SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: THE GAMBIA
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL SEMI-ANNUAL
DATE OF REPORT: Nov. 2018

Project Title: Strategic advice and support to the security sector reform and governance in The Gambia **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 105728	

| **PBF project modality:**
☒ IRF
☐ PRF | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**
☐   Country Trust Fund
☐   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; UNOWAS, DPKO SSR
Government of The Gambia:
Presidency, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Gambia Armed Forces, Gambia Police Force and other Security Sector Institutions, National Assembly, the Office of the Ombudsman, The Judiciary
Civil society organizations, The Academia and National Think Tank
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:

Project commencement date[1]:
Project duration in months:[2] 18

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:
☐ Gender promotion initiative
☐ Youth promotion initiative
☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
UNDP: $ 1,400,000
    : $
    : $
    : $
Total: 1,400,000
*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
How many tranches have been received so far: One

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[1] Note: 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.
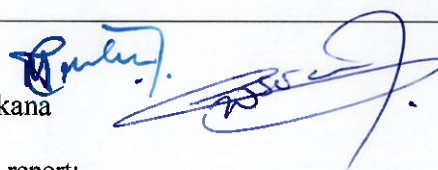
Report preparation:
Project report prepared by: Kellie Conteh
Project report approved by: Seraphine.Wakana
Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:
Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:
Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: N/A

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:
- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):
Even though there was a brief setback on the occasion of the sudden relief of the VP who had picked up momentum to champion the execution of SSR activities as from April, as Chair of the SSR Steering Committee, the new VP, H.E Ousainou Darboe has accelerated the engagement of the government in the process. He has demonstrated strong leadership in demanding timelines etc in progressing with the implementation of the Joint SSR activities of the International Advisers Group (IAG). Nonetheless, the engagement of the government need further strengthening especially at the Ministerial level inclding providing space and an enabling environment to build concensus and ownership. The VP has taken positive steps to ensure the ongoing development of a National Security Policy which concludes by the end of the year 2018. The project focus has mainly been on the finalization of this key document and already, the launching ceremony of which is scheduled for Mid December 2018.

Following the successful completion of the first of a 3-level course, as in the basic level, on Gender-responsive SSR in July, the 2nd level, as in the intermediate level, is now being scheduled to be conducted in the first half of Dec 2018.
Also, a Cabinet paper is being finalized to provide strategic direction on government's priorities for SSR going forward. Coordination amongs SSR International partners has also been strenghtened and regular weekly meetings now take place to collaborate on SSR activities.

Given the recent/current political/peacebuilding/ transition situation/ needs in the country, has the project been/ does it continue to be **relevant** and well placed to address potential conflict factors/ sources of tensions/ risks to country's sustaining peace progress? Please illustrate. If project is still ongoing, are any adjustments required? (1500 character limit)
The project continues to be of immense relevance to the overall reform efforts of the new administration. The need for the reforms of the sector to ensure a more efficient and accountable security and justice service delivery to underpin development was reflected in the country's national development plan. National security continues to heavily rely on the delpoyed ECOMIG and Senegalese troops. There is a recognition at the highest level, of the need to proceed steadily with security sector reform as means of reforming the Gambian security architecture in advance of ECOMIG drawndown and turn-over to Gambian security institutions fully. A perception survey released in Oct 2018 by Afro Barometer showed a 'near tie" indicating that opinions are divided on the presence of ECOMIG forces with a 51% saying they want to see the force withrawn completely and security matters left to Gambians to decide.
 SSR process will increase public confidence in the security sector institutions and strengthen their assurance that the sector has changed from its past repressive ways of delivering security. In view of the foregoing, the SSR project remains extreamly relevant and well-placed to

address conflicts, sources of tensions and maintenance of peace. Given the slow pace of implementation and the need to provide space for the government to build concensus and ownership, an exceptional no-cost extension would be required to allow for time to meet desired projects objectives and outcomes

