

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): Gambia	
Project Title: Strengthening Civil Society Organizations to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through implementation of the Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and the TRRC White Paper Recommendations	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): ID: 00140137 PBF/GMB/B-4	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: UNFPA
List all direct project recipient organisations (starting with Convening Agency), followed types of organization (UN, CSO etc): United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental Ministry of Gender, Children and Social welfare - Government The below is list of Umbrella and CSOs to be determined after a competitive selection process Umbrella Organisations NGBV, TANGO CBOs /NGOs Women Pathfinder, WAVE, Think Young Women, NGBV, the Agenda Girls, Paradise, Foundation, Peace of Mind, Women Leadership and Liberation, Maa Foundation, The Gambia Committee on Traditional 2 Umbrella organizations and 20 CSO's will be selected through a competitive process based on a selection criterion.	
Expected project commencement date ¹ : 10 th of April 2023	
Project duration in months: ² 36 Months + 4 months = 40 months	
Geographic zones for project implementation: The project will be targeting three regions for programme interventions; West Coast Region (WCR), Lower River Region (LRR), Upper River Region (URR)	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <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): United Nations Population Fund -UNFPA: \$2,500,000 Total: \$2,500,000	
PBF 1 st tranche: 70% UNFPA: \$1,750,000 Total: \$1,750,000	PBF 2 nd tranche*: 30% UNFPA: \$750,000 Total: \$750,000
Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic, and risk-tolerant/ innovative:	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

This project aims to enhance the institutional capacity of civil society organisations to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, especially in rural areas, and augment solidarity among civil society organisations. The project will build synergy and enhance the role of the government — especially the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare — in directing, coordinating, and mainstreaming initiatives to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment through the joint coordination role it will play in the implementation of the initiatives of the project. The project will strengthen the role and capacity of CSOs especially the women-led and women-focused civil society organizations (CSOs) in The Gambia to implement (1) the Gambia’s 2021-2025 National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace & Security that relates to Gender equality and women empowerment; this includes protection of the human rights of women and girls in situations of conflict and in peace support operations; participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security institutions and processes; and prevention of violence against women and girls including sexual gender-based and conflict related violence and (2) those elements of the government’s White Paper on the recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation & Reparations Commission (TRRC) that pertain to gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE), as well as its recommendation to build the capacity of CSOs to hold the government more accountable.

The project is time sensitive since (1) The Gambia’s Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 is entering the third year of its five-year timeframe, which ideally positions this three-year project to provide timely impetus and support to achieving its objectives; (2) the government has committed to releasing a detailed plan to implement its Truth Reconciliation and Reparation Commission White Paper in the first quarter of 2023, which positions this project to provide targeted support to that effort on issues related to GEWE and CSO capacity building; and (3) CSOs in The Gambia currently have limited capacity to engage effectively in addressing issues that affect women and girls participation in the peace and security agenda.

The project will harness CSOs’ comparative advantage of entrenching peacebuilding and sustaining peace within the community and sustainable development agenda through advocacy/lobby, community actions and monitor government policies and actions and hold government accountable. The project will also adopt ‘local turn’ approaches to peacebuilding and GEWE, which emphasize bottom-up approaches that highlight the role of CSOs, including community-based organisations (CBOs), in designing the processes that lead to sustainable results.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

This project is the result of an inclusive and consultative co-creation process involving the government, the UN Country Team (UNCT), and civil society organisations. Consultations were conducted with the UNCT, relevant government ministries (Office of the President, Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Welfare, and Ministry of Interior) and civil society organisations (CSOs), NGBV, Think Young Women, TANGO) working to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in The Gambia.

The concept notes outlining The Gambia’s overarching approach to piloting GPI 2.0 was consulted with the UNCT on 11 May 2022 and jointly with the government and women-led and women-focused CSOs on 12 May 2022 at a specially organized workshop (reports of both consultations are available upon request). The latter consultation involved participants from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Gender, the Ministry of Interior and 18 women-led and women-focused CSOs. These stakeholders also provided feedback on the draft concept note before it was approved by PBSO.

In developing this project document from the approved concept note, the lead agency, UNFPA — supported by the RCO peacebuilding team and the UNCT thematic working group on gender — organized a second brainstorming session with the above-mentioned stakeholders on 29 September 2022. These stakeholders continue to provide inputs to this project document and will continue to do so until it is finalized.

Project Gender Marker score: 3 ³ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 100% - \$2,500,000

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

The project is gender marker 3, with gender equality as a principal objective and allocated at least **100%** of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE). The project will allocate **\$2,500,000 to the GEWE**

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

The project will strengthen the operational and institutional capacity of women-led and women-focused civil society organisations (CSOs), including Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) addressing women related concerns for optimization in Gender equality and women empowerment programming. It will do so by supporting implementation of the Gambia National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325, as well as GEWE-related elements of the TRRC White Paper recommendations. These include the protection of the human rights of women and girls in situations of conflict and in peace support operations; participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security institutions and processes; and prevention of violence against women and girls including sexual gender-based and conflict related violence. The project’s strategies and initiatives will be developed to support the implementation the Gambia National Action Plan UNSCR 1325 and the TRRC White Paper GEWE Recommendations for the greater participation, protection, and representation of women in decision making processes within governance institutions and within national, regional and community level conflict prevention, management, and resolution mechanisms.

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

The risk marker for this project is 1: Medium risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one): 2.3⁵

- (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources
- (2.3) Conflict prevention/management.

If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

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.

If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes:

SDG 5, 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

SDG 5, 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

SDG 5, 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

SDG 16: Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions

Type of submission:

- New project
- Project amendment**

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months: **04 (four) months – 23rd August**

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **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)

Brief justification for amendment:

UNFPA hereby formally requests a four-month no-cost extension of the Gender Promotion Initiative (GPI) 2.0 Project, from 30 April to 23 August 2026. This extension is a strategic necessity to safeguard the integrity, sustainability, and long-term impact of the investments made under the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF).

While the project has made substantial progress toward its intended outcomes, a number of interrelated implementation constraints - particularly delays in the vendor selection process - which affected the timely completion of critical post-construction and systems-strengthening activities. These are not peripheral tasks; they are foundational to ensuring that project gains are institutionalized, owned, and sustained beyond the project lifecycle.

Foremost among these is the operationalization of the CSO House. The delay in post-construction processes has postponed the establishment of a functional governance and management structure. The requested extension will enable the formation and effective alignment of a multi-stakeholder management committee, integrating national and local government actors, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and host communities. This is essential to transform the CSO House from a completed infrastructure asset into a fully operational hub for peacebuilding coordination, collaboration, and joint programming. Without this step, the risk of underutilization and weakened sustainability is significant.

Equally critical is the consolidation of the peer-to-peer mentorship model among the 22 CSOs engaged under GPI 2.0. This model represents a central pillar of the project's sustainability strategy. However, additional time is required to complete final mentoring cycles, reinforce relationships, and embed the systems necessary for continued autonomous collaboration. The extension will ensure that these networks transition from externally supported structures to self-sustaining mechanisms capable of driving peacebuilding efforts independently.

The extension will further allow for the strengthening of community-based monitoring systems, ensuring that accountability mechanisms remain functional and locally owned. It will also provide the necessary timeframe to consolidate institutional capacities of CSOs and community actors, ensuring they are fully equipped to assume ownership and leadership as the project exits.

Importantly, the additional period will safeguard the quality and credibility of project closure processes. This includes comprehensive documentation of GPI 2.0 results—both in written and multimedia formats—and the establishment of a national e-portal to enhance information sharing, coordination, and alignment of peace initiatives across stakeholders. These outputs are critical for visibility, knowledge management, and replication of successful approaches.

Moreover, the extension will enable the commissioning and completion of a rigorous, independent final evaluation led by an international consultant. This process will involve inclusive consultations across the West Coast, Lower River, and Upper River Regions, engaging government counterparts, the PBF Secretariat, UN agencies, CSO umbrella bodies, implementing partners, and beneficiaries. Adequate time is required to ensure that the evaluation is participatory, methodologically sound, and reflective of the full scope of project achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.

In sum, this no-cost extension is essential to transition GPI 2.0 from implementation to sustainability. It will ensure that systems are functional, capacities are consolidated, partnerships are institutionalized, and results are credibly documented. Without this

extension, there is a substantial risk that critical investments will not achieve their full intended impact.

The requested extension therefore represents a responsible and results-oriented measure to protect the value of PBF resources and to ensure that the project concludes with a robust, sustainable, and well-documented legacy that can inform future peacebuilding programming in The Gambia.

Project Signatures:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Name of Representative: Ndeye Rose Sarr</p> <p>Signature:    </p> <p>Name of agency: United nations Population Fund</p> <p>Date and seal: 04-Mar-2026</p>	<p>Representative of national authorities</p> <p>Name of government counterpart: Fatou Kinteh</p> <p>Signature:  </p> <p>Title: Honorable Minister, Ministry of Gender Children and Social Welfare</p> <p>Date and seal:</p>
<p>Head of UN Team</p> <p>Name of representative: Karl-Frédéric Paul</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: UN Resident Coordinator.</p> <p>Date and seal: </p> <p><i>Signed on March 11, 2026</i></p>	<p>Peace Building support office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name: Elizabeth Spehar for</p> <p>Signature: </p> <p>Title: Assistant Secretary-General for peace building support.</p> <p>Date and seal: 14 April 2026</p>

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

- a) A summary of **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- sensitive.

In The Gambia 22 years of widespread human rights violations has resulted in narrowing of the civic space, including freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association and access to information, leading to an unsafe and insecure environment especially for human rights defenders who subsequently required protection. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown that open civic space, transparency, and the free flow of information remains critical. The Gambia could be aptly considered a fragile country in terms of peace and social cohesion. The political impasse of 2016 - 2017 and the ensuing transition from dictatorship to democracy have presented many factors which threatened peace and national reconciliation. The effects of the impasse and the COVID-19 pandemic are still experienced and felt by people thus presenting a good case for transitional justice process, livelihood support and other institutional reforms to be top priorities.

Different efforts, including National Reforms and Commissions focused on accountability of contemporary issues (e.g. Police abuse or killings), or authoritarian legacies (e.g. the Janneh Commission or TRRC) have proved to be effective in fostering peace. Nevertheless, the slow or interrupted pace at which results have been achieved has failed to deliver justice for claimants, resulting in frustration and exacerbated conflict dynamics. The support provided for key reform actors such as the TRRC was not enough to enable them to proactively address issues of reparation or trauma outgrowths within society, which affected the peace and social cohesion in communities.

In some cases, the whole process was called into question, even when public authorities were genuinely interested and/or prepared to uphold unbiased due process in the New Gambia. The TRRC held private hearings for women who were survivors of SGBV under the autocratic regime to enable them to narrate their stories comfortably and confidentially as they feared stigmatization and reprisals from society/communities they lived in, while most men even when they had to narrate incidents of abuse were comfortable sharing their stories publicly. This goes to show that women to a great extent are still affected by systemic harassment and negative social norms and patriarchy. Other drivers of conflicts and inhibitors of peace in the country is the wide spread of gender-based violence during the dictatorial regime which remained high in the country. Gender-based violence (GBV) is a widespread problem that is underreported due to a culture of silence that considers it to be a private family matter outside of the jurisdiction of law enforcement. This violence ranges from physical abuse both in workplace and the family setting in the form of sexual violence, domestic violence, and intimate partner violence. According to the 2020 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) report, the lifetime physical and/or sexual violence from intimate partners is at 33.3%. Nearly 4 in 10 married women have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent husband or partner. Overall, 48% of women aged 15-49 experienced either physical or sexual violence (GDHS, 2020).

