

**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): The Gambia	
Project Title: Strengthening Community Access to Justice, Community Policing and Effective SGBV Response Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Justice, The Gambia Police Force, the National Agency for Legal Aid, the Gambia Bar Association, Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS), Ministry of Women Affairs, Children & Social Welfare, and the Network Against Gender Based Violence (NGBV).	
Expected project commencement date¹: 1 March 2020 Project duration in months:² 24 Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Within and outside the Greater Banjul Area, WCR, LRR, URR, CRR, NBR.	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input 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): UNDP: \$ 905,080.90 UNICEF: \$ 294,972.25 UNFPA: \$449,935 TOTAL: \$1,649,988.15	
<small>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate</small>	

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.

expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

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

PBF 1 st tranche (65%):	PBF 2 nd tranche* (35%):	PBF 3 rd tranche* (_%):
UNDP: \$588,302.59	UNDP : \$316,778.32	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
UNICEF: \$191,731.96	UNICEF: \$103,240.29	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
UNFPA: \$292,457.75	UNFPA: \$157,477.25	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
Total: \$1,072,492.30	Total: \$449,935.00	Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

As the Conflict and Development Analysis notes in its June 2019 update, the citizens of Gambia are growing increasingly frustrated with the reforms process, perceptions of corruption and lack of accountability for government institutions. There has been an increase in public protests which at times have been thwarted by a Police Force refusing to issue permits contributing to rising anger. For many Gambians, the justice sector continues to remain out of reach due to financial costs (court and attorney fees), ability to physically access courts, police, lack of access to legal aid, the slow progress of cases through the court system, and the difficulty in bringing witnesses to court. While the Judiciary has made progress in the recruitment of Gambian judges, there is still considerable case backlog and approximately 360 prisoners on remand³. The current weakness of the sector is increasingly worrisome in light of the transitional justice process concluding, the anticipation of the TRRC's recommendations and citizen expectations of the sector to provide quality services.

While the justice sector requires significant and long-term support, this project proposes to target funds towards key rule of law institutions to jumpstart reforms at the institutional level. These interventions are designed to "reset" the public's relationship with the Police, the formal justice sector and the Ministry of Women, Child and Social Welfare. Building upon the background work of the UNDP's Strengthening the Rule of Law & Enhancing Security and Justice Service Delivery (UNDP RoL project), the project is best poised to improve public confidence, address citizen's frustration with justice service delivery and take the initial steps towards building resilient rule of law institutions. Community Policing, One Stop Centers for SGBV survivors, Mobile Legal Aid Clinics (MLACs) are sustainable interventions that bring the justice closer to the citizen.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

- 15 July:** Meeting at the Office of the President (OP) to discuss the 3 new projects and request OP to send a letter to government partners on the outcome of the meeting.
- 18 July:** Draft concept-note soliciting for inputs and comments shared with stakeholders including government institutions, civil society, UN agencies and proposed implementing partners. Participants included representatives from NALA, Ministry of Justice, Prisons Service, GBA, Judiciary, the Police Force (GPF) and UNICEF.
- 19 September:** Stakeholders meeting held to discuss changes to the Concept Note. PBF Secretariat briefed participants on the PBF and processes. The UNDP CTA for Rule of Law provided a briefing on previous consultations and the PBF and UNCT suggested changes in project intervention areas. There was consensus among the stakeholders for focused attention to issues of SGBV, especially coordination among the relevant

³ A person who is accused of a crime and placed in custody or detention until they are brought to court for a hearing.

sectors to facilitate prosecution and justice for survivors as well as effective service provision. Representatives from UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, NALA, GBA, MoJ, GPF, Women's Bureau, Think Young Women, NGBV, the Girls Agenda, and MOI were present.

14 October: The UNDP CTA hosted a meeting with the stakeholders and the PBF delegation at the UN Projects Office. The PBF delegation explained the priorities and process for the next stage of the proposal. Representatives from the Prisons Service, GBA, NALA, MoJ, GPF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADRS, and DSW were present.

Project Gender Marker score: 2⁴

36% (USD597,003.29) of the total project budget will be allocated in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁵

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 1.2⁶

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: Outcome 1.2: Governance and Human Rights, Outcome 2.5: Youth and Gender

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: 5, 10 and 16

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes:

The National Development Plan clearly notes the critical importance of strengthening the Rule of Law. 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.

It addresses 2 strategic priorities of the NDP – Governance and human rights and human capital development.

It also supports 2 critical enablers- Women empowerment and data.

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE

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

⁵ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁶ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
--	--

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Seraphine Wakana</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>UN Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal 27/2/20</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Aboubacar Tambadou, Minister of Justice</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Title: SOLICITOR GENERAL</p> <p>Date & Seal 24/2/20</p> <p><i>[Seal: SOLICITOR GENERAL AND LEGAL SECRETARY]</i></p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁷</p> <p>Aissate De</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>UNDP Representative</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p><i>[Seal: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME BANJUL]</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Kunle Adeniyi</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>UNFPA Representative</p> <p>Date & Seal 26/2/20</p> <p><i>[Seal: UNFPA]</i></p>	<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Sandra Lattouf</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>UNICEF Representative</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>



⁷ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

- a) A brief summary of **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.

Since 2017 to date The Gambia is continuing its transition from a dictatorship notorious for its human rights abuses to a nascent and fragile democracy. The new government has initiated a series of reforms to bring to fruition, "The New Gambia." The Transitional Justice, Security Sector⁸ and Constitutional Review processes are intended to remedy the violations and overreach of the previous regime and set in place systems. All three processes are under intense public scrutiny with mixed support and confidence⁹. At the same time, emerging swiftly from the background is increasing political polarization centered on the issue of the President's current term and the upcoming elections. Delays in enacting a far reaching Civil Service reform has meant that critical civil servants are not being paid a living wage increasing the likelihood of corruption. For many Gambians, there is a real and growing frustration on the slow pace of the reforms processes¹⁰.

The rising discontent of the public is visible on the streets and on social media platforms. There have been ongoing protests on a myriad of topics including SGBV (allegations of the previous President raping of Fatou Toufah Jallow¹¹), student protests against the police, against police misconduct¹², and against corruption¹³. The Gambia Police Force, under-resourced and with a legacy of violence on citizens, has been reluctant to issue permits to protesters adding to public frustration. Increasingly the youth, which is approximately 60% of the population, has demonstrated and voiced anger on issues related to the police, rising tuition costs, and unemployment. Land issues likewise are causing tensions between farmers and cattle owners partly due to the lack of demarcation of some land. The police response in each instance has high-handed; highlighted limitations in their capability to respond to protest ground but more importantly the non-existence of platforms to pre-emptively engage with communities on issues of community security.

The Gambia represents a country of 51% female population.¹⁴ The prevalence of physical/and sexual intimate partner violence was 20%¹⁵, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) rate among the girls 0-14 years was 50.6% and the prevalence of child marriage was 34.2%¹⁶. Based on the limited available data, a total of 672 GBV cases were reported in 2018, which was almost double from the 366 cases in 2015. However, only 20% of the cases (135 cases cumulatively) received judgement in 2018, a decrease from 35% (125 cases cumulatively) in 2015 according to High Court records. This data clearly indicates the gap between the increased demand for legal services by the survivors and weak capacities of the judicial officials in the Gambia to ensure justice for the survivors of SGBV.

⁸ <https://www.freedomnewspaper.com/2019/08/28/eu-ambassador-decries-slow-pace-of-reform/>

⁹ <https://issafrica.org/pscreport/psc-insights/the-democratisation-process-in-the-gambia-remains-fragile>

¹⁰ This information is anecdotal.

¹¹ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-48757981>

¹² <https://www.freedomnewspaper.com/2019/07/24/spontaneous-demonstrations-reported-in-the-gambia-amid-the-death-of-a-sierra-leonean-businessman-similar-demos-reported-in-brikam/>

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2013; The Gambia Bureau of Statistics, Republic of Gambia; ICF International, Maryland, USA; USAID; UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA; UNAIDS; WHO.

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2018, The Republic of the Gambia.

The #metoo movement has allowed Ms. Jallow, a victim to come forward bravely to express with the story of her rape by the political authority; which illustrates the abuse of political authority to perpetrate sexual exploitation. The case of Ms. Jallow is not about depicting the prevalence of GBV due to political abuse of authority, but an illustration of the incidence of GBV that can derive from the abuse of power.

