



3RD STATUS REPORT ON THE MONITORING OF THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON THE REPORT OF THE TRRC 2023-2027

Total No. of
Recommendations

2 6 3

Total No. of
Activities

3 0 4

No. of Activities
Implemented

0 6 0



On-going
Activities

1 4 3

No. of Activities
Not Implemented

1 0 1

SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GAMBIA

MAY 2025

**STATUS REPORT ON THE MONITORING OF THE THE GOVERNMENT
WHITE PAPER ON THE REPORT OF THE TRRC 2023-2027**

PERIOD: MAY 2024 – MAY 2025

**SUBMITTED TO
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GAMBIA**

MAY 2025

Copyright © NHRC The Gambia

May 2025

Published by:

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

No part of this publication can be copied or reproduced in any format either electronically or hard copy without the consent of the National Human Rights Commission. Where permission is granted, full acknowledgement should be given to the NHRC.

National Secretariat,
P.O. Box 2858,
Kotu (opp. DSTV)
The Gambia

Tel: (220) 3353110/ 5200263/ 3353107/ 3353106

Email: info@gm-nhrc.org / es@gm-nhrc.org

Web: www.gm-nhrc.org

Twitter: @NHRCGambia

Facebook: @NHRCGambia

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS	6
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	8
INTRODUCTION	9
METHODOLOGY.....	10
OVERVIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON THE REPORT OF THE TRRC	10
THEME 1: SOLDIERS WITH A DIFFERENCE	12
THEME 2: NOVEMBER 11, ATTEMPTED COUP	13
THEME 3: THE KILLING OF OUSMAN KORO CEESAY	13
THEME 4: THE CONVOY OF THE PRESIDENT.....	14
THEME 5: THE STUDENT DEMONSTRATION.....	14
THEME 6: ATTACK ON POLITICAL OPPONENTS	15
THEME 7: ATTACK ON THE MEDIA.....	16
THEME 8: ATTACK ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM	16
THEME 9: UNLAWFUL KILLINGS, TORTURE AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	17
THEME 10: THE PRESIDENT’S ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMME.....	18
THEME 11: SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	18
THEME 12: PRESIDENT’S WITCH HUNT EXERCISE	19
THEME 13: ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES	19
THEME 14: THE KILLING OF WEST AFRICAN MIGRANTS.....	20
THEME 15: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (NIA).....	21
THEME 16: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: PRISONS	21
THEME 17: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: JUSTICE SECTOR ENTITIES.....	22

THEME 18: REPARATIONS	22
THEME 19: RECONCILIATION	23
THEME 20: MEMORIALISATION	23
THEME 21: NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	24
THEME 22: CROSS CUTTING ACTIVITIES	24
CHALLENGES	25
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
ANNEXES.....	28

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADRS	Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat
ANEKED	African Network against Extrajudicial Killings and Enforced Disappearances
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CRC	Constitutional Review Commission
DCAF	Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance
GAF	Gambia Armed Forces
GPF	Gambia Police Force
GPU	Gambia Press Union
GRTS	Gambia Radio and Television Services
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICTJ	International Centre for Transitional Justice
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IP	Implementation Plan
JPC	Joint Peace Committee
LRC	Law Reform Commission
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MoHERST	Ministry of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoInf	Ministry of Information
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare
MoLRGRA	Ministry of Local Government, Regional Governance and Religious Affairs
MoBSE	Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NA	National Assembly
NAQAA	National Accreditation and Quality Assurance Authority
NCAC	National Centre for Arts and Culture
NCCE	National Council for Civic Education
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NRS	National Records Service
NYC	National Youth Council
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
ONS	Office of the National Security
OP	Office of the President

PRC	Peace and Reconciliation Commission
RC	Reparations Commission
RF-NDP	Recovery-Focused National Development Plan
SAM	Special Accountability Mechanism
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPO	Special Prosecutor's Office
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TRRC	Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAVE	Women's Association for Victims' Empowerment
WILL	Women in Liberation and Leadership

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) wishes to extend its sincere appreciation to all institutions and partners who contributed to the preparation of this Third Status Report on the Implementation of the Government White Paper on the Report of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC).

In particular, the Commission acknowledges the invaluable support and collaboration of the Ministry of Justice, especially the Post-TRRC Unit, whose coordination and technical guidance were instrumental throughout the data collection and validation processes.

We also express our gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its continued partnership and financial and technical support to the transitional justice process in The Gambia, including its support to the NHRC's monitoring and reporting functions.

Special thanks are extended to the Government of The Gambia for its leadership and commitment to implementing the White Paper, and to the European Union (EU) for its steadfast support to transitional justice and human rights initiatives in the country. We are grateful to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs for its timely financial support towards the preparation of this Report.

The contributions of all the Implementing Entities¹, Civil Society Organisations, and victim-led groups who shared information and participated actively in the validation process are highly appreciated. Their engagement ensures that this Report reflects both the progress made and the remaining challenges in the journey toward justice, accountability, healing and reconciliation in The Gambia.

¹ These are the Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies implementing activities in the Implementation Plan

INTRODUCTION

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is an independent institution established by an Act of the National Assembly (National Human Rights Commission Act 2017) and mandated to promote and protect human rights in The Gambia. The functions of the NHRC include monitoring, receiving, investigating, considering complaints of human rights violations and abuses, and advising the Government on suitable remedies for victims of human rights violations.²

In recognition of its mandate, the Truth, Reparations and Reconciliation Commission (TRRC) recommended in its final report, submitted to the President in November 2021, that the Commission should be the “natural body” responsible for monitoring the implementation of its recommendations,³ to help prevent such violations from recurring in The Gambia. The Government accepted this recommendation in its White Paper published in May 2022 and obligated the NHRC to provide annual updates to the National Assembly on the status of implementation of the White Paper.

In May 2023, the Government developed an Implementation Plan (2023 – 2027) for its White Paper. The Plan aims to ensure the White Paper implementation is carried out efficiently and on schedule, while also fostering accountability and reconciliation.⁴ It creates a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, assisted by a Secretariat headed by the Special Adviser on Transitional Justice, to supervise the implementation process, outline specific steps, and coordinate the efforts of various implementing entities and stakeholders involved.⁵

In fulfilment of its reporting obligation under the White Paper, the NHRC has prepared this Third Status Report to update the National Assembly on the progress of implementation from 25 May 2024 to 25 May 2025. The Report highlights the challenges faced by the implementing entities and makes recommendations to the Government for the timely and expeditious implementation of all the planned activities and effective realisation of the objectives of the White Paper.

The Government’s Implementation Plan for the White Paper on the Report of the TRRC is divided into twenty-two themes corresponding with the Report of the TRRC. The activities to be implemented under the various thematic recommendations accepted by the Government are grouped into broad categories, including Justice and Accountability, Guarantees of Non-repetition, Legal Reform, Institutional Reform and Capacity Building, Reparations and Peace and Reconciliation. The Plan designates fifty-nine entities to implement these activities within the implementation timeframe (2023-2027).

² Section 12, National Human Rights Commission Act 2017

³ Government White Paper on The Report of The Truth Reconciliation and Reparations Commission, 2022, Republic of The Gambia, 2022, p. 163

⁴ Implementation Plan to The Government’s White Paper on The Recommendations of The Truth Reconciliation and Reparations Commission 2023 – 2017, Republic of The Gambia, p. 8.

⁵ Ibid

The Commission commenced its monitoring in May 2023, a year following the publication of the Government White Paper on the Report of the TRRC. The First Status Report covered the period May 2022 to May 2023. The Second Status Report covered the period May 2023 to May 2024. In the preparation of the First and Second Status Reports, the Commission mainly monitored the implementation of the White Paper and not the Implementation Plan.

To ensure holistic and comprehensive monitoring of the White Paper, the Status Report is now aligned with the Implementation Plan. This approach ensures harmonisation and consistency with the categories, detailed activities, timelines, and responsible institutions outlined in the Plan. Consequently, this Report and subsequent ones will track progress based on the structured framework set by the Implementation Plan.

METHODOLOGY

To strengthen its oversight role, the NHRC, in 2022, established the Multi-Stakeholder Support Monitoring Committee, comprising representatives from various Government and Non-Government institutions. This Committee, which meets quarterly, provides a platform for Implementing Entities and Civil Society Organisations to provide updates on their progress in the implementation of the recommendations assigned to them. It plays a crucial role in ensuring timely and effective monitoring of the TRRC recommendations, identifying obstacles in the implementation process, and offering strategic advice to help institutions overcome these challenges.

In preparing this Status Report, the Commission relied on information from the quarterly meetings of the Multi-Stakeholder Support Monitoring Committee, updates from key stakeholders (including Implementing Entities, victim-led and other civil society organisations), media publications and credible information sourced online. The draft Report was then subjected to a wide stakeholder validation on 17 July 2025 during which additional information was provided to enhance its content and accuracy. Thereafter, the Report was revised and finalised for submission to the National Assembly.

OVERVIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON THE REPORT OF THE TRRC

The White Paper outlines the position of the Government on the findings and recommendations of the final Report of the TRRC, which was submitted to the President on 25 November 2021.

Out of the 265 recommendations issued by the TRRC, the Government accepted to varying degrees 263 recommendations and rejected only 2 recommendations. The White Paper also addressed the same 17 thematic areas as the TRRC, covering themes such as Reparations, Reconciliation, Memorialisation, the National Human Rights Commission, and Amnesty.