Gender-based violence, including rape, is a cause for concern as highlighted in the 2022 Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC's) white paper Report on violence perpetuated by the former President Yahya Jammeh and his enablers. In October 2019, the TRRC held its public hearings on SGBV and heard testimonies from 27 witnesses, 23 of whom were women, and all but one of whom testified about SGBV they encountered, from forced nudity and abortion to molestation and rape. The most disturbing incidents examined by the TRRC have included (i) the sexual violence and abuse of young women who were participating or had applied for a Jammeh sponsored scholarship pageant and the employment of State House

“protocol girls”; (ii) rape and sexualized torture by state security officials of men and women detainees; (iii) violations committed as part of the infamous purge of “witches” and “wizards” and (iv) sexual violence during “the Presidential Alternative Treatment Program.” Besides these themes, SGBV has appeared as a cross-cutting issue in most of the 26 investigated themes of the TRRC. In most of these instances, sexual violence was committed against young women, except during the “witch hunt” campaigns, where mostly, elderly women were kidnapped and eventually sexually violated. Sexualized torture by state security officials affected men in The Gambia more than women, yet 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.

It is important to highlight that violence is also condoned because of gender norms.⁵ Harmful gender norms are the roots of harmful practices that continue to be prevalent and accepted in The Gambia including FGM and child marriage. Gender norms around marriageability, virginity, chastity, requiring certain rites are related to social acceptability.⁶ Outside of gender-based violence and harmful practices, gender norms are also prominent in areas such as access to healthcare (for instance, the use of traditional birth attendants even where medical facilities would produce better maternal and infant outcomes)⁷, and education where women have lower rates of pursuing tertiary education. It is important to note that The Gambia is a patriarchal society consumed by traditional and social norms that marginalizes women and young people respectively. Patriarchal norms are prevalent in the country and explain the existence of gender inequality in different areas of society. Men are recognized as heads, in charge of decision-making at different levels, from the family to politics. Women occupy a lower position in the social cadre and are expected to consult men on many matters. In The Gambia, family relationships are primarily regulated by customary and Sharia law.[1] Traditional gender norms are in place and are maintained both by custom and religion. For example, men are expected to be breadwinners and are raised from boyhood to be the heads of the family and polygamy is also a traditional norm. Women, on the other hand, are expected to care for the home and the children.

Studies show that boys and girls are taught to perform different gender roles by their mothers. Girls are socialized at an early age into their future prescribed gender roles as mothers by learning about domestic chores at home. On the other hand, boys are mainly prevented from performing activities defined as “feminine” that are considered only appropriate for girls and women. Such activities include cleaning dishes, washing laundry and cooking meals. Gender inequality begins at home and are deeply entrenched in the cultural tapestry of society¹.

These gender norms filter into all aspects of the country including decision-making, representation in government and political participation. They have been identified as a key reason for poor female political participation in The Gambia². In the current normative framework, leadership roles and decision-making positions at the household to the highest political levels are attributed to men. Village and religious leaders as well as village development committees are predominantly men. Gender norms also filter into property inheritance and ownership. As required under Sharia law, women are permitted to inherit at the rate of half what males inherit.

In general, under customary law in The Gambia, women are not entitled to inherit their husband’s property and may themselves be inherited by the husband’s family. Gender norms in place do not favor women’s ownership of land, though a small proportion of women have titles to land. Land is typically bequeathed in a patrilineal manner from father to sons³. In some rural areas, women may not own land though they are allowed to cultivate on it⁴. The Government and civil society have acknowledged all these issues and concerns as a major problem which the Government requires support on. The Government’s acknowledgement of these problems is a strong demonstration of political will and will be crucial in addressing this phenomenon. Despite The Gambia ratifying and adopting several international and regional frameworks, including their

localization into the national legislature, that would promote and protect women and girls from all forms of abuses and violence, implementation and enforcement are still weak.⁶ The Gambia continues to review national laws in line with international best practices and obligations, however, the civic space in The Gambia is expanding and the project wants to ensure that women, who are traditionally marginalized, play an equal role in shaping the expansion and engagement within the civic spaces. The promotion and protection of civic space is the cornerstone of ensuring a conducive environment that enables and allows meaningful participation in political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. To ensure sustainable peace, women organizations need to engage effectively in the expanding civic spaces to ensure meaningful participation, freedom of expression, access to information and freedom to advocate for the promotion and protection of human rights. This can be achieved through strengthening the institutions and the capacity of CSOs to engage meaningfully.

The 2019 Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) recognized that conflicts in The Gambia have specific impact on women, youth, and children. During the dictatorship, women and young girls were subjected to human rights abuses as evidenced by the testimonies of women victims at the (TRRC) hearings. The Gambia government has made significant progress in protecting women's rights through the adoption of several laws and policies including the National Gender Policy (2010 – 2020, which is being updated) and this is largely due to continuous advocacy and lobby of the CSOs who have been engaging at all levels. The major achievement of this policy included among others increased awareness of gender as a development concern, and a shift in policy direction from women empowerment only, to the promotion of gender equality and equity, which saw the passage of legislatures such as the women amendment act 2015, The domestic violence act, an increase in women participating in decision-making, and a reduction in gender stereotyping and discrimination.

Even though there have been some forms of legal equality in terms of availability of policy and legal framework but actual implementation and vital equality that demonstrate the benefit for women and girls is still very weak in the country. Major challenges and gaps however still exist due to persistent cultural barriers and gender gaps that exist between women and men, special temporal affirmative actions are still required in some areas to bridge the gender gap. The Women's Amendment Act 2015 prohibits violence against women and girl and promote participation of women in decision making platforms, despite this, women and other marginalized groups remain excluded in discussions and conversations regarding civic space. The Gambia, CCA of 2020, indicates that women and persons with disabilities are some of the key groups facing exclusion, marginalization, and non-participation.

The Gambia government, through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, has developed a costed National Action Plan on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on Women, Peace & Security 2021-2025. This builds on some of the gains and development registered through the previous National Action Plan 2012-2021 such as the various acts of the national assembly and policies which provided preventive, protective, and participatory rights to women, and sped up gender mainstreaming in the country. Institutional building and strengthening such as the establishment of an independent Ministry for Gender, Children and Social Welfare (MGCSW); establishment of the One Stop

⁶ [1]Njie, H., Manion, C., and Badjie, M. (2015). Girls' Familial Responsibilities and Schooling in the Gambia. *International Education Studies*, 8(10). <https://doi.org/10.5539/ies.v8n10p4>[3] Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), *Women's Land Rights in The Gambia*, 2021.

[4]Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] 28TooMany, FGM in The Gambia, 2015.

[7] See for example,

[8] Suggested by some key informants in this study

Centre in major hospitals and health facilities; setting up of a national Gender Based Violence Secretariat and GBV Steering Committee; and the establishment of a National Steering Committee on UNSCR 1325 are some of the achievements registered. The previous Action Plan made great strides towards harnessing the involvement of CSO's in advocating for greater political participation of women and youth. However, its implementation was affected by "cultural patterns, traditional gender roles, religious beliefs, patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes, inadequate technical capacity to undertake specialized training and sensitization on women's rights and women, peace and security; and a host of dearth of raw data on women participation in decision making positions in civil and security services".

The new National Action plan provides a clear-cut action plan with succinct strategies which engendered the involvement and participation of women in peace building, conflict resolution and early warning. The three main pillars of the plan are (1a) protection of the human rights of women and girls in situations of conflict and in peace support operations; (2) participation of women in conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security institutions and processes; and (3) prevention of violence against women including sexual, gender-based and conflict-related violence. This project will support the implementation of some of the interventions of the National Action Plan 2021-2025, especially those related to and relevant for civil society organizations.

Strengthening the capacity of CSOs will produce a ripple effect on the results because they have a unique potential and can make many positive contributions to peacebuilding, but without addressing institutional constraints and capacity, their involvement can run the risk of being well-intentioned but unlikely to achieve sustainable results. So therefore, building the capacity of CSOs and strengthening their institutions for effective engagement is catalytic because of the strategic role they play in building sustainable peace. Over the years the CSOs have demonstrated capacity to engage the government on peace issues in the communities because they are more closely knitted with the people at the grassroots and earned the confident of the people. In some instance and communities' women groups and organisations as server as mediator for peace and conflict resolution actors.

The TRRC Proceeding and the White Paper Recommendations

Sexual and gender-based violence was a reoccurring theme of the public hearings of the TRRC. 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. SGBV is one of the most traumatic, pervasive, and most common life threatening and protection issues those human beings suffer, and can often affect survivors in several ways, including depression and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Yet some of the most disturbing incidents examined by the TRRC include systematic, state sanctioned sexual exploitation, violence, and rape of young women, and sexualized torture of men.

The TRRC was mandated was to establish an impartial historical record of human rights violations⁷, grant interim reparations to victims and promote national reconciliation. The Commission commenced its operation in October 2018, following the swearing in of its 11 Commissioners, and concluded its mandate on 30 September 2021, following the submission of its Final Report to the President. Section 30 of the TRRC Act lays out the Government's obligations towards the Commission's Final Report, whereby President Barrow is obliged to publish the TRRC Final Report on 30 October 2021, and the Government's response to the recommendations made by the TRRC, also known as a "White Paper," was published for public consumption in October 2022.

⁷ [Mandate \(trrc.gm\)](#) Including killings, disappearances, torture and persecution, arbitrary imprisonment, false HIV treatment

Considering the revelations made during its public hearings, as well as the nature and scope of its activities, the TRRC made recommendations on many issues, including reparations for victims, the establishment of a national infrastructure for peace/national reconciliation mechanism(s), 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. Furthermore, the capacity gap of the security sectors in ensuring safety of the survivors was also highlight, ethical guiding principle for GBV Survivors was not adhered to when dealing with GBV survivors especially polices and other uniform men. So, the need to build the capacity and ensure continuous in-services training for those currently on the job and training of new intakes was recommended.

Linkage of the TRRC Recommendations and the Project focus

The project will be fully aligned with the implementation of some of the recommendation the TRRC white report. Some of the recommendations of the white paper including strengthening the capacity of CSOs in ensuring there is a widen space for engagement in promoting dialogues. Some of the recommendation of the TRRC White paper that government accepted the recommendation and proposed actions in the implementation of the recommendations that are linked with project are below.

Recommendation 313. The Government accepts the recommendation and is committed to taking all relevant measures to ensure that perpetrators of sexual and gender- based violence are brought to justice. A Special Prosecution Unit will be set up at the Ministry of Justice to investigate and prosecute cases from the TRRC

Recommendation 316. The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission. (8) Provide and run, through the Department of Social Welfare, facilities such as one-stop centres with more trained staff and adequate facilities to receive and assist victims.

Recommendation 316. The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission (11) Establish proper and functioning safe spaces and shelters for victims of SGBV, especially female victims

Recommendation 317: The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission. The Government notes that a number of these centres already exist and will work with relevant stakeholders to strengthen existing centres and gradually set up new centres across the country especially in communities with higher prevalence rates of SGBV cases to increase coverage of the service and ensure that victims of SGBV receive the necessary support. Additionally, the provision of psychosocial services and support (PSS) shall be prioritized for victims of SGBV

Recommendation 321: The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission and is committed to using a holistic approach to addressing SGBV whilst safeguarding the rights of victims of SGBV. (13) Utilize and equip the government to run shelter at Bakoteh

Recommendation 321: The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission and is committed to ensuring the provision of comprehensive and adequate services for SGBV victims.

(14) Make it mandatory for all institutions including private and civil society to put in place sexual abuse and harassment policies in place as required by the Women’s Act 2010 and the National Women’s Policy.

