the implementation of TRRC recommendations, whilst supporting the National Human Rights Commission, civil society and human rights defenders in these processes.

OHCHR in country capacity includes four projects working on transitional justice, protection of children's rights and protection of women's rights and a recently launched project on SSR. Furthermore, a Senior Human Rights Advisor (P5) is located in the RCO to support the RC/UNCT and the PBF Secretariat. Support and supervision of this project will be through the Senior Human Rights Advisor as well as the OHCHR West Africa Regional Office in Dakar and Headquarters in Geneva. The Regional Office manages an overall budget of 10 million USD in activities and has led and contributed to the implementation of several regional projects spanning over six countries in West Africa, including The Gambia and all related to supporting States fulfil their obligations in promoting and protecting human rights. For the OHCHR West Africa Regional Office, The Gambia remains one of its priority countries and t support will continue from the OHCHR WARO Emergency Response Team, the UPR Regional Advisor and the Regional Gender Advisor who provides advice on and supports the integration of women's human rights and gender perspectives. The funds received by OHCHR within the PBF project will be received by OHCHR HQ but will be solely used for the salaries of staff. Per usual practice, OHCHR HQ oversees the recruitment of the international staff and the national staff will be recruited using the UNDP Procedures.

The Project will be implemented under the UNDP direct implementation modality and engage local and international implementing partners. A Letter of Agreement (LoA) will be signed between UNDP and the National Human Rights Commission and following recommendations by the Project Technical Committee, Responsible Party Agreements (RPAs) may be signed with local CSOs, particularly victims' and young women-led organizations such as Women in Leadership and Liberation (WILL), African Network against Extra-judicial Killings and Enforced Disappearance (ANEKED), The Gambia Centre for Victims of Human Rights Violations (Victims Centre) and Women's Association for Victim's Empowerment (WAVE) as well as the Toufah Foundation, the only SGBV survivor led organization. Due consideration will also be taken in signing RPAs with think tanks and thought leaders on transitional justice and human rights in The Gambia, such as The Gambia Bar Association (GBA), the Centre for Research and Policy Development (CRPD) and the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), whilst GAMWORKS will be considered to undertake memorialization, and small rehabilitation works for key justice sector institutions, such as judicial offices and courtrooms.

Other UN agencies such as UNICEF and UNAIDS would be consulted to ensure that the post-TRRC process has appropriate processes for dealing with children, as well as persons living with HIV/AIDS who were victims of former President Yahya Jammeh's Alternative Treatment Programme. Furthermore, Project staff will be heavily involved in capacity building initiatives, to avoid the usage of external consultancies when in-house knowledge and competences are available. Where consultancies are required, the Project will prioritize engagement of national, regional and, as a last resort, other international experts, for a limited period and specific assignments, taking full account of the importance of women representation. Furthermore, to reduce costs and expand on the global wealth of experiences and knowledge within the UN system and beyond, whilst mitigating against the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on human health, mobility and development, the Project will explore throughout its interventions and activities the feasibility of virtual meetings and gatherings.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP	12,1 million USD	PBF Government of The Gambia	UN House UN Projects Office	54	Programme Specialist – Governance
Implementing partners: Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior Judiciary National Human Rights Commission TANGO GAMWORKS		GEF UNDP Core Resources			Programme Analyst – Governance Chief Technical Adviser – Rule of Law (P5) M&E Specialist
Recipient Organization: OHCHR	320,000 USD	PBF Government of Italy	UN Projects Office	1	National Human Rights Officer and Project Coordinator of PAPEV Project
Implementing partners:		Government of The Netherlands			

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The proposed Project requires extensive technical expertise and guidance concerning human rights, rule of law and justice. The OHCHR staff working on this Project will be one Human Rights Officer (P4) and one National Human Rights Officer (NOC), whose salaries are to be funded 100% by the Project for 24 months and 20 months respectively.

The UNDP Gambia Country Office houses an existing Rule of Law Team that works closely with national authorities and stakeholders on The Gambia's justice and rule of law sector, headed by a Chief Technical Advisor (P5) and supported by an M&E Specialist (International UNV). For this Project, UNDP will complement and bolster the capacity of its Rule of Law Team by hiring one Justice (Prosecutions) Specialist/Project Coordinator (P4), who possessed knowledge of SGBV inclusion in investigations and prosecution strategies, (60% salary charged to Project), one National Rule of Law Specialist (100% salary charged to Project), one Programme Associate (100% salary charged to Project), and one Driver (100% salary charged to Project). The Project will also cover 38% of the salary of the existing M&E Specialist (International UNV). The UNDP Programme Specialist – Head of Governance (NOC) will not be charged to this Project but will enhance overall quality assurance and oversight of the Project.

Both the OHCHR Human Rights Officer (P4) and the UNDP Justice (Prosecutions) Specialist (P4) will have experience in programming using a human rights-based approach, including gender (with a special focus on SGBV) and youth, yet additional programme assurance oversight will be provided by relevant subject matter experts in OHCHR and UNDP regional offices in West Africa and Headquarter at no cost to this Project. The OHCHR P4 reports to the OHCHR Regional Representative for West Africa and the Sahel, and works in close collaboration with UNDP, whilst the UNDP P4 reports to the UNDP Resident Representative, and works in close collaboration with OHCHR.