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).
By implementing a three-phase training (currently at the intermediate level), this project is introducing a model of Gender-Responsive SSR trainng approach which puts, at the centre, the actual skills transfer to the beneficiary institutions of the sector in order for them to acquire the requisite capacity to champion the entrenching of gender mainstreaming across the security sector - physically, culturally and legally - as a strong foundation to extend such capacity across government.
Equally, the introduction of tailored retreats for both the executive and the heads of security institutions provide an opportunity for actors to better understand the tenets of SSR (shared from best practices and lessons learnt) and how to contextualize the Gambia case, its techinical and political imperatives, in order the hasten the percieved slowness of the process. The successful completion of the retreat for the security heads has already yielded significant improvement in their understanding and engagement in the process. It is expected that more gains would be made at the conclusion of that at the executive level to be carried out by the end of the year.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**
off track

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):
Major peace-building progress of the project has been the recognition of the political sensitivity of the process and the need to ensure a clear and objective policy and strategy is elaborated to drive refrom in the security sector. Towards this end the project has supported in the formulation of strategy options and scenario analysis to provide policy and decision-makers with options to navigate highly sensitive decisions using transparent mechanisms in the reform process
Another peacebuilding result relates to the concensus built around intense consultations and coordination among civil society, media and security services in the development of a National Security Policy (working draft attached). This gave an opportunity for stakeholders to clearly define national interests, core values and threats threatening peace and security of the society.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):
The project focus is primarily at the policy level; however given the participatory nature of the process of formulating the national security policy, ordinary people across the country have been consulted and their views sought on the type of security sector they aspire for the Gambia. Their involvement in the process re-confirmed that indeed the days of authoritarian rule in the Gambia is over, if national security decision-makers could leave their offices in Banjul to interphase with citizens in the rural areas, then indeed a new day had dawned in the

Gambia, as security abuses in the previous regime was a matter of presidential directive. A recent perception survey carried out by AFRO BAROMETER in Sept and Oct showed that "68% of Gambians say perpetrators of crimes and human-rights abuses during Jammeh's regime should be tried in court irrespective of the work of the TRRC". This is directly linked to an effective SSR process that makes the security sector more accountable and responsive to the security needs of the people

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).
Project is generally off-track.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):
It must be noted that the perceived slow (or off-track) pace with the SSR project is a direct representation of the actual dynamics internal to most of the new government's active dialogue across the diverse interest groups. Experienced SSR practitioners would interpret this as a key possibility of government actually grappling with the highly political and sensitive grounds on which they are compelled to tread with little or no previous knowledge of the kinds of options expected from them. Such positions are not unique to The Gambia. The stalemates that have been recorded so far could therefore be said to have significantly contributed to a status of 'off-track'
Consequently, and given a combination of these factors and the need to provide space for the government to build concensus and take stronger ownership, this could largely affect the attainment of desired project duration/strategy and hence the need for an exceptional no-cost extension and an intensive use of UN 'good offices' to encourage government to speed-up, build concensus and firm up their leadership role and monitor the implementation of their cabinet White Paper on SSR which was recently discussed in cabinet but not followed-through for official publication

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.
a)Draft Policing (work-in- progress)
b) Government White Paper (said to have been discussed and approved in cabinet but not published for implementation
c) Workshop Reports
d) SSR

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: The SSR stakeholders benefit from the necessary strategic support to elaborate and implement an inclusive national security strategy

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results

Progress summary: *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

It took several months before the SSR assessment report is formally endorsed by the government and thanks to persistent efforts by partners who urged the government to consider discussing the report at cabinet level. Some progress has now been made in this regard by approving a "White Paper" out of the assessment report designed to agreeing on a common vision for an enhanced national ownership.

Several advisory meetings and consultations and the level of the Vice President and repeated encouragement of the NSA have resulted in action finally being taken in October to discuss and approved a draft White Paper.

A 10-persons start-up staff who were inducted in a 2-week course (21 – 31 May) alongside 14 other service personnel to prepare for the development of the National Security Policy (NSP) and associated policy and strategy frameworks to implement SSR continue to be capacitated and the Office of National Security (ONS) is now up and running though with a skeletal staffing capacity. Although the initial staff shrinked a little after peacekeeping deployments of some of its members, the enhanced political demonstrates resilience and has triggered a robust process to scale-up the staff strength to 12 by end of the year. Furniture for 10 staff and the National Security Adviser, desktops for work stations and laptops have been procured to kickstart the operationalization of the ONS. A renewed enthusiasm from the participation from CSO representatives has impacted on the on-going drafting of the NSP. This has increased national ownership in the process.