Recommendation 323. The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission and can confirm that a draft Policy to address sexual abuse and harassment in the workplace developed by the NHRC in collaboration with relevant stakeholders exist. Government is committed to taking the necessary measures for the policy to be adopted and enforced by both private and public institutions in consultation with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, PMO, GCCI and other stakeholders. The government is

further committed to fully implementing the provisions of the Women's Act 2010. (15) Expand the One Stop Centre approach for the management of SGBV:

Recommendation 324: The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission on providing comprehensive services for the management of SGBV cases.

Recommendation 329: The Government notes the recommendation of the Commission. Government acknowledges the key role civil society has played over the years and continues to play in addressing SGBV in The Gambia. However due to numerous competing national priorities and limited State resources, at present the Government is unable to commit to providing subventions to CSOs but would continue to collaborate with civil society in addressing SGBV and support resource mobilization initiatives of CSOs.

Recommendation 338: The Government accepts the recommendation of the Commission. Gender inequalities and sexual and gender-based violation has no place in The Gambia as they limit women and girls' enjoyment of their basic human rights and slow down the country's growth and development. The country will not develop fully if over half of its population is discriminated against. Women contribute to the country's economy and play a vital role in all spheres of life in The Gambia. The Government will priorities the implementation of the National Action Plan on SGBV to ensure that women are empowered to live full and dignified free from abuse, discrimination, and violence.

Please add here a brief overview of the CSO landscape (if you have any number of active CSOs, with information about their 'size', nature, areas of focus; for example, you can name some of the umbrella CSOs and some CBOs you've worked with in the past and briefly present their work.

Civil Society organizations Engagement in Gambia Prospect and challenge

The civil society organizations in The Gambia have come a long way. Despite the challenges that civil society organizations faced during Jammeh's regime, some positive strides have been realized during the transitional justice process. The CSOs have been very active and continuously engaging government to ensure Jammeh and his allies are brought to justice for all the atrocities they have committed, and their victims get the justice they deserve. They played a key role informing the broader public about TRRC recommendations and fostered partnerships with international CSO's to reach a wider audience adding pressure on the government to act and implement the recommendations of the report.

After 22 years of authoritarian rule, the role of civil society as well as civil responsibilities and attitudes are still unclear to ordinary citizens, creating additional challenges and hindering the re-establishment of healthy state-society relations, good governance, and democratic practices. Lack of clarity regarding civic roles and responsibilities, combined with limited understanding about new ideals associated with democratic function further exacerbates tensions.

This is particularly true for women-led civil society organisations especially. The transition period has evidenced relative vulnerabilities in the civil society sector, including in organizations or individuals who hold thematic expertise or specialization (e.g. CSOs focused on protection, agriculture, and women empowerment), to serve in watchdog or advocacy roles where the public sector may be falling short. This is particularly challenging for women experts and community leaders that face double discrimination. This is also particularly relevant for young people and activists organizing around issues of public concern, whether environmental or political, often resulting in tense interactions amongst citizens and between citizens and state security agents such as the police.

There is no clear definition of CSOs in The Gambia. The civil society banner encapsulates all NGOs, CBOs and FBOs and INGOs without distinction. Despite all the challenges they face, CSOs are now an integral part of the political landscape in The Gambia and have entrenched themselves in the economic and social fabric of the country. Women led CSO's in particular have done a lot of work in advocating and advancing the rights of women, empowering women and girls and curtailing harmful traditional practices. They also play a very prominent role in the country's drive to achieve sustainable development goals. Both the national and international NGOs are driving forces working with communities in different parts of the country but particularly so in the rural areas of The Gambia.

They build the capacity of people in various skills areas: like farming and gardening; food processing, water, and sanitation; tie dye, soap making etc. Advocacy is also a key component of their agenda. Issues like child protection, pro-poor policies, and gender mainstreaming feature prominently in their portfolio of activities. Although their core work remains focused on relief and poverty alleviation, more and more NGOs are starting to address the root causes of poverty and not just its symptoms.

Civil Society Organisations despite their impactful work still face a lot of challenges in bringing about real impactful change in the communities in which they operate, key amongst which is the lack of financial resources. Most CSO's in the country are heavily dependent on limited donor funds which most often are meant for short term interventions which normally ends within a year or two. CSO then have to struggle with financing and sustainability. Another key challenge is their weak capacity, in terms of knowledge, skills and institutional frameworks to implement the development agenda and peacebuilding programming. The lack of disaggregated local information and public awareness on SDGs and development issues, the weak capacity to undertake integrated and participatory planning (horizontal coordination), including limited skills in introducing performance budgeting for effective implementation are all challenges mainly centered on capacity issues of CSO's in fully executing their functions and becoming change agents. This project will focus on building the capacity of CSOs and umbrella organizations especially women led who unlike their male counterparts face discrimination or experience things differently due to inherent inequalities. The project will equip them with the relevant skills to effectively promote gender equality and women's empowerment through the implementation of the Action plan on UNSCR 1325 and the TRRC white paper recommendations.

The scale of CSO activities and their target groups also varies. The bigger NGOs like AATG, CRS and CF have a national reach while others are highly localized due to financial and logistical constraints. International and some national NGOs have financial resources and capacities that enable them to better cover the regions, wards, and communities in the country. The bigger NGOs have a diversified portfolio of activities and such organizations have been categorized under cross cutting issues.

In addition, we have TANGO which is an umbrella organization for all the NGOs operating in The Gambia. A group of NGOs, conscious of the fact that more and more CSOs will emerge overtime, came together to form a regulatory body that would best serve their collective interests. TANGO's have a vision of doubling the effort of smaller NGOs, generating more resources for relief and social development purposes. The idea behind the emergence of TANGO was to make the NGO community lean towards a more organized mode of engagement, develop the civil society's capacity of outreach and to forge dynamic and more participatory and partnership-based civil society approaches to development interventions.

Summary of organisation we engaged with across various UN agencies, but there is a comprehensive list of registered organisations with TANGO

Names of the Organisation	Focus Area	Regions of Implementation	Status
Association of Farmers, Educators & Traders	Vegetable gardening, Micro-finance	All 5 Division	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community
Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)	Poverty Alleviation	KMC, WD & NBD	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community
Juffureh Albreda Youths Society	Promotion of Tourism & Culture, enterprise development, tie & die, soap making, salt production.	Lower & Upper Nuimi	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community
Jenoi Mambatam Kaffo	Agriculture, Horticulture, Soap making	Jenoi	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community
National Association of Women Farmers	Production, Processing & marketing of Crops, Marketing of Livestock, Processing and Marketing of Vegetables	Country wide	National organisations but not Umbrella organisation
Forum for African Women's Education-Gambia	Advocacy – Girls & Women education and empowerment; Networking and Gender Policy	Kombo East, CRD North, KMC, Kotu South, Country Wide, Kiang, Central, Lower River Division	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community
Future in Our Hands	Women Cooperatives Development	NationWide	National organisations but not Umbrella organisation
Forum for African Women's Education-Gambia (FAWEGAM)	Advocacy – Girls & Women education and empowerment; Networking and Gender Policy	NationWide	National organisations but not Umbrella organisation
RHHF	Poverty Reduction, Addressing Gender inequality and achieving social justice for women and girls	KMC	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community and in City center
The Gambia Committee on Traditional Practices (GAMCOTRAP)	Empowerment of women, Advocacy		National organisations but not Umbrella organisation
Gambia Family Planning Association	Maternal Health	NationWide	
NGBV	Gender and Women Empowerment, GBV Services	KMC	Umbrella Network
Thing Young Women	Sexual and reproductive health for young girls	KMC	Based in city center and visiting intervention in the rural community
The Girl Agenda	Advocate against child marriage through community mobilization, awareness raising, school trainings, and the use of traditional and social media	KMC	Based in city center and visiting intervention in the rural community

Paradise Initiative	Access to quality education, employment, health care and social welfare	KMC	Based in city center and visiting intervention in the rural community
Women Leadership and Liberation	work with female survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) at a crucial time in The Gambia's history, as the country continues its transitional justice process.	KMC, Foni	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community
Women Pathfinder	Empowerment of women, Advocacy	NBR, WCR and KMC	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community and the city center
ActionAid	Justice federation working to achieve social justice, gender equality and poverty eradication.	Nationwide	National Level Umbrella organisation with focus in rural community and in the urban areas
Child Protection Alliance	interagency group, that sets standards and provide technical support to ensure that efforts to protect children from violence and exploitation are of high quality and effective	Nationwide	Community Based organisation with focus in rural community and the city center
WAVE	women victims of human rights violations and abuses in The Gambia, who lamented that women's voices, especially that of women victims	Rural Community focus	Rural Community focus
The Child Fund	Child-focused international development organization that provides assistance to children facing poverty	Country wide	Nation Wide

Please explicit here

- i) some of the key challenges CSOs face (you can for example clarify the issues that echo with the project capacity-building components, listed here below – capacity-building components that are planned in addition to the capacity-building trainings linked to the needs assessments); also, please explicit*
- ii) broader gaps that slow down GEWE progress – gaps that will also be addressed by this project with dedicated interventions:*

Key challenges CSOs are facing in The Gambia

The report of the assessment of the CSO engagement in 2005 by TANGO in the Gambia indicate following challenges that remain pending nowadays:

- ❖ Weak local capacity, in terms of a knowledge and skills, to implement the development agenda
- ❖ Lack of disaggregated local information and public awareness on SDGs and development issues
- ❖ Weak capacity to undertake integrated and participatory planning (horizontal coordination)
- ❖ Limited skills in introducing performance budgeting for effective implementation

- ❖ Limited capacity for creating a framework of SDGs indicators and monitoring mechanisms
 - ❖ Blocks to fiscal decentralization, such as weak local capacity to adopt pro-poor elements
 - ❖ Lack of training in budgeting and public expenditure tracking tools
 - ❖ Weak local procurement capacity which acts as an impediment for high quality and the efficient delivery of public services
 - ❖ Lack of a national enabling environment for effective local development (e.g., legal and regulatory framework supporting decentralization, financial resources, organizational systems and mechanisms, values, norms and social practices that influence people's decision and behavior).
 - ❖ Weak vertical coordination with poor alignment of local priorities to national plans and policies
 - ❖ Inconsistent support from international agencies and donors to promote local governance
 - ❖ Weak set of technical skills, regarding financial monitoring, programme coordination
 - ❖ Limited awareness of peacebuilding processes and ethical standards when it comes to gender-responsive programming and S/GBV-related programming.
 - ❖ Limited funding for targeted initiatives in the areas of i) indigenous conflict prevention and resolution processes and peacebuilding in the communities, ii) rehabilitation of GBV survivors (through aid and assistance, including legal, medical, psycho-social support and shelter), iii) protection of S/GBV victims as well as their access to justice
- ❖ **Broader gaps/challenges that slow down progress on GEWE:**
- ❖ Absence of/limited/not maintained data related to past / on-going / forthcoming peacebuilding initiatives that are cross-cutting with the WPS agenda; mapping of active donors and CSOs around peacebuilding and GEWE; overview of women's leadership in The Gambia (in politics and beyond); no way to track progress made on WPS agenda
 - ❖ Limited awareness/understanding/application of laws/policies related to women and girls' rights/protection by state law officers, judicial officers, Police, Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Immigration Department
 - ❖ Lack of collaboration between child welfare and gender units in the security agencies when it comes to response to SGBV and overall support to survivors
 - ❖ Lack of cooperation/coordination between CSOs involved in peacebuilding/GEWE
 - ❖ Lack of cooperation/coordination between CSOs and the Government
 - ❖ Limited competencies of frontline staff such as case workers, medical, psychosocial support officers, law enforcement officers, legal aid officers) to improve high quality service provision
- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

Alignment with existing Governmental Priorities and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership.