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION: 25 MAY 2023 - 25 MAY 2025

Monitoring of the Implementation Plan on the White Paper shows uneven progress in its implementation. While the Government has demonstrated commitment in the reporting period, more effort is needed to expedite the effective and timely implementation of the Plan. Implementing Entities will require adequate resources if they are to meet their timelines as per the Implementation Plan.

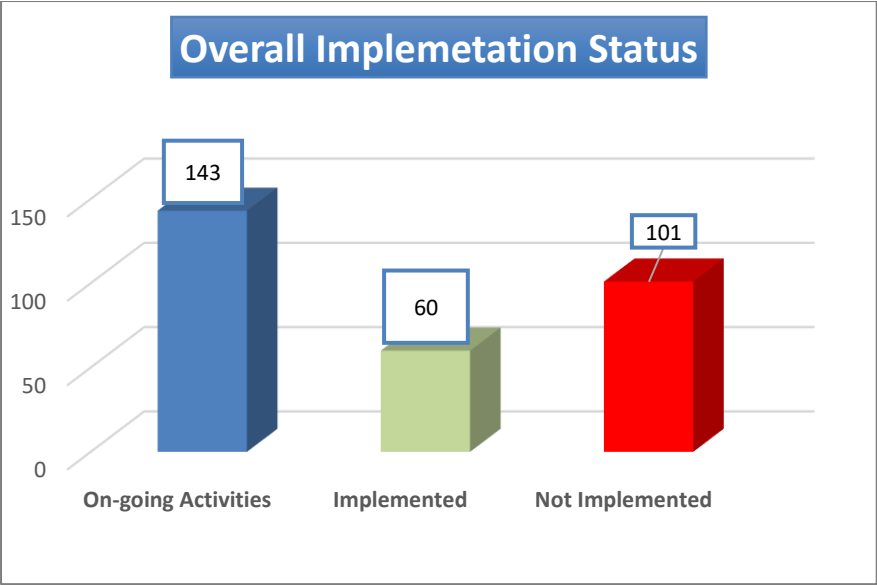
During the reporting period, key milestones that were achieved included the enactment of the Special Accountability (TRRC) Mechanism Act 2024, the Special Prosecutor’s Office Act 2024, and the operationalisation of the Reparations Commission. These achievements mark a great step towards fulfilling justice, accountability and reparative measures for victims.

Implementing Entities , CSOs, and other stakeholders have undertaken concrete initiatives to implement activities outlined in the Implementation Plan. These included capacity building and awareness raising initiatives, creation of Committees to expedite memorialisation and archiving, establishment of the Special Criminal Division of the High Court, support to set up the Office of the Special Prosecutor, and the provision of medical and other psycho-social assistance to victims. On its part, the NHRC, in addition to its monitoring role, also conducted training for the security agencies on the IHL, IHRL, and SGBV Modules developed in 2023. It is also working with the Office of National Security (ONS) to mainstream these Modules into the curriculum of the various training schools of the security sector.

A comprehensive table summarising the progress of implementation from 25 May 2023 to 25 May 2025 has been developed to provide a clear overview of the status of implementation thus far. This table categorises activities under three main statuses or classifications: **Implemented (Purple)**, **Not Implemented (Red)**, and **Ongoing (Yellow)**. It outlines key highlights for each category, offering a quantitative snapshot of progress made as far as implementation is concerned. Numerical data is inserted into a table below and further aggregated to calculate the **overall percentage of activities implemented, not implemented, and ongoing** (in progress). To enhance understanding and provide a better interpretation of the data, the aggregated figures are translated into **charts and graphs**, presenting a **visual representation** of the level of implementation status across all the thematic areas. This visual analysis will facilitate easier identification of the trends, gaps and priority areas requiring attention.

The performance summary on the overall implementation rate of the White Paper on the Report of the TRRC is indicated in the table below:

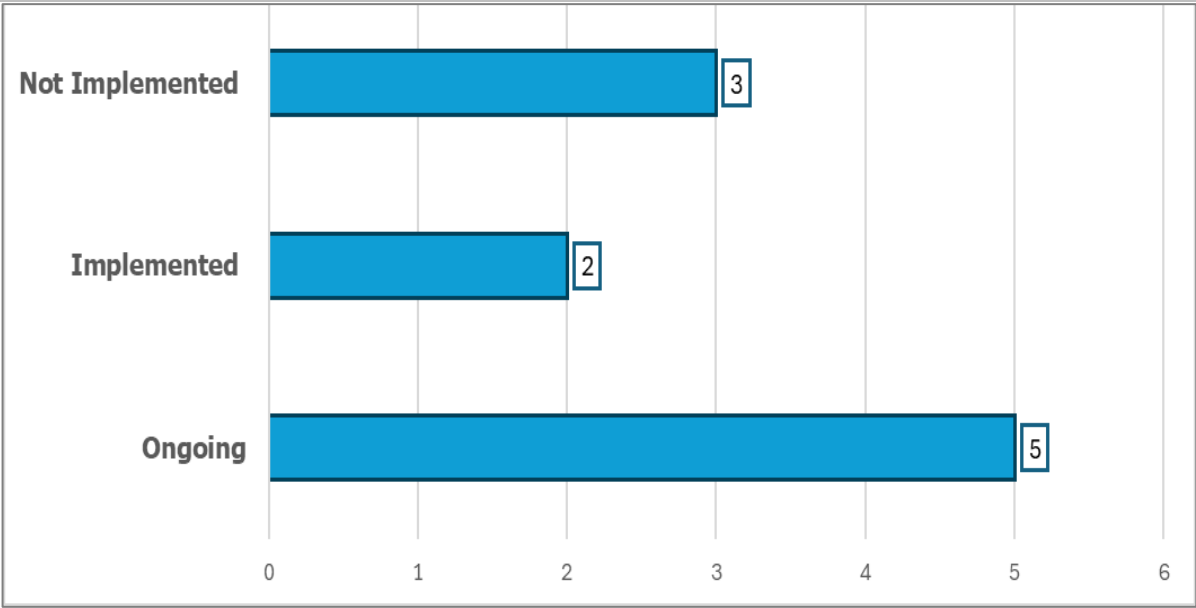
Implementation Tracking		
Activity	Count	Percentage %
On-going Activities	143	47
Implemented	60	20
Not Implemented	101	33
Total Activities	304	



However, there are notable variations in the implementation rates across the different themes, as shown below:

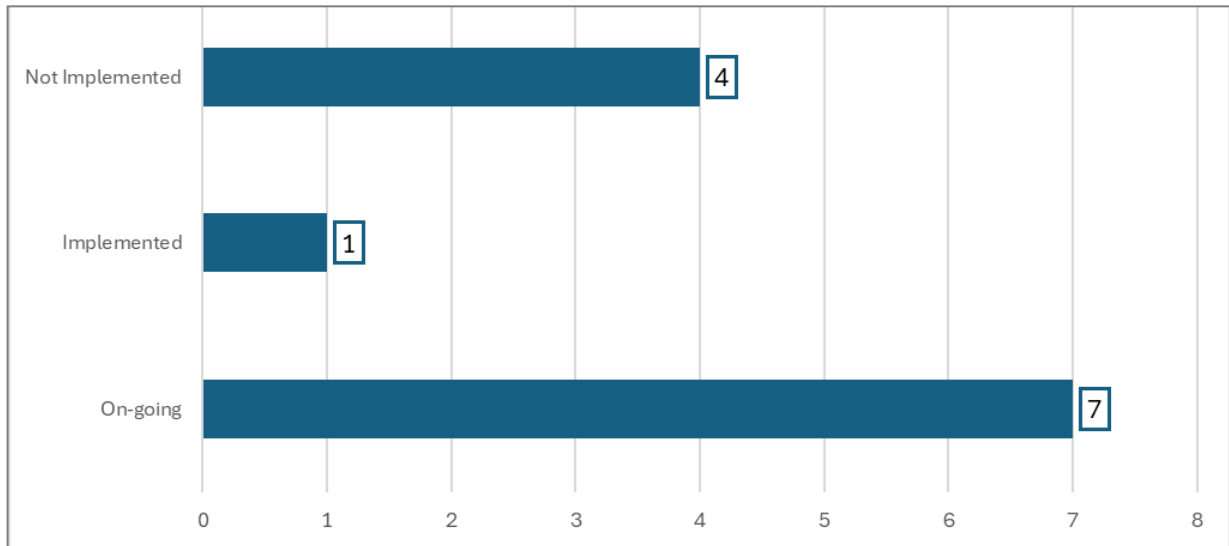
THEME 1: SOLDIERS WITH A DIFFERENCE

Theme 1: Soldiers with a Difference	Number of Activities
Ongoing	5
Implemented	2
Not Implemented	3
Number of Activities	10