The OHCHR P4 will:

- ensure that HRBA is adopted across all project activities
- lead on Outcome 3 and co-lead on Outcome 1 together with the UNDP P4
- provide technical support and strategic advice to the Government on follow-up of UPR and other recommendations in line with international HR standards

The UNDP P4 will:

- lead on Outcome 2 and co-lead on Outcome 1 together with the OHCHR P4
- provide technical support and strategic advice to the Government on prosecutions
- lead on project management and coordination in line with UNDP rules as convening agency

All staff on this Project will operate from the UN Projects Office in The Gambia and work together as a seamless team. Except for OHCHR salaries, all other costs associated with staff management, activity implementation and monitoring will be received and managed by UNDP on behalf of OHCHR (including office rent, procurement of computer and office equipment, phone charges, access to the UN clinic etc.).

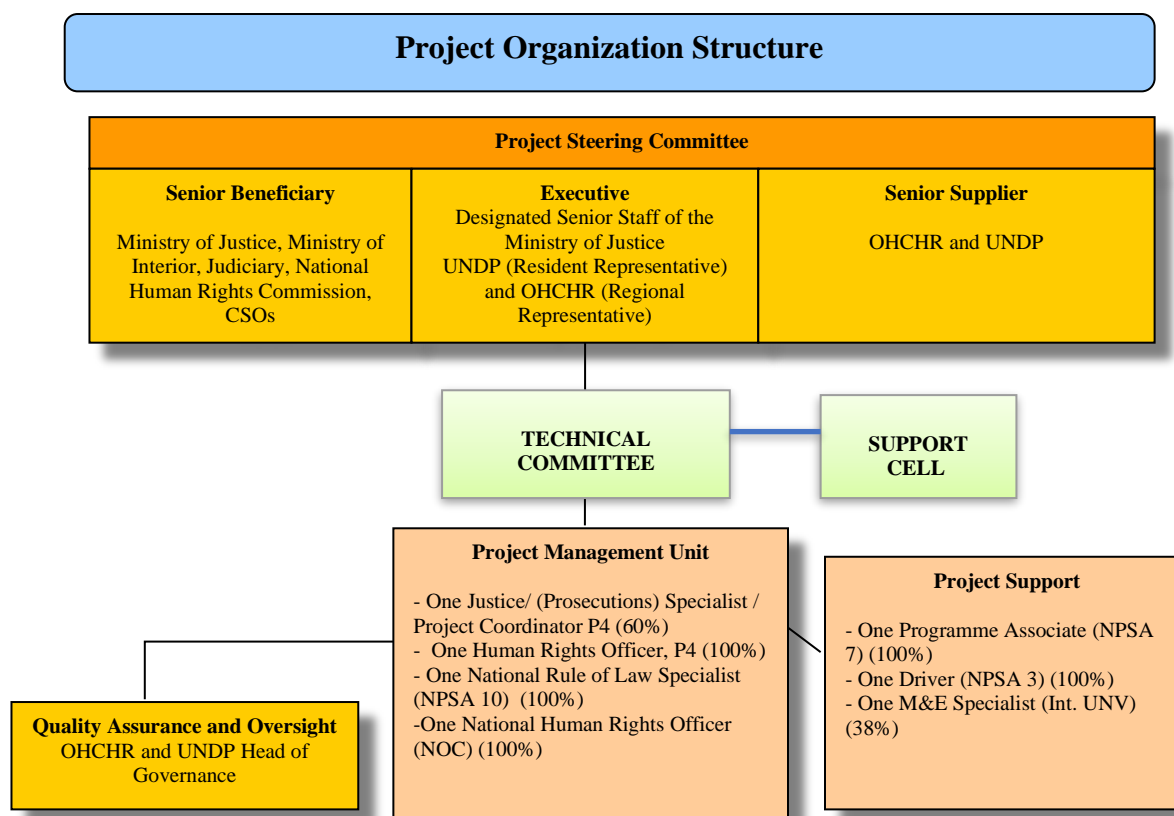
Project Coordination

This Project will receive support from the PBF Secretariat in The Gambia (in conjunction with the current Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) staff, in particular the PDA, SHRA and the M&E Specialist) to ensure coordination between this and other PBF projects, assist with joint monitoring approaches, support annual reviews of the peacebuilding context/PBF priorities and provide quality assurance to the Project team on project design and reporting.

Furthermore, on coordination, Project staff will work with a Project Technical Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Justice, to serve as a platform for all national counterpart ministries, department, and agencies, CSOs and technical partners to discuss, consult each other and exchange views on post-TRRC processes. To enhance discussions, synergies and coordination, the Technical Committee also provides for a Support Cell composed of technical experts from the UN, ECOWAS, the African Union, the European Union, the United Kingdom and United States of America's Embassies, and representatives of international NGOs such as the International Centre for Transitional Justice. The Technical Committee is expected to be gender balanced in its composition, to partake in joint-monitoring mission with Project staff and to report to the Project Steering Committee. The Project Steering Committee shall be composed of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, and a

Secretary. The Steering Committee has authority to approve changes when required to the recruitment strategy and implementation strategy of the project provided that such changes are not significant and do not adversely affect the objectives, purpose, and budget of the project. UNDP will serve as a senior supplier of substantive input and guidance to the Steering Committee for project quality assurance through undertaking of oversight and independent assessments of the project activities, results, reporting and internal and external audit.

