



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** The Gambia

**TYPE OF REPORT:** ANNUAL

**YEAR OF REPORT:** 2021

**Project Title:** Strengthening Community Access to Justice, Community Policing and Effective SGBV Response.

**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** please select 00120496

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

Country Trust Fund

Regional Trust Fund

**Type and name of recipient organizations:**

**RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)**

**RUNO UNFPA**

**RUNO UNICEF**

**Name of Recipient Fund:**

**Date of first transfer:** March 10, 2020

**Project end date:** September 9, 2022

**Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No

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

Gender promotion initiative

Youth promotion initiative

Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions

Cross-border or regional project

**Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**

<b>Recipient Organization</b>	<b>Amount</b>
UNDP	\$ 905,080.90
UNICEF	\$ 294, 972.25
UNFPA	\$ 449, 935
<b>Total: \$ 1,649,988.15</b>	

Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 63.63%

\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*

**Gender-responsive Budgeting:**

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focused on gender equality or women's empowerment: **36% (\$597,003.29)**

Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women's empowerment: **\$144,595** (estimated value)

**Project Gender Marker: GM2**

**Project Risk Marker: Medium**

**Project PBF focus area: 4.1 Strengthening National State Capacity**

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**Report preparation:** Shella Ngum Ngwa *Shella Ngwa*  
Project report prepared by: UNDP (Project Coordinator), UNICEF & UNFPA  
Project report approved by: UNDP Resident Representative, Aissata De *Aissata De* 15-Nov-2021  
Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes

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**NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

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

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

*The project's 2021 Annual Workplans, M&E tools and procurement plans has been reviewed and approved by the Project's Boards. The recruitment of seconded and project staff has been completed. were a unified Model child and gender friendly police station was developed, and the project is in the process of finalising the bidding for the construction of one police station at Barra. A five-year Community Policing Strategy and Implementation plan, including the development of the Community policing volunteer guideline and reviewed of the training manual finalised which is guiding the Community Policing component and endorsed by the Ministry of Interior and The Gambia Police Force (GPF). In addition, the project amended the following legislatures (The sexual offenses Act, Evidence Act and Legal practitioners Act. ) although they are yet to be passed into law.*  
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*To digitalize the GPF for real-time reporting, coordination, asset management, and evidence decision-making processes, the project in collaboration with the GPF police use an innovative approach to map out all the police stations and post to the Geographical Information System (GIS) including the development of the mobile data application incorporated to a custom-built case management system. This will also provide the GPF with the real-time number of personnel, and points of interest in those locations. To ensure that effective implementation of the digital system developed, 24 police officers were trained Mobile App and Case management systems*

*Through the project, 25 judges were trained on the prosecution of cases that will arise from the Truth Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) recommendations, 25 state counsel from the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and 43 judges, magistrates and children's court panellists were trained on the Children's Act and child-friendly justice. A training manual and guidelines for prosecutors on child justice were developed to strengthen implementation of the Children's Act. Additionally, 37 registrars and court clerks (Judiciary) were trained on data management for child protection and child justice.*

*The project has successfully conducted Mobile Legal Clinics (MLACS) and Prison visits to provide free legal, mediation and social service both within and outside the Greater Banjul areas. As a result, 376 (113 female, 215male) persons including 73 children have benefited from the services since the inception of the project.*

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*In Addition, three One Stop Centers (OSCs) were renovated in Basse, Brikama and Bundung equipped. Also, through the project support, six (6) social workers were recruited and trained seconded to the OSCs and are providing effective Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) response and justice delivery services to survivors of SGBV., including the renovation of the shelter at Bakoteh under MOGCSW which allows for an integrated and survivor-centered approach in dealing with cases of SGBV by providing, counselling of survivors, medical and access to justice services. The approach has ensured that survivors are reintegrated back into their normal lives without the fear of intimidation. Through the MoGCSW, the project supported the development of a women empowerment training manual, use in training women CSOs at the grass-roots level that are raising awareness and sensitizing communities on the SGBV related issues. In total, 105 women CSOs have been trained.*

*The project conducted joint monitoring visit with implementing partners in August 2021 in intervention areas in Upper River Region, Lower River Region, Central River Region, and the West Coast Region. The monitoring exercise strengthened coordination among the Implementing partners and the UN agencies as some key actions were addressed in achieving greater impact at the community and institutional levels.*