This project is aligned with the Gambia's National Development Plan, the Gender and Women Empowerment Policy, Recommendation of TRRC White Paper Report and its National Action Plan 2021-2025 on UNSCR1325 and has the buy-in of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare. The project supports the Government's priority to increase women's participation in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and early warning system as indicated in the UNSCR 1325 Action Plan and on reducing gender-based violence and harmful practices as outlined in the Government's White Paper on the TRRC Recommendations through

building Civil Society capacity to engage more effectively. The National Development Plan emphasizes the need for a deepening engagement with a pluralistic civil society as one of its priorities. Two of 7 enablers of the NDP are empowering the Gambian Woman to realize her full potential and a civil society that is engaged and is a valued partner in national development.

As part of the expected outcome and commitment of the National development plan, civil society organizations will be strengthened to ensure that they are positioned as a representative, dynamic and credible consortium through capacity building, coordination and information sharing at both organizational and community levels, strengthening of social accountability mechanisms and improvements in the legislative and policy environment through research and advocacy for an appropriate NGO Act.

The resultant effect of building CSOs capacity to engage in the field of gender equality and women empowerment and peacebuilding is also aligned with the NDP. Under Chapter 2: Strategic Priorities, it is written, “Restoring good governance, rebuilding, and restoring public confidence in key institutions, upholding human rights and strengthening access to justice, in the context of transitional justice are urgent priorities.” This project seeks to contribute to the attainment of this strategic priority.

Transitional justice, security sector reform, and human rights are key components of the UN strategy of political engagement within the Gambia framework of the UN Secretary General’s sustaining Peace Agenda of which Gambia is an eligible country. Underlying all these processes is a strengthened civic space to contribute to the “Never Again” Agenda of the Gambia government. The project also contributes to the achievement of one of the PBF Program-level Results in the Gambia, namely that civil society adopts more robust advocacy and accountability roles (e.g., engagement with National Assembly members, participation in town halls, and other efforts to bridge citizens and the state). Averting a return to autocracy requires the development of vibrant civic society space with capacities for effective engagement within the peacebuilding sector. The design of this initiative complements the on-going UN development engagements designed to strengthen good governance and the consolidation of peace. UN political engagement in the Gambia aims to foster a culture of participative and collaborative governance based on principles of rule of law, human rights, and accountability inclusive of the public service, civil society organizations, the private sector, and the media.

Recommendations of the Gambia National Action Plan on the implementation of Resolution of UNSCR 1325 and the Post TRRC White Paper

The recommendations of the GNAP that are in alignment with the White Paper recommendations and focus areas for this project are below.

Prevention

- UNSCR 1325, Article 7: “... **to increase ... voluntary financial, technical, and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts**, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes
- UNSCR 1325, Article 8(b): Measures that **support local women’s peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements.**
- ECOWAS Plan of Action for UNSCR 1325: **Promote the development of a culture of peace by drawing on women’s traditional role as mediators and educators for peace** so that future generations can be spared by the scourge of war and violence; establishing a national network of peace clubs in secondary schools and tertiary institutions in the country; developing national early warning mechanisms in line with ECOWAS early warning mechanisms; and making resources available to populate them with data

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Complementarity to current proposal
<p>UNFPA- UNESCO – UNDP</p> <p>Young Women and Men as Stakeholders in Ensuring Peaceful Democratic Processes and Advocates for the Prevention of Violence and Hate Speech</p> <p>November 2020- December 2022</p>	<p>PBF Funded Project</p> <p>US\$ 2, 160, 500</p>	<p>Addressing institutional barriers (such as exclusion from decision making) for young people, strengthening youth capacity for engagement and participation in governance and leadership, and to address hate speech and counter fake news and misinformation of young people.</p>	<p>The GPI 2.0 will compliment and build on some of the work done by the Youth Project which focused on addressing institutional barriers such as exclusion from decision making processes for young people. The project established structures such as the WOPIC, YOBIC through which the capacity of young people including young women were built to participate in politics and decision-making processes. The project successfully increased the participation of young people in politics and leadership roles. Youth Statutorily legal documents were also reviewed to reflect young people's engagement in governance and leadership and enhance their involvement in violence prevention, peace promotion and social cohesion. Lessons learnt from the Youth Project especially on increasing participation and representation of women in decision making processes within governance institutions and peace architectures will strengthen the implementation of the GNAP UNSCR 1325.</p>
<p>UNFPA-UNDP- UNICEF</p> <p>Women and Youth participation in decision-making processes and as agents of community conflict prevention (2018 – 2020)</p>	<p>PBF Funded project- \$1,300,000.00</p> <p>-</p>	<p>The project contributed towards the participation of young women and men in political decision-making processes.</p>	<p>The women and youth project which focused on increasing the capacities of young women and men in decision making processes compliments this new project which also has a pillar supporting the participation of women in decision making processes. The new project does not only compliment all women focused projects but will also build the capacities of CSO's to support women participation sustainably and continually in governance, peacebuilding, leadership and decision-making processes with more direct financial support given to CSOs to manage and implement initiatives.</p>

<p>UNFPA – UNDP</p> <p>Strengthening community access to justice, community policing and effective SGBV Response (2020-2022).</p>	<p>PBF funded project-\$1,649,988.00</p>	<p>The project focused on improving public confidence, addressing frustration with justice service delivery, and taking the initial steps toward building resilient rule of law institutions, Community Policing, and institutionalizing effective GBV Response</p>	<p>The ROL project focused on providing an effective response to survivors of SGBV, structures were put in place to ensure standardized, integrated, and holistic support to survivors such as the One stop Centers, and Shelter. The capacity of service providers was enhanced on GBV Case Management to ensure a survivor-centered approach to service provision. This New project will build on the gains made by this project and compliment the implementation of the TRRC White paper recommendations.</p>
<p>UNFPA – UNDP</p> <p>Promoting peace and social cohesion through provision of mental health services and psychosocial well-being of SGBV survivors in the Gambia. (2021-2023)</p>	<p>PBF funded project-\$</p>	<p>The Focus of this Project is to contribute to peacebuilding and social cohesion through the reduction of the short- and long-lasting effects of SGBV on the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of survivors, their families, and communities.</p>	<p>This project will further consolidate and build on the gains achieved so far through the mental health project by strengthening CSOs especially women-led and women-focused CSOs in the implementation of the TRRC white paper recommendations, this will include the provision of quality services to GBV survivors of post-TRRC and further support to existing structures such as the OSC’s.</p>

Protection

- UNSCR 1325 (article 8(c)): Adoption of “measures that ensure the **protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary**”.
- ECOWAS Plan of Action for UNSCR 1325: **Strengthen measures to combat Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)**: political and security measures will be strengthened to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence during and after conflict; existing measures will be strengthened, and new measures put in place where necessary to punish perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence. Furthermore, trainings, including pre-deployment trainings, on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence will be harmonized and conducted targeting civil and military personnel in peace keeping operations.

Participation

- UNSCR 1325, article 1(5): **Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding**, and stressing the importance of their equal

participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision [1] making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution

- ECOWAS Plan of Action for UNSCR 1325: **Promote women’s participation in mediation: more women will be trained as mediators and a community of practice** of 26 women mediators will be established at the national level; database of female mediators will be created; **measures will be strengthened to encourage women’s full participation in electoral process.**

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

Strategic Gaps addressed by the Project

The intervention is in line with the key priority area of the Gambia National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 with particular focus on promotion of the rights of women and children; prevention against the violations of the rights of women and the girl-child; and participation of women in governance, political process and in peacebuilding. The project builds on the recommendations of 320 – 325 of the White Paper Report on the Truth Reconciliation and Reparation Commission and the Gambia National Action Plan on the implementation of UNSCR 1325(GNAP).

This project will address the critical gaps of the GNAP and the Post TRRC White Paper recommendation that is related to Gender equality and women’s empowerment with specific focus on improving women participation in peace conversation in the community, prevention of violence against women and addressing protection concerns among women and girls. The project will also address one of the gaps raised in the post TRRC white paper report to strengthen the capacity of CSOs, especially women led, and women focused organizations because of the pivotal role they play in advancing gender equality and realizing peacebuilding agenda in the community. In addition, they hold governments accountable for translating their commitments into laws and policies and into implementation and enforcement.

Complimentary with any Relevance Interventions - PBF Funded and others and Existing Interventions in the Proposal Sectors

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

- a) A brief description of the project content – in a nutshell, **what results is the project** trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the **conflict analysis factors** outlined in Section I (must be **gender- and age- sensitive**).

Project Overarching Goal: The project is aimed at promotion and protection of civic spaces for effective engagement of women-led CSOs in the implementation of Gambia National Action Plan on United Nations Security Resolution 1325 (UNSCR) and the recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) white paper through strengthening the institutional capacity of Civil Society Organisations with specific focus on women-led and women-focused CSOs, including Community based organizations. The project aims to promote greater collaboration between the UN, the government and civil society (especially women’s organizations on the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of initiatives designed to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment.

How to address conflict causing factors: The project will build the capacities of women led and women-focused organizations, umbrella organizations, CSOs and communities-based organization in contributing towards a free, safe, and open space for participation and engagement, thereby decreasing conflict related to

violations of freedom of expression, assembly, association, access to information, inclusion, participation and violence against women and girls. The project has direct relevance to peacebuilding processes in The Gambia and will address critical gaps related to Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) in areas for which no other funding mechanisms are currently supporting. Furthermore, the project will adopt innovative approaches that comprehensively addresses the capacity gaps and institutional weaknesses of civil society organizations working in the field of Gender equality and Women Empowerment, human rights, conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Implementation Strategy and Approach:

The project will adopt strategies like a) Capacity building of the CSOs b) Awareness raising of the broader public about the CSOs and the importance of civic engagement c) Advocacy to increase women participation in decision making and others that maybe indicated by the assessment and initiatives that enhance greater participation and representation of women in decision making processes within governance institutions and within national and community conflict prevention, management, and resolution mechanisms. These will include individual and capacity building, development and installations of tools and systems, advocacy, and awareness raising, and others as maybe be informed by the assessment report. Also addressing preventive and response approaches to violence against women and girls in the community.

This project will adopt an inclusive approach and consciously work toward involving a lot of partners working in the field of GEWE and peacebuilding in the selection process. The selection process will consider multi-layer approaches, which include pre-training orientation for all partners working in the field of Gender equality and women empowerment and peacebuilding. This pre-training will build on the initial assessment and will take place prior to the call for proposals. This will be conducted at the national level and communities' level. The training will be conducted in 3 locations across the 7 regions in the Gambia. The pre-assessment orientation for both CSOs and community-based organizations will be organized at regional level (Soma, Banjul, and Basse) to ensure inclusivity of all partners. The pre-training assessment for proposed partner organizations will provide information on the focus areas, requirements for selection and the benefit for partnership. Upon conclusion of the capacity building trainings all selected CSO's and CBOs at the level 1 and 2 call for proposals will benefit from financial and technical support.

The project will work with Men and boys as strategic partners in addressing social norms issues and concerns around patriarchal. Men and boy will be involved at onset of program planning, design and implementation and monitoring as major stakeholders, implementers of the project.

Process of projects designed and selection of Civil Society Organizations

The overarching GPI 2.0 project will be co-designed by a team comprising the UNCT through the Gender Working group, led by UNFPA, the government, and relevant CSOs that have been identified during the process of consulting on and drafting this concept note. The project will include a national competitive call for proposals on a pre-defined three peacebuilding themes; **participation in peacebuilding** b) **Protection Mechanism** and c) **prevention and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment** at two levels (the call will be advertised widely to ensure that the process is inclusive):

The call for proposal will focus on organisations working in Gambia focusing on the various thematic areas in the proposal; **participation in peacebuilding** b) **Protection Mechanism** and c) **prevention and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment**. Advertisement for the call for proposal will be done on various locally available platforms like newspaper, social media and radio and other non-traditional medium will be explore like the use of regulatory /coordination bodies (TANGO) for CSOs in the Gambia in disseminating the call for proposal to her members. More options of advertorial will be elicited during pre-selection orientations in the regions.