It is envisaged that the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) may be required to exercise good offices and high-level discussions on the implementation of TRRC recommendations, considering the sensitive nature of this Project. Where the issues that may arise go beyond the support that can be provided by the Project Steering Committee, the UNDP and OHCHR Heads of Agencies, in consultation with the PDA would solicit the engagement of the RC.



By signing the present Project Document, the Government and the UN acknowledge that Peacebuilding Funds are catalytic in nature, that they cannot be used to cover recurring costs such as rentals, salary, and similar costs and when exceptions are allowed against this principle, it shall be only for a limited period of time based on prior written agreement between the parties based on recommendations from the Project Steering Committee. The UN and the Government have agreed that the Government will endeavour to secure sufficient funding to cover all recurring costs, as well as reparations to be granted to victims of past human rights violations.

- c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political – 4 December 2021 Presidential election and possibility of inauguration of new Government, and/or contestation of election results	High	<p>There is already ongoing, considerable local and international support towards peaceful elections in The Gambia, including on mediation, enhancement of inter-party relations and equipping of electoral dispute mechanisms.</p> <p>UN continues to conduct close monitoring of election dynamics and facilitate coordinated approach with national and international stakeholders including ECOWAS, AU, and bilateral partners, to resolve electoral challenges that could delay the installation of a new political dispensation and ensure continued commitment for implementation of TRRC recommendations.</p> <p>DCO, OHCHR and DPPA/UNOWAS will enhance the RCO and UNCT capacity for political analysis, human rights monitoring, and security. OHCHR, via OHCHR Early Response Team, and DPPA foresee to deploy in-person temporary surge capacity ahead of the presidential election in December. OHCHR will fast-track the recruitment and deployment of a P5 Senior Human Rights Advisor</p>
Political – Lack of political leadership and ownership by the Government to implement TRRC recommendations, or equally, political tensions threatening consensus on implementation process.	High	<p>UNOWAS SRSG to facilitate coordinated approach with national and international stakeholders including ECOWAS, AU, and bilateral partners.</p> <p>This Project also includes UN support towards political dialogue based national consultations; and the Project will ensure engagement of large range of stakeholders, including Government, National Assembly, NHRC, CSOs, UNOWAS, UN Special Rapporteurs and other international actors to facilitate consensus and a joint vision for post-TRRC Gambia.</p> <p>Furthermore, planned capacity building will bolster the capacity of public and private sector leaders to be more service oriented rather than politically inclined, as Government comes and goes, but the public service stays.</p> <p>Support will be provided to the drafting of common public messages on the TRRC report and recommendations to align UN system actors across the various levels of UN engagement.</p> <p>Further coordination is foreseen on the level of UN engagement with the TRRC report recommendations, including on technical advisory support to inform the Government's preparation of its White Paper.</p>
Social – Non-submission of a full TRRC Final Report; Low acceptance of TRRC recommendations	Low	<p>There is some risk that the recommendations made by the TRRC would not be widely accepted by the population, including the victim community or women, especially in view of the criticism against the TRRC that it could have done more to ensure that</p>

or inadequate Government White Paper, particularly to the dissatisfaction of the victim community or women/advocates for gender equality and women's empowerment		<p>more women appear before the Commission, or that victims were consulted more often, on issues such as reparations especially. Though this may not a high risk issue as despite these criticisms, there continued to be wide support for the mandate and work of the TRRC, it does remain that generally, the population and victim community has been patiently waiting for the TRRC recommendations to be published and therefore, expectations remain high.</p> <p>The Project will mitigate against the risk of low acceptance of TRRC recommendations by facilitating frequent interaction between the Government, particularly the Ministry of Justice charged with drafting the White Paper and CSOs, particularly victim and women-led organizations. This is because though the TRRC recommendations cannot be influenced at this stage, there remains great opportunity for the White Paper to be well influenced by the study and response to the TRRC recommendations by these groups.</p>
Social – How to ensure that the process of memorialization is legitimate, inclusive, and accepted by the wider population, especially victims	Medium	<p>The Project will mitigate against this risk using several approaches and building on OHCHR's extensive experience in advising governments on the formulation of inclusive policies. The Project promotes and supports wide consultations between victims/CSOs and national authorities, including women, youth, PwDs, vulnerable and marginalized communities, religious and other thought/community leaders etc.), which will enhance communication, information sharing, partnerships and consensus building. Furthermore, the Project also provides strategic technical, advisory and material support to CSOs, which will enhance their internal organizational structures, and subsequently, have a positive effect on their efficiency, effectiveness and relevance in promoting and engaging in inclusive dialogue on behalf of a wide cross-section of society.</p>
Financial – Lack of financial resources to successfully implement the Government White Paper or other national post-TRRC (justice) strategies, including the granting of reparations.	Medium	<p>Project team, PBF Secretariat and the Technical Committee to monitor gaps, as well as progress made by Government in resources mobilization, and strategies to fill funding gaps.</p> <p>The third and final tranche will be disbursed following a satisfactory assessment by the Project Steering Committee of progress made by Government in allocating resources for the operations of post-TRRC process, and the granting of reparations to victims.</p>
Legal – Lack of essential laws to enhance/ensure implementation of TRRC recommendations	Medium	<p>This would be responded to during project implement, with few key activities geared towards supporting the enactment of prerequisite laws or adoption of normative frameworks for implementation of TRRC recommendations, including the revision and passing of a new or revised Constitution.</p> <p>Furthermore, UN will support engagements with national stakeholders, including the National Assembly on the criticality of this issue, with a view of expediting the passing of two critical</p>