Natural disasters and other emergencies, including political and civil unrest, exacerbate the GBV and diminish the means of protection (IASC GBV Guidelines, 2015). An integrated service approach with legal-medical-psycho-social support for the survivors is essential to empower the survivors, to restore their resilience in their societies; which is hardly available in the Gambia. GBV brings forth the shame and burden on the side of the survivors, hence it reinforces the culture of silence; the lack of services for the survivors an additional reinforcement of the lack of data on GBV cases, as well as the deprivation of critical life-saving services. This project will catalyze two approaches to addressing GBV in the Gambia: (1) Empowering the community structure, including engaging men and boys to create enabling environment for women and girls; (2) Strengthening the quality and coverage of an integrated medico- legal and psychosocial services for the survivors.

Underlying the multi-faceted frustrations of the citizens, are two foundational issues: 1) the lack of capacity for government institutions, particularly the rule of law sector, to provide quality services to all of its citizens and 2) the public's high expectations of government given the current level of institutional and personnel's capacities. Despite ongoing reform of the Judiciary and the Police Force, the ability to respond to the immediate needs of citizens is still constraint. As evidenced by the statistics on adjudication of GBV cases, the pace of increasing demand for services outstrips the capacity of the police and the judiciary to respond. Increasing elements of criminality brought about to some extent by the return of illegal migrants traumatized by violence in the perilous route to Europe through the Sahel adds additional pressures on an already overburdened system. The lack of resources for the Ministry of Health, and lack of capacity of the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare are handicapping these institutions in providing the services citizens are demanding. The ongoing slow pace of security sector reform is additionally impeding the pace of reform within the police towards a more citizen's oriented. The area of major concern is the public's lack of trust and confidence in its police force. As the demonstrations continue and the December 2019 deadline for the President's term approaches, The Gambia may be facing a spate of violence that could undo its progress towards peace and prosperity.

Mobile Legal Aid Clinics and the radio program series brings citizens closer to justice actors and community leaders providing direct access to ask questions about their concerns and give their opinions on matters relating to justice and justice services. The MLACs, previously funded by the EU, were not sustainable without continuous outside funding. The UNDP RoL project has tested a new model that would allow the Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS) to generate income thereby making the MLACs sustainable beyond the life of this project. As the ADRS generates commission from resolving disputes, it would then use some of those resources to cover the low transportation and incidental costs related to the MLACs while at the same time raising its profile and generating greater cooperation between itself, the NALA, the Cadis and the Department of Women, Children and Social Welfare.

The UNDP RoL project has noted the lack of trust and confidence between community members and local police. After lengthy discussions with the police, community members, women's and youth groups, NGOs and other justice actors, the UNDP RoL Project was requested to support a Community Policing (CP) initiative in partnership with the Gambia Police Force (GPF). To that end, the UNDP RoL Project recruited 2 consultants (international and national policing specialists) to develop a Community Policing Strategy and Implementation Plans which were validated and later endorsed by the Minister of Interior and the Inspector General of Police (IGP). The Implementation Plan was tested in 3 localities (urban, peri-urban and rural sites) as a proof of concept. The report following the proof of concept provides recommendations for the pilot phase for which this proposal requests PBF support.

Both the MLACs and the Community Policing initiatives are government owned and driven with a clear and sustainable exit strategy in place. The MLACs and the Community Policing initiatives also promote the role of local communities in alignment with the Local Government Act (2002) that aims to find community led solutions. Participation from below is noted as a key Peace Engine.

The Judiciary has made considerable strides in rehabilitating its reputation since the previous regime. However, the Judiciary's struggle has been to repopulate its ranks with qualified Gambian judges to deal with considerable case backlog. The case backlog issues also touch on capacity issues within MoJ and the police. At the same time the judiciary needs to prepare for possible trials emanating from the ongoing TRRC process. The public will be particularly alert to how the Judiciary handles the TRRC and TJ related legal issues. Given the level and mixed responses to the TJ process, it is imperative that the Judiciary is perceived as unbiased and capable of addressing the cases. The recent public reaction to perceived police protection of Yankuba Toure, who refused to testify at the TRRC gives a glimpse into how politically charged that process may become.

The project intends to use PBF resources to reset the public's relationship and engagement with justice actors. This is particularly critical at this stage of Gambian's transition. The ongoing TRRC public hearing and the SSR reforms process are creating more transparency in the working of these institutions; however, public trust in the institutions and confidence continues to lag. This project endeavors to bring better quality services to the local level so that citizens are not only hearing the reform process but are experiencing it in their daily life. As noted earlier, the justice sector does require long-term support, however, key catalytic interventions and bringing services closer to the citizens can contribute to defusing current tensions and frustrations.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ support **existing** Governmental and **UN strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

The National Development Plan clearly notes the critical importance of strengthening the Rule of Law. 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 and human rights are key components of the UN strategy of political engagement within the Gambia within the framework of the UN Secretary General's sustaining the Peace Agenda of which Gambia is a pilot country. Underlying all of these processes is a strengthened rule of law framework to contribute to the "Never Again" Agenda of the Gambia. Averting a return to autocracy requires the development of systems, processes and capacities for effective oversight and engagement within the rule of law sector. The design of this initiative complements the on-going UN political engagements desirous to deepen 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.

The new project will support the gains from the transitional justice and Security Sector Reform processes. With reference to SSR, the Community Policing initiative aligns with the SSR policy documents and has been reviewed and approved by the Inspector General of Police (IGP). The documents are currently awaiting endorsement from the Ministry of Interior which participates in the SSR reforms process. As

remarked by the EU Ambassador¹⁷, the SSR process is moving slowly and has now been handed over to the Minister of Justice. The Community Policing Intervention will be aligned with the SSR documents, however, it should be noted that information management, institutional memory, basic data collection and even institutional organograms often do not exist. It is very difficult to find basic statistics and oftentimes impossible to fact check data that is found. For example, it would be nearly impossible to generate statistics on reported crime in the past 3 years and likely impossible to fact check that figure. This is being noted because instances of police abuse or brutality may come out anecdotally but it would be beyond the capacity of the project to collect verifiable data from the past.

In addition to this, this new project will foster the inter-agency coordination for services to the survivors of SGBV within the Government's Various Unit such as MoWCSW, MoH, Police, MoJ and Civil Society, which will set an example in the Gambia to the application of survivor-centered approach, which will be new built on the comparative advantages of 3 UN agencies.

- c) A summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
<p>UNDP Strengthening Rule of Law and Enhancing Justice and Security Service Delivery</p> <p>The project commenced with the arrival of the CTA in October 2018.</p> <p>The project document duration is July 2017 to June 2020. In the last governing board meeting (22 January 2020) the board unanimously agreed to extend duration to 31 December 2021.</p>	<p>UNDP Trac: 1.25M in available funds.</p> <p>For 2019, the UNDP RoL Project budget was \$699,642.02 and delivered \$657,714.06 (94%);</p> <p>For 2020, the UNDP RoL Project has been allocated \$500,000. The rest of the project is currently unfunded.</p>	<p>Rule of Law Sector reform</p>	<p>There is a broad Rule of Law programmatic framework that supports the sector as a whole. The PBF interventions fall within this Framework and focus on the interventions most relevant to the transition and peacebuilding needs in the country. The PBF interventions complements UNDP's existing Rule of Law project through piloting Community Policing and MLACs. The Rule of project focuses on strategic and policy level interventions to strengthen institutional resilience. The PBF interventions will translate strategic and policy level interventions into community level mechanisms for citizen participation, access to justice and greater trust in the rule of law institutions.</p>

¹⁷ <https://www.freedomnewspaper.com/2019/08/28/eu-ambassador-decries-slow-pace-of-reform/>

UNDP/OHCHR Transitional Justice Project (2017-2021)	PBF \$4.7m	Transitional Justice	It is focused on the transitional justice process itself and human rights. Support to the Judiciary under this proposal is a direct link to the TJ project.
UNDP SSR Project (2017-2020)	PBF \$1.4m	Security Sector Reform	SSR does not include most of the actors under RoL. While the SSR process will develop strategies that include the Police Service, the CP component in this proposal will be actioned by this proposal. The SSR project is dealing with the police in terms of an actor that is part of the SSR reforms process and policies. This proposal is working with the Police to build its capacities in order to enact those policies.
Women and Youth participation in decision-making and as agents of conflict prevention (2018-2020)	UNICEF/UNFPA- \$1.3 million	Contributes towards the participation of women and young people in political decision-making processes.	The Women and Youth participation is focused more on capacities of women and youth. The New project focuses on the system strengthening among Police, Judicials, MoWCSW, MoH and NGOs to protect the rights of women, children and youth, including the provision of GBV services, Confidential GBV data management for evidence-based Programmes, and integrated referral pathway for the survivors of SGBV. The new project does not only complement all projects on women, but also initiate new systems to empower survivors with GBV case managements.