The Level 1 call will invite proposals from larger, umbrella CSOs to (1) support their work on gender equality and women's empowerment and to (2) provide them with the opportunity to act as a conduit of financial support to smaller CSOs also working on these issues. The call for proposal will be reviewed to determine the innovation of the submission and relevance to the thematic areas advertised. The variability of the organisation will be accessed also in terms of registrations, legal status, and comparative advantage to deliver on the thematic areas namely a) **participation in peacebuilding** b) **Protection Mechanism** and c) **prevention and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment**. All selected organizations will benefit from both technical and financial support, with the capacity-building component taking place first (building on the needs assessment).

At least 50% of funding provided to larger, umbrella CSOs will be earmarked for support to smaller CSOs through a small grants programme (see below). The project plan to allocate an estimate of \$1.7m to the umbrella and larger CSOs as grants for programmatic interventions while another \$.5m goes into institutional strengthening of both Umbrella and smaller CSOs. Then 50% of the allocation of \$1.7m grants for the umbrella organization will go to smaller CSOs and community-based organisations. The call for proposal for the umbrella organisations will be conducted by UNFPA and proposals will be vetted by a project appraisal committee made up of 2 representatives of Gender working group, peacebuilding secretariat in Gambia, UNFPA and the government, which will also be responsible for project oversight, monitoring, and evaluation. The project will support one umbrella organisation per thematic focus, that will bring it to total of 3 umbrella organisations. The thematic focus for this project is a) **participation in peacebuilding** - linked to NAP recommendation, b) **Protection Mechanism** linked with NAP Recommendation and TRRC recommendations and c) **prevention and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment** linked with TRRC White Paper.

The Level 2: The call for proposal for the smaller organisations will be conducted by umbrella organisations under the oversight of the UNFPA. The call for proposals from smaller CSOs to support their work on peacebuilding and gender equality and women's empowerment. The proposals will be review in the accordance with the following criteria: innovation of the submission in relations to three thematic areas to address concerns within their community, registration status of the organisation and their comparative advantage within their community. The proposals will be vetted by a project appraisal committee comprising of Gender technical working group member, UNFPA, the government and CSOs that have been successful in the Level 1 call for proposals, which will also be responsible for project oversight, monitoring, and evaluation. Umbrella CSOs will essentially be contracted to administer and provide supervisory roles to small grants under the overall supervision of UNFPA and the government.

This approach will minimize the administrative burden on the recipient Agency and maximize the proportion of funding that can be transferred to CSOs, while maintaining clear lines of accountability. As a condition for succeeding in the Level 1 call for proposals, larger, umbrella CSOs with the support of the Programme Coordinator with expertise of organizational development will be required to help build the capacity of smaller CSOs and women's organizations, including by helping them to conceptualize, draft and revise grant proposals and to act as conduits of financial support to smaller CSOs and women's organizations, including those that may be outside their immediate network. Safeguards will be put in place to ensure that proper attribution and visibility are provided to proposals developed by smaller CSOs with the support of larger ones. The project is targeting to reach three umbrella organisations and twenty community-based organisations over a period of two years. The smaller organisation will be selected in two batches of 10 each, giving opportunity for more community-based organisations to benefit from the grants and capacity building. The first call for proposals will be done at the beginning of the project which will target 10 CBO's then after one year six months another call for proposals will be done targeting another batch of 10 CBO's. All CSO's

and CBOs selected at level 1 and level 2 through the call for proposals will be supported with both financial and technical support with the pre-training assessment taking place first building on the needs assessment.

The review of the application will be based on the following criteria for the Umbrella organisation.

- 1) **Administrative compliance:** It confirms that a proposal has been submitted within the deadline set with all the required supporting documentations
- 2) **Quality assessment of the project:** Overall quality of the proposal in terms of logical presentation of idea and concepts and proposed strategies
- 3) **Relevance of the proposed initiative** to the three thematic areas and the TRRC/NAP recommendations
- 4) **Content-Related Criteria** (quality of results/ sustainability, innovation, efficiency)
- 5) **Implementation-related criteria** (quality of the partnership, quality of management, quality of the methodological approach, budget, and finance)

The review of the application will be based on the following criteria for the community Based organisation

- 1) Organizational Registration with local authority with a legal status including a bank account
- 2) Review of the content of the proposal submission – Relevance of the submission to the three thematic focus areas of the project
- 3) Physical presence within the communities

The Organizational strengthening and institutional supports will be on the following for the Umbrella organisations

The selection criteria will review the following areas of the organisation with a scoring mark for each,

1. **Governance**
 - a) Mission statement of organization available
 - b) Constitution and role of the Governing Body of NGO/CBO
 - c) Availability of record of discussions / minutes book for the last three years. (In the case of CBO for minimum one year)
2. **Staffing and organization**
 - a) Do they have an organogram reflecting staff of all the projects
 - b) In the last interview for technical staff was there an external person involved in selection
 - c) Is an appointment letter issued to every staff
 - d) Is there a Position/job description given to each staff
3. **Experience**
 - a) Does the organization have any experience (more than one year) in any of the following areas: Participation in peacebuilding, Protection and Prevention Mechanism and Gender equality and women empowerment
 - b) Managing community development project
4. **Financial Management Systems**
 - a) Do the audit report/ financial statements indicate any qualifications or weaknesses
 - b) Does the organization have an Accounting System for each project: Day Book, Cash Book, and Ledger
 - c) Does the organization have a printed serialized voucher system
 - d) Does the organisation have a bank account
- 4) **Procurement systems**
- 5) **Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Systems**
- 6) **Assessment of external Relationship**

Promoting co-creation in envisaging partnerships with civil society organizations

This approach promotes co-creation by including the UNCT, the government and civil society at all levels of project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, both for the overarching GPI 2.0 project and the sub-projects that the two-level call for proposals will attract. UNFPA, as the UNCT's lead agency on gender, will have primary responsibility for managing the GPI 2.0 funds and will be accountable for the successful implementation of the project. Civil society organizations are involved in all stages of project development and implementation, including the drafting of this concept note, the drafting of the project document and will participate in decisions making on financing level 2 proposals.

Enhancing the institutional development of CSOs especially women led, and women focused organizations

At Level 1, the institutional development of larger CSOs and women's organizations will be supported by providing them with (1) direct support for their own work and (2) the opportunity to expand their partnerships and scope of work by administering a small grants programme for smaller women's organizations.

At Level 2, the institutional development of smaller CSOs and women's organizations will be supported by providing them with financial support and capacity building that they would not otherwise be able to access, thus helping smaller CSOs to be more self-sustaining by project end. Furthermore, in order to ensure that GPI 2.0 in The Gambia will have a broader and more coherent impact beyond the scope of individual level 1 and 2 projects, a national symposium will be organized every 6 months to bring together all recipients of GPI 2.0 funding (level 1 and level 2) to share what they have achieved, to learn lessons from one another, and generate mutual support and solidarity between civil society and the government on issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment in peacebuilding.

Considering the important role played by religious and traditional leaders in The Gambia, we will organize community conversation and dialogues to address patriarchal and negative social norms within the community that promote gender inequality. The project will work to mobilize and raise awareness among religious and traditional leaders who can introduce and promote positive social norms as they hold the key to optimizing their communities. Specific cooperation mechanisms with religious and traditional leaders will be defined when the project starts and when the first workplans are being developed.

CSOs continue to face risk in the discharge of their duties in nation building and upholding of human right. They are at risk of being harassed, harmed, and compromised by powerful elites. This project will further strengthen the civic space in the Gambia that make provision for the protection of civil society organizations in ensuring effective engagement. Furthermore, the enactment of the Access to Information Bill by the National Assembly is another step towards effectively protecting the civic spaces. Strategic approach in protecting CSO engagement will include reinforcing the capacities of the CSO especially the umbrella organizations in knowing their right and how best to appropriate it. The project will promote accountability by supporting civil society to play a critical and constructive role in the National Development Plan and support CSOs' capacity to be an actor in The Gambia's inclusive and sustainable growth an effective strategy in protecting CSOs. Another protective mechanism will include carrying out sensitization and outreach within communities to advocate for the work of the women led organizations so that the community members do not see the activities as a threat or the work they will be carrying out. This can be done by identifying community champions who have good will of the beneficiaries to lead this conversation. The project will also leverage on supportive policies and strategies including the recommendations of the TRRC which has provision to protect the civil spaces to engage meaningfully without reprisal.

- b) Project result framework, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines, and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use Annex B; no need to provide additional narrative here.

Outcome 1: Strengthened Institutional Capacity of CSOs for implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Recommendations

This outcome will be guided by organizational capacity assessment, which will help assess organizational strengths and weaknesses using a standardized tool. The resulting scores will provide guidance into which organizational functional areas require the most attention for capacity building. The institutional strengthening will be tailored to the needs of each organization. But broadly, the outcome will improve existing systems and processes of all selected partners. It involves supporting the organizational structures with the required minimum standards, enhancing business processes, and development of needed tools for effective, efficient, and sustainable organizations. This is expected to improve their institutional capacity to access partnerships for peacebuilding programming and interventions in their target areas.

Output 1.1: Women focused CSOs' identified, assessed, and targeted for improved capacity to implement gender related programmes and peacebuilding

Output Summary: *The output comprises a list of the activities that addresses all preliminary interventions in selection of the organisations for the project. Under this output, we will develop selection criteria, conduct assessment of selected organization, pre-selection, and application orientation session in the three regions for all prospective applicants. The development of TOR for the selection of the organizations will be implemented by UNFPA because the Project Coordinator will develop the TOR and set the criteria and this will be done consultatively with various partners and stakeholder.*

These activities will comprise of hiring one international consultant for a period of 6months to 12months and one national consultant for a period of 12months to support with the development of Terms of reference for the engagement of umbrella organisations and the community-based organisations. The two positions will be based within the umbrella organisations. The Project coordinator based in UNFPA will organize regional pre-selection orientation workshops.

The pre-selection orientation will provide opportunity for prospective organisations and partners both as umbrella and community-based organisation to get clarity on submission requirement. Then a call for proposal is launch and assessment of the umbrella organizations will be done, and three umbrella organisations will be selected. The Umbrella organisation will be required to commence the pre-selection orientations for the community-based organizations and launch a call for proposal for the CBOs and assessment of the proposal to be done jointly with UNFPA and the umbrella organizations. The International and national consultants will conduct organizational needs assessment and develop tailor-made organizational development plans with each partner and provide support to each organisation in the implementation of the plans. The needs assessment will also enable to outline localized pro-active protection measures as well as immediate resort pathways for CSOs in case of threat of any nature; the organizational development plan resulting from the needs assessments will include a dedicated segment on access/use of existing protection measures / resort pathways that will be tailored for CSOs according to their size / scope of work / location.