		bills already before the Assembly, namely, the International Crimes Bill, the Torture Bill, and the bills revising the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.
COVID-19 Global Health Pandemic	Medium	Ensure implementation of activities in accordance with UNDP guidance on “Managing COVID-19 risks in UNDP programming” ¹⁸ and ensure that no one is left behind.
Social – Implementation of recommendations is stagnated due to disillusionment, perception of exclusion, political polarization, witch hunting, underlying tribalism leading to tensions	Medium	Increased advocacy for adoption of a victim-centred approach, support to NHRC and CSOs for intensification of outreach and social mobilization program to explain the importance of implementation of TRRC recommendations, and obtain the buy-in, full support and ownership of the initiative by victims, and most of the population.
Technical - Inadequate national capacities, particularly within implementing partners	Medium	Targeted training and close collaboration with key national stakeholders throughout all stages of the project through the support of project team members and transfer of expertise, including use of Gambians’ expertise in the diaspora. Hold regular technical meetings to review plans and activities and rely on support from UNDP and OHCHR sub-regional networks.
Operations - Delays in procurement related activities e.g., recruitment, outsourcing, contracting	Low	<p>Clearly define and establish procurement procedures ahead of time to expedite processes (especially on memorialization which will be a residual activity from the TJHR Project), frontload activities, employ rapid deployment facilities/rosters where applicable and UNDP and OHCHR to provide backstopping where required.</p> <p>For this Project, 7 functions are required, one of whom is already in function (M&E Specialist) and 3 others with existing UNDP backstopping arrangements in place (Associate, Driver and Project Coordinator)</p>

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from existing Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks should be included. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

Within the first three months of project start-up, the Project team will develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan based on the Project’s Integrated Results Framework, with dedicated support from M&E Specialists from UNDP and the PBF Secretariat. The Project Steering Committee will oversee the

¹⁸ <https://info.undp.org/sites/ERM/COVID19%20Documents/COVID-19%20Programmatic%20Risk%20Guidance%20-%20v040820.pdf>

successful implementation of this Plan by holding bi-annual meetings to discuss the status of project implementation, and to ensure efficient resource utilization, accountability, transparency, and integrity.

Tracking the achievement of planned results for each activity within the annual work plan and reporting progress to the Project Board and giving feedback to the implementing partners will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator. The Project Coordinator, in collaboration with the Project Board will ensure that selected implementing partners if any will develop a results-based monitoring plan. The plan will have gender-sensitive SMART indicators, which will facilitate effective monitoring. The Project Coordinator will provide semi-annual reports to the Project Board or as often as the Board requires.

The specific mechanisms that will be used to monitor the achievement of results will include:

- Semi-annual progress and financial reports prepared by the Project Coordinator for review by the Project Board; a standard PBF reporting format will be used.
- Semi-annual meetings of the Project Steering Committee will be convened to review progress reports and to ensure the Project results are achieved and where necessary, recommend a change in implementation strategy.
- Annual progress report, technical and financial report prepared by the annual work plan implementing agency and/or the ERP Atlas system at the end of the year.
- After 15 months of implementation, a Mid-Term Assessment will take place, which will include lessons learned exercise and documenting good practices; this report will be presented to the Steering Committee for consideration and action.
- A final independent evaluation, with a team of international and national consultants, will take place at the end of the Project.
- A final report will be prepared by the project, which includes lessons learned and good practices, within 3 months of the end of the Project and submitted for review and consideration by the Project Steering Committee.

The project will be subject to an independent evaluation to be done in consultation with PBSO before its closure and a total amount of 60,000 USD has been set aside for this.

An additional 145,000 USD will be budgeted for the implementation of the M&E Plan, including (i) collection of baselines (25,000 USD), (ii) collection of endlines (25,000 USD), (iii) regular joint-monitoring field missions (55,000 USD) and (iv) engagement of research institution to conduct a comprehensive nationwide perception survey (40,000 USD). The Project will ensure that all baselines are available within 4 months of the Project start date and will closely coordinate with the PBF Secretariat on monitoring strategies and on independent evaluation. In addition, 38% of the existing IUNV M&E Specialist's salary will be covered by the Project (51,300 USD).

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

A Sustainability Plan will be developed within 6 months of project implementation in close collaboration with project beneficiaries because this process will involve identifying the required interventions needed to strengthen their various capacities to ensure the effective and adequate implementation of TRRC

recommendations. It is important to note that the Project will be implementing utilizing existing structures, such as the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Judiciary, the NHRC and well-established CSOs such as TANGO, ANEKED, WAVE and WILL.