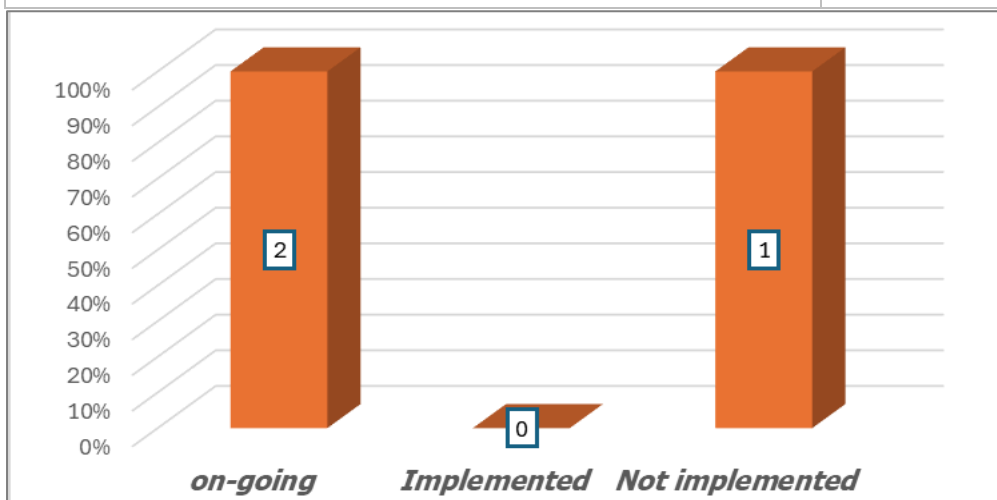
THEME 2: NOVEMBER 11, ATTEMPTED COUP

Theme 2: November 11, 1994, Attempted Coup	Number of Activities
Ongoing	7
Implemented	1
Not Implemented	4
Number of Activities	12



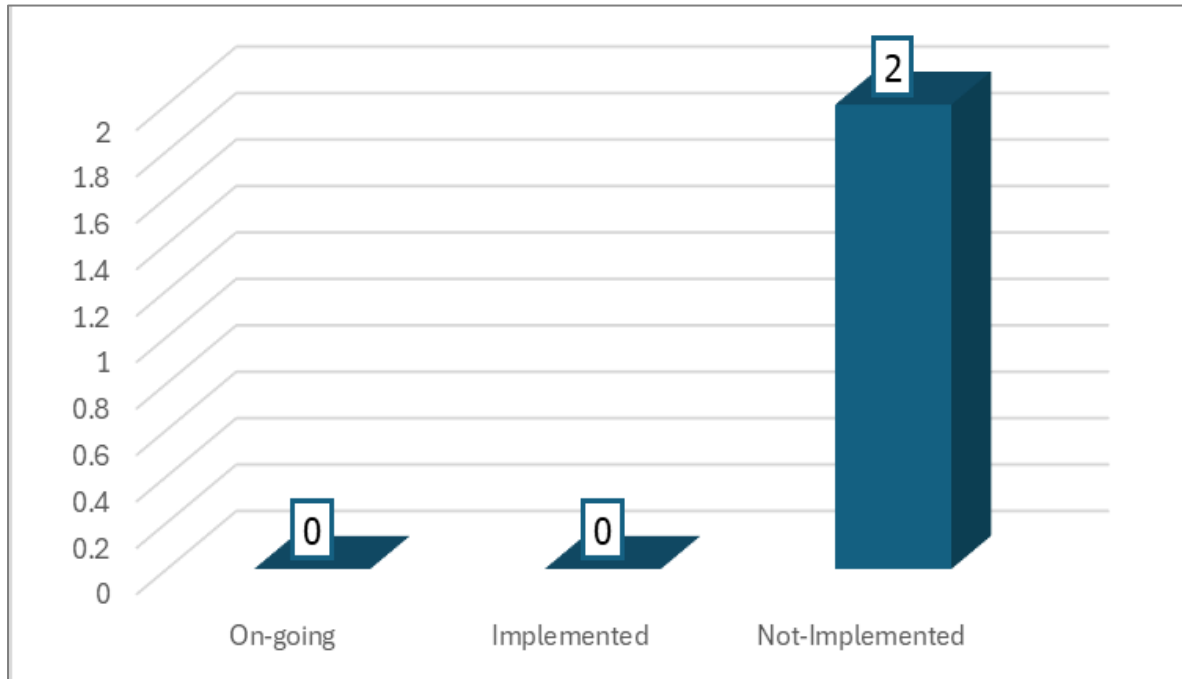
THEME 3: THE KILLING OF OUSMAN KORO CEESAY

Theme 3: The Killing of Ousman Koro Ceesay	Number of Activities
Ongoing	2
Implemented	0
Not Implemented	1
Number of Activities	3



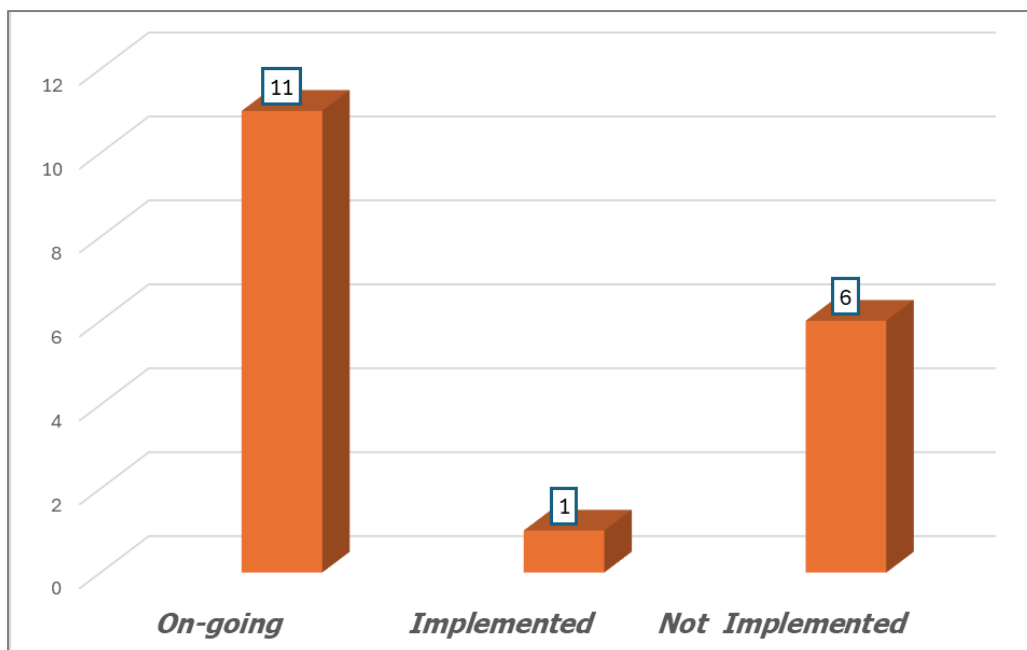
THEME 4: THE CONVOY OF THE PRESIDENT

Theme 4: The Convoy Of The President	Number of Activities
Ongoing	0
Implemented	0
Not Implemented	2
Number of Activities	2



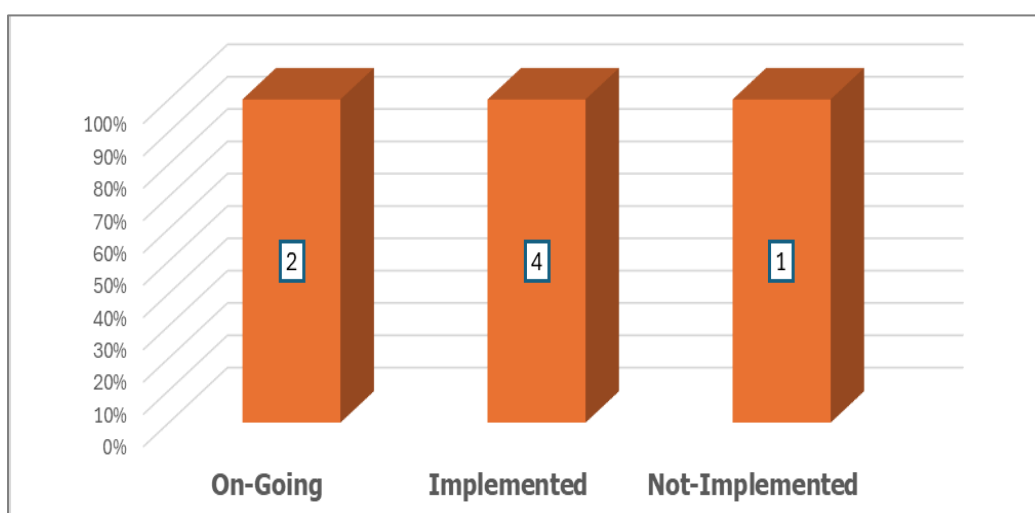
THEME 5: THE STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

Theme 5: The Student Demonstration	Number of Activities
Ongoing	11
Implemented	1
Not Implemented	6
Number of Activities	18