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

*The project will continue to work with the police, community structures, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), women, youth and children's groups to raise awareness and sensitize communities on the implementation of community policing and child responsive policing, including the utilization of mass media and community radio stations for a greater reach. The construction of a model police station at Barra will commence in November 2021 and will include a gender and child-friendly offices for women and children. Training activities for Ministry of Justice SGBV Unit, police, social workers, and stakeholders involved in the SGBV related issues will be conducted in Q4 to increase the prosecution of SGBV crimes and improve justice and social services to survivors. The training of the judiciary and support to the Ministry of Justice Child Welfare Unit on child justice will be intensified in the next six months. The project will continue the training of grass-root women groups and CSOs to raise awareness within communities on SGBV and justice delivery mechanisms. It will upgrade the GMIS system to facilitate reporting and recording of data on gender and gender-based violence from all stakeholders and conduct safety audits of services within OSCs to improve quality services. The renovation of the Prison Legal Aid Desk in Janjanbureh Prison will be completed in December 2021, to support access to legal services in prisons.*

*The project in collaboration with implementing partners and beneficiaries will produce an advocacy documentary on SGBV in Q4 to raise awareness on the existing reporting structures and shelters for survivors to increase reporting and the prosecution of SGBV related offenses. It will also document the gains made so far, with support from the project.*

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize the main structural, institutional, or societal level change the project has contributed to. This is not**

anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

*The training of women counsellors and women CSOs on the SGBV related issues, women and children rights is making a difference at the community levels as they have been able to raise awareness and sensitize their communities particularly women and girls which as a result are playing critical roles in the decision-making process in their lives, families, and communities. In addition, personnel from NALA as well as the MOJ continues to address legal issues and prosecute cases through the knowledge acquired from the online platform (Lexis, Nexis).*

*The project was able to strengthen the capacity of the Judiciary in data collection for child justice. Prior to the training of the Judiciary in December 2020, few cases involving children were tracked. Post the training, 116 cases of children (3 girls and 113 boys) in conflict with the law were tracked and reported from the 4 children's court in Brikama, Basse, Kanifing and Mansankonko from January 2021 to November 2021. 43 of these cases has been finalized with representation of NALA. At the time of reporting, only 7 children were in detention at the Jeshwang Juvenile Wing, compared to 23 children that were in detention at the start of the project. UNICEF will continue to support the Judiciary and NALA on data collection for child justice.*

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

**Human Impact Story- Child justice through PLAD**

Bongal (not her real name) is a 17-year-old girl who was arrested and arraigned before the Children's Court on a charge of murder. The case was referred to the National Agency for Legal Aid (NALA) through the Prison Legal Aid Desk. NALA successfully lodged a bail application on her behalf, and she was subsequently released from detention. With NALA's representation, the matter was struck from the court roll, due to the failure of the state prosecutors to appear before court on numerous occasions. A week later, Bongal was unfortunately rearrested on the same charges and arraigned before a different Children's Court. Through the project, NALA intervened, and the child was granted bail for the second time. NALA also supported the child throughout the trial and successfully argued her case that there was no evidence presented in court to link her to the crime and that the court had no jurisdiction to re-try her case. Through the support from the project, she was acquitted and discharged in October 2021. When asked about the legal services rendered to her through the project, she stated that *"I was really devastated when I was arrested for the second time and I spent sleepless nights thinking about the case. At one point I was very hopeless. I am grateful for the lawyers who represented me throughout and I pray for them. Because of their support, I am now back home with my family."*

**A story of two foreigners forgotten in custody**

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In one of the visits to the Jeshwang Prison facility, the two UNVs seconded to the Gambia Bar, and the Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat were fortunate to meet with two Senegalese nationals both adults accused of cattle theft and rape were remanded since 2018 at the Mile 2 Prison Facility. According to the accused, the authority later transferred them to the Jeshwang remanded facility in 2019, and since their transfer, they have not appeared before the court of law. In addition, they explained their ordeal when interviewed, "We do not have any relatives or family ties in The Gambia, and since been detent, we have never had any visitor to reassure us or provide mental support". *"To make things worse, our families do not know our whereabouts, which is depressing to us."* To the project, it was a priority for us to ensure that the accused receive fair trial, considering their mental state, coupled with the fact that both accused have been forgotten as their warrant had expired and the Police prosecutor in charge of the case could not recall the matter when approached by the UNVs.

When the team approached the Head of Police Prosecution with evidence of illegal detention of both suspects, including no case file of the suspect from the Police within two weeks after follow-up and consultations, both accused were released from custody and sent back to their home country (Senegal).