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 are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

This project seeks to improve the legal and justice systems in the country to promote the rule of law through strategic entry points which will help to enhance the rule of law sector's response to citizen needs and citizen confidence in the system and in its capacity and willingness to protect their rights. The project has identified mobile legal aid clinics and the radio program series as key entry points in facilitating citizen's engagement with justice actors. The project has also identified SGBV as a key entry point in building confidence between the justice system and the citizens and it will seek to support the availability of justice and response services for survivors of human rights abuse especially SGBV. Capacity building for various stakeholders including health and social workers will be built in ensuring the delivery of quality services. Finally, the project has identified the Community Policing initiative as a key entry point for building the bridge between the police force and the citizens as community policing is the first point of contact between the citizens and the justice sector. It is a platform through which police and the wider security apparatus can preemptively engage communities on of concern, diffuse tensions before they erupt and build long term trust and confidence in the police. Through discussions with communities where this approach was tested under the UNDP's RoL project, community members overwhelmingly welcomed the implementation of community policing. Changing the police approach to CP transforms the police from a force to a service oriented towards citizens. In supporting community policing, the project will also strengthen and build on the gains from the transitional justice and security sector reform processes and ensure that CP is compliant with international standards including the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

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

Output 1.1: Increased legal aid services to communities particularly women and children

One such intervention is the Mobile Legal Aid Clinics (MLACs) and related awareness raising activities. The MLACs are a joint effort amongst the Gambia Bar Association (GBA), the National Authority for Legal Aid (NALA) and the Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS). The concept of the MLAC is to include a social welfare officer and the local *cadi* (traditional adjudicator) during MLAC visits to communities. While there is a legal aid criteria which specifies services to women, children, and vulnerable or marginalized groups, the key to this intervention is that legal aid is community driven. This means that the MLAC is open to hear the concerns and cases the individual community is bringing to it without any pre-formed agenda. This in turn will help the project understand what the tensions and frustrations may be in a particular area and work with partners to address them contributing to defuse conflict in the country.

In order to test the theory that community members wanted increased legal aid services, the UNDP RoL project proposed to facilitate MLACs to 4 locations outside the Greater Banjul Area and 4 locations within. In the Gambia, previous mobile legal aid schemes had failed due to issues of sustainability. The UNDP RoL project reasoned that if the ADRS joined, the MLACs could be handed over to it. The ADRS is able to generate income through its mediation services (10%) as well as on land issues (% dependent on case). The challenge facing ADRS was accessing a wider population. As the MLACs raise the profile of ADRS, ADRS

is able to generate income and provide for the minimal costs associated with the MLACs. Under the UNDP RoL Project, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by GBA, NALA and the Prisons Service to establish Prison Legal Aid Desks. The same may be advisable for the MLACs between ADRS, GBA and NALA to ensure sustainability and agreement moving beyond the project's close.

The proof of theory commenced in mid-September 2019 and from these initial tests, it is clear that communities in Gambia want access to justice services that are convenient and confidential. The MLACs not only provide legal aid services, but also access to information on social welfare benefits and use of a local *cadi*. What was also discovered was a need to link the SGBV related cases with the Ministry of Justice's SGBV Unit (MOJ SGBV Unit).

Using PBF funds, the project proposes to fully pilot this initiative, track the progress of cases, assess citizen satisfaction and at the close of the project to hand over to ADRS. The communities will be identified in partnership with GBA, ADRS, NALA, DSW and CBOs. The MLAC will also incorporate the principle of Do No Harm. Cases will be confidential with client names replaced with serial numbers. The project will endeavor to ensure that the one-on-one consultations are conducted privately and that members of the MLAC maintain and respect the confidentiality of clients. This is particularly necessary in cases of SGBV.

Output 1.2: Increased awareness among community structures on justice delivery mechanisms

In support of the MLACs, the project will support awareness raising activities at the community level. The project will support local NGOs/CSOs to perform dramas/plays and raise awareness of citizen rights on the day the legal clinic arrives. The MLACs will use the target village's market day and perform awareness raising session in the first part of the day and provide legal aid services afterwards.

The project will engage with CSOs to strengthen their capacity to enhance community engagements with the justice delivery mechanisms. The CSOs will also support the development of community engagement toolkit and a compendium of children and gender-sensitive messaging to facilitate interactive sensitization sessions. In addition, the project will support the Advocacy Survivors' Network to create awareness for vulnerable groups to patronize the legal aid clinic and One Stop Centres (OSCs), whilst men and boys and identifiable groups such as traditional and religious authorities will be engaged as advocates to prevent SGBV in the community.

The project also proposes PBF resources for a radio program series that discusses rule of law issues, SGBV, child and juvenile rights, the right to protest and demonstrate, youth and police, etc., including a Q&A session where listeners can call and ask questions of the 3 person expert panel or give their opinion on the topic. The radio program series offers an opportunity for Gambians to hear from experts and stakeholders on a particular justice related topic and call into the program to ask questions and give their opinion. It also provides the project with an established and scheduled platform to address emerging issues in the public domain.

Output 1.3: Quality integrated services available for survivors of SGBV

The project will support the actors better coordination and leadership to leverage the comparative advantages of each sector of the Government along with a strong partnership with NGOs/CSOs. The capacity building of police and judicials on SGBV and gender & child-friendly desk in the police station, led by UNDP and UNICEF will provide complementarity for the survivors getting the comprehensive life-saving services. MoH health and NGBV network have 3 One Stop Crisis Centers (OSCs), having no dedicated GBV case managers/ support officers as well as there are no standard operating procedures to ensure safe and dignified services for women and girls. Besides, OSCs are not enough alone to enhance the coverage.

Therefore multiple entry points will be targeted for increased coverage that ensure more clients and accelerate the service uptakes by the survivors. These include but not limited to the MLAC services, gender and child friendly desks, NGOs and CSOs, existing youth centers and the partners of NGBV networks. This section of this project will be led by the MoWCSW with an active collaboration with MoH and MBGV networks to strengthen the medico-legal-psychosocial services, and to build and strengthen the referral pathway for the survivors. The comprehensive service package includes GBV case management services, psychological first aid (PFA), psycho-social support (PSS), clinical services and enabling the survivors for social rehabilitation and reintegration. Intensive training and capacity building are the key along with human resources to continue the services. Hence, the OSCs will be equipped with at least one GBV Case Worker, easy managed technology, such as Android tablet for GBV data management. The existing GBV information management system is currently not functioning, which needs to be strengthened. An IT personnel will be deployed for technical support to make it functional to guide the technical team and government agencies for better programming and policy recommendations. The OSCs will be the primary sources of data on services as well as referral data. In addition to that, GBV referral pathway will be developed and sustained under the MoWCSW in partnership with NGOs and CSOs.

The existing OSCs will be assessed to get lessons learnt and to establish standardized structures for all OSCs. Three new centers will be located in consultation with UNDP and UNICEF following the principle of geographic convergence and mapping exercises with the stakeholders. To ensure the safety, periodic safety audits will also be conducted especially for the maintenance of 'Do No Harm'. Conscious efforts will also be made for the synchronization of SGBV data across all relevant sectors.

Outcome 2: Establish community policing initiative for the prevention of serious human rights violations and the protection of survivors of such violence.

Community Policing (CP) In The Gambia was attempted in the 1990s. Unfortunately, there was a lack of commitment by senior Police leadership, lack of resources and as such it faded out. The project proposes reintroducing and re-configuring Community Policing not as a standalone intervention but an institutional level change that would impact the whole of the Gambia Police Force. Again, using the experience from the UNDP RoL Project, this project proposes to use a phased approach to bring CP to individual communities (rural, urban and peri-urban). The project is particularly well poised for introducing CP because of the previous work by UNDP RoL project. This will be supported by the Inspective General Police (IGP) and senior police personnel who have endorsed the Strategy and Implementation Plans developed by the UNDP RoL project. As such, this support is able to kickstart without any delay and with founding documents endorsed by the IGP and Minister of Interior. The aim is to demonstrate results from such an approach and eventually transform the entire police force to the Community Policing approach nationwide.