List of Activities

- **Activity 1.1.1:** Develop Terms of reference for the selection of organizations as both umbrella organizations and community-based organizations. **UNFPA/Project Coordinator**
- **Activity 1.1.2:** Organize three (Soma, Banjul, and Basse) regional pre-selection orientation workshops for partners working in the field of gender equality and women empowerment and peacebuilding in the communities **UNFPA/Project Coordinator**

- **Activity 1.1.3:** Conduct a call for proposal for organizations at two levels: Umbrella organizations and community-based organizations within the thematic a) **participation in peacebuilding** b) **protection mechanism** and c) **prevention and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment - UNFPA/Project Coordinator**
- **Activity 1.1.4:** Hire Consultant and conduct Organizational needs assessment, develop a comprehensive tailor-made capacity building organizational plan for both CBO and Umbrella Organisations and support implementation of the plan. - **Consultant/Umbrella organisations/CBOs**

Output 1.2: CSO's capacity enhanced to participate in indigenous conflict prevention and resolution processes

List of Activities

Activity 1.2.1: Train, and build the capacity of Umbrella Organizations, CBO's including women and girls' organizations on different areas and thematic such as financial monitoring and Programme coordination's, peacebuilding processes, Gender Based Violence - **UNFPA/ Umbrella organisations, Consultants**

These capacity-building activities will be in addition to the ones that will be implemented following the needs assessment (1.1.4) given specific needs in the areas of financial monitoring and programme coordination

Activity 1.2.2: Organize orientation for CSOs both at the umbrella and community-based organization on ethical standard for GBV/Gender programming - **UNFPA/ Umbrella organisations, Consultants**

These capacity-building activities will be in addition to the ones that will be implemented following the needs assessment (1.1.4) given specific need to increase knowledge/enhance understanding around ethical standards for GBV/Gender programming

Activity 1.2.3 Provide financial grants to CSOs/CBOs with initiatives on peacebuilding intervention targeting - indigenous conflict prevention and resolution processes in the communities - **Umbrella organisations, Consultants**

Activity 1.2.4: Strengthen the capacity of Larger/Umbrella organization to provide strong financial monitoring and programme coordinations for the smaller CBOs – **UNFPA/Umbrella organisations (Hired Consultant)**

Output 1.3: Enhanced protection mechanisms to guarantee the rights and wellbeing of women and girls

List of Activities

Activity 1.3.1: Support the Umbrella organisations to develop training modules for state law Office, judicial officers, Police, Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Immigration, and other stakeholders on Laws and policies in the protection of rights of women and girls and accelerating access to justices. -**Umbrella organisations /CBOs**

These capacity-building activities are not part of the grants scheme allocated to CSO in the framework of the calls for proposal; this intervention responds to the specific need to strengthen competencies of the stakeholders in the areas cited.

Activity 1.3.2: Strengthen collaboration between child welfare and gender units in the security agencies in areas of operations, response to SGBV and dealing with survivors- **Umbrella organisations /CBOs**

This activity is meant to strengthen coordination among government agencies who play significant role addressing gender equality and GBV services in dealing with survivors.

- **Activity 1.3.3:** Scale up national initiatives that would ensure the rehabilitation of GBV survivors through aid and assistance, including legal, medical, psycho-social support and shelter-**Umbrella organisations /CBOs**

These capacity-building activities are not part of the grants scheme allocated to CSO in the framework of the calls for proposal; this intervention responds to the specific need to strengthen effort in the area of rehabilitation of GBV survivors through aid and assistance

- **Activity 1.3.4** Provide technical and financial grants for initiatives that protect, respond to violence against women and girls including access to justices based on the call for proposal for the CSOs and CBOs - **Umbrella Organisations - UNFPA (Hired Consultant)**
- **Activity 1.3.5** Provision of well-coordinated, multi-sectoral lifesaving GBV protection and response service for survivors-**Umbrella organisations /CBOs**

This activity focuses on strengthening competencies of frontline workers such as legal aid officers, case workers, medical personnel, and social workers. The coordinated services ensure the availability of services, which include shelters services and referral cost

Outcome 2: Strengthened partnerships and improved coordination

The outcome will focus on establishing platforms for organizations to share relevant skills, experience, and expertise in such a way that every organization complements each other and benefits. Assessment of the capacity of organizations in the country will be conducted including development of databases for all partners on this platform to help synchronize impacts and showcase results of the organizations. This outcome will prioritize the implementation of the TRRC recommendation.

Output 2.1: Strengthened cooperation of peacebuilding/GEWE stakeholders

List of Activities

- **Activity 2.1.1:** Strengthen existing platform of convergence for all organizations working on peacebuilding and Gender equality and women and girl's empowerment to interact and share experience and lessons learnt - **Umbrella organisations/CBOs**
- **Activity 2.1.2:** Strengthen peer to peer linkage between civil society especially women led CBOs through peer mentoring and information sharing on GEWE and the peacebuilding processes. **Umbrella organisations/CBOs**

Partnership will be fostered among organizations focusing on similar thematic areas through coordination mechanisms put in place and joint capacity building sessions and technical mentoring session put in place among partners organisations. This creates synergy and nurture the cross fertilization of ideas and opportunities

OUTPUT 2.2: Enhanced data collection and use for more effective advocacy and impact'

Activity 2.2.1: Support quality data collection and statistics on current data gaps on GEWE to promote advocacy and track progress on Gender equality, women empowerment and GBV - **Umbrella organisations /CBOs**

Activity 1.2.2: Create a national e-portal and database for information sharing and alignment of intervention measures on peace initiatives- **Umbrella organisations, Consultants**

Activity 2.2.3: Conduct Assessment of the number of Gambian women in Government, NGO, and International Organizations to support advocacy on GEWE – **UNFPA/Umbrella Organization/Hired Consultant**

Activity 2.2.4: Develop Database of donors and CSOs working on peacebuilding, violence against women and girls and women and girl’s empowerment to develop synergies and new partnerships for improved programming and impact - **Umbrella organisations/CBOs**

- c) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

(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?)

Results	Assumptions
Enhanced institutional and operational capacities of CSOs and CBOs	Improved peaceful co-existence and civic space for advocacy, engagement, and communities’ actions
Improved capacities of Civil society organization on technical specialization on peacebuilding, women empowerment and Violence against women and girls	Scaled up programme quality delivery, meeting the needs of beneficiaries with increase access to information, independent media, with free expression of their rights
Strengthened existing National platforms for convergence of the organisations on peacebuilding and women empowerment	Strengthened national programmes and platforms that promote peace and women’s rights

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain how the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The communities and regions selected for the intervention are based on the needs and gaps that exist in peacebuilding, violence against women and girls and women participation in leadership and governance structures. The project will target three regions of the country out of the seven administrative regions of the Gambia namely, West Coast Region (WCR), Lower River Region (LRR) and Upper River Region (URR). While engagement of umbrella and networks organisations will have a national coverage, specific communities within the selected regions will be chosen based on Community based Organisations call for proposal submission. As this project is first of a kind in The Gambia, a lot of emphasis will be placed on co-creation within CSOs to avoid duplication of efforts and build stronger partnerships and synergies with women and youth led organizations in the selected regions.

The project will also build the capacity of Community Based organisations, women groups, young women network, and women led grassroot organizations with about 80% of the total budget allocated to strengthen CSO interventions and engagement. The reasons behind having to support 80% women and youth led grassroot CSOs as part of this project is because most of these CSOs are not supported by organisations and fund most of their programmes solely. To strengthen and widen the scope of CSOs in The Gambia especially women led community-based organisations, it is prudent to support such settings to have a diverse pool of

organisations supporting peacebuilding initiatives. However, it is important to note that the CSOs will be selected based on comparative advantage, previous engagement with the UN in the Gambia, physical and programmatic presence in the communities and strong community engagement on women and youth empowerment issues in addition to the criteria elaborated on page 20.

In addition to this, various capacity building activities and engagement with the various stakeholders including security forces will be conducted at the national level with specific focus on the West Coast Region (WCR), Lower River Region (LRR), Upper River Region (URR). The targeted districts, communities and wards within the regions will be selected consultatively with key stakeholders and the CSOs based on prioritization of needs and relevance to the project.

Although the scope can evolve based on continuous learning through the implementation phase of the project, due to innovative ideas received from the participating Civil society organisations. The project will focus on capacity building of civil society organisations across all regions. But specific intervention of the participating organization will be more community based and focused. The CSOs will be encouraged to focus interventions on Violence Against women and girls, fostering peacebuilding initiatives within communities, women participation in decision making and political spheres, encourage peaceful coexistence in conflicted areas and more on community with high burden of the issues for maximum impact.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners – list 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 know-how and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: United Nations Population Funds UNFPA Implementing partners: GAMCOTRAP Maa Foundation Gender Platforms Women Pathfinder TANGO Network Against Gender Based Violence	4.85 million USD	PBF UNFPA Core Resource Government of Italy UNTFHS FGM Joint Programme MPTF	UN House	22	Gender/ GBV Programme Specialist PBF Programme Manager Gender programme Associate

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare					
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- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex C.

This project will be implemented under the overall supervision of the UNFPA Gambia Country Representative with the Gender/GBV Programme Specialist providing overall programme oversight, technical guidance, ensuring overall project quality assurance and ensuring gender issues are well mainstreamed at all levels of implementation. UNFPA will provide the financial management of the funds, enhance coordination and programme leadership roles in ensuring timely implementation of the project across the implementing partners. UNFPA current staff will be involved in the programme implementation especially at the preliminary phases before the conclusion of the recruitment process of new staff (Programme Coordinator based in UNFPA, two consultants (International consultant and National M/E Officer based with the Umbrella Organizations). The existing UNFPA staff that will play a critical role in the implementation of the project will include Gender/GBV Programme Specialist and PBF Programme Manager. The project will recruit an International UNV Programme Coordinator or international consultant using the IPISA modality with a specialty in programme management and coordination with experience working in non-governmental organisations to manage the delivery of project outputs, coordinate implementation and reporting to donor. In addition, the project will recruit two consultants; one international consultant who will provide direct support to the civil society organizations and manage the project under the overall guidance of the Gender/GBV Programme Specialist and one National M&E officer. They will conduct assessment of the umbrella and community-based organisation, develop work plan for each organisation and follow up with the implementation of the plans. All the personnel on the project will work closely with PBF Secretariat (which includes an M&E officer), UNFPA The Gambia M&E Unit, Gender thematic working group for this project to effectively establish and use monitoring frameworks, to assess effectiveness of capacity-building, of the call for proposals of the project implementation facilitated by the grant’s schemes, etc. The IUNV Programme Coordinator will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the programme by providing technical guidance, ensuring timely implementation, and reporting whilst the National M&E Officer will support the day-day implementation of the project, reporting, technical assistance to CSO’s and CBO’s (Pre assessment trainings, Design of concept notes support to program implementation). The existing UNFPA project team which comprises the PBF Programme Manager, Gender Programme Associate, and GBV Programme Specialist will commence the process of the project implementation which will include the needs assessment phase, co-ordination of the pre-assessment trainings and call for proposals to mitigate any delays to the project start due to recruitment.

Overall, 3 new positions will be created in the framework of this project, namely Project Coordinator, M&E officer (national consultant) and an international consultant (who will specifically support the calls for proposal process as well as the needs assessment exercise, the design of tailored training modules and the actual capacity-building activities). These newly recruited project team members will be supported by 3 UNFPA core staff members (already in place), namely Gender/ GBV Programme Specialist, the PBF Programme Manager and the Gender Programme Associate. The Gender Programme Associate will support the administrative support for the project.

The Project Advisory committee (PAC) which comprises UNCT, Gender thematic group, PBF Secretariat, Ministry of Gender and UNFPA focal points will provide guidance and leadership for the project and will endorse key decisions including adjustments to work plans amongst others. While not being a formal member of the PAC, PBSO HQ will also be invited to join the PAC activities in view of supporting the process. The PAC will also review technical documents like the call for proposal, terms of reference and review of proposal submission from CSOs. The advisory committee will meet every 6 months to review project outcome, progress, and make decisions on any significant deviations as well as approval of annual work plans.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium, and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

The project risk level is Low: Overall risk level for the project is medium risk, even though civil society organisations are independent of government and are very engaging in addressing social issues that foster peace and building social cohesion. But due to sensitivity of the issues they address because it is social norms it can generate some resistance, but continuous and active engagement with critical stakeholders in the community will address this concern.