*"We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to PBF through the support to UNDP and UNICEF that allows us to reunite families and provide free and fair access to justice to those forgotten in custody". "We will continue to support the most vulnerable that are languishing in detention as there are many more like Mohammed and Baba." Said the UNVs.*

## **PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

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

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

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

### **Outcome 1: Improved access to justice especially for women and children who are victims of serious human rights violations**

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

**Progress summary:** (3000-character limit)

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*The project in partnership with the National Agency for Legal Aid (NALA), Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS), Centre for Legal Support (CLS), Female Lawyers Association (FLAG), the Gambia Bar Association (GBA), and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare (MGCSW) is supporting the Mobile Legal Aid Clinics (MLACs) in 4 regions within 16 communities- namely North Bank Region (Farafenni, Kerr pateh and Kerewan), Upper River Region (Manneh Kunda, Mansajang), Kanifing Municipal Council (Ebo Town, New Jeshwang, Yundum, Sanyang and Brikama) and the Centre River Region (Kaur, Wassu, Chamen, Bansang, Kudang and Dalaba). As of the reporting period, 207 adults (106 females, 101 males) including 39 children received legal, mediation and social services through in-person visits and the mobile phone. Cases reported in 2021 are related to theft, possession and dealing in drugs, land, marital disputes, divorce/inheritance and child maintenance.*

*The project continues to support the Prison Legal Aid Desk to facilitate the bail applications of remanded inmates, including children and appeals for convicted inmates. As a result of project intervention in 2021, 43 children (all boys) provided legal support were released from detention, 78 inmates (71 males, 7 female) received free legal consultations with seventy-one one male (71) and 6 female bails granted, including the dismissal of two (1 female, 1 male), 15 male bails granted, 2 male cases withdrawn, 2 male acquitted and 1 released, and 6 convicted for 2021. Since the inception of the project, a total of 62 children have been released from detention. Children in detention at the Jeshwang Juvenile Wing continue to receive legal and psychosocial support from NALA and DSW respectively, through weekly visits to the Wing. To complement the PBF support, UNICEF through its regular resources as well UNDP COVID-19 fund are piloting a 'Reintegration Program' for released children and convicted inmates to ensure children are supported and reintegrated back into their communities post their release from detention.*

*Awareness raising and community sensitization on rule of law, access to justice, human rights, SGBV, electoral process and transitional justice reform was conducted using radio, television and installation of billboards at strategic locations in communities to diffuse tension within households and the communities to enhance peace-building The project also targeted community leaders, village development committees and schools with awareness raising campaigns on justice delivery mechanisms to ensure no one is left behind. To that end, 4 schools, including an all-girls schools in the Greater Banjul Area were sensitized, reaching up to 300 boys and girls between 15 and 20 years old. Through these interventions, children, adolescents and communities were empowered to claim their rights and seek justice in cases of human rights violations.*

*A nation-wide capacity strengthening of Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) was conducted in all 7 regions (WCR, URR, LRR, CRR North and South, URR & NBR). A total of 360 members of the CCPCs were trained on child justice and justice delivery mechanisms for children in contact with the law. The CCPCs are now aware of legal and social services available to children in contact with the law and are better placed to report and refer cases of human rights violations involving children to the justice sector. In addition, through the Ministry of Women Gender Children and Social Welfare (MoGCSW), 14 women volunteers have been engaged to strengthen the capacity of 105 grass root women groups. So far 52 women groups have been trained on GBV, justice delivery mechanisms through the women empowerment training manual. 56 lady*

*counsellors in 5 regions have also been trained on SGBV and survivor-centred approach and reporting. 650 men and boys through village development committees (VDC's) were also sensitized on SGBV, women empowerment and justice delivery. These trainings have increased the level of awareness on SGBV and justice delivery especially on SGBV related offences at community level. This has resulted in increased reporting of cases and reduced incidents of SGBV in the communities. Also, the established One Stop Centers in Brikama district hospital (WCR), Basse district hospital (URR), Bundung Maternal and child health care hospital (KMC) and a Shelter in Barkoteh provides integrated case management services (Health, Psychosocial support, legal and Police Services) to survivors of SGBV in a coordinated multi-sectoral approach with identified partners providing specific services. 45 service providers including social workers have been trained on the SGBV case management, seven of which are certified case management trainers. 50 health workers have also been trained on the newly developed SOP and referral pathway. This will ensure a coordinated, standard and efficient service delivery of services for survivors of GBV.*