Output 2.1: Improved capacity of local police to respond to community needs

CP includes initiating training on gender-responsive and child friendly policing. While there have been trainings on gender and SGBV for police personnel, the project proposes to provide this training at the local level through joint trainings (local police with their community members) as well as within the Police Training Institute. Because each community will have different security priorities, the project will also support the development of post/district police plans. These annual plans establish the security priorities of that community with its local police post/station. The police and community jointly come together to identify those priorities, set targets and commit to reconvening on a monthly or quarterly basis (depending on the community's request) to check in on progress, address challenges and if needed, change priorities. This engagement allows the community to meet with police on level footing and as

partners working together to address their concerns. Meetings will be held separately for women and youth to ensure their security concerns are also reflected in the plans.

Output 2.2: Strengthened Gambia Police Force at the Institutional level to enable implementation of the new community policing approach

The lack of institutional capacity has been noted but not thoroughly explained. It is difficult, and in some cases impossible, to locate data from key institutions like the Police and Prisons Service. Currently, the Gambia Police Force is unsure of the exact number of police posts, stations, offices, etc. Police posts and stations can be, and often are, established by a community. Some are rented and not owned by the police which makes renovations/maintenance unlikely. In order to fully understand the scope of the CP intervention, the project proposes to GPS mark all the police facilities in the country. Once CP pilot posts/districts are selected, the project will provide minor rehabilitation of the facility to ensure a professional work environment that is client centered, gender responsive and child friendly.

As pointed out in the CDA analysis the lack of confidence and trust between the population and Rule of Law institutions, particularly the Gambian Police Force is a potential driver for conflict in the country. An efficient system for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on crime and criminal justice is a prerequisite for effective crime prevention and evidence-based policies and response to criminality design as well as to increase transparency on the police force intervention. The project proposes to provide technical support to collect, collate and analyze crime statistics. Each CP post/station will be provided with a template to record all crimes reported (against the Criminal Code) and send them from a post, to the district station, to the regional office and then to Headquarters for collating. This data will then be analyzed and published (hard and soft) for the public to access. Understanding reported crime rates from the post to the national level is an enormous and catalytic achievement. The Gambia Police Force will have the tool to understand criminal trends and patterns. It can use this evidence base to plan trainings and deployments – to anticipate rather than just react to crime. It also very importantly provides the public with information to inform on their police plans and to have renewed confidence in the capacity of its police.

Renovations are badly needed in most police facilities, however, what is at the center of the CP intervention is the relationship between the community and the police. Therefore, the project proposes to meet them where they are. It is likely that funding may not be available to construct a Community Policing Hall at the post/station. However, the project has proposed to use community facilities such as the local community center (“bantaba”), school or market space. The police should use a space that the community feels comfortable with. The project also proposes that if a community space is used, that some funds be allocated to refurbish the space as an act of goodwill towards the community.

The project proposes allocations for renovations/rehabilitation which are noted in the detailed budget for:

1. *Gender and Child Friendly Desk(s)*: this space would be a confidential, private and women and child friendly office within the police post/district station with a police officer. The project proposes to use PBF resources to establish this desk and to embed gender responsive and child friendly policing at the Police School. All police personnel in the pilot CP posts/district stations will receive this training prior to rolling out CP at their posts/stations.
2. *Community Policing Hall/Bantaba*: The project proposes using PBF resources to either 1) renovate or build a community policing hall within the existing post/district stations where feasible or 2) rehabilitating the community’s Bantaba or traditional gathering place to foster good will and create a space for the police to regularly meet with the local community. This space would be used to develop the community’s P/DPPs, as well as to raise awareness on local security issues, etc.

3. *Interview Rooms:* PBF resources would be used, where feasible, to establish a professional interview room at the police posts/district stations. This would include one-way mirrors, recording devices and skills, training particularly for cases involving children, women and survivors of human rights violations.
4. *Intake Office:* PBF Resources would be used to renovate the intake office where community members first interact with the police when they enter the station to report an issue or crime. These spaces should be professionalized and properly equipped in addition to be client friendly.

This PBF project builds on the gains made by using the lessons learned from the proof of theory conducted by the UNDP RoL project using 3 pilot posts/district stations. This PBF Pilot will use the experience from the 3 proofs of concept sites and establish CP in an additional 20 posts/district stations. The CP approach will be embedded within the Police School and it is envisioned that the project will roll out CP throughout the country.

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

Output 3.1: Strengthened judicial capacity to address human rights crimes, children's rights issues, SGBV and legal issues arising from the TJ and TRRC processes.

The Judiciary is in need of considerable support to enable it to address the serious rights violations, SGBV and child related crimes in a timely manner. A Rapid Assessment of Child Justice conducted by MOJ recommends strengthening child justice institutions to enable them to perform their functions in accordance with the Children's Act 2005. Currently, the courts are dealing with considerable case backlog and are anticipating the recommendations of the TRRC for which we have no timeline yet. The Judiciary has requested support particularly on specialized trainings to ensure judges and support staff are able to meet the expectations of the public once the TRRC provides its recommendations and the TJ process closes. There is enormous pressure on the Judiciary to rehabilitate its image and reputation after the damage caused under the previous government. Training curriculum and specialized courses would not only rehabilitate and enable the Judiciary but serve as a center for learning on how judiciaries in the region can prepare and address issues relating to transitional justice and security sector reform. As noted above, data collection and information management remain a persistent challenge for both government and its development partners.

This is particularly critical in light of the transitional justice processes and anticipation of the TRRC recommendations. As noted above, the Judiciary suffered greatly under the previous regime. Judges who did not comply with the Executive Branch's wishes found themselves removed from the bench and often times replaced by foreign judges. The new Chief Justice has made remarkable gains in a short period. While there are still some staffing gaps, the Judiciary is poised and eager to strengthen itself.

One clear need is for training. While the model for Transitional Justice has not been selected yet, the Judiciary's role is expected. As such, there is a need for training of judges and support staff on international human rights, SGBV, children in conflict with the law, new legislations and guidance on how to address issues arising from the TRRC effectively. The transitional justice process has skeptics among the public and any sign of bias in the prosecution of crime may spark outrage or lead to violence. The cases and testimonies are being closely watched by the public, discussed on the streets and listened to on the radio. The outcome of this process, the recommendations are critical – but not as critical as how the justice sector addresses the crimes that have been so publicly aired. The Judiciary would also require support in modernizing and professionalizing its work spaces.

The project proposes to develop an inter-agency training curriculum to build the capacity of the judiciary on SGBV, international law, international human rights law, case studies relating to transitional justice, and sensitization on hearing cases in a gender responsive and child friendly manner. The capacity of the judiciary to deal with these cases is limited and many cases are in backlog. Despite a concerted effort in July 2019 to address the backlog, there was minimal progress. In addition, advocacy efforts will be made with government to establish an SGBV court. The lack of confidence and resources in the justice sector inhibits staff retention and recruitment of quality personnel. This project endeavors to restore some public confidence in the justice institutions through PBF supported interventions. The UNDP RoL project closely liaises with the UNDP/OHCHR Transitional Justice Project and will continue to coordinate efforts for training the Judiciary on issues that may arise from the TRRC recommendations and TJ processes.