The Sustainability Plan will be entrenched within the routines of the beneficiaries rather than the perspectives of development partners, to deepen national ownership and reduce the possibility of non-continuation following project closure. The Plan will reflect the central role that the Government of The Gambia plays in ensuring implementation of the TRRC recommendations, particularly on reparations and as part of its wider transitional justice and reform agenda, therefore inform on strategies for resource mobilization, support resource mobilization efforts of the Government such as donor conferences, and determine which institutional framework is best suited to anchor the project gains. Equally important would be the role played by the NHRC as a permanent, independent national human rights institutions, established in line with the Paris Principles, in sustaining momentum on advocating for full implementation. Furthermore, the initiatives under this Project will bolster the institutional capacity of CSOs for sustained dissemination, advocacy, and civil engagement on the implementation of the recommendations, as well as public policy issues, to undertake more robust resource mobilization internally through their membership and through external partners and endowments.

Specifically, the Project will ensure the sustainability and continued usage of any equipment provided by ensuring that only essential equipment is provided. Databases and systems being provided/ built by the Project such as one for the NHRC to monitor TRRC recommendations would ideally be locally developed and inexpensive to maintain by national institutions. Similarly, any planned memorials to be built would be discussed to with the National Centre for Arts and Culture to ensure that the upkeep of these memorials is kept inexpensive and catered for by the national budget.

Naturally, the project will engage key donors during the project implementation process and invite them to attend key activities and share key project reports with them. This is expected to raise their awareness about the project and motivate them to support some aspect of project initiatives. Specific resources would be budgeted for the development and dissemination of Project visibility material, and donors would be invited to the Project Technical Committee meetings. Through the RCO and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice, subsequent PBC meetings on The Gambia will be sought, particularly immediately after the submission of the TRRC recommendations.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

The Project budget will be provided in three tranches, as follows:

- The first tranche (25% of the budget) will be provided upon the approval and signature of the Project document.
- The second tranche (50% of the budget) will be provided after the Government's White Paper has been submitted and upon demonstration by the Project (by UNDP and through the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) or PBF Secretariat) that the previous tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients, and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Furthermore, an additional condition for the release of Tranche 2 would be an email of continued support and brief assessment of the transitional justice progress so far by the Resident Coordinator, informed by the Project team, paying particular attention to what the Project has done already to support and to monitor stakeholder inclusion and buy-in/discussion of TRRC recommendations, especially vis-a-vis women and victims, towards greater legitimacy of the process.
- The third tranche (25%) will be provided upon the presentation of substantial evidence (donor conference, meeting minutes, official pledges) by the Government on its resource mobilization efforts and progress on reparations for victims and towards the overall implementation of TRRC recommendations, and upon demonstration by the Project (by UNDP and through the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) or PBF Secretariat) that the previous tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients, and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

It should be noted that to save project operational costs and as agreed by the Government and UNDP, the TJHR project vehicle and usable furniture and equipment will be transferred to this post-Project, following the closure of the previous project in July 2021.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		x	Development of ToRs are ongoing.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		Extensive consultations have been held with all concerned government offices (Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior), the Judiciary, the NHRC, and 12 CSOs, 7 of whom work directly with local community structures and 3 of which are victims' associations.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites approaches, Government contribution?	x		The Ministry of Justice spearheaded the development of this proposal, including agreements on project implementation sites and approaches. Government contribution shall be in-kind.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	x		UNDP and the OHCHR regional gender experts at regional and HQ level have provided input.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	x		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	x		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	x		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	x		A budget narrative justification has been provided on transfer of usable assets, including project vehicle from the closed PBF funded TJHR project to this Project for efficiency
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	x		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	x		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	x		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	x		OHCHR's Human Rights Officer (P4) is required under this Project to ensure international expertise and guidance on human rights to the Government, the NHRC and CSOs during the project implementation period, with the implementation of some TRRC recommendations expected to be politically sensitive and complex. Similarly, UNDP's Justice (Prosecutions) Specialist/Project Coordinator (P4) is required to provide expert advice and guidance to the Government, particularly the Ministry of Justice, but also the Police, Judiciary, and all justice sector actors on the prosecution of complex crimes, which have yet to be resolved through existing national structures. This expertise has been specifically and repeatedly requested by the Minister of Justice during project design, noting that the Ministry will guide the

			development of the ToRs for this international expert to ensure context-relevant experience and expertise.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.	x		
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		x	The Project proposes to use the old vehicle from the TJHR Project.
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		x	If deemed necessary during project implementation, UNDP may allocate core resources to the Project. Project Team will actively resource mobilize during implementation.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.

- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

¹⁹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of verification / frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Has been Outcome 1:</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>Outcome 1: The Government adopts effective measures and processes to enable implementation of TRRC recommendations in line with international human rights standards and responding to victims' and women needs</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Formal cooperation mechanisms in place for the government to implement the TRRC recommendations</p> <p>Baseline: none Target: At least 3 MoUs/agreements are signed between government institutions, CSOs and other partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with Government, CSOs and partners, Project Steering Committee and Technical Committee meeting minutes, MoUs and Agreements 	<p>The official launch of a partnership platform between the government, CSOs, and the private sector marked a significant milestone, uniting key stakeholders in The Gambia to streamline and coordinate their efforts toward effectively implementing the TRRC recommendations.</p> <p>6 MOUs signed between CSOs</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>The level of confidence and trust of the population on the government effort in implementing the TRRC recommendation for an effective transitional process, disaggregated by sex of victims/non-victims,</p>	<p>Perception Survey Report</p>	<p>The perception study has commenced to obtain outcome-level data</p>

		<p>gender, ethnicity, age and regional representation</p> <p>Baseline: N/A0 Target: at least 75% of persons surveyed per disaggregated category (victim/non victim, woman/man, youth/adult, etc), are satisfied</p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d</p> <p>The level of satisfaction of survivors and victims' families with the TRRC recommendations,</p> <p>Baseline: N/A 0 Target: at least 75% of survivors and victims, as well as their families surveyed, including at least 50% of women surveyed, are satisfied</p>	<p>Perception Survey Report</p> <p>Periodic Activity Reports (including questionnaires and Interviews administered by CSOs)</p>	<p>91% of the respondents indicated that they were very satisfied with the TRRC processes and report (Survey by CRPD, 2022)</p>

		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d</p> <p>The level of satisfaction of survivors and victims' families with the White Paper</p> <p>Baseline: N/A 0 Target: at least 75% of survivors and victims, as well as their families surveyed, including at least 50% of women surveyed, are satisfied</p>	<p>Periodic Activity Reports (including questionnaires and Interviews administered by CSOs)</p>	<p>91% of the respondents indicated that they were very satisfied with the TRRC processes and report (Survey by CRPD, 2022)</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1d:</p> <p>Government's financial contribution towards reparations</p> <p>Baseline: 1 million USD Target: 2 million USD</p>	<p>National budget reports</p>	<p>A total of 1,009 victims, including West African Migrants, qualified for final reparations. Of these, 198 received D50,000 or less, paid in full, while 757 received more than D50,000 on a pro-rata basis. The 54 West African Migrants are to be paid D32,400,000 by the government.</p>

				The government must cover an additional D168,820,831 out of a total D205,820,780 to complete the reparations package.
	Output 1.1 The Government is enabled to issue a comprehensive Government White Paper on implementation of the TRRC recommendations (Phase I only)	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Government's approach to the development of the White Paper is consultative and inclusive Baseline: N/A 0 Target: All Government institutions mentioned in the TRRC recommendations are consulted, including at least 20 CSOs (including at least 10 victims' and women's associations)	Consultation reports, Newspaper articles, (online) media reports (credible sources)	All government ministries, as well as 16 CSOs with 14 of them being victim-led, were consulted
		Output Indicator 1.1.2	White Paper	11 citations included in the White Paper

		<p>The White Paper is comprehensive, and informed by a broad range of documentation and evidence</p> <p>Baseline: Final Report includes 16 Thematic Reports Target: Citation of at least 10 other information/evidence not limited to the Final Report</p>		
	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>The Government is supported to adopt essential laws and strategies, and establish credible mechanisms to implement TRRC recommendations (Phase II)</p> <p>:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>Establishment of a well-coordinated and gender-inclusive, consultative, functioning Technical Committee including all relevant post-TRRC stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline: The previous TJHR Project had a similar Technical Committee, who met intermittently and barely during the COVID-19 pandemic. (number of meetings)</p>	ToRs of Technical Committee and meeting minutes	A well-coordinated technical committee was established. The composition of the committee was enhanced by the inclusion of representatives from 5 victim associations. 3 meetings held in 2024.

		Target: Improve the composition of the existing Technical Committee by including emerging post-TRRC actors, and at least 3 victims' associations represented, and 2 meetings held each quarter (total 8 meetings a year)		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Legislation, strategies, and policies developed/reviewed, and adopted to ensure effectiveness national reparations, memorialization, and reconciliation are fully implemented</p> <p>Baseline: Inadequate legislation, frameworks, strategies, and policies for the administration of reparations, reconciliation, and memorialization</p>	National Gazettes, Press Releases by Government, Schedule of National Assembly, Newspaper articles, social media reports, Reports referring to engagements with Government	The Victim's Reparations Act, 2023 has been adopted.