The Governance structure is being built, through the NSA including regularising National Security Council (NSC) meetings to oversee the reform process. The NSC is due to meet on 10 December to consider the NSP before it is launched a week after. A regular meeting of the heads of the security institutions now takes place on bi-weekly basis to provide a forum for enhanced integration and collaboration amongst the security institutions to be coherently responsive to the security needs of the state and people in response to NSC directives. This forum is now held regularly and chaired by the NSA indicating an improved collaboration with the security institutions. It also indicates acceptance of the coordinating role of the NSA and the ONS. Whilst there is some room for improvement in this relationship, this development is critical for the SSR process.

Outcome 2: The SSR support of the international community is coherent and coordinated.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*
More significant gains have been registered in coordinating the international actors, albeit, especially at the technical level, than coordination within the government even as the latter challenge seem to have impacted on the deployment pace of some of the international SSR actors.

Coordination amongst the international partners is now been carried out at 3 levels.

First at the Steering Committee (SC) level, the UN, ECOWAS, AU and EU (and DCAF) meeting together with key Government Ministers in providing oversight of the implementation of the project; as the Project Board. This forum provides the bridge and interface between the government and the relevant international partners on SSR.
Secondly, coordination of the international partners is carried out at the level of the SSR International Partners Forum. This forum is at the Ambassodorial level and held regularly at the request of its members and/or at the request of the SSR Advisers group. The International SSR Partners meeting is held to be updated on the SSR process and also to provide the opportunity for international actors to share information on development relating to their area of support to the Gambian SSR efforts.
The third level of coordination is at the technical level comprising the SSR advisers. It includes the Defence and SSR Advisers currently deployed in The Gambia, constituting the SSR International Advisory Group (IAG). It is currently comprised of advisers from: UN, ECOWAS, EU (and DCAF), USA, AU, France, Spain, Turkey and, the ECOMIG Commander. The group meets most frequently than the other levels, In this regard, the UN SSR Workplan provides the basis for the implementation of SSR activities. Recently, the government has requested for SSR activities be integrated into one SSR Joint Work Plan to enhance visibility and inter-partner coordination. So far, the SSR activities of ECOWAS and EU-DCAF have been incoporated in the joint work plan

Outcome 3:

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

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outcome 4:

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

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

1.3   Cross-cutting issues

National ownership: How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)	Like most transitioning states, there seem to have been a high level of commitment for SSR in the beginning than what is now, been demonstrated for the most part thereafter. Following the submission of the assessment report much of the commitment waned and no clear direction seemed to be forthcoming un. It would appear that a common national vision is yet to be crystalized until recently when the cabinet finally approved a "White Paper" intended to give a sence of direction and ownership of the SSR process. The engagement of the SSR advisers in trying to keep the momentum of advising and urging government while encouraging the involvment of local actors to take firm ownership has paid off as a result of the

	production of a much awaited white paper largely drawn from the assessment report.
	There is however, a rather pervasive misconception that the assessments were meant to take the hard decisions relating to for instance, right-sizing of the security forces, including identifying and pinpointing specific personnel for the purpose. Government needs to engage much more in the process. Such engagements include but not limited to timely schedule of meetings and the actual convening of the right level of forum to consider the diverse and sensitive issues as a government and to provide clear direction through for example, such a White Paper.
Monitoring: Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?*	The project M&E Plan is in place and being utilised. During the period, given that mainly advocacy and advisory activities have taken place, there are no reports to share at this time.
Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)*	Too early to evaluate. Project may last longer than anticipated given the no cost extension, slow pace of government and other factors (like misconceptions or percieved miscalcuations of service heads) directly impacting on SSR implementation.
Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)*	Given the UN PBSO support to the sector to support the core drive of policy and strategy elaboration. The EU has committed 1.5 million USD through parallel project to support complementary SSR Activities. The World Bank has also committed resources to support the Public Expenditure Review of the sector and provision of adequate support in provding financial analysis within the SSR process.
Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)*	ECOWAS, AU, US, Spain, France, Turkey and Qatar have contributed personnel, mainly security sector advisors to provide techncial and advisory support to the SSR process in the Gambia.
Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)*	The support to the set-up and operationalization of the Office of the National Security Advisor ensures sustainability of results. Towards that end some of the Advisory capacity is focused on ensuring linkage with the SSR process and the consitutional review process with the aim of ensuring that the newly established Office is reflected in the constitutional and legal framework going forward and ensured legitimacy.
Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last	All efforts to mitigate against the 'mainly resistance to change' which is at the core of the risk, was directed in enhancing the education of the primary security sector actors on the benefits of SSR for their aspirations in