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

*Women and children's issues are prioritized during the MLAC, with particular attention in the rural areas where women and children have limited access to information about women and children's rights. An information session was conducted with about 300 children aged 15-17 years, to educate them on their rights and issues affecting them, including child-friendly services offered during the MLACs and community policing in all targeted project areas. In addition, grass root women groups and CSOs's have been targeted and are been trained on women empowerment based on the Women Empowerment Modules developed by UNFPA in collaboration with Ministry of Women Gender Children and Social Welfare.*

**Outcome 2: Improved Community Policing for the Prevention of Serious Human Right Violation and the Protection of Survivor of such Violence**

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

**Progress summary:** (3000-character limit)

*The Project is guided by the Community Policing (CP) Strategy and Implementation Plan that was developed under the UNDP core fund in 2019. The project has held technical and strategic meetings with the Police in partnership with GIZ, DECAF, UNODC, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP to agree on the implementation approach to the activities on community policing and develop a common understanding of the community policing philosophy that ensures the Police are accountable to the people they serve by building and restoring trust within the community. This approach also helps partners to know how to complement each other to ensure there is no overlapping or duplication of effort towards the support of the Police. In partnership with the Police, GIZ, DECAF, UNODC, UNICEF and UNDP, a unified "Model Police Station" to guide development partners' infrastructure work has been developed. After an assessment was conducted in all the*



*police stations, including five (5) identified police stations for the project, the project board agreed to build a new model station rather than the renovation of 5 police stations considering the dilapidated state of the police stations. The bidding process for the construction of a police station is ongoing including an independent quality assurance consultant who will conduct an engineering oversight of the new model station to ensure all specifications are met. The construction is intended to start within the second week of November to be completed in August 2022. The Police identified four regions Centre River Region (Janjanbureh), North Bank Region (Barra), Upper River Region (Basse), Lower River Region (Mansakonko, and Kerewan) where the project is rolling out community policing. The CP training manual, Community Policing Volunteer (CPV) guideline finalized and endorsed by the Inspector General of Police (IGP) and drafted the communication strategy. District Police Plan to be finalized by mid-November.*

*The project trained 93 (70 male, 23 female), 200 CPVs on community policing and child and gender responsive Policing including engagement with 161 (79 female, 82 male) community members, leaders, key stakeholders and youth in the identified project intervention areas. The main objective of the training is to upscale the officers' capacity and the community to carry out their functions diligently. Likewise, the overall community policing initiative will build trust and accountability among the Police and the community, thereby reducing crimes.*

*The project continues to support the innovation of the Mobile Data Collection Application (MDCA) within the Police to completely shift the Police from manually inputting and collating data to a digitalized process linked to the case management system aligned to the criminal procedure code. Following the successful development and pilot of the MDCA, the project is upgrading the app to incorporate all reported crimes that will be implemented using a phase approach in all the project intervention areas including a police station within the Greater Banjul Area. To ensure effective and efficient implementation of the app, the project is in the process of procuring 5 tablets and desktops in the identified project areas. This will ensure real-time data collection for evidence data-based reporting and decision making.*

*UNDP and UNICEF have identified NGOs, CSOs, women, and youth groups including community radios within the project intervention areas to raise awareness on community policing initiatives, including gender and child friendly policing techniques. However, the activity will commence when the second tranche has been transferred.*

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

*The training and mentorship on community policing targeted 23 female police officers in project intervention areas to ensure gender and child friendly policing techniques are used. Additionally, the project will work with community women's groups, youth groups and child rights community-based organizations to fully participate in community policing initiatives and use their platforms to raise awareness and advocacy at community level.*

**Outcome 3: Strengthened justice service delivery system for citizens, particularly victims of human rights abuses:**

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**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track****Progress summary: (3000-character limit)**

*The project in partnership with the Judiciary procured IT equipment for the operationalisation of the Court Automated Transcript System for the Judiciary, considering that the project has a limited budget to fund the system fully. With the system in place, court cases will be adjudicated quickly and therefore minimize case backlog, which is a persistent problem within the justice sector. The project supported 25 judges on a peer-to-peer knowledge exchange workshop led by an international consultancy with experts on the prosecution of forced disappearance, sexual offenses, human rights abuses, on the prosecution of cases that will arise from the TRRC process. It completed the review of the Sexual Offences Act and submitted to MOJ for onward submission to the National Assembly to be acted into law.*