The low capacity in the country in term of getting quality vendors for specialized skills like construction, video documentary may delay timely completion of project like renovation and construction, but specific mechanism will be put in place in selection and monitoring timely completion of vendor awarded contract or engagement

The table below has identified 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.

Risk Category	Risk Description	Rating (H-M-L)	Mitigation Strategy
Protection of involved CSOs / individuals in project implementation (as implementing partners and/or as beneficiaries)	CSOs face a number of challenges from intimidation and harassment to physical violence	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project tracked a twofold preventive approach at the community-level: on one hand, a series of sensitization activities were organized to raise awareness on (women-led) CSOs right and legitimacy to advance GEWE work; on the other hand, a network of 'local champions' (including influential figures such as traditional/religious leaders, men) created to promote the work of CSOs in their communities (cf. page 28); - Also, the capacity assessment was conducted to outline localized pro-active protection measures as well as immediate resort pathways for CSOs; the organizational development plan for CSOs was developed including a segment on these protection (pro-active) measures/responses (cf. page 29)
Technical Capacity	Limited technical capacity within the CSOs/CBOs to implement project activities	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hired a dedicated core team to support project implementation which was accommodated with Umbrella organizations to promote ownership - Implementation of the projects was comprised of selected CSOs through the call for proposal - Close monitoring and supervision of activities; and Regular technical meetings to review plans and

			activities were organized by the dedicated team of GPI secretariat.
Toxic Civil Spaces for CSO	Toxic environment for the Civil Society organization to engage in addressing sensitive issues like Gender equality and women empowerment	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified community champions who have good will of the beneficiaries to lead this conversation - Leveraged on supportive policy, strategy, and recommendation of Government like the TRRC recommendation has provision to protect the civil spaces to engaged meaningfully without reprisal
Fiduciary Management	Fraud and mismanagement of funds	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complied to strict adherence to financial management policies and guidelines; Assessment of implementing partners to identify risk ratings; and Regular spot checks - Provided resources and built capacity for adhering to the financial guidelines and taking precautions to implement interventions - A clear process and procedure was developed by the Hired consultant within 2months of engagement to guide the disbursement modality to implementing partners, which ensured smooth and acceptable conduct of the interventions of this proposal.
Delay in recruitment	Delay in project start due to recruitment challenges	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing UNFPA Project Team supported and facilitated the project to start up activities to mitigate delay resulting from delays in the recruitment of the UNV Program Manager and International and National consultants
Male resistance and hostility	Male resistance and hostility based on the perception that the project is predominately women focused and fear that it will compromise historically existing male privileges.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men and boys were involved at onset of program planning, design and implementation and monitoring as major stakeholders, implementers of the project.
Weak Capacity of CSOs to address concern and social norms issues in the three thematic areas.	Inadequate capacity of CSOs leaders to demand for and use disaggregated data and information.	medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following a capacity assessment, a series of recommended trainings were provided to CSOs including women's local organizations to demand and utilize gender disaggregated data in the thematic areas.
Limited Number of Women led Organisations.	Limited number of women -led organizations in addressing the three thematic areas including GBV.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Done mapping of CSOs by location and geographical area to determine gaps and inform responsive capacity building.

Programme Implementation	Gender sensitive and community resistance to intervention against social norms like peacebuilding and violence against women and girls in ensuring the Do no HARM principle to beneficiaries like women and girls	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified community champions to support programme implementation - Harmonized and standardized messaging to ensure cultural sensitivity - The CSOs has the comparative advantage of the community trusting their programme because of their continuous engagement with the community
Sustainability & Institutional Transition Risk: Premature project closure prior to the full institutionalization of the CSO House and mentorship networks.	The transition of ownership to local stakeholders may be fragmented, leading to underutilization of the CSO House and a collapse of peer-to-peer peace networks once international support withdraws.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilize the extension to finalize the vetting and onboarding of CSOs into the CSO House, ensuring the facility is a fully operational hub for peace coordination at handover. - Complete the final phase of peer-to-peer mentorship sub-activities to ensure these networks are self-sustaining and do not require further external technical support
Accountability & Oversight Risk: Incomplete implementation of community-led monitoring strategies for ongoing sub-granted projects.	Closing the project before monitoring strategies are fully matured could result in a lack of oversight for active grants, weakening the accountability and long-term viability of community-level initiatives.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deploy reinforced community-led monitoring during the extension period to empower local actors with independent oversight tools. - Provide targeted technical assistance to ensure CSOs reach the "operational maturity" required to manage thematic goals independently.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be 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 break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

The project allocates **10.63% (265,788)** to M&E, this budget will include monitoring activities for the umbrella organisations and CBOs during the implementation of the interventions, independent evaluation and UNFPA Monitoring and oversight functions. The umbrella organisations CSOs monitoring cost will be \$80,000, while smaller CSOs/CBOs cost will be **\$80,000** while UNFPA monitoring, and oversight functions will be **\$45,788**, while the independent evaluation will be **\$60,000**.

Once recruited, the project M&E officer will closely work with the entire project team, the PBF Secretariat (as well as, if considered helpful, PBSO) and implementing partners to refine the set of performance indicators across all outcomes/outputs/activities when the detailed workplans are designed for each outcome and output. For some outputs, performance indicators will be refined following initial progress made on some

activities: for example, when it comes to the interventions related to grants allocation, specific performance indicators to assess progress made by CSOs implementing their project ideas (thanks to their successful application to the call for proposals) will be outlined/refined gradually, building on the various aspects and stakes of the project ideas that will benefit from the grants allocation. The results framework table with indicators in the project document will be updated accordingly.

The project will adopt a parallel Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) process, which will not only serve M&E in general but also enable the trained organizations/individuals to practice very concretely newly acquired skills - supposing that one major capacity gap is related to M&E. The project will be implemented in the communities led by women groups, community structures and religious groups that has good reach within the targeted communities and beneficiaries. The community Based monitoring will empower beneficiaries and the Civil Society organisation through greater involvement, participation in project implementation and ensuring respect of Do No Harm principles. The project will ensure there is feedback mechanism in place between beneficiaries and the CSOs and between the CSOs and the UN agencies and this will provide understanding of project progress and impact during implementation, which is especially important and relevant with activities as sensitive, subjective, and qualitative as peacebuilding and gender equality and women empowerment.

Additionally, the UNFPA Gambia Country Office, the Monitoring and Evaluation unit and Gender thematic working groups, informed by the project's result framework, will formulate a comprehensive M&E work plan with clearly defined outputs and indicators to monitor. The project monitoring and evaluation framework will be agreed with all partners (on who is responsible for what and when) and aligned to the M&E system to monitor and track performance at all levels, based on measurable indicators, baseline data and targets.

The project will also conduct baseline surveys through consultancy services to get clarity with setting the baseline indicators from the beginning of the project. At the output level, monitoring will be carried out by UNFPA, responsible partners the umbrella CSOs and Gender thematic working groups using field visits, review meetings, desk reviews and reports. At programme and activities levels, periodic monitoring visit and data collection from routine information management systems will be used to assess the management and efficiency of the interventions. The Ministry of Gender will be part of the monitoring mechanisms to strengthen information on project progress, successes and challenges which will also improve buy in and ownership which is a sustainability mechanism and part of the exit strategy. Also, to ensure that the government mainstream some of the initiatives, it must have a key role in project implementation and the M&E strategy is one of such that can be used for this.

A baseline will be conducted within the first six months of the project to fill in the baseline data gaps of the result framework and to serve as the basis for the final project evaluation. The project team and M&E focal points from UNFPA and partners including the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Welfare, with the support of the PBF Secretariat M&E will conduct quarterly field visits, community-based monitoring, and spot checks to projects sites to track progress and verify achievements as reported and provide recommendations and follow up where needed. The project allocated 10.63% (265,788) of the budget to the monitoring and evaluation budget. This budget will also include the umbrella organisation and CBOs monitoring cost for the implementation of the interventions and evaluation process.

The project evaluation process will be conducted within three months after the project ends, but preparatory processes will start before the project closure date (TOR, recruitment etc.).

- 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 to try to ensure this support from the start.

The approaches and strategy adopted by this project will facilitate national ownership and national level decision-making on priorities for peacebuilding, gender equality and women's empowerment, increase

national and local grassroots organisations access to donors’ resources subsequently after the completion of this project and improve project design support and duration for high quality, inclusive and participatory design, and implementation processes. The projects should respond to relevant national peacebuilding support strategies and be tightly linked to the PBF portfolio. The GPI 2.0 presents a great opportunity for The Gambia UNCT to help strengthen existing women led and women focused organizations, and networks-based institutions, as well as scale up and expand their influence into more remote areas to support their work and complement the ongoing PBF portfolio. Women led and women focused Civil Society Organisations will be capacitated through the implementation of the focus areas of the project such that they will be well equipped to sustainably complement government efforts to further increase participation and empowerment of women and girls.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, 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 funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

The costing of activities for this project is based on estimation from previous expenditure from similar activities. The project will benefit from existing partnership and initiative to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency of resources. Sufficient funds have been budgeted for independent evaluation of the project. The allocation of funds for human resources will consider competence and competitiveness in the selection of candidates. Most of the human resources for this project will consider the use of International UNV who come to the project with expertise and experience. In addition, the selection of civils society will be competitively done to ensure transparency, while financial and institutional supports the selected CSOs will received be based on assessment report and finding

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

Annex A.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's 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 (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent’s website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

nnex A.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	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

	instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	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 (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://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, 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 the 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 the 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 project⁸
- 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.

⁸ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened Institutional Capacity of CSOs for implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Recommendations</p> <p>SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1: Percentage of the supported organizations have established processes for programme coordination, monitoring, and financial management for improved programmes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 80%</p>	<p>End of project assessment Report</p> <p>Organizational Assessment Report</p>	<p>Organizations meeting the various milestones based on organizational development plans</p>
	<p>Output 1.1: Women focused CSOs’ identified, assessed, and targeted for improved capacity to implement gender related programmes and peacebuilding</p> <p>List of Activities under the output</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Develop Terms of reference for the selection of organizations as both umbrella organizations and community-based organizations. UNFPA/Project Coordinator</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Organize three (Soma, Banjul, and Basse) regional pre-selection orientation workshops for partners working in the field of gender equality and women empowerment</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1: Percentage of engaged CSOs (both grassroots and umbrella organization) that meet the set criteria for next level of operations.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 90% of CSOs Engaged</p> <p>Performance indicator 1.1.1: TOR for CSOs’ selections Finalized and used</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>Performance indicator 1.1.2: Number of CSO’s and people that participated in the pre-selections trainings conducted before the call for application</p> <p>Baseline:0</p>	<p>Project Reports</p> <p>Perception Surveys</p> <p>End of project assessment Report</p> <p>TOR</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Participants list</p>	<p>Project terminal report</p> <p>Consultant recruited</p>