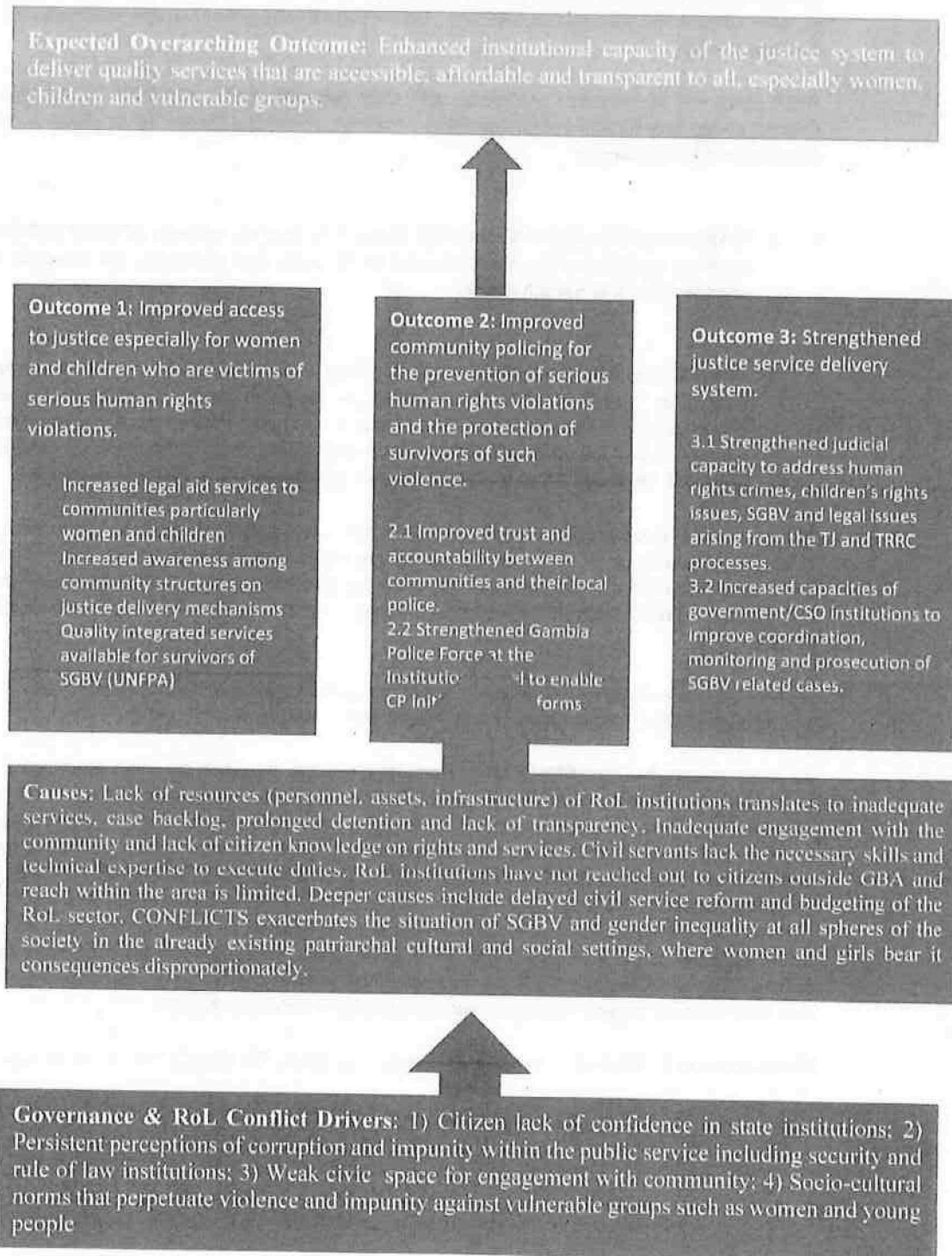
Output 3.2: Increased capacities of government/CSO institutions for coordination, monitoring and prosecution of SGBV related cases.

The Ministry of Justice established an SGBV Unit comprised of 10 state counselors, 4 police personnel (2 investigators, 2 prosecutors) and 1 Social Welfare member from the Department of Social Welfare. With the exception of a training on investigating and prosecuting SGBV crime by the UNDP Project in November 2019, This unit has not received any training or support to date it is even though meant to oversee all the SGBV related investigations and prosecutions throughout the country. There is also a newly created Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare that requires capacity strengthening in order to deliver on its mandate of coordinating all gender-related issues and ensuring essential services to survivors especially in the face of the pressure from stakeholders due to increase in sexual violence cases. In addition, there are several CSO actors in the SGBV space providing various forms of services that needs to be coordinated and standardized to meet international best practices.

Therefore, the project will provide training to relevant government institutions. This support will be targeted to the SGBV related units in all relevant sectors and include training on M&E, coordination and oversight. A link or coordination mechanism will be established between the institutions to facilitate data collection, data analysis and evidence-based planning. The project proposes to provide this technical level support to the units at the national level but also to provide training (embedded in the Police School) on SGBV, Children in Conflict with the Law, Investigating SGBV cases, trial techniques for Prosecution of SGBV and child related offenses, and interview skills focusing on how to interact with survivors of SGBV and children survivors of violence or trauma. The training will include all police prosecutors, police personnel with priority to the GPF's unit on SGBV. Support will be given to the Gender unit of the Ministry of Justice to mainstream gender into case management and processing including prosecution. The project will also support the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare to institute an effective coordinating platform between all the relevant actors, including CSOs and produce standard operating procedures and templates for case tracking.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

Theory of change - Strengthening Rule of Law and Enhancing SGBV Service Delivery in The Gambia - \$1.6m



Theory of Change (Summarized)

IF the police, judiciary, legal aid and SGBV service providers have improved technical and functional capacities and processes to engage and communicate with citizens, particularly survivors of human rights violations, on justice issues as duty bearers, and

IF citizens including communities, civil society organizations, women, children and youth, are empowered as rights holders and educated on their civic duties to work with rule of law and SGBV providers and hold them to account,

THEN there will be improved confidence and trust between justice and SGBV service providers and citizens, particularly survivors of human rights violations, promoting human rights, peace and sustainable development in The Gambia.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, 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.

- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, 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 project is wide ranging in scope and targets institutions, such as the Gambia Police Force, that work throughout the country. Within this proposal, the project proposes that the MLACs select 4 areas outside the Greater Banjul Area to provide access to justice services that are not readily available in rural locations and 4 within the Greater Banjul Area to ensure indigent clients in more urban areas are also able to access justice.

For the Community Policing Initiative, the project proposes to select 20 sites that reflect urban, peri-urban and rural contexts within and outside the Greater Banjul area.

As much as possible, the MLACs and community policing sites will be undertaken within the same geographic location for greater impact and this coherence will be one important criterion of selection. This approach allows the project to better understand the limitations and resources available to the police and the community in terms of access to roads, availability of additional services (medical, psychosocial, social welfare), presence of NGOs or CBOs, etc. As the pilot progresses, the project can adjust to ensure that CP is tailored to the realities on the ground. Pilot sites under PBF funds will be selected in partnership with the Gambia Police Force and communities but will commit to selecting sites that are urban, peri-urban and rural. The first step will be to GPS all police posts, police stations, district stations and regional offices of the GPF. The project will also indicate which facilities are owned or rented by the GPF to ensure that the investment made during the pilot is for facilities owned by the GPF.

Both components are gender, juvenile and child responsive. The MLACs include in its legal aid criteria

particular support to women, survivors of rights violations, SGBV and child related crime. Support to the MOJ's SGBV unit provides the same focus of attention concerning training, monitoring, coordination and prosecution of SGBV and child abuse related crimes. Community Policing and the training of the MOJ's SGBV unit are closely connected as most cases are brought by police prosecutors who are often untrained and not lawyers.

Given the sensitive nature of Community Policing, identification of new areas will be done in partnership with the communities and the police. The proof of concept tests in 3 localities were not pilots as they did not include the development or monitoring of Police plans at the post or district level. The proof of concept also did not include gathering data for the Crime Statistics Reports. As such, this PBF project will support the first real pilot of the CP approach and continue support to the MLACs in: Lower River Region, North Bank Region, Upper River Region, Central River Region, Western Region, and the Greater Banjul Area. Once the One Stop Centers are providing services, the MLACs and CP areas will prioritize communities in reach of the OSCs, so that all the various strands of the project can come together in focused geographic zones for greater impact. Specific communities within those regions will be defined at a later stage.

MLAC has visited the following villages/towns in these regions:

Village/ Town	Region
Jataba	Lower River Region
Pakau	North Bank Region
Gambisara	Upper River Region
Buduk	Central River Region
Sukuta	Western Region
Westfield	Greater Banjul Area
Lamin	Western Region

CP was tested in the following villages/towns in these regions

Village/ Town	Region
Bakadaji	Upper River Region
Kunkujang	Western Region
Njabakunda	North Bank Region

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. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

The project has three direct recipient organizations which are UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF. The implementing partners by organization are below

UNDP: is the convening agency for the project based on their current mandate on governance, rule of law and access to justice in the UN. In the Gambia, the UNDP co-chairs the Development Partner Group Governance and Peacebuilding technical working group meetings and Chairs the Results-working Group on Democratic Governance. Both forums include Rule of law and justice as core agenda items. A Chief Technical Advisor, Rule of Law, Justice & Security is co-located within the UNDP to provide policy and advisory support to UN programming,

UNICEF: is the convenes for the Human Capital Development Result Group together with World Bank, which covers related thematic groups such as Youth and Gender, Education group, among others. UNICEF is also a convening agency for the project based on their current mandate to raise awareness amongst children and adolescents on their civil rights and ability to participate in peace building processes in their communities.