*The recruitment of the consultant to train the MOJ-SGBV, the Police Gender and Child protection units, and prosecutors, social workers on the investigation, interviewing techniques, coordination, and prosecutions of SGBV related offences ongoing for the training will commence by mid-November 2021. This would result in the upscaling of the capacity, accessibility, and quality delivery of justice to victims/survivors of SGBV. The project continues to support 7 personnel (4 females, 3males) from the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) SGBV with a 2year subscription for online legal catalogues through Lexis Nexis. The subscriptions include access to 5 legal practice areas that will increase their capacity in prosecuting SGBV related cases. According to the ministry, this has been very useful to both the MOJ-SGBV units and all the state counsels as the platform is used to research on case laws, legislations, commentaries resulting in improving the prosecution of cases.*

*The project supported the training of 25 state counsel MOJ, including 4 police officers from the Child Welfare Unit on the Children's Act, child justice and SGBV issues related to children. A child-specific manual and guidelines was developed on the laws, policies and standards on child justice and the prosecution of SGBV cases against children. The manual will serve as a reference for prosecutors on child justice. In addition, 43 judges, magistrates, and children's court panellists were trained to implement the Children's Act and guiding principles of child justice. An advanced training on the Children's Act and guiding principles targets the same group planned for the end of Q4. This training will strengthen the capacity of justice actors, thereby improving access and justice delivery for children in contact with the law. Moreover, 37 court registrars & clerks were trained on record keeping and data collection for child protection and child justice. As a result, the Judiciary is now tracking cases involving children in contact with the law. Prior to the training, few cases were tracked. Post the training, 116 cases of children (3 girls and 113 boys) in conflict with the law were tracked and reported from the 4 children's court in Brikama, Basse, Kanifing and Mansa Konko, 43 of these cases has been finalized with representation of NALA. At the time of reporting, only 7 children were in detention at the Jeshwang Juvenile Wing, compared to 23 children that were in detention at the start of the project. A training for child justice actors and legal aid lawyers was conducted with 27 professionals (10 lawyers; 7 prosecutors; 4 child welfare officers; and 6 social workers) on child justice administration. Additionally, 30 social workers and probation officers were trained on child friendly legal and social services. They now better understand issues of children and are capacitated and empowered to implement the Children's Act and render child friendly services to children in contact with the law.*

*The GBV working group has been set up with the objective to develop an effective and inclusive mechanism to address the protection needs of women, girls, boys, marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities, migrants, sex workers, people living with HIV/AIDs in the Gambia. It is functional and under the purview of the MGCSW. Quarterly meetings supported by the project are held every quarter, however where the need arises, ad hoc meetings are convened to discuss pertinent issues. The MGCSW being the chair of the GBV working group ensures all major GBV interventions in country are co-ordinated and vetted by the group to ensure alignment, curb duplications of efforts and create synergies for a better impact. The GBV working group reports to the National GBV Steering Committee which is responsible for policy recommendations.*

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

*Women facilitated most of the training for the magistrates, lawyers, social workers and prosecutors as resource persons and experts on child justice. The GBV working group and National GBV Steering Committee is supporting 150 women's agencies, youth groups, regional GBV working groups and VDCs. Through the working group tools such as the Standard operating manual, women empowerment manual, standard operating procedure for the one stop centers were validated.*

**Outcome 4:** N/A

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select**

**Progress summary:** (3000-character limit)

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

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

<p><b><u>Monitoring:</u></b> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Bi-weekly coordination meetings are held with the UN sister agencies on the progress and challenges in implementation.</i></li> <li><i>The project conducts weekly meetings with implementing partners on the progress,</i></li> </ul>	<p>Do outcome indicators have baselines? yes</p> <p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? no</p> <p><i>The project continues to collect data at the community level on the mobile legal aid clinics and Prison legal aid desks.</i></p> <p><i>Data is also collected through the piloted Mobile App at Kairaba Police station linked to the Case Management System as 7,560 crimes of 2019 were inputted into the</i></p>
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<p><i>challenges and lessons learned during implementation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Throughout the reporting period, the project undertook weekly monitoring visits to the Prisons and communities within and outside the greater Banjul Areas where mobile legal aid clinics and Prison legal aid desks have been established as well as community policing.</i></li> <li>• <i>The project together with implementing partners conducted a joint monitoring visit to 70% of the project intervention area in August 2021 using a random sampling method</i></li> <li>• <i>UNICEF conducted monitoring visits during the implementation of the face to face trainings for MOJ, Judiciary, NALA and MGCSW in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarters 2021. Pre and post assessments by participants showed that the training was useful and relevant to their daily work.</i></li> <li>• <i>UNFPA conducted monitoring visits in the 1st and 2nd Quarters 2021. Activities such as the TOT training on women empowerment modules, training for police officers and lady councillors. An assessment of the training with participants showed that the content was relevant and impactful.</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>system of the Police Force. The app will be extended to the project intervention areas Basse, Janjanbureh, Mansankonko and Barra to upscale digitalization in the data for real time reporting.</i></p> <p><i>The project completed and validated the rule of law, access to justice national perception survey with key implementing partners. Through HHs, FDGs and KIIs.</i></p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? no <i>Only a final evaluation will be conducted by the end of the project's circle between January- February 2022</i></p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): <i>UNDP \$27,150 UNICEF \$5000 has been allocated for the final evaluation.</i></p> <p><i>UNFPA- \$5000 has been allocated for final evaluation.</i></p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500-character limit):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The project has been extended for 6 months therefore the evaluation process will commence in June, 2022.</i></li> <li>• <i>UNDP will take the lead in identifying the evaluation manager and setting up the evaluation committee for accountability and transparency</i></li> </ul>