	<p>and peacebuilding in the communities UNFPA/Project Coordinator</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Conduct a call for proposal for organizations at two levels: Umbrella organizations and community-based organizations within the thematic a) participation in peacebuilding b) Protection Mechanism and c) prevention and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment- UNFPA/Project Coordinator</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Hire Consultant and conduct Organizational needs assessment, develop a comprehensive tailor-made capacity building organizational plan for both CBO and Umbrella Organisations and support implementation of the plan. - Consultant/Umbrella organisations/CBOs</p>	<p>Target: Total CSO's (TBD)</p> <p>Performance indicator 1.1.3: # Number of applications received from CSO's for both levels.</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: Total number of applications received, total number and type of organizations selected</p> <p>Performance indicator 1.1.4a: A need assessment report for umbrella organisations and CBOs with clear recommendations on capacity building produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.1.4 b: Organizational development plans and implementation roadmap for both Umbrella and CBOs developed and in use</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<p>Project report CSO list</p> <p>Assessment report</p> <p>Report</p>	<p>Report on Umbrella CSOs and CBOs selected</p> <p>Consultants recruited Final assessment report</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: CSO's capacity enhanced to participate in indigenous conflict prevention and resolution processes</p> <p>List of Activities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2: proportion of CSOs showing improved participation in conflict resolution and programme performance</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80% of pre-qualify organisations</p>	<p>Final project report, End of project assessment report</p>	<p>End of project evaluation Final report</p>

	<p>Activity 1.2.1: Train, and build the capacity of Umbrella Organizations, CBO's including women and girls' organizations on different areas and thematics such as peacebuilding processes, Gender Based Violence- UNFPA/ Umbrella organizations, Consultants</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Organize orientation for CSOs both at the umbrella and community-based organization on standard for GBV/Gender programming - UNFPA/ Umbrella organizations, Consultants</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 Provide financial grants to CSOs/CBOs with initiatives on peacebuilding Intervention targeting - Indigenous conflict prevention and resolution processes in the communities - Umbrella organisations, Consultants</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Support the capacity of Larger/Umbrella organization to provide strong financial monitoring and programme coordinations for the smaller CBOs – UNFPA/ Umbrella organisations (Hired Consultant)</p>	<p>Performance Indicator 1.2.1a: # of umbrella CSO and CBOs' staff trained on different thematic areas</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 23 CSO/CBOs staff (TBD)</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.2.2: # of CSO's and focal persons reached through GBV/ gender orientation at both levels.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 23 CSO's and Staff (TBD)</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.2.3a: Number of organisations that received and implemented financial grants on peacebuilding initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 23 CSOs (actual grant recipients)</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.2.3b: % of grant projects effectively implemented had value for money and on time</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 70%</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.2.4a: Number of Umbrella CSOs capacitated to receive, disburse, and monitor small grants to CBO's</p>	<p>Training report Project reports</p> <p>Link to the portal Project reports</p> <p>Training report Projects report Participant list</p> <p>Grant allocation report Project report</p>	<p>TOR to hire consultant End of activity reports</p> <p>TOR to recruit consultant</p>
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		<p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: 3 Umbrella CSOs</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.2.4b: Evidence of better programme monitoring, financial management and programme coordination from Umbrella CSOs.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (TBC)</p> <p>Target: (TBD) after assessment</p>	<p>End project assessment report</p> <p>Project report</p>	<p>List of selected CSOs</p> <p>Project evaluation report</p>
	<p>Output 1.3: Enhanced protection mechanisms to guarantee the rights and wellbeing of women and girls</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Support the Umbrella organisations to develop training modules for state law Office, judicial officers, Police, Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Immigration, and other stakeholders on Laws and policies in the protection of rights of women and girls and accelerating access to justices. -Umbrella organisations /CBOs</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Strengthen collaboration between child welfare and gender units in the security agencies in areas of operations, response to SGBV and dealing with survivors- Umbrella organisations /CBOs</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Scale up national initiatives that would ensure the rehabilitation of GBV</p>	<p>Output 1.3 Indicator: Protections Mechanism for the rights and wellbeing of women and girls strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: Weak</p> <p>Target: Strong (specify mechanisms)</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.3.1: Training modules for law Office, judicial officers, Police, Drug Law Enforcement Agency, and Immigration validated and finalized and used in targeted trainings</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 module with 5 themes validated and 50 law enforcement officers trained on them</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.3.2: Strengthened coordination at the Ministry of Gender with quarterly meeting of child welfare and gender</p>	<p>End of project evaluation report</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Training Module</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>Project report</p>	<p>Terminal evaluation</p> <p>ToR to recruit a consultant to develop the module</p>

	<p>survivors through aid and assistance, including legal, medical, psycho-social support and shelter-Umbrella organisations /CBOs</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4 Provide technical and financial grants for initiatives that protect, respond to violence against women and girls including access to justices based on the call for proposal for the CSOs and CBOs - Umbrella Organisations - UNFPA (Hired Consultant)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.5 Provision of well-coordinated, multi-sectoral lifesaving GBV protection and response service for survivors - Umbrella organisations /CBOs</p>	<p>units in the security agencies in areas of operations response to SGBV</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 annual meetings ,2 joint visit to facilities and follow ups made Performance Indicator 1.3.3 # of centers supported to scale up GBV services to survivors</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.3.4: Number and type of grants awarded and implemented by CSOs and CBOs based on the call for proposal</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 23 (CSO & CBOs)</p> <p>Performance Indicator 1.3.5: Number of frontline staff (case workers, medical, psychosocial support, law enforcement, legal aid) trained and mobilized to improve the quality-of-service provision</p> <p>Baseline: 25 Case Workers, 15 medical, 30 psychosocial, 0 police, 0 legal aid Target: 40 frontline staff</p>	<p>Participants list</p> <p>Project report Activity report</p> <p>Project report Grant allocation report</p> <p>Training report Project report</p>	<p>TOR for the coordination meeting</p> <p>Final List of selected CSOs/CBOs TOR/form for grant application</p>
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<p>Outcome 2: Strengthened partnerships and improved coordination SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to Target 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</p> <p>SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened cooperation of peacebuilding/GEWE stakeholders</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Strengthen existing platform of convergence for all organizations working on peacebuilding and Gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment to interact and share experience and lessons learnt - Umbrella organisations/CBOs</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Strengthen peer to peer linkage between civil society especially women led CBOs through peer mentoring and information sharing on GEWE and the peacebuilding processes. Umbrella organisations/CBOs</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2: Evidence of active advocacy, engagement, and partnership amongst CSOs in ensuring Gender equality and GBV elements of the TRRC white paper are fully implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 5 CSOs</p> <p>Target: 10 CSOs</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Cooperation and coordination amongst stakeholder of peacebuilding and GEWE reinforced.</p> <p>Baseline: less cooperation and coordination Target: more cooperation and condonation with regular meeting/follow up</p> <p>Performance indicator 2.1.1: Number of Collations or consortium empowered and capacitated to lead conversation and engagement on peacebuilding Gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p> <p>Performance indicator 2.1.2: # of CSOs peer to peer linkage networks strengthened for sharing on GEWE peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 3 peer to peer networks strengthened (3 umbrella and 20 CBOs)</p>	<p>project and evaluation report</p> <p>Project evaluation reports End of project reports</p> <p>Meeting reports Project report Participants list</p> <p>Training report Project report</p>	<p>Project evaluation</p> <p>First meeting</p> <p>TOR to recruit trainer</p>
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<p>resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>OUTPUT 2.2: Enhanced data collection and use for more effective advocacy and impact</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1: Support quality data collection and statistics on current data gaps on GEWE to promote advocacy and track progress on Gender equality, women empowerment and GBV - Umbrella organisations /CBOs</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2: Create a national e-portal and database for information sharing and alignment of intervention measures on peace initiatives- Umbrella organisations, Consultants</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3: Conduct Assessment of the number of Gambian women in Government, NGO, and International Organizations to support advocacy on GEWE – UNFPA/Umbrella Organization (Hired Consultant)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4: Develop Database of donors and CSOs working on peacebuilding, violence against women and girls and women and girl’s empowerment to develop synergies and new partnerships for improved programming and impact - Umbrella organisations/CBOs.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2 Availability and access to GEWE data strengthened to inform advocacy and policy</p> <p>Performance indicator 2.2.1 GEWE data gaps filled to track progress on gender equality and GBV Baseline: GEWE data gap exist Target: Reduced GEWE data gaps</p> <p>Performance indicator 2.2.2: Assessment report of the number of Gambian women in Government, NGO, and International Organizations validated and popularized</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Performance indicator 2.2.3: Donors and CSOs working on Peacebuilding, GBV and GEWE mapped, and database developed.</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<p>Project evaluation reports End of project reports</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Assessment report Project report</p> <p>Mapping report</p>	<p>ToR to recruit consultant</p>
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?		No	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	Yes		
3. Have project sites been identified?	Yes		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	Yes		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	Yes		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	Yes		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		No	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementation approaches between project recipient organizations?	Yes		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	Recipient Agency 1	Recipient Agency 2	Recipient Agency 3	Totals
	\$	\$	\$	
	-	-	-	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 150,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 150,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 150,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000.00
5. Travel	\$ 80,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 1,730,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,730,000.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 26,448.60	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,448.60

Sub-Total	\$ 2,336,448.60	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,336,448.60
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 163,551.40	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 163,551.40
Total	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown				
	Recip Agency 1	Recip Agency 2	Recip Agency 3	Tranche %
	0	0	0	
First Tranche:	\$ 1,750,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 750,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%

Comprehensive Work Plan with Timeframe

Activities	Time Framework													
	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14
Outcome 1: Strengthen Institutional Capacity of CSOs for implementation of National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 Recommendations														
Output 1.1 Women focused CSOs' identified, assessed, and targeted for improved capacity to implement gender related programmes and peacebuilding														
Activity 1.1.1: Develop Terms of reference for the selection of organizations as both umbrella organizations and community-based organizations. UNFPA/Project Coordinator														
Activity 1.1.2: Organize three (Soma, Banjul, and Basse) regional pre-selection orientation workshops for partners working in the field of gender equality and women empowerment and peacebuilding in the communities UNFPA/Project Coordinator														
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct a call for proposal for organizations at two levels: Umbrella organizations and community-based organizations within the thematic a) participation in peacebuilding b) Protection Mechanism and c) prevention and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment- UNFPA/Project Coordinator														
Activity 1.1.4: Hire Consultant and conduct Organizational needs assessment, develop a comprehensive tailor-made capacity building organizational plan for both CBO and Umbrella Organisations and support implementation of the plan. - Consultant/Umbrella organisations/CBOs														
Output 1.2: CSO's capacity enhanced to participate in indigenous conflict prevention and resolution processes														
Activity 1.2.1: Train, and build the capacity of Umbrella Organizations, CBO's Including women and girls' organizations on different areas and thematic Such as financial monitoring and Programme coordination's, peacebuilding processes, Gender Based Violence- UNFPA/ Umbrella organisations, Consultants														
Activity 1.2.2: Organize orientation for CSOs both at umbrella and community-based organization on ethical standard for GBV/Gender programming - UNFPA/ Umbrella organisations, Consultants														
Activity 1.2.3 Provide financial grants to CSOs/CBOs with initiatives on peacebuilding Intervention targeting - Indigenous conflict prevention and resolution processes in the communities - Umbrella organisations, Consultants														
Activity 1.2.4: Build the capacity of Larger/Umbrella organization to provide strong financial monitoring and programme coordinator for the smaller CBOs – UNFPA/ Umbrella organisations (Hired Consultant)														
Output 1.3: Enhanced protection mechanisms to guarantee the rights and wellbeing of women and girls														

Activity 2.2.5: Independent Project evaluation															
Activity 2.2.7 Project endline survey to prepare documentary video for the PI 2.0 bot 5 minutes and 30 minutes with a well-designed report on the Project. - Umbrella organizations, Consultants															
Activity 2.2.8 Strengthen peer to peer linkage between civil society especially women led CBOs through peer mentoring and information sharing on GEWE and the peacebuilding processes Umbrella organizations /CBOs															
Activity 2.2.9 Adoption of Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) process.															
Activity 2.2.10 Operationalization of the CSO House															