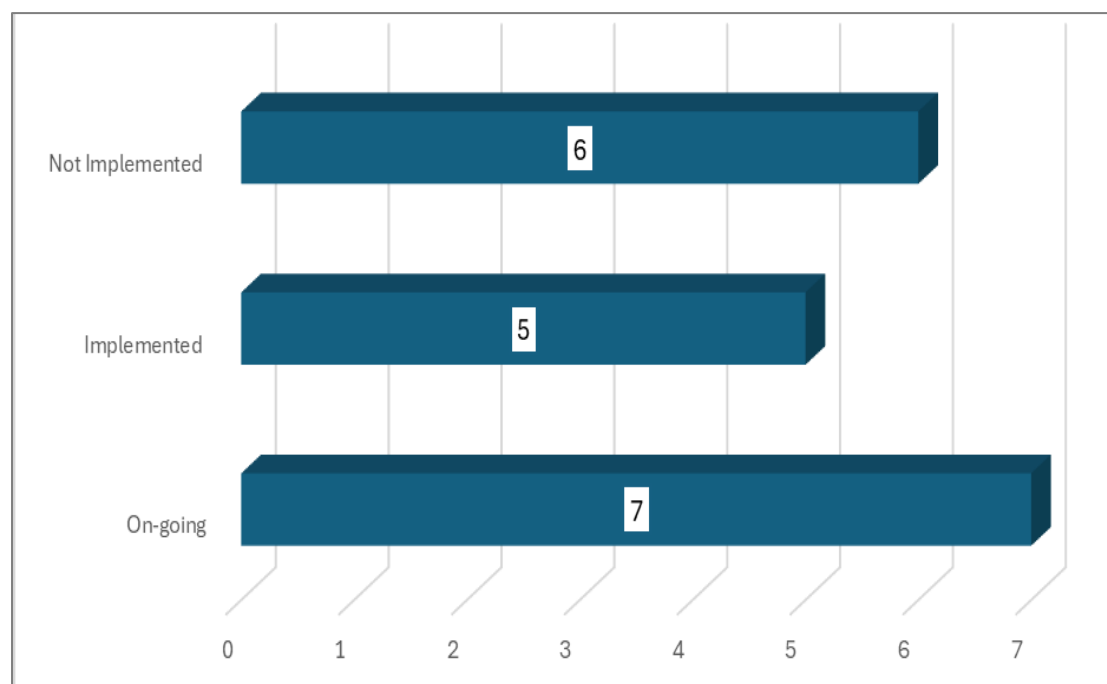
THEME 6: ATTACK ON POLITICAL OPPONENTS

Theme 6: Attack on Political Opponents	Number of Activities
Ongoing	2
Implemented	4
Not Implemented	1
Number of Activities	7



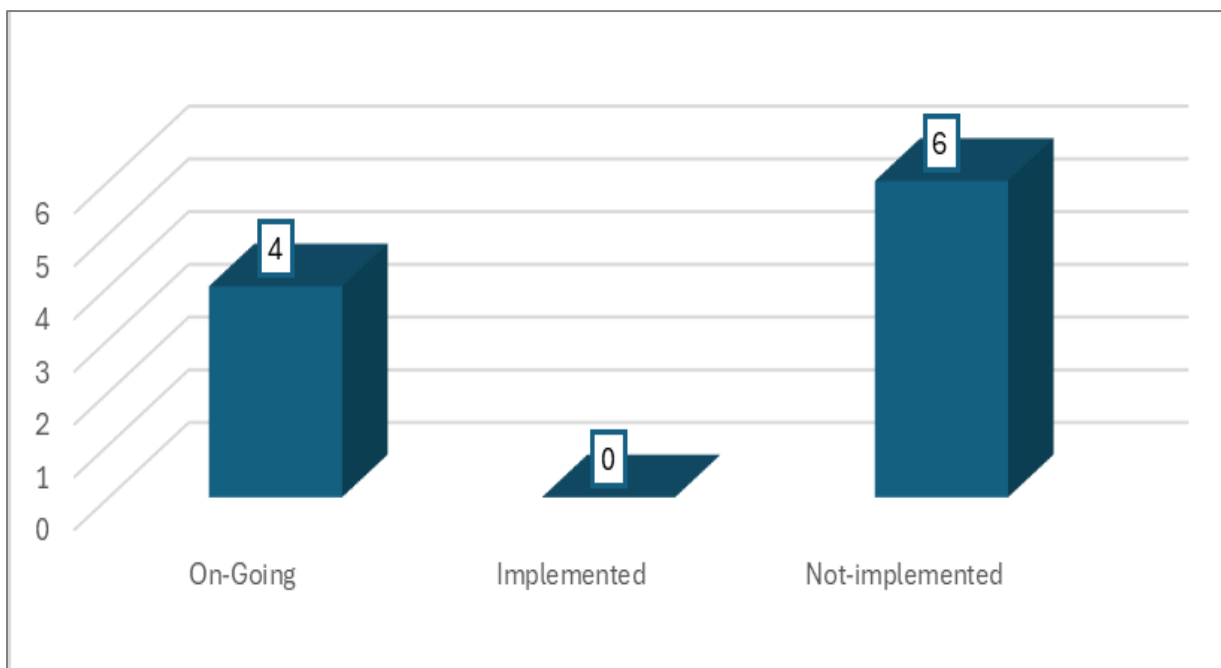
THEME 7: ATTACK ON THE MEDIA

Theme 7: ATTACK ON THE MEDIA	<i>Number of Activities</i>
Ongoing	7
Implemented	5
Not Implemented	6
Number of Activities	18



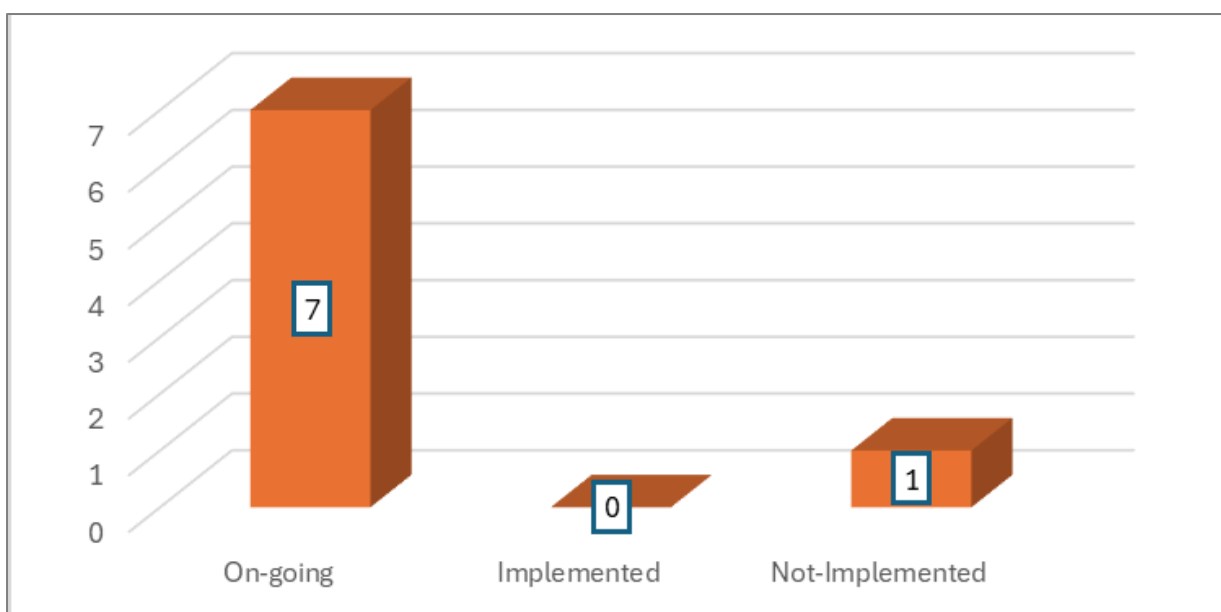
THEME 8: ATTACK ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Theme 8: Attack on Religious Freedom	<i>Number of Activities</i>
Ongoing	4
Implemented	0
Not Implemented	6
Number of Activities	10



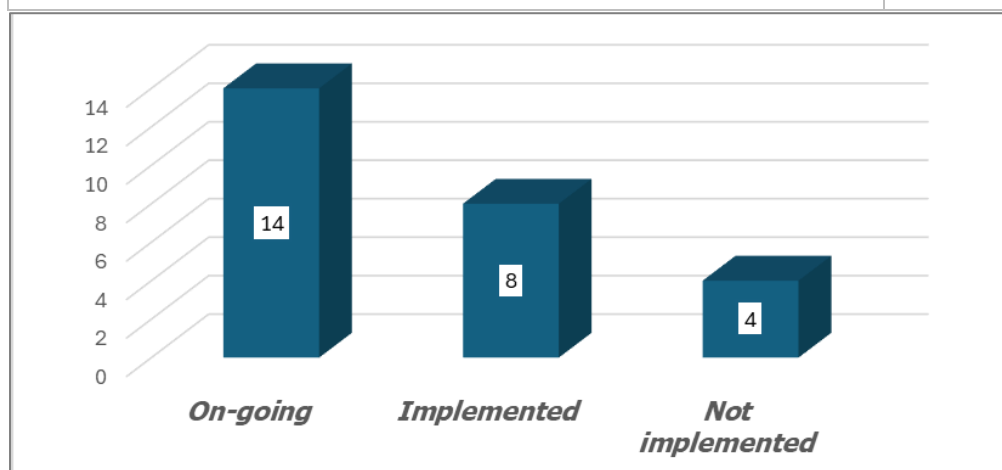
THEME 9: UNLAWFUL KILLINGS, TORTURE AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Theme 9: Unlawful Killings, Torture and Other Human Rights Violations	Number of Activities
Ongoing	7
Implemented	0
Not Implemented	1
Number of Activities	8