	<p>during the evaluation process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ToR will be drafted in collaboration with implementing partners. The ToR would be validated and approved by the evaluation committee and the evaluation manager to support UNDP Regional's evaluation focal point. Expected deadline – Ending June 2022</i></li> <li>• <i>ToR will be submitted to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre to source for potential evaluator- June,2022</i></li> <li>• <i>Commencement and completion of the evaluation exercise – Ending September - October 2022</i></li> </ul>										
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u></b> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Name of funder:</td> <td>Amount:</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>UNDP Trac Fund</i></td> <td><i>\$398,000.00</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>UNDP RoL Global Focal Point COVID Response Fund</i></td> <td><i>\$100,000</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>UNICEF RR</i></td> <td><i>\$ 119,353 on child justice was approved for 2021 to supplements the PBF and cover the gaps on child justice not addressed by PBF.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>UNTFHS</i></td> <td><i>\$300,000.00</i></td> </tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	<i>UNDP Trac Fund</i>	<i>\$398,000.00</i>	<i>UNDP RoL Global Focal Point COVID Response Fund</i>	<i>\$100,000</i>	<i>UNICEF RR</i>	<i>\$ 119,353 on child justice was approved for 2021 to supplements the PBF and cover the gaps on child justice not addressed by PBF.</i>	<i>UNTFHS</i>	<i>\$300,000.00</i>
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<i>UNICEF RR</i>	<i>\$ 119,353 on child justice was approved for 2021 to supplements the PBF and cover the gaps on child justice not addressed by PBF.</i>										
<i>UNTFHS</i>	<i>\$300,000.00</i>										
<p><b><u>Other:</u></b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500-character limit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>More resource/capacity enhancement is required to support the National Agency for Legal Aid to provide legal services, including legislative reform of their mandate to improve access to justice for all.</i></li> <li>• <i>There is a need of more trainings for Police personnel particularly the investigators on investigation and evidence gathering, including forensic investigations.</i></li> <li>• <i>Continuous training for the judges and state prosecutors on the prosecution on possible TRRC recommendations and immediate legislative reform support on international crimes, witness, and victim's protection is required.</i></li> <li>• <i>Institutions working on child justice require continuous capacity strengthening, refresher trainings &amp; advanced trainings on child rights.</i></li> <li>• <i>Prisons officials at the Jeshawang Juvenile Wing and Probation Officers requires an advanced training on the treatment of children deprived of their liberty.</i></li> </ul>										

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**PART IV: COVID-19**

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

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

\$ There is no adjustment during the period under reporting November 2020 to November 2021

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

***Personal protective equipment's and sanitary items like face masks, hand washing stations, sanitizers are approved as part of implementing partners request allocation for all face to face activities***

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

- Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma
  
- Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- Other (please describe):

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

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**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Improved access to justice especially for women and children who are victims of serious human rights violations.	Indicator 1.1 % increase in the number of victims of Human right violation in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to the legal aid clinics in project targeted areas disaggregated by sex, age and region	Lack of citizens awareness of their legal rights and limited channel to seek pro-bono legal Assistance 2020  <b>2019 project data 126</b>	10% increase in the pro-bono services	<b>From the project inception to November 2021- 401 persons including 62 children received legal, mediation and social services</b>	72% increase	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Indicator 1.2 % increase in the number of SGBV survivors/victims accessing the OSC particularly women and children disaggregated by sex, age, and region	200 (Source NGBV)	10% Increase in the number of GBV survivors accessing the OSC particularly.	number GBV survivors that accessed the OSCs (296) Source NGBV) 2021	48% increase in	
	Indicator 1.3 % increase in the number of women and girls in one year who received support from the legal aid clinics and OSCs disaggregated by sex, age and region	22	5%	<b>10 girls reached with legal services</b>  In 2021, 81 children reached, out of which 43 (39 boys and 4 girls) from PLAD and 39 from MLAD		