report. *(1500 character limit)*	developing their lot professionally, especially for peace support operations. PSOs remains a great incentive for security sector personnel to stay disciplined and committed to the reforms processes as they look forward to deployment in such operations. At the political level, risks that threatened the achievement of the required momentum following the stalemate, have been tackled with focused advisory meetings on and off work centred on the expectations of the citizenry and the international community. Alluding to the aspirations of all stakeholders who have been inspired by the laudable approval of government to the reforms of the security sector, interlocutors are consistently reminded of the expectations which remain very high and demanding ever increasing efforts to achieve the ultimate goals.
Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? *(1500 character limit)*	The SSR Team has included a comprehensive training course of 55 service personnel and women from Civil Socieity Organisations and government to enhance capacity of the security sector institutions in gender-responsive SSR. It is worth noting nonetheless, that efforts have been made in the area of selection of participants for the induction courses thereby encouraging the institutions to increase their nomination of women. It is envisaged that a lot more women will be empowered after the capacity-building training lined up, the basic of which has been completed and the intermediate level is scheduled for the first week of December 2018. The advanced level course will now spill over to early 2019 towards a set objective of capacitating the security sector with: 1)SSR Gender Specialists as Focal Persons in each of the 7 institutions: 2) Establishing a network of Women's focal persons across the sector, Civil Society and government; 3) Establish teams of subject matter speicialists to constiute the body of gender trainers to expand on overall capacity.
Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)*	

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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 The SSR stakeholders benefit from the necessary strategic support to elaborate and implement an inclusive national security strategy	Indicator 1.1 A common national vision of security sector reform based on consultations with population (men and women in all regions) as well as continued dialogue with stakeholders)	Absence of a dialogue with population and key stakeholders on SSR -Absence of national SSR strategy	Population (men and women, all regions and ethnic groups) and key stakeholders are consulted on security needs and objectives for SSR - Existence of national SSR policy and strategy	On the NSP development, broad and inclusive country-wide consultations have been held with representatives from all social groups including women and youth groups, local authorities and civil soceity organisations shaping the assessment of the context, challenges and security needs		
	Indicator 1.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Stakeholders (of the security sector) receive the necessary strategic support to develop and implement a national security sector reform strategy	Indicator 1.1.1 Availability of team providing strategic and technical support on SSR	Baseline: No advisory services are provided	Target: Team of three experts operational in May 2019	The UN SSR Team now deployed comprising: Snr. SSR Adviser, SSR Specialist (national staff), Programme Management Assistant (national staff) working in collaboration with International SSR Advisers		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Detailed review/assessment of defense and security institutions	Baseline: No assessment/review of security sector exits/limited data on security sector exists	Target: Assessment of the entire security sector conducted (taking into account gender and human right	A comprehensive SSR assessment has been conducted and report submitted to government		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 1.2 An inclusive and participatory national sector-wide approach of SSR ensured	Indicator 1.2.1 Office of National Security established	Baseline: Absence of ONS	Target: ONS established and functional	10-personnel start-up staff established as the nascent ONS		
	Indicator 1.2.2 a) Mechanism for broad and inclusive participation of all stakeholders in the design of a national security sector reform strategy/ Framework for a dialogue platform for all stakeholders involved in security sector established	Baseline: Absence of a dialogue with population and key stakeholders	Target: At least 5 meetings platform of dialogue with stakeholders and of national consultations (men and women, all regions) resulting in clear recommendations	Consultation meetings held in all the 5 regions and 2 Municipalities with men and women participants in all of them resulting in consolidated findings and recommendations for implementation		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 1.3						
	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Outcome 2 Support of the international community to the security sector reform is coherent and coordinated	Indicator 2.1 SSR is planned and implemented coherently and with coordinated support from international partners	Baseline: -Absence of coordination mechanism for SSR	Target: - Existence of a coordination mechanism for SSR - Existence resource mobilization strategy	International SSR support now coordinated through the forum of the International Advisory Group (IAG) which meets regularly to agree on common approach		
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Framework for coordinated and coherent	Indicator 2.1.1 Technical Committee for SSR support established and	Baseline: Absence of coordination structure on SSR for	Targets: - Technical Committee for SSR support	The technical committee for SSR support now exist in the form of the SSR International		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
international support to the security sector is established and functional	regular meetings held, at least 25% of Committee members are women	international partners	operational - At least 12 meetings held - a detailed mapping of all interventions in security sector is available	Advisory Group (IAG). Consideration is being given to the posibility of expanding it to include other stakeholders - both local and international actors. Regrettably the committee is yet to have any woman in it		
	Indicator 2.1.2 Resource mobilization strategy for SSR developed and implemented	Baseline: Absence of strategy	Target: -Existence of resource mobilization strategy for SSR - Pledges by donors for implementatio n at sectoral level of SSR	While discussion have started with the National Think Tank for developing a resource mobilization strategy, this is yet to progress further No resource mobilization		