UNFPA: UNFPA is the Chair of The UN Gender and Youth Technical Working Group as well as in the Communication Group. UNFPA planned to work with The Ministries of Health, Women Affairs, Justice, Youth, The Gambia Network against Gender Based Violence and other community based organizations along with police and judiciary in addressing related SGBV issues. The capacity of the OSCs will be strengthened to facilitate the provision of integrated services to SGBV survivors and technical support will be given across the project on GBV, as the lead technical agency for SGBV. This will also include capacity building, quality services for survivors including the development of sustainable referral pathway and community capacity building to enhance access to information and services.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNFPA	\$3.5M	UNFPA Peacebuilding Fund	Banjul	21	Gender and GBV Specialist (IUNV)
UNDP	\$9.3M	UNDP core resources GEF GIZ Peacebuilding Fund	Banjul	5 international staff 45 staff	Chief Technical Advisor (P5), M&E Specialist (IUNV)
UNICEF	\$6.9 M	Peace Building Fund, European Commission, UNICEF core resources, etc	Banjul	6 internationals 37 staff	International staff (P3), UNV (national), 50% co-shared by other resource

- 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 and ensure link with PBF

Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

The UNDP Chief Technical Advisor for Rule of Law, Justice and Security (UNDP CTA) (P5) will oversee the overall implementation of the project. The UNDP CTA will be responsible for the overall project management, monitoring and reporting. The project will cover 20% of this cost. An International Policing Expert (IPE) P4 will also be recruited through the UN Standing Police Facility to oversee the community policing elements of the Programme. The PBF Fund will be used to provide DSA and related cost for the IPE. The project will additionally cover 20% of the salary of an UNV UNDP M&E Expert and a Project Finance and Administrative Assistant. Additional programme assurance oversight will be provided by Governance Programme Specialist as well as the Deputy Resident Representative for Programmes, who are not funded by the project.

An International Gender/GBV Program Specialist (P4) based in UNFPA will be recruited and funded 23% by the project. This staff will provide overall guidance to the whole project in ensuring Gender issues are well mainstreamed at all levels of implementation. The Gender Specialist will also support the implementation of the other PBF projects in the Gambia and build the capacity of implementing partners on the gender dimensions in implementing peace and security programmes. Technical expertise will also be procured through consultancies to support the project for the integration of curriculum development.

UNICEF is recruiting one national UNV (Protection and Inclusion of Children) who will be partially funded (46%) through this project and work closely with the aforementioned team to implement project's activities that focus on children's issues providing technical support. In addition, an international staff on Juvenile Justice Specialist (P2), will be recruited, partially funded (30%) by the PBF project. This staff will provide overall coordination across Protection and Inclusion of Children in areas related to project Outcomes.

A core technical team consisting of the technical experts of this project will be constituted and will meet on a bi-monthly basis to review project implementation and progress. UNICEF and UNFPA will appoint a focal point who will work closely with the UNDP CTA to ensure the timely implementation of the activities. The project team will work closely with the PBF Secretariat during the project implementation and monitoring processes to support coordination with other PBF projects.

A project steering committee will be constituted comprised of key stakeholders, including UN, Government and civil society. This Committee will meet twice annually to review project outcome progress, assess continuing relevance of project strategy and theory of change 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 level of risk for the project overall is low. The risks are relative to the outputs and as such range from low to medium. For outcome 3, for example, the risk is low. The training for the Judiciary is welcome by the institution and if implemented in a timely manner, then there will be sufficient time to complete the

needed training and capacity building as the TJ and SSR processes are still ongoing. The Community Policing intervention is medium risk as it will improve trust in the institution at a national level and increased confidence in the local police at the community level. The risk is in the time it takes for GPF as an institution to internalize this change in policing approach. In September of 2019, a new Minister of Interior was appointed, Mr. Yankuba J N Sonko, who was previously the IGP for the GPF. It is possible that there are changes to the senior executives of the GPF. However, in order to leverage the positive outcome of the pilot and momentum within the GPF, high level technical advice to the senior executive of the GPF as well as close oversight of the pilot locations is strongly needed.

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Outcome 1 Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MLACs may not have enough lawyers from NALA or GBA ● Women and girls may not use the OSC due to social norms 	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage with private attorneys to provide pro bono services and join MLAC ● Advocate for the revision of the Legal Practitioner's Act to make pro bono services mandatory ● Awareness raising on OSC services ● Sensitization of service workers and providers
Outcome 2 Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spoilers in Police Force resistant to change to CP ● Loss of momentum in implementation ● Change in leadership/political will 	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Endorsed CP Strategy and Implementation Plans by IGP; awaiting endorsement from MOI ● Parallel trainings at the local and HQ levels for police personnel ● Regular engagement with Police and MOI leadership
Outcome 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TRRC recommendations are published before Judiciary fully trained ● Insufficient judges and trained lawyers to respond to increasing case loads 	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prioritize specialized training ● Conduct assessment to identify training gaps ● Embed training at the Judicial Training Institute ● Support efforts at integrate tools to support efficiency gains within judiciary to counter capacity limitations.

d) Monitoring and evaluation

The existing UNDP Rule of Law project has an IUNV M&E Specialist that is dedicated to it 60% of the time (the remaining 40% is for support to the UNDP CO) and will also provide M&E services to this project. The M&E Specialist and the UNDP Chief Technical Advisor are working with government counterparts on the collection of data and baselines. The data and baselines will be completed within the first quarter of project implementation. As the M&E Specialist is attached to the broader UNDP RoL Project, she will be able to dedicate expertise to the UNDP related PBF funded interventions noted in this Project Document. She will also coordinate with the M&E specialists for UNICEF, UNFPA and PBF Secretariat in the Gambia on PBF related interventions. The broader UNDP RoL project already has an M&E plan in place that reflects the aforementioned interventions under UNDP.

A specific M&E Plan will be developed based on the project's Results Framework. The M&E Plan will identify how the various indicators will be tracked, stating clearly which agency is responsible for what and when. The UNDP RoL project M&E officer in collaboration with the M&E officers of UNFPA, UNICEF and the PBF Secretariat team will carry out assessment, baseline and end line surveys to determine result achieved. The M&E colleagues will also carry out field missions and spot checks. Also, periodic monitoring of the project will be carried out to ensure the tracking of implementation and milestones of initiatives. The overall M&E budget is \$90,575.

As part of the M&E framework and systems results based monitoring including their long-term impact, their contribution to national development and peace building will be emphasized. This will entail collaboration with national M&E focal points from key ministries in defining common indicators and monitoring progress thereof. Regular review and update the risk log frame. Project will ensure the highest standards of accountability and proper use of funds; and to factor in lessons learned from ongoing initiatives into future programming/allocation decisions to increase the positive impacts of the project on Rule of Law and Justice and peace building in the country.

e) Sustainability

An overarching sustainability plan has been drafted for the Rule of Law Programme. The overall UNDP RoL project also has a Resource Mobilization Plan that includes launching of key knowledge products to foster donor interest. The UNDP RR and CTA for RoL have planned a mobilization mission to Dakar, Senegal in February 2020 to present the project to several key donors. This sustainability plan will be updated to reflect the specificity of the PBF interventions with a clear exit strategy thereof. For outcome 1, the exit strategy is to handover the MLACs to the ADRS. As its profile and reach is extended by the project, ADRS will be able to generate more income through its 10% commissions as well as addressing land disputes (this also generates income for ADRS though the percentage is linked to the outcome amount).