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	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
Output 1.1 Access to justice and justice service delivery improved, especially for women and children (UNDP UNICEF)	Indicator 1.1.1 number of cases addressed to the legal aid clinics, mediation and social services particularly women, children and victims of human right abuse in targeted project areas disaggregated by age and sex)	73	10% per quarter	401 (278male, 123 female) reached through legal clinic between 2020-Q4 of 2021	82% increase of cases addressed to the MLAC/PLAD for the Q1 2021 compared to 2020 data	
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of women/children that received legal aid services in targeted project areas disaggregated	16	30% increase quarterly	123 women and 62 children received legal service between 2020-2021	90% increase in the number of women that used the legal aid for Q1of 2021 compared to 2020	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	by sex and age					
Output 1.2 Increased awareness among community structures on justice delivery mechanisms. (UNDP & UNICEF)	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of people reached through awareness raising activities who have increased knowledge on the justice services (disaggregated by age and sex)	Lack of citizens awareness of their legal right and available channels to seek legal aid and OSC services	5% quarterly	Nation wide Coverage. Including 300 school children	National television, national & private radio stations, and community radio stations are used to raise awareness on issues related to rule of law, access to justice, child justice, security, SGBV, transitional justice reforms and constitution.	
	Indicator 1.2.2: Number of communities reached with information on justice delivery mechanisms	7	8		Above the expected targeted. 12 communities reached to informed and deliver justice	

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	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
Output 1.3 Quality integrated services available for survivors of SGBV (UNFPA)	Indicator 1.3.1 increased the number of clients that received SGBV integrated comprehensive services for at least one type of SGBV (disaggregated by age and sex)	Approximately 400 Cases per year (2,030 reported cases from 2014-2018, source: NGBV Network)	10% increase per quarter		48% increase January to September 2021	
	Indicator 1.3.2 number of reported SGBV cases referred to legal aid services from OSC disaggregated by age and sex	0	10 per quarter		12% increase (96 cases referred for legal services year to date (Source: NGBV Network)	
	Indicator 1.3.3 # of service providers with increased knowledge to	7	300	150	185	.

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	provide SGBV services to survivors. (disaggregated by age and sex)					
<b>Outcome 2</b> Improved community policing for the prevention of serious human rights violations and the protection of survivor of such violence (UNDP & UNICEF)	Indicator 2.1 Increase in % of reported crimes to community police in targeted project areas disaggregated by age and sex	There is lack of trust and confidence by citizen in the Police	5% increase quarterly	4 regions out of 6 regions have been reached on community policing within the Gambia	There is an increase level confidence in the Gambia Police with 80% percent from the sample population Source: Monitoring report and the national perception survey	
	Indicator 2.2 Increased level of confidence in the Police in community policing in targeted project areas (disaggregated by region).	Lack of trust and confidence by the community to the Police force	Nationwide		Rolling out CP initiative in four regions and the just concluded national perception survey indicated that 80% of the sample population have confidence in the police as compared to 5years	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
					ago.	
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Improved trust and accountability between communities and their local police (UNDP & UNICEF)	Indicator 2.1.1 Level of community awareness of CP initiative increased (disaggregated by age and sex)	Lack of citizens awareness about community policing	10% increase per quarter	161 (79 female, 82 male) community members, leaders, key stakeholders and youth engagement with community leaders, youth and women in 4 regions CRR, URR. LR Rand NBR		
	Indicator 2.1.2 Develop a district police plan mainstreaming gender and processes of persecuting SGBV related crimes	N/A	1	100%	The District Plan developed and currently in use by the Gambian Police force	