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	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
			strategy	strategy for SSR is not yet developed.		
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					

Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Indicator 3.3.2					
Outcome 4					
Indicator 4.1					
Indicator 4.2					
Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1					
Indicator 4.1.1					
Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2					
Indicator 4.2.1					
Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3					
Indicator 4.3.1					
Indicator 4.3.2					

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PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and what is the overall level of expenditure against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far (500 characters limit): One tranche received. Delivery against overall budget is at 55%

When do you expect to seek the next tranche, if any tranches are outstanding: Next tranche should have been received in Oct but working hard to attain 75% spending progress despite unforeseeable delays

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): Expenditure is below expectation due to the EU assuming financial responsibility for the planned baseline study of the security sector.

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: 30% of planned budget.

Please fill out and attach Annex A on project financial progress **with detail on expenditures/ commitments to date using the original project budget table in Excel**, even though the $ amounts are indicative only.

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD - Please add a new column for each recipient organization	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: Support the Office of the National Security Adviser and government to develop a National Security Policy and related policies					
Output 1.1:	Stakeholders supported to develop and implement a national security reform strategy and a Comprehensive SSR Programme based on the SSR Assessment Report through an inclusive and participatory national sector-wide approach				
Activity 1.1.1:	4 steering committee meetings	1,500.00			
Activity 1.1.2:	2 five- day retreat for drafting team of 10 (with 2 women) plus 3 drivers and 2 UN staff and 2 IAG members	15,000.00	2,000.00	8,290.58	
Activity 1.1.3:	10 member drafting team mobilised for two weeks in each month of the Q1 and Q2	20,000.00		22,937.37	
Output 1.2:	Consultation on National Security Policy Implementation plan and Costing of plan conducted				
Activity 1.2.1:	1 induction course for 50 security sector actors (with 30% women) on NSP and Individual policy development (3) days 4 Resource persons from the Regional team for workshop facilitation	2,000.00	1,000.00	2,553.70	
Activity 1.2.2:	3 International SSR Technical Committee meetings	3,000.00			
Activity 1.2.3:	Collaborate with WB and other actors to conduct a re-evaluation of the sectors with a view to establishing an accountable and sustainable.	-		-	
Output 1.3:	Individual institutional policies of key institutions (GAF, GPF, GID, SIS and GFRS)				
Activity 1.3.1:	Security Sector Governance Capability Development Sessions	30,000.00			