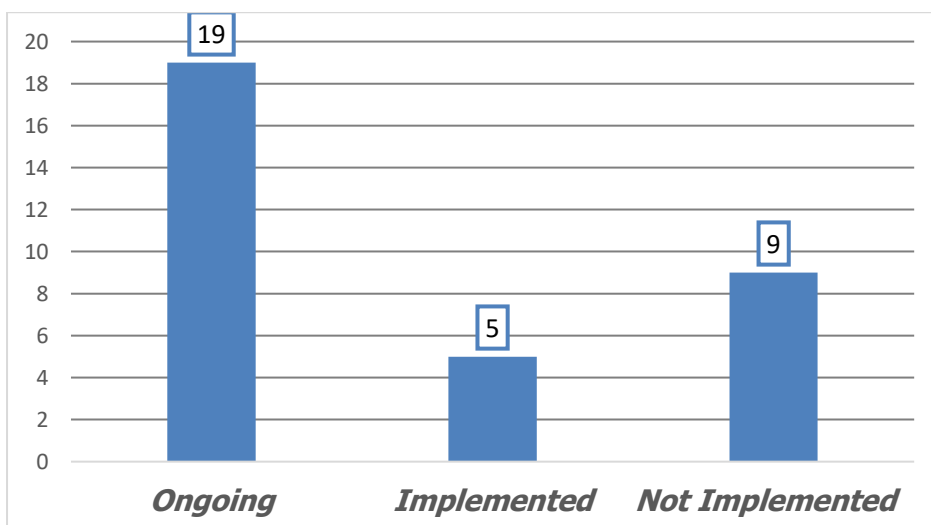
THEME 10: THE PRESIDENT'S ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMME

Theme 10: The President's Alternative Treatment Programme	Number of Activities
Ongoing	14
Implemented	8
Not Implemented	4
Number of Activities	26



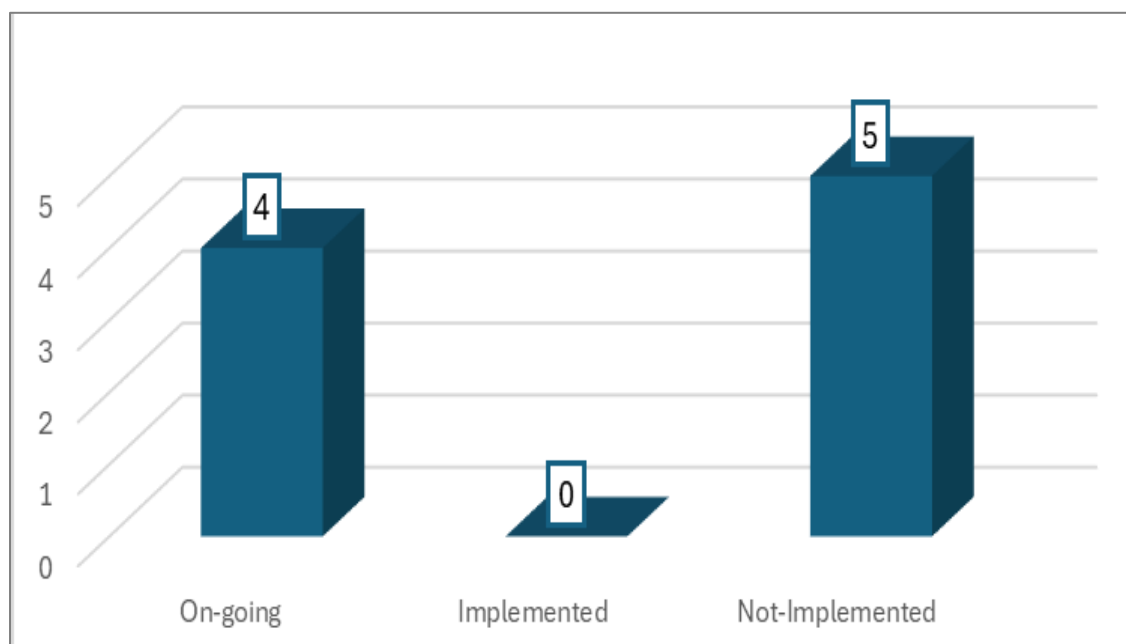
THEME 11: SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Theme 11: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	Number of Activities
Ongoing	19
Implemented	5
Not Implemented	9
Number of Activities	33



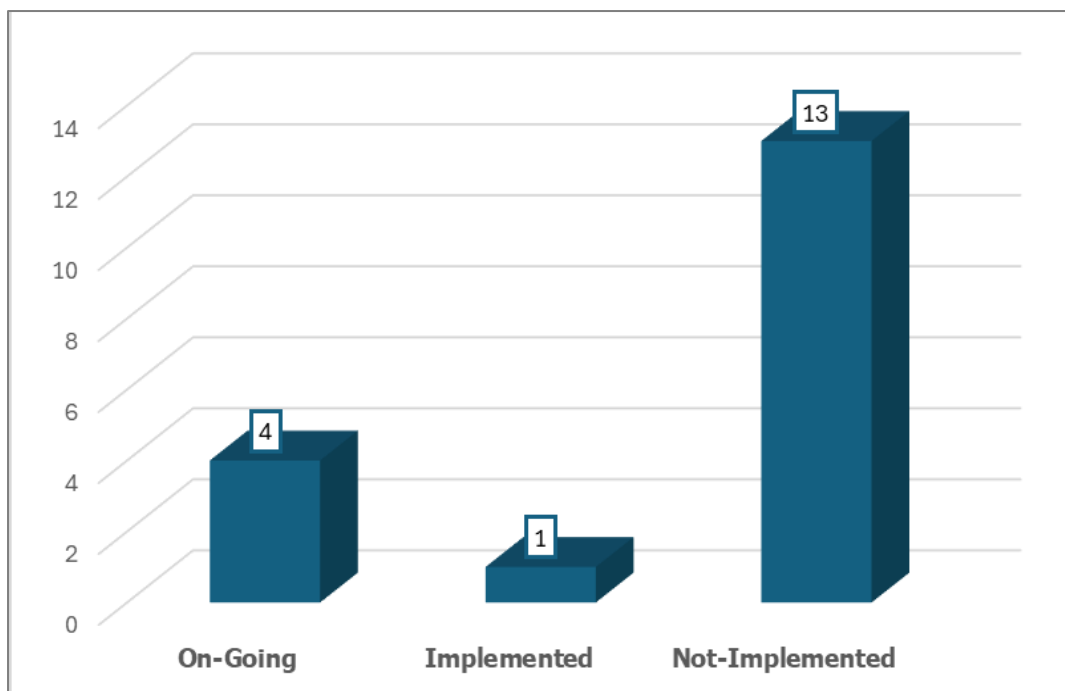
THEME 12: PRESIDENT'S WITCH HUNT EXERCISE

Theme 12: President's Witch Hunt Exercise	Number of Activities
Ongoing	4
Implemented	0
Not Implemented	5
Number of Activities	9



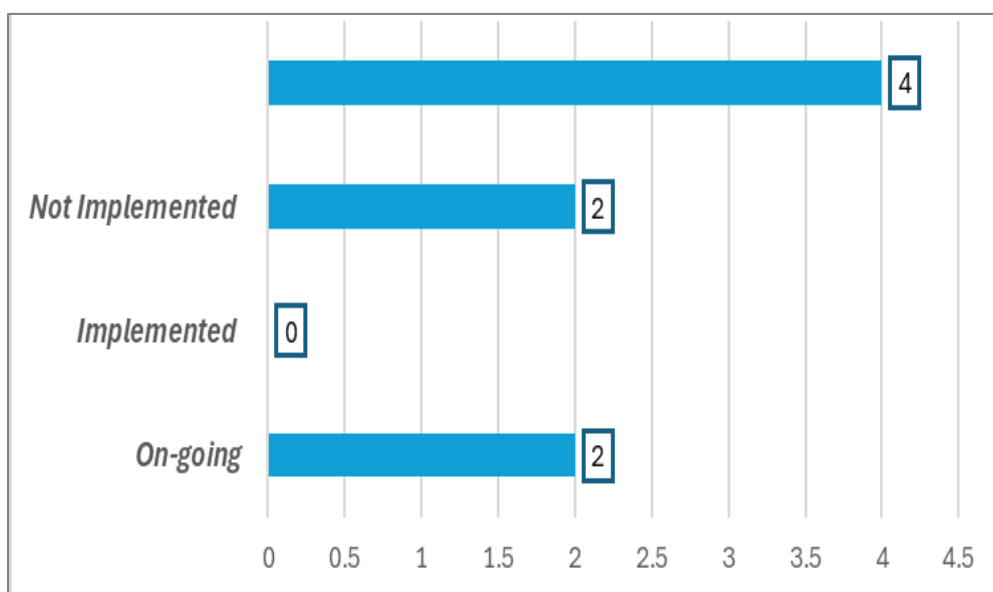
THEME 13: ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES

Theme 13: Enforced Disappearances	Number of Activities
Ongoing	4
Implemented	1
Not Implemented	13
Number of Activities	18