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	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Indicator 2.1.3 Number of advocacy activities undertaken by CSOs, NGOs, CBOs on the access to local policing services disaggregated by region	3	6	2	Progress is slow under this output as advocacy activities by NGOs and CSOs are to be implemented with the 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche, which is yet to be received.	CSOs and NGOs identified to undertake advocacy activities on community policing once the 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche is received.
<b>Output 2.2 Strengthened Gambia Police Force at the Institutional level to enable CP Initiative and reforms (UNDP &amp; UNICEF)</b>	Indicator 2.2.1 # of CP pilot sites operationalized (Pilots site established and running)	3	5	Rolling out CP in four regions (CRR, URR, LRR and NBR).	The project is rolling out community policing in 4 regions with the districts and wards of Basse, Janjanbureh, Barra, Kerewan and Mansankonko	
	Indicator 2.2.2 # of Police personnel have knowledge on crimes against humanity, SGBV Case	N/A	5 police stations	All the Gambian Police station and posts have been mapped into the GIS	Mobile App developed and piloted with 4 most reported crimes in one police station. Upgrading the app to include all reported crimes and	Consultancy firm to host the GIS mapping of the police will be identified once the 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche is submitted

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	handling & Implementation of Children's Act (disaggregated by age and sex)				procurement of IT equipment to ensure full implementation in the project intervention areas  24 police officers trained on the mobile App and case management system	
	Indicator 2.2.3 Number of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs supported to increase awareness on community policing services disaggregated by regions	N/A	5	100 children reached with awareness raising on child responsive policing	Ongoing, CSOs and NGOs identified to undertake advocacy activities and awareness raising on community policing once the 2nd tranche is received.	<b>Awareness rising and advocacy by NGOs and CSOs to commence once the 2nd tranche is received.</b>
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 3</b> Strengthened justice service delivery system	Indicator 3.1 Increase number of cases prosecuted and adjudicated particularly on SGBV, child related and HR cases	Base on the 2015 and 2018 reports 35% of SGBV reported cases received judgment		<b>40 MJ-SGBV, Police prosecutors and Social workers is ongoing to be completed with the Q4 of 2021</b>		
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1 Strengthened judicial capacity to address human rights crimes, children's rights issues, SGBV and legal issues	Indicator 3.1.1 # of Judicial officers have knowledge on crimes against humanity, SGBV Case handling & Implementation of Children's Act (disaggregated by	Limited support provided to the judicial officers	25	<b>68 trained for the Q1 2021</b>	25 Judges trained on the prosecution of cases that will come out of the TRRC recommendations.  43 Judges and Magistrates trained on the implementation of the Children's Act.	<b>Advanced training of judges and magistrates planned for the end of Q4</b>



	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
arising from the TJ and TRRC processes.	age and sex)					
	Indicator 3.1.2 decreased in the number of case backlog of SGBV reported cases through the legal aid clinics, Disaggregated by regions	Base on the 2015 and 2018 reports 65% of SGBV reported cases have not receive judgment	5%		No progress achieved	No existing reporting structures at institutional level to track the number of SGBV prosecuted cases. Discussing ongoing with MOJ to develop a case management system to track SGBV and other crimes reported and prosecuted.
Output 3.2 Increased capacities of government/CS O institutions to improve coordination, monitoring and prosecution of SGBV related cases.	Indicator 3.2.1 Number of SGBV cases prosecuted by MOJ SGBV Unit disaggregated by age and sex	No evidence records of SGBV data on prosecution	5% increase quarterly	Ongoing training on the Lexis and Nexis on an online service provider	1 year on into the training.	No existing reporting structures at institutional level to track the number of SGBV prosecuted cases. We will continue to engage with MoJ to operationalise a Case Management System. However, during the monitoring visit the team was informed that the platform have been very useful in the prosecution of civil matters
	Indicator 3.2.2 Number of MOJ and	40	92	40 staff from the MOJ-SGBV unit and Police trained	In progress, 25 State Counsels and 27 lawyers, police and	Advanced training for MOJ Child Rights Unit including training of MOJ-SGBV, Police and Social

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	police staff that will receive trainings on SGBV disaggregated by age and sex			on prosecution, investigation, and interviewing techniques on SGBV	welfare officers trained on child rights including SGBV as it relates to children	Workers to be implemented by the end of Q4
	Indicator 3.2.3 Improve coordination among SGBV platform and the justice institutions	Limited integrated and harmonious relationship among the SGBV platform and justice institutions	Formulation of an SGBV Steering committee	SGBV committee formulated with quarterly meetings.	Documentary to coordinate, report and prosecute SGBV cases ongoing to be completed by the end of November. SGBV	
	Indicator 3.2.4 # of legislation reviewed to mainstreaming gender and juvenile rights	Inadequate knowledge and understanding on the legislations related to women and	2	<b>3 legislatures reviewed and 1 under review</b>		<b>The Children's Act is currently under review.</b>

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
		juvenile				
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					

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	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Indicator Milestone</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					

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