For outcome 2, the Gambia Police Force wholly owns Community Policing and has already appointed AIGP Ebrahima Bah as the senior executive to coordinate the Community Policing intervention. The Strategy and Implementation Plans have already been validated by the GPF and is pending approval from the Ministry of Interior. The Police School and the project's partners (the German Police) are developing curricula for new recruits, in addition to retraining current personnel. Over time, the entire police force will be retrained using the CP approach. The post/district police plans will be monitored at the regional level and the Quarterly Crime Statistics will be supported by a P4 International Policing Specialist. Through training and mentoring on the job of GPF personnel at the post, district, regional and headquarter levels, the data collection and analysis will be taken over by GPF.

The project will strengthen the capacity of health and social workers to ensure sustainability of the achieved results during the project. UNFPA will build the capacity of critical stakeholders that include health workers, community leaders, and government officials in various sectors and department. UNFPA will be collaborating with Government at both decentralized and National levels in order to ensure that health and social worker trained are based in the communities and project locations. The workers will be employed and paid by the government to ensure that they remain at the supported facilities and communities at the end of the project. All persons trained are active members of local communities; therefore, the capacity will remain in the beneficiary communities. The different training programmes for service delivery of the project are designed to ensure that implementing partners (government and non-government) continue efficient service delivery even at the end of the project cycle.

The current Three OSCs is being operated by The Ministry of Health and once these additional centers will also be operated by The Ministry of Health who will eventually continue when the Project phase out. The

centers will be strengthened in terms of supplies, equipment and furniture and the capacity of the health care providers will also be strengthened.

IV. Project budget

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

The project budget will be provided in two tranches with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

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 close 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 costs 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 the operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex 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 Recipient will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

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

additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
--	--	--

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 in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated

by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have 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's opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project¹⁸
- 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.

¹⁸ 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:</p> <p>Improved access to justice especially for women and children who are victims of serious human rights violations.</p> <p>The Outcome contributes to SDGs: 5 and 16 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>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>Outcome Indicator 1 a: % increase in the number of victims of human right violation in the previous 12months who reported their victimization to the legal aid clinics in project targeted areas disaggregated by sex, age and region</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 10%</p>	Case management reports, monitoring visits, GBVIMS data	annually
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b:</p> <p>% increase in the number of SGBV survivors/victims accessing the OSC particularly women and children disaggregated by sex, age and region</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target:10%</p>	Spot check, CBM, monitoring visit reports GBVIMS data	annually
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <p>% 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</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target:5%</p>	CBM, midterm evaluation report, GBVIMS data	annually
		<p>UPR Recommendation: N/A</p> <p>Output 1.1: Increased legal aid services to communities particularly women and children</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.1.1 Support mobile legal aid in 4 locations outside/within the Greater Banjul Area, with Regional Social Welfare Officer and Regional Cadi (1 visit per month, 2 NALA lawyers, seconded UNV, 1 ADRS staff, GBA, 1 Cadi, 1 DSW Social Worker, Interpreter (UNDP)</p> <p>1.1.2 Provide administrative support through co-location of UNV to NALA, ADRS and GBA (UNDP)</p> <p>1.1.3 Provide technical advice and support to revision of the Legal Practitioner's Act to include Continuing Legal Education (CLE) and requirement of pro bono service hours (UNDP)</p> <p>1.1.4 Provide support to GBA and NALA to provide pro</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: number of cases addressed to the legal aid clinics and social services particularly women, children and victims of human right abuse in targeted project areas disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 38 cases¹⁹ Target: Increase of 10% per quarter</p>	Case management tracker for MLACs and monitoring visits
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of women/children that received legal aid services in targeted project areas dsaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: 16 Target: 30% increase quarterly</p>	Case management tracker for MLACs and monitoring visits	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3:</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 5% per quarter</p>		

¹⁹ Baseline 2019 MLAC activities.

	<p>bono services to Jeshwang Prison and Mile 2 (UNDP)</p> <p>1.1.5 Support CCPCs to provide legal counselling and support the Mobile Legal Aid Clinics on Child Rights and Juvenile Justice (UNICEF)</p> <p>1.1.6 Provide support to DSW to participate to mobile legal aid clinic visits (including an induction workshop) (UNICEF)</p> <p>1.1.7 Support women, youth and children to effectively participate in MLAC (UNICEF)</p>			
	<p>Output 1.2: Increased awareness among community structures on justice delivery mechanisms.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.2.1 Provide support for radio shows to raise awareness on legal rights and answer citizen questions on radio programs (UNDP)</p> <p>1.2.2 Support local Community structures, NGOs, women's groups, CSOs, and child advocate groups to raise awareness on justice delivery mechanisms (UNICEF)</p> <p>1.2.3 Conduct a Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop to strengthen selected CSOs with results-oriented community engagement tools after capacity assessment and mapping (UNFPA)</p> <p>1.2.4 Support the development of a Community Engagement Toolkit and a compendium/ compilation of gender sensitive messaging to facilitate Interactive sensitization sessions (UNFPA)</p> <p>1.2.5 Support the Survivors Advocacy Group of the GBV Network to use interactive theatre to create awareness in communities for vulnerable groups to patronize the legal aid clinics (UNFPA)</p> <p>1.2.6 Engage Men and Boys as advocates for justice for SGBV survivors (UNFPA)</p> <p>1.2.7 Organize quarterly meetings with Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) and Traditional Leaders on the</p>	<p>Output 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)</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of citizens awareness of their legal right and available channels to seek legal aid and OSC services</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2:</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3:</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>Participant lists and pre & post test results.</p>	<p>Semi-annual</p>

	<p>legal implications for local level resolution of GBV issues (UNFPA)</p> <p>Output 1.3 Quality integrated services available for survivors of SGBV (UNFPA)</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.3.1 Assess the operations of the existing One Stop Centers (OSCs) to improve the quality of service</p> <p>1.3.2 Establish 3 additional OSCs in health facilities in the regions to enhance access of SGBV survivors to coordinated services</p> <p>1.3.3 Print Essential Services Package as well as other tools, guidelines and job aids to guide the operations of the OSCs for optimum performance</p> <p>1.3.4 Organize capacity building for service providers</p> <p>1.3.5 Support the quarterly coordination meetings of the Care Response Team in all the OSCs to ensure follow up on SGBV cases</p> <p>1.3.6 Conduct periodic safety audit of services within OSCs to improve quality</p> <p>1.3.7 Strengthened GBV Data Management System</p> <p>1.3.8 Recruit Gender and GBV Specialist to provide technical support</p>	<p>Output 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)</p> <p>Baseline: Approximately 400 Cases per year (2030 reported cases FROM 2014-2018, source: NGBV Network)</p> <p>Target: 10% Increase per quarter</p>	Client Register and GBVIMS Reports	Semi-annual
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: number of reported SGBV cases refer to legal aid services from OSC disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	Client register, , case management and tracking reports	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3: # of service providers with increased knowledge to provide SGBV services to survivors. (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	Pre and Post-test evaluations, reports and participant lists	Semi-annual
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3:</p> <p>Baseline: 3</p> <p>Target: 6</p>		
<p>Outcome 2: Improved community policing for the prevention of serious human rights violations and the protection of survivors of such violence.</p> <p>The Outcome contributes to SDGs: 5 and 16</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>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>Outcome Indicator 2 a: #/% of reported crime to police (disaggregated by age and sex) in targeted areas</p> <p>%/number of reported crimes to community police in targeted project areas disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:5% Increase quarterly</p>	Crime Statistics Reports	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b: Increased level of confidence in the police in community policing in targeted project areas (disaggregated by age and sex).</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of trust by the communities on the police</p> <p>Target: 5% increase quarterly</p>	Monitoring visits, Spot checks and the evaluation reports	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>		
	<p>Output 2.1: Improved trust and accountability between</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Level of community awareness of CP initiative increased (disaggregated by age and sex)</p>	Participant lists and number of district police plans	Semi-annual