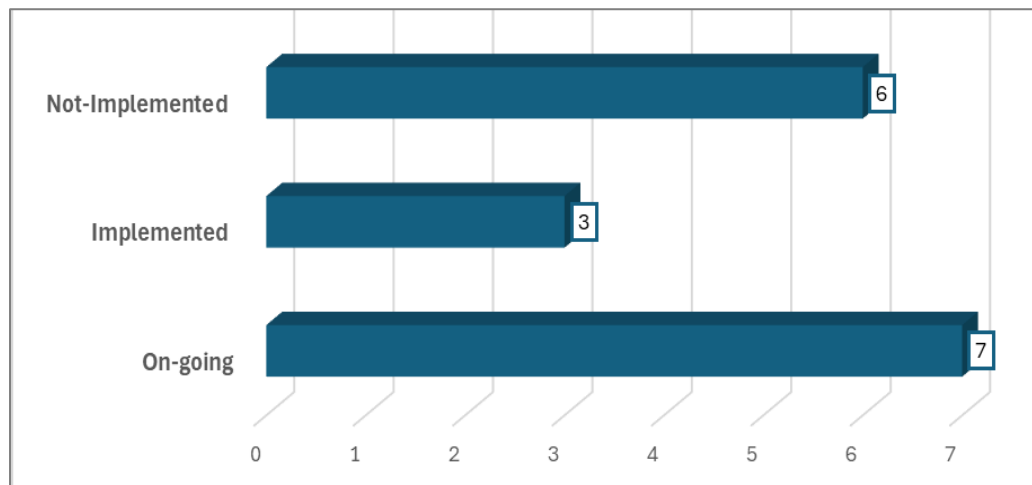
THEME 14: THE KILLING OF WEST AFRICAN MIGRANTS

Theme 14: Killing of West African migrants	Number of Activities
Ongoing	2
Implemented	0
Not Implemented	2
Number of Activities	4



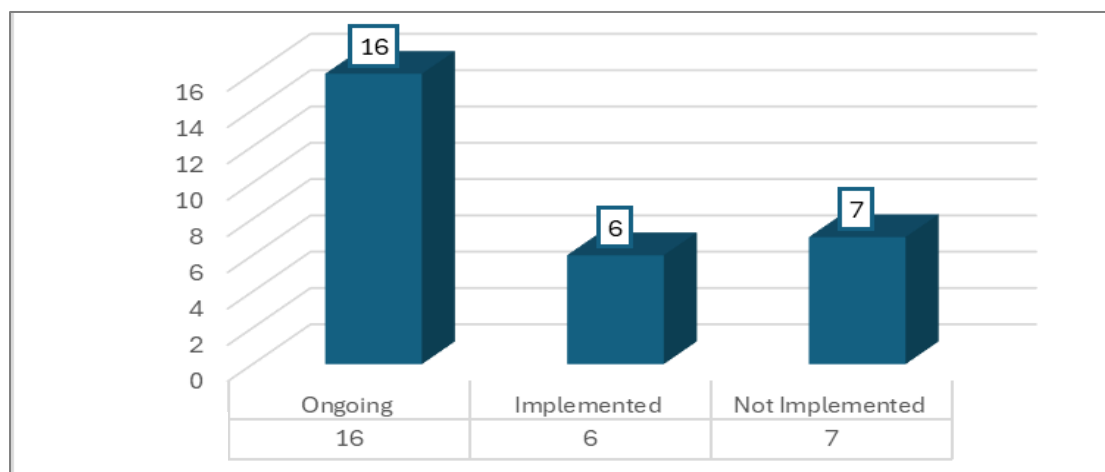
THEME 15: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (NIA)

Theme 15: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (NIA)	Number of Activities
Ongoing	7
Implemented	3
Not Implemented	6
Number of Activities	16



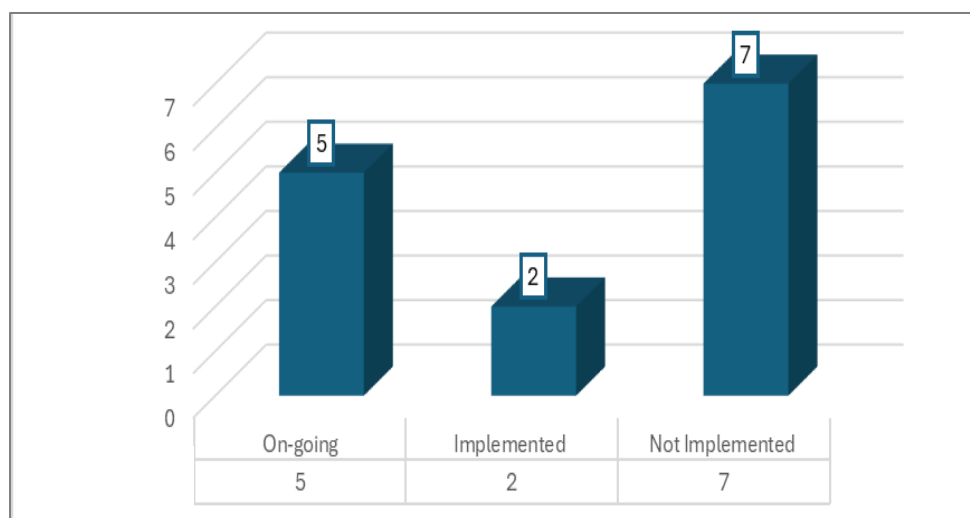
THEME 16: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: PRISONS

Theme 16: Institutional Hearings: Prisons	<i>Number of Activities</i>
Ongoing	16
Implemented	6
Not Implemented	7
Number of Activities	29



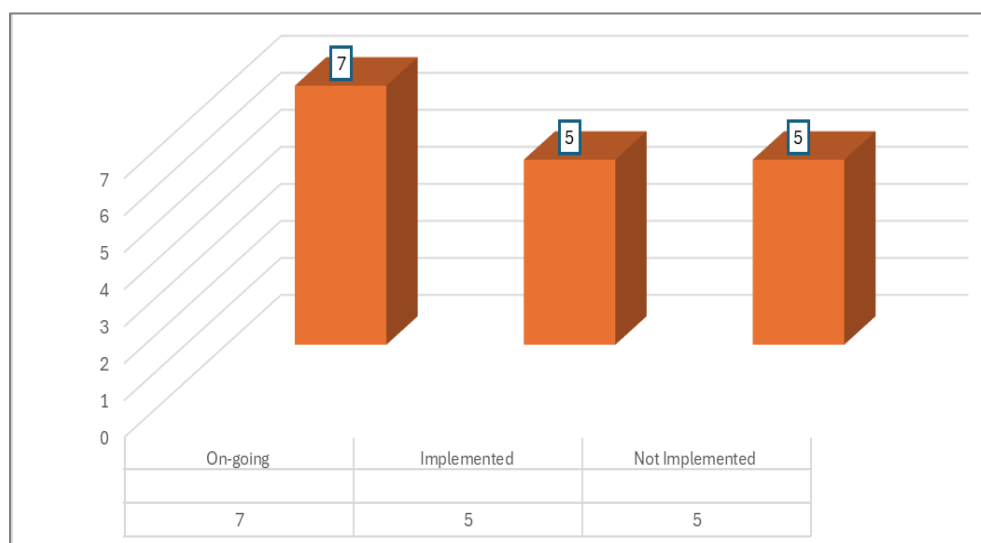
THEME 17: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: JUSTICE SECTOR ENTITIES

Theme 17: Institutional Hearings: Justice Sector Entities	Number of Activities
Ongoing	5
Implemented	2
Not Implemented	7
Number of Activities	14



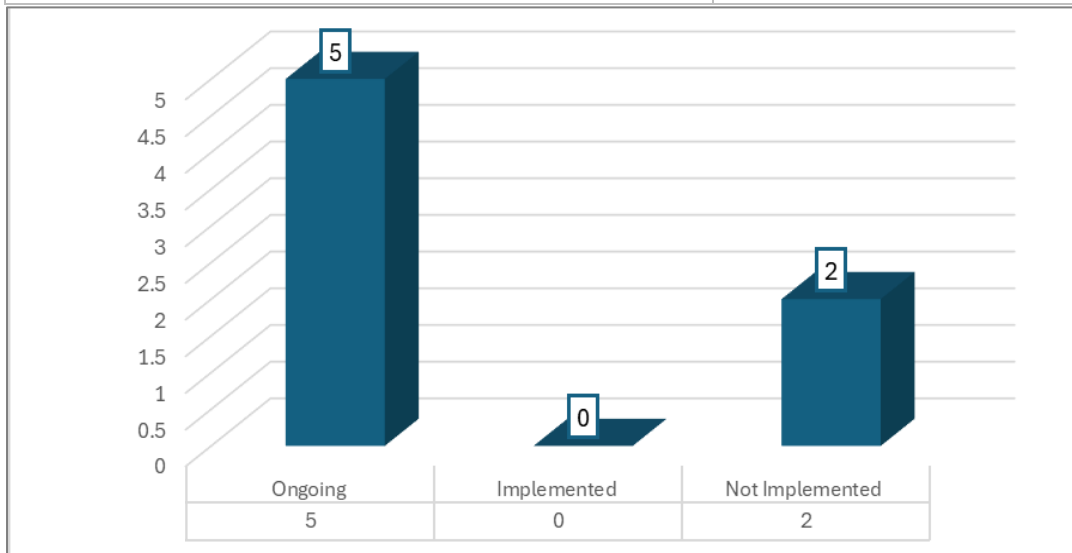
THEME 18: REPARATIONS

Theme 18: Reparations	<i>Number of Activities</i>
Ongoing	7
Implemented	5
Not Implemented	5
Number of Activities	17