		Target: At least 1 legislation or other enforceable instrument is adopted on reparations and reconciliation		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3</p> <p>Existence of communication strategies on national reparations and reconciliation</p> <p>Baseline: TRRC Guidance Note on Reparations at the TRRC</p> <p>Target: 1 communication strategy on national reparations, and 1 communication strategy on national reconciliation</p>	MoJ website, institutional reports, Strategies themselves, Moj twitter etc	A Post-TRRC Communication Strategy has been developed; however, it is yet to be finalized.
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.4</p> <p>Gov and CSOs in partnership with international partners</p>	Report from donor conferences, Resource Mobilization reports from Min of Finance, roundtable meeting	A Stakeholder Conference and Donor Roundtable was successfully convened, facilitating discussions on the implementation

		<p>advocate for funding for post-TRRC</p> <p>Baseline: none Target: At least 1 donor conferences</p>	minutes, number of subsequent projects	of TRRC recommendations and fostering collaboration among stakeholders.
	<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>The Government and other relevant national stakeholders are supported to engage with UN human rights mechanisms on issues relating to the implementation of TRRC recommendations (Phase II)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>Recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms, are accepted and referenced in national human rights reporting</p> <p>Baseline: 2 (WGEID in 2017 and SR on TJ in 2019) Target: At least 3</p>	National human rights reports, reports of UN special mechanisms	The National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) Shadow Report on CEDAW and a Stakeholder Report to the UPR Working Group in preparation for The Gambia's review under the UPR in December 2025.
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>Existence of an NMRF Secretariat with a fully operationalize reporting database to track the implementation of the TRRC recommendations,</p>		OHCHR's support to create the database is for countries that have established a formal statutory NMRF. Currently, The Gambia's NMRF operates on an ad hoc

		disaggregated by the nature of the crimes and regions. Baseline: No NMRF Secretariat with no database Target: 1 NMRF Secretariat with functioning database		basis under the Ministry of Justice. The objective is to encourage the government to transition to a formal statutory framework, ensuring a sustainable and institutionalized approach to monitoring and reporting.
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 National human rights reports published on TRRC recommendations in line with international standards Baseline: 5 national human rights reports between 2018-2021 Target: 10	National human rights reports	2 National Human Rights Commission Reports on the Status of Implementation of the Government paper on the TRRC Recommendations
Outcome 2: (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)		Outcome Indicator 2a # of justice/security institutions and	Laws, institution-specific strategies and action plans, policies, questionnaires, FGDs, press releases, newspaper articles	While progress has been made in enhancing the capacity of justice and security institutions through training, data on the

<p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>Outcome 2: The justice sector demonstrates commitment and capacity to prosecute cases emanating from TRRC recommendations in line with international human rights standards.</p>		<p>personnel utilising new acquired capacity and facilities relevant to the implementation of TRRC recommendations</p> <p>% of recommended cases started or being prosecuted by the justice sector</p> <p>Baseline: None Target: at least 50%</p>		<p>utilization of these capacities will be collected during the perception study.</p> <p>The prosecution of recommended cases has not yet commenced, as it is contingent on the establishment of the hybrid court, which is still in progress.</p>
	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>The Judiciary, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior (Police) are supported to ensure prosecution of cases arising from TRRC recommendations (Phase I and II)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>The adoption of new legislation that will ensure that cases recommended by the TRRC can be prosecuted</p> <p>Baseline: Limited legislation to address the TRRC recommendations on prosecutions</p> <p>Target: Adoption of the International Crimes Bill, the Torture Bill, the Criminal Code Bill,</p>	<p>National Assembly schedule, Press releases from Government, National Gazette</p>	<p>Progress has been made toward addressing legislative gaps for prosecuting TRRC-recommended cases with the adoption of the Prevention of Torture Act, 2023 and two critical bills, the Special Accountability Mechanism Bill and the Special Prosecutor's Office Bill.</p>

		and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>Existence of a national witness protection mechanism</p> <p>Baseline: None Target: Adoption of legislation or other enforceable instrument establishing a national witness protection mechanism</p>	National Assembly schedule, Press releases from Government, National Gazette	The NHRC has developed a national witness protection policy, which lays the groundwork for a formal mechanism; however, it is yet to be adopted by the government. Consultations with relevant stakeholders are taking place to ensure buy-in and basic understanding of witness protection processes.
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3:</p> <p>Reports developed to mainstream the needs of justice institutions in addressing issues arising from the TRRC recommendations</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of capacity of justice institutions to address issues from the TRRC recommendation.</p>	Rule of Law Roadmap, Judicial Strategy Report, Needs Assessment Reports	Assessments have commenced. Awaiting the reports

		Target: Independent assessment report and 2 capacity assessment reports of at least 2 justice institutions		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.4</p> <p>Justice actors in the prosecution of TRRC recommended cases are gender sensitive and employ do no harm approach in evidence gathering and case mgt</p> <p>Baseline: NA 0 Target: 75% of beneficiaries (defence, witnesses, their families) interviewed have positive experience of interacting with justice actors</p>	FGDs, interviews with justice actors and beneficiaries	Currently, given the sensitive nature of the cases, interactions with victims and witnesses have so far been limited to the Ministry of Justice, which is leading a data collection exercise. A structured questionnaire has been developed to capture both qualitative and quantitative data through interviews, incorporating open-ended and closed-ended questions to gather detailed insights into their experiences.
		Output Indicator 2.1.5	newspaper articles, social media reports	A total of 119 justice and security actors (77 females, 42 males)

		<p>Number of justice and security actors that have knowledge to investigate crimes arising from the TRRC recommendation.</p> <p>Baseline: 25 judges, unknown number of security actors Target: 40 judges, 30 prosecutors and 100 police officers</p>		<p>have been capacitated with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively investigate crimes arising from the TRRC recommendations.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.7</p> <p>Number of justice infrastructures rehabilitated to address cases arising from the TRRC recommendations</p> <p>Baseline: None Target: 3</p>	<p>newspaper articles, social media reports, building contracts and reports</p>	<p>Although the rehabilitation of justice infrastructures is a key component for addressing TRRC-recommended cases, progress in this area has yet to be realized.</p>