<p>communities and their local police</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>2.1.1 Support the development of district police plans in conjunction with community policing efforts (UNDP)</p> <p>2.1.2 Increase awareness on policing services through billboards/media (UNDP)</p> <p>2.1.3 Provide grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs to raise awareness on community policing initiative targeting children and to provide feedback to UNICEF on challenges and issues (UNICEF, UNDP)</p> <p>2.1.4 Support local NGOs, women's groups, CSOs, and child advocate groups to raise awareness on accessing local policing services (UNDP, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Baseline: Lack of citizens awareness about the community policing initiative</p> <p>Target: 10% Increase quarterly</p>		
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: Develop a district police plan mainstreaming gender and processes of persecuting SGBV related crimes</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: 1</p>	Meeting minutes	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of advocacy activities undertaken by CSOs, NGOs, CBOs on the access to local policing services disaggregated by regions</p> <p>Baseline:3</p> <p>Target:6</p>	Activity reports, participant list, Monitoring report	Semi annual
<p>Output 2.2: Strengthened Gambia Police Force at the Institutional level to enable CP Initiative and reforms</p> <p>List of Activities:</p> <p>2.2.1 Recruit P4 International Policing Specialist to support CP Initiative at all levels of GPF and with community members including women, children and vulnerable populations. (UNDP)</p> <p>2.2.2 Purchase bicycles and other equipment to enable CP Police to perform CP related duties (UNDP)</p> <p>2.2.3 Provide technical support on developing and facilitating training on Community Policing, QCS, DPPs, Gender and Child responsive policing in coordination with German Police (UNDP)</p> <p>2.2.4 Provide support to conduct and facilitate trainings in pilot locations and at HQ and regional levels (UNDP)</p> <p>2.2.5 Support minor rehabilitation/construction for 5 selected pilot CP police posts/stations (Model Police Station concept) (UNDP/UNICEF)</p> <p>2.2.6 Provide support to professionalize pilot posts/stations with</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: # of CP pilot sites operationalized (Pilots site established and running)</p> <p>Baseline: Not existing</p> <p>Target: 10</p>	Monitoring reports	Semi-annual
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: # of Police personnel have knowledge on crimes against humanity, SGBV Case handling & Implementation of Children's Act (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: 30% quarterly</p>	Participant lists and pre and post evaluations	Semi-annual
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3: Number of CBOs/CSOs/NGOs supported to increase awareness on community policing services disaggregated by regions</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: 5</p>	Meeting Minutes and participant list	Semi annual

	<p>allocations for furniture, equipment, ICT, solar panels, etc. as needed (UNDP)</p> <p>2.2.7 Provide technical support to develop, analyze and publish Quarterly Crime Statistics template at post, district, regional and HQ levels to collect data on all reported crime (UNDP)</p> <p>2.2.8 Provide allocation to professionalize data collection including ICT, solar panels and office furniture/equipment (UNDP)</p>				
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Strengthened Justice service delivery system.</p> <p>(The Outcome contributes to SDGs: 16 and 10)</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.3.1: Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p>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 UPR Recommendation: N/A</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a: Increase number of cases prosecuted and adjudicated particularly on SGBV, child related and HR cases</p> <p>Baseline: Base on the 2015 and 2018 reports 35% of SGBV reported cases received judgment</p> <p>Target: 15% Increase quarterly</p>	Case management logs from Judiciary, GPF and MOJ (SGBV and Child Units)	Semi-annual	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 b:</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>			
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 c</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>			
		<p>Output 3.1: Strengthened Judicial capacity to address human rights crimes, children's rights issues, SGBV and legal issues arising from the TJ and TRRC processes.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>3.1.1 Provide training and development of curriculum for Judges on various topics relating to transitional justice areas (International criminal law, crimes against humanity, torture, handling of SGBV Cases, etc.,) (UNDP)</p> <p>3.1.2 Provide support to CAT and ICT strategy to ensure cases are adjudicated quickly and minimize case backlog (UNDP)</p> <p>3.1.3 Support Judicial Library with allotment of books (UNDP)</p> <p>3.1.4 Sensitization of Judges and magistrates on the children's Act (Amended 2016) (UNICEF)</p> <p>3.1.5 Training of judges, magistrates and panelist for children's courts (UNICEF)</p> <p>3.1.6 Support the Judiciary to work in conjunction with the newly established</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 # of Judicial officers have knowledge on crimes against humanity, SGBV Case handling & Implementation of Children's Act (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: Limited support provided to the judicial officers</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>	Participant lists Pre and post evaluations Participant lists	Semi-annual
			<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2: decreased in the number of case backlog of SGBV reported cases through the legal aid clinics, Disaggregated by regions</p> <p>Baseline: Base on the 2015 and 2018 reports 65% of SGBV reported cases have not receive judgment</p> <p>Target: 5%</p>	Case management and tracking reports	
			<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3:</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target: TBD</p>		

	prisons legal aid desks with NALA and GBA to address children rights issues (UNICEF)			
	<p>Output 3.2: Increased capacities of government/CSO institutions to improve coordination, monitoring and prosecution of SGBV related cases. List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>3.2.1 Support SGBV units in both Ministry of Justice & Police to provide quality services to survivors of violence (women & children) (UNDP)</p> <p>3.2.2 Provide joint trainings to both units to improve coordination, investigations, prosecution, interviewing to increase prosecutions of SGBV and child related crime with internal and external trainers (UNDP)</p> <p>3.2.3 Provide technical advice on legislative reform of the Evidence Act and the Sexual Offenses Act (UNDP)</p> <p>3.2.4 Support SGBV unit with online legal resources, precedent and authority to aid in the prosecution of SGBV and child justice related cases (UNDP)</p> <p>3.2.5 Training of the MoJ Children's Welfare Unit to support children's court and collect data on juvenile criminal justice. (UNICEF)</p> <p>3.2.6 Strengthen the coordinating platform on SGBV through support to the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (UNFPA)</p> <p>3.2.7 Support quarterly meetings of the SGBV Steering Committee to enhance tracking of SGBV case management and follow up (UNFPA)</p> <p>3.2.8 Support the Ministry of Women to develop standard reporting templates to facilitate monitoring of SGBV activities and services (UNFPA)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1: No of SGBV cases prosecuted by MOJ SGBV Unit disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: 5% increase quarterly</p>	Use of M&E tools, meeting minutes, case management/tracking reports	Semi-annual
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of MOJ and police staff benefited from SGBV trainings disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: 40</p> <p>Target: 15% increase quarterly</p>	Training attendance	
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.3: Improve coordination among SGBV platform and the Justice institutions</p> <p>Baseline: Limited Integrated and harmonious relationship among the SGBV platform and Justice Institutions</p> <p>Target: SGBV Committee</p>	Meeting minutes, Coordination reports	
		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1: # of legislation reviewed to mainstreaming gender and juvenile rights</p> <p>Baseline: Inadequate knowledge and understanding on the legislations related to women and juvenile</p> <p>Target: 2</p>	Meeting minute	Semi annual
		Output Indicator 3.3.2:		

		Baseline:0 Target: 8		
		Output Indicator 3.3.3: d Baseline:0 Target: TBD		
<p>Outcome 4:</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		Outcome Indicator 4 a Baseline: Target:		
		Outcome Indicator 4 b Baseline: Target:		
		Outcome Indicator 4 c Baseline: Target:		
	Output 4.1 List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 4.1.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.1.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.1.3 Baseline: Target:		
	Output 4.2 List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 4.2.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.2.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.2.3 Baseline: Target:		
	Output 4.3 List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 4.3.1 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.3.2 Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 4.3.3 Baseline: Target:		

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	Yes		The gender components will be
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	Yes		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		No	Not all but some related to ADR are identified
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.		No	
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	Yes		For community policing and SGBV elements
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		No	
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	Yes	No	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach 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
	UNDP	UNICEF	UNFPA	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$130000.00	\$100000.00	\$100000.00	\$330000.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$160120.00	\$-	\$60000.00	\$220120.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (Including Depreciation)	\$108000.00	\$-	\$46000.00	\$154000.00
4. Contractual services	\$293000.00	\$-	\$97900.00	\$390900.00
5. Travel	\$28500.00	\$-	\$25000.00	\$53500.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$-	\$155350.00	\$70000.00	\$225350.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$126250.00	\$20325.00	\$21600.00	\$168175.00
Sub-Total	\$845870.00	\$275675.00	\$420500.00	\$1542045.00
GMS 7%	\$59210.90	\$19297.25	\$29435.00	\$107943.15
GRAND TOTAL	\$905080.90	\$294972.25	\$449935.00	\$1649988.15

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown				
	Recip Agency 1	Recip Agency 2	Recip Agency 3	Tranche %
	UNDP	UNICEF	UNFPA	
First Tranche:	\$588302.59	\$191731.96	\$292457.75	65%
Second Tranche:	\$316778.32	\$103240.29	\$157477.25	35%
TOTAL	\$905080.90	\$294972.25	\$449935.00	100%

\$1072492.30
\$577495.85