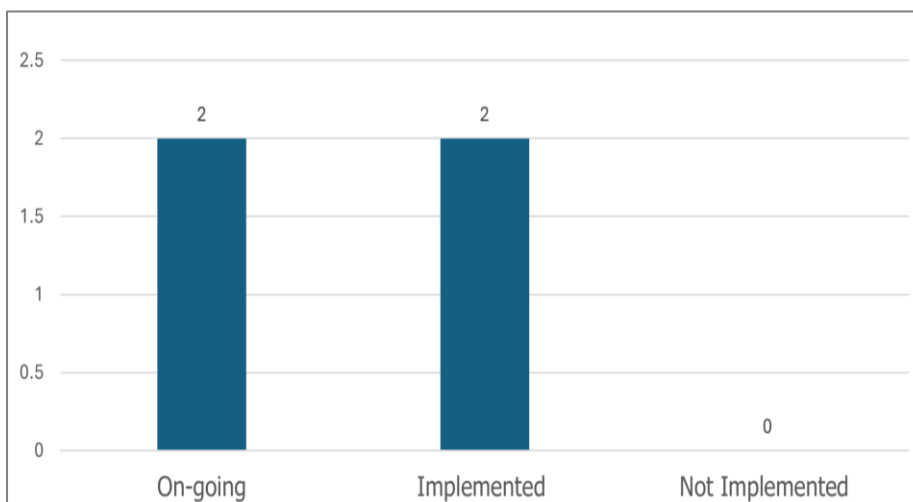
THEME 19: RECONCILIATION

Theme 19: Reconciliation	Number of Activities
Ongoing	5
Implemented	0
Not Implemented	2
Number of Activities	7



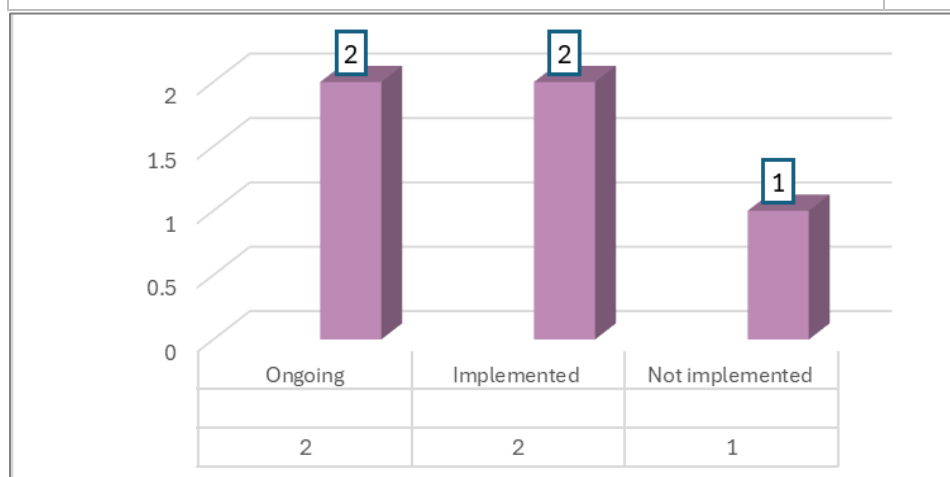
THEME 20: MEMORIALISATION

Theme 20: MEMORIALISATION	Number of Activities
Ongoing	2
Implemented	2
Not Implemented	0
Number of Activities	4



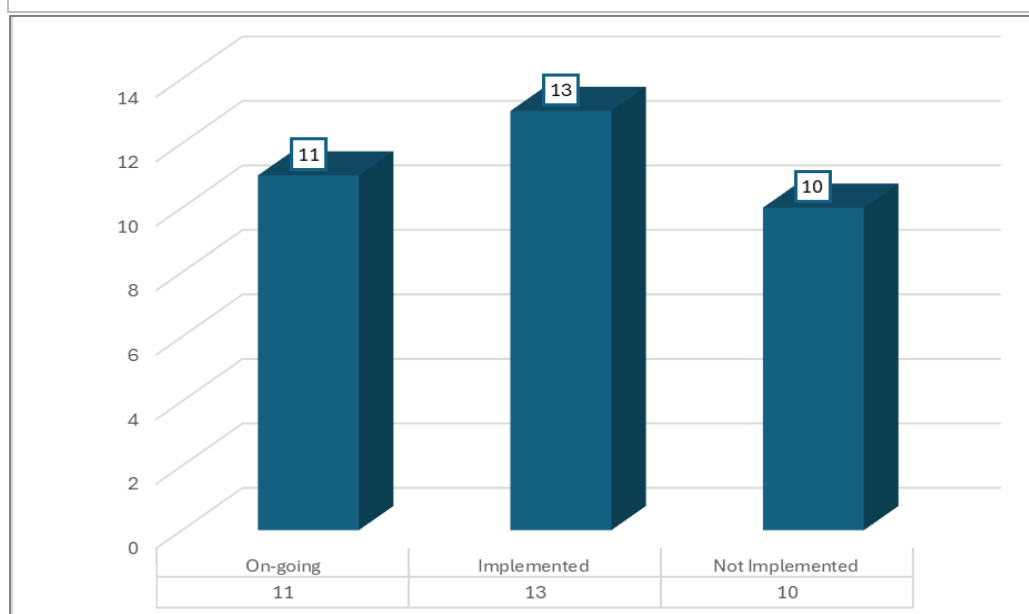
THEME 21: NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Theme 21: National Human Rights Commission	Number of Activities
Ongoing	2
Implemented	2
Not Implemented	1
Number of Activities	5



THEME 22: CROSS CUTTING ACTIVITIES

Theme 22: CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES	Number of Activities
Ongoing	11
Implemented	13
Not Implemented	10
Number of Activities	34



CHALLENGES

The Challenges highlighted by Implementing Entities and other stakeholders in the period under review include:

- (a) **Inadequate Funding** – Low budgetary allocations to Implementing Entities by the Government continue to hamper the implementation of the White Paper. Many institutions do not have dedicated budget lines to support the implementation of activities assigned to them in the Implementation Plan, while a few have activities that are mainstreamed within the work of their institutions. For instance, the Gambia Prisons Service has decried the inadequate budget allocated to it to implement the recommendations on dietary improvement in the Prisons.
- (b) **Inadequate human and technical resources:** Implementing entities have highlighted inadequate human and technical capacity to support the implementation of their activities, thus the slow pace of implementation.
- (c) **Absence of a Dashboard:** Currently, the Government does not have a dashboard or related infrastructure to track the progress of the Implementation Plan. The absence of such a system makes it difficult to take timely corrective measures to address the challenges and expedite implementation.
- (d) **Ineffective Communication:** Victims and other stakeholders continue to decry the lack of regular updates on the status of implementation from the Government and the other implementing entities.
- (e) **Limited understanding of the Implementation Plan:** Most of the implementing entities do not have a clear understanding of the Implementation Plan and the activities assigned to them in it. This inadequate understanding has created inconsistencies between the updates they give the NHRC and the actual activities they are required to implement and report on as per the Implementation Plan.
- (f) **Insufficient capacity at the Ministry of Justice Project Management Unit:** The creation of this Unit and the appointment of the Special Adviser on Transitional Justice continue to greatly enhance the implementation process. However, its work is affected by insufficient human, material and financial resources, which impede its coordination role.
- (g) **Slow pace of implementation:** The Implementation Plan has experienced significant delays in its effective execution. The operationalisation of the Reparations Commission and the Office of the Special Prosecutor, the effective enforcement of the *Ban from Public Office Act, 2023*, and reconciliation initiatives have been slow. These delays have contributed to a growing perception of limited political will to fully and effectively execute the White Paper. As a result, progress on related activities, particularly those concerning justice and accountability, guarantees of non-repetition, peace and reconciliation, and institutional reform, have been adversely impacted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Adequate Financial Allocations for the Implementation Plan:** The Ministry of Finance and the National Assembly should ensure the allocation of adequate budgets for the effective and timely execution of the Implementation Plan.
2. **Expedite the Justice Sector Reform:** The Ministry of Justice should expedite the Justice Sector Reform process and revive the Law Reform Commission to enhance its effectiveness and functionality. Furthermore, the Government should prioritise the revision and/or introduction of laws to accelerate the execution of the Implementation Plan.
3. **Revival of the Steering Committee on Security Sector Reform (SSR):** The Minister of Justice, as the Chairperson of the Committee, should revive the Steering Committee on Security Sector Reform to expedite the Security Sector Reform process.
4. **Provide Adequate Resources to the Office of National Security:** The Office of National Security should be provided with adequate technical, material, financial and human resources to enhance its coordination of the implementation of the SSR Strategy.
6. **Expedite Prosecution of Perpetrators:** The Government should explore all domestic and international accountability options to ensure alleged perpetrators are investigated and held accountable.
7. **Effectively Operationalise the Reparation Commission:** The Government should expedite the operationalisation of the Reparations Commission for the timely fulfilment of reparations, including allocating adequate financial resources for reparations and other support to victims.
9. **Intensify Awareness Raising Efforts:** Implementing Entities should intensify efforts to raise awareness of the implementation process and support in managing expectations of victims.
10. **Provide adequate Psychosocial and Mental Health Support to Victims:** The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, should enhance the capacity of its existing structures to support victims' mental health and psychosocial wellbeing and rehabilitation.
11. **Integration of the Human Rights Modules into the Curricula of the Training Schools:** The Office of the National Security, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior should encourage all the security agencies to integrate the International Humanitarian Law (IHL), International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Modules developed by the NHRC into the curriculum of their various Training Schools.
12. **Training of the security sector on human rights:** The National Human Rights Commission should continue to roll out its training in the security sector, systematically and across all

segments. Additionally, the security agencies should also ensure that their recruits are trained on the basic principles of human rights, IHL, and SGBV.