	Output 2.2 Enhanced civil society, particularly victim participation in the activities of the justice sector on the prosecution of cases emanating from TRRC recommendations (Phase I and II)	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Level of victim satisfaction with justice sector actors' engagement with them Baseline: N/A 0 Target: 75% of victims surveyed satisfied	Questionnaires and interviews, newspaper articles	Currently, given the sensitive nature of the cases interactions with victims and witnesses have so far been limited to the Ministry of Justice, which is leading a data collection exercise. A structured questionnaire has been developed to capture both qualitative and quantitative data through interviews, incorporating open-ended and closed-ended questions to gather detailed insights into their experiences.
Outcome 3: (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR) Outcome 3: The National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations monitor, report, and support the overall implementation of TRRC recommendations		Outcome Indicator 3a % increase of the population who express confidence and satisfaction on the human rights-based approach in the implementation of the TRRC recommendations. Disaggregated by sex, age and regions.	Perception Survey	No data has been obtained yet. Awaiting the completion of the perception survey, which will provide insights into public confidence and satisfaction.

using a human rights-based approach (gender responsive and disability inclusive) (Phase I and II)		Baseline: N/A 0 Target: 75% or population satisfied		
	Output 3.1 National debate on the findings and recommendations of the TRRC is enhanced	Output Indicator 3.1.1: Increase cooperation and knowledge of CSOs involved in transitional justice, human rights and gender equality on the implementation of the TRRC recommendations Baseline: Limited coordination and knowledge of CSOs in transitional justice Target: Action plans developed by CSOs to support the TRRC recommendations	Perception surveys	Results from the perception survey are still pending, which will provide further insights into the level of cooperation and knowledge among CSOs.
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 Reports prepared and disseminated on the status of	Monitoring reports on TRRC recommendations	The NHRC has prepared and disseminated 2 reports on the Status of Implementation of the

		implementation of TRRC recommendations Baseline: N/A 0 Target: Quarterly reports issued discussing all areas of the TRRC recommendations		TRRC recommendations
	Output 3.2 The NHRC, media, academia, and civil society, particularly victim, women and youth-led organizations monitor, advocate for, and support the implementation of key TRRC recommendations paying special attention to gender-based violence and women's rights, whilst preventing misinformation, disinformation and hate speech	Output Indicator 3.2.1 Informal and formal justice actors, CSOs and relevant stakeholders trained on the monitoring and reporting on transitional justice and human right. Disaggregated by regions and sex. Baseline: TBD 0 Target:	Training reports, activity reports, newspaper articles, social media content Quarterly	A total of 65 stakeholders (36 females, 29 males) have been trained demonstrating progress in building capacity for monitoring and reporting on transitional justice and human rights.
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 Existence of a national gender inclusive communication strategy undertaken by key	The communication strategy	1 post-TRRC communication strategy developed

		<p>stakeholders on the post TRRC processes and procedures</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.3</p> <p>Existence of a comprehensive NHRC monitoring framework, including risk log matrix and follow up systems for implementation of TRRC recommendations</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	The monitoring framework, activity report	<p>Progress has been made with the launch of an online monitoring matrix. Currently, awaiting approval to contract Consultant from Gambia Public Procurement Authority to develop monitoring framework</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.4</p> <p>Availability of local research, guidance notes and tools by civil society and educational institutions or support establishment of effective, multi-layered,</p>	<p>Training reports, activity reports, newspaper articles, social media content</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>2 local research have been conducted namely Witch Hunt research conducted by UTG and the Victim survey by CRPD.</p> <p>CSOs have also developed knowledge products; A child</p>

		and independent civilian oversight mechanisms Baseline: 0 Target: 4		friendly booklet on reporting SGBV, A handbook on Access to Justice and Essential Legal Services for Victims of SGBV and A Pocket-Sized Training Manual on SGBV for Security Actors
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For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	UNDP	OHCHR	0	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 280,000.00	\$ 420,561.00	\$ -	\$ 700,561.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 474,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 474,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 360,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 360,000.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 896,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 896,000.00
5. Travel	\$ 285,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 285,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 350,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350,000.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00
Sub-Total	\$ 2,845,000.00	\$ 420,561.00	\$ -	\$ 3,265,561.00
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 199,150.00	\$ 29,439.27	\$ -	\$ 228,589.27
Total	\$ 3,044,150.00	\$ 450,000.27	\$ -	\$ 3,494,150.27

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	UNDP	OHCHR	0	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 761,037.50	\$ 112,500.07	\$ -	\$ 873,537.57	25%
Second Tranche:	\$ 1,522,075.00	\$ 225,000.14	\$ -	\$ 1,747,075.14	50%
Third Tranche:	\$ 761,037.50	\$ 112,500.07	\$ -	\$ 873,537.57	25%
TOTAL	\$ 3,044,150.00	\$ 450,000.27	\$ -	\$ 3,494,150.27	