Activity	Description		Amount
Activity 1.3.2:	Facilitate Technical support from ECOWAS, KAIPTC<ASSN and Brindisi to support development of individual institutional Security Policies 1 expert each: Military, Police, Prisons, Intelligence Immigration for 6 weeks technical support each		60,000.00
Output 1.4:	**National security sector reform strategy developed within the framework of the NDP**		
Activity 1.4.1:	Support the establishment and capacity building of the Office of the National Security Adviser with a SSR gender-responsive consideration		30,000.00
Activity 1.4.2:	Support the ONSA in developing a Government Position Paper on SSR for the Donors Conference on the NDP		2,000.00
Activity 1.4.3:	Support the NSA's monthly Coordinating meetings of the Heads of the security sector institutions		3,000.00
Activity 1.4.4:	Printing of SSR Assessment Reports for wider dissemination to all stakeholders including tour	12,808.77	8,500.00
Activity 1.4.5:	6-point Capability Development Plan of all the relevant components to enable the security sector to transform including validation sessions of 100 persons conference		95,000.00
Activity 1.4.6	Support a 3-5-member drafting committee to draft SSR Strategy with linkages to the NSP, activity integrated into the processes of the Consultative Conference.		3,000.00
Activity 1.4.7:	Support the development of a comprehensive communication strategy for SSR in collaboration with SSR Partners including the National Think Tank		25,000.00
TOTAL $ FOR OUTCOME 1:			
OUTCOME 2:	**Capacities of the justice delivery system oversight bodies defence and security enhanced**		

Output 2.1:	**Capacities of oversight bodies enhanced and security system strengthened**			
Activity 2.1.1:	Support Capacity building for the defence and security committee in the National Assembly through local training by SSR partners	6,000.00		
Activity 2.1.2:	A week regional study tour and training preferably Ghana	40,000.00		
Activity 2.1.3:	Capacity building of Law enforcement investigation, persecution and incarceration	20,000.00		
Output 2.2:	**Capacities of judicial institutions enhanced for efficient service delivery**			
Activity 2.2.1:	Support capacity building of 2 Local NGOs in rehabilitation, reintegration training of prisoners (with 30% women prisoners)	20,000.00	5,000.00	
Activity 2.2.2:	Rehabilitate, refurbish and furnish the office of the National Security Adviser	50,000.00		52,633.98
TOTAL $ FOR OUTCOME 2:				

OUTCOME 3: Capacity Building of Rights Groups Organisations and CSOs in Gender and Human Rights				
Output 3.1:	**Capacity of Human rights, advocacy groups, advocacy groups -Civil society organisations women advocacy groups enhanced**			
Activity 3.1.1:	Facilitate dialogues of rights and women's groups and few selected for grants to promote their advocacy and outreach work	25,000.00	5,000.00	
Activity 3.1.2:	Integrated gender and human rights mainstreaming into the national security reform strategy and implementation plans for the reform of the sector. This would include a 30% participation of women	6,000.00	5,000.00	
Activity 3.1.3:	Facilitate TOT in Gender and human rights training for 50 security sector service personnel (30% women) with a view to establishing a pool for future capacity building	20,000.00	5,000.00	
Activity 3.1.4:	Recruitment of a Gender Consultant for 3 different consultancies for 3 weeks each	70,000.00		48,952.14
Activity 3.1.5:	Identified Gender Experts to provide a 3 step training Q2-Q4 (basic, intermediate and advanced SSR Gender Courses)	30,000.00		14,806.88
OUTCOME 4: Support of international community is coherent and coordinated				
Output 4.1:	**A framework for international support to the security sector is established and is coordinated, coherent and functional.**			
Activity 4.1.1:	Provide support to regular meeting of the steering Committee on SSR	2,500.00		
Activity 4.1.2:	Support the NSA in holding coordination meetings with government's International SSR partners	5,000.00		
Activity 4.1.3:	Hold regular meetings at the technical level of SSR International partners	20,000.00		
Activity 4.1.4:	Support quarterly meetings of SSR Experts supporting SSR in the Gambia	15,000.00		
Output 4.2:	Draft resource mobilisation strategy developed by 2018			

Activity 4.2.1:	Support the design and implementation of resource mobilisation strategy; includes short contracts of expert	25,000.00	
TOTAL $ FOR OUTCOME 4:			
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above		200,000.00	73,812.92
Project operational costs if not included in activities above			
Project M&E budget			
2nd tranche (pending)		444,600.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE / COMMITMENTS 2018			236,796.34
TOTAL EXPENDITURE 2017			210,862.93
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE / COMMITMENTS TO DATE			447,659.27
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		1,297,100.00	
Indirect support costs (7%):		102,900.00	
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		1,400,000.00	