13. Enhanced communication: The Ministry of Justice, as the coordinating institution, should periodically provide updates to the public and victims on the status of implementation. In the same vein, the Post-TRRC Unit should ensure the effective implementation of its Communication Strategy.

14. Enhance the capacity of the Post-TRRC Management Unit (PMU): The Government should, as a matter of urgency, enhance the resources of the Post-TRRC Management Unit at the Ministry of Justice to enable it to better carry out its functions effectively and efficiently.

15. Raise Awareness of Implementing Entities on the Implementation Plan: As a matter of urgency, the Government, through the PMU, should engage all implementing entities to raise their awareness of the activities pertaining to them and their role in the implementation process.

ANNEXES

EXPECTED OUTCOME	KEY THEME/ CATEGORY	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	2023				2024		2025		LEAD IMPLEMENTING ENTITY(IES)	ACTION TAKEN	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION		
THEME 1: SOLDIERS WITH A DIFFERENCE															
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q			
1.1. Accountability for atrocities committed by the Junta.	Justice & Accountability	1.1.1. Prosecute Yahya Jammeh, Sana Sabally, Edward Singhatey, and Yankuba Touray for ordering unlawful arrests, detention, and torture of Omar A. Jallow, M.C. Cham, and others held at Fajara Barracks. (35)											MOJ, SPO	The Special Tribunal was approved by ECOWAS in December 2024, marking the first time the regional body has partnered with a member State to establish an internationalised tribunal for crimes committed within that State. ⁶ The Tribunal’s mandate is to prosecute gross human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings, torture, and sexual violence committed during the Jammeh era (1994–2017). The Statute for the Tribunal was adopted on 15 December 2024. The Tribunal is expected to operate as a hybrid court which would apply both domestic and international laws. ⁷	Ongoing

⁶ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/ecowas-approves-establishment-of-special-tribunal-for-gambia>
⁷ <https://malagen.org/indepth-reporting/the-special-tribunal-explained-as-jammehs-victims-move-closer-to-justice/>

		1.1.2. Implement measures to ban Sgt Gomez (Hitler) and Kawsu Camara from holding public office for 10 years. (38)		X										MOJ	The Ban from Public Office Act was passed by the National Assembly in November 2023 and assented to by the President in January 2024. This legislation targets public officials recommended by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) to be banned from holding public office due to their roles in human rights abuses and violations perpetrated during the Yahya Jammeh regime. ⁸ The Ministry of Justice initiated the process by instructing relevant institutions to place those recommended to be banned on administrative leave. The Ministry of Public Service is responsible for formal enforcement, which involves notifying affected individuals and relieving them of their duties through dismissals, forced retirements, or other administrative measures. ⁹	Ongoing
--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	--	---------

⁸ <https://www.kerrfatou.com/the-gambia-national-assembly-passes-ban-from-public-office-bill-2023/>

⁹ <https://standard.gm/40-banned-officials-to-be-removed-from-govt/T>

														At the time of this reporting period, these named individuals are yet to be banned from holding public office or put on administrative leave.	
1.1. Accountability for atrocities committed by the Junta.	Justice & Accountability	1.1.3. Forward the Recommendation for Amnesty for Baboucarr Bah to the Special Prosecutor for review in line with Prosecution Strategy. (37)				X							MOJ, SPO	The Special Accountability Mechanism (SAM), including the Office of the Special Prosecutor, will guide the granting of amnesty and prosecution. ¹⁰ Thus, all processes connected to the granting of amnesty are awaiting the establishment of the SPO.	Not Implemented

¹⁰ <https://nawatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Special-Accountability-Mechanism-TRRC-Bill-2024.pdf>

1.1. Accountability for atrocities committed by the Junta.	Legal Reform	1.1.4. High- level consultations with National Assembly to strategise on the prioritisation of urgent Bills crucial to the implementatio n of the Government Whitepaper. (39)	X											MOJ, NA	Following broad-based consultations with stakeholders, the Government of The Gambia, through the Ministry of Justice, in 2023 tabled a series of urgent Bills crucial to the implementation of the Government White Paper, many of which were passed by the National Assembly. The following legislation were enacted: Victims Reparations Act 2023, Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2023, Special Accountability Mechanism (TRRC) Act 2024, Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024, Ban from Public Office Act 2024, Criminal Offences Act 2025, and the Criminal Procedures Act 2025 . ¹¹	Implemented
--	--------------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------	--	-------------

¹¹¹¹ <https://gambiaj.com/gambias-parliament-passes-landmark-criminal-justice-reforms-amid-controversy/>

1.2. Existence of laws that protect against torture and other violations ancillary to torture.	Legal Reform	1.2.1. Review and table the Prisons Act 1953 before the National Assembly. (36)		X										MOJ, MOI	The Government, through the Ministry of Interior, has reviewed the Prisons Act 1953 and prepared a draft Prisons Service Bill, which was presented for validation. However, during the validation, stakeholders could not agree on some key provisions in the Bill, which led to its return to the Gambia Prisons Service for further review. ¹² By the reporting period, the draft Bill had not been passed or enacted.	Ongoing
1.2. Existence of laws that protect against torture and other violations ancillary to torture.	Law Reform	1.2.2. Engage the National Assembly to fast-track the consideration of the Prevention of Torture Bill. (35)		X										MOJ, NA	The National Assembly of The Gambia, in April 2023, passed the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2023. ¹³	Implemented

¹² <https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/GMB/Prison%20report%20final.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.moj.gm/news/8a7a01f0-cee9-11ed-8b02-025103a708b7>

1.2. Existence of laws that protect against torture and other violations ancillary to torture.	Law Reform	1.2.3. Carry out a comprehensive review of all laws passed between 1994 to 2017 to ensure that they are in line with International Human Rights standards (39).			X									MOJ, LRC	While a comprehensive review of all laws from 1994 to 2017 has not been explicitly documented, specific sectoral reviews have taken place. For example, the Media Law Review Committee was established in 2018 to assess and recommend amendments to media and communications laws to better align them with international standards on freedom of expression. ¹⁴ The Recommendations of the Committee are yet to be fully implemented. However, the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedures Code, and the Labour Act 2007 have been repealed and replaced by new legislation. ¹⁵	Ongoing
--	------------	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------	--	---------

¹⁴ https://article19ao.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2020/07/Report_Media-Law-Review-Committee-May-2018_Final-Version.pdf

¹⁵ <https://gambiaj.com/gambias-parliament-passes-landmark-criminal-justice-reforms-amid-controversy/>

1.2. Existence of laws that protect against torture and other violations ancillary to torture.	Law Reform	1.2.4. Review of Law Reform Commission Act 1983(40)		X										MOJ, LRC	The Law Reform Commission Act is yet to be reviewed.	Not Implemented
--	------------	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------	--	-----------------

1.2. Existence of laws that protect against torture and other violations ancillary to torture.	Law Reform	1.2.5. Develop Law Reform Strategy (40)	X							MOJ, LRC	A Law Reform Strategy has not been developed.	Not Implemented
1.2. Existence of laws that protect against torture and other violations ancillary to torture.	Institutional Reform	1.2.6. Appoint a new Board and staff for the Law Reform Commission. (40)	X							MOJ, LRC	The Ministry of Justice, in May 2025, advertised a consultancy for qualified individuals to support the drafting of the Bill for the Law Reform Commission, with a focus on incorporating recommendations from the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission (TRRC). At the time of preparing this Report, a qualified Consultant has not been hired.	Ongoing

THEME 2: NOVEMBER 11, 1994 ATTEMPTED COUP									
2.1. Accountability for crimes committed by Junta Members and other members of the Armed Forces during the November 11, 1994 attempted coup.	Justice & Accountability	2.1.1. Prosecution of all members of the Junta Yahya Jammeh, Sanna Sabally, Edward Singhatey and Yankuba Touray, and senior military officers who participated in the November 11, 1994, tortures and killings - Baboucarr Jatta, Peter Singhatey and Papu Gomez in the tortures and killings during the November 11th 1994. (61)						XX	MOJ, SPO
								The prosecution of all the members of the Junta and senior military officers who participated in the November 11, 1994, tortures and killings is yet to commence. The process is awaiting the establishment and full functioning of the SPO and the effective implementation of the SAM Act 2024.	
								Ongoing	

2.1. Accountability for crimes committed by Junta Members and other members of the Armed Forces during the November 11, 1994 attempted coup.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	2.1.2. Implement measures to ensure that individual perpetrators who benefit from plea deals are banned from holding public office. (62) (143)	X								MOJ	<p>There are no plea deals yet with the individual perpetrators, as the Office of the Special Prosecution which is part of the Special Accountability Mechanism, is not yet established.</p> <p>However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 to guide the process of banning those identified by the TRRC. The Ministry of Justice has, through an official correspondence dated 5th September 2022, instructed all the relevant Government institutions to place those recommended for a ban on administrative leave. The Ministry of Public Service is responsible for the enforcement of the Act. At the time of preparing this Report, however, there was no evidence to show that the named individual perpetrators have been banned from public office.</p>	Ongoing
--	------------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	---	---------

2.1. Accountability for crimes committed by Junta Members and other members of the Armed forces during the November 11, 1994, attempted coup.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	2.1.4. Notify Pte. Lamin Fatty of the Government's decision accepting the Commission's recommendation of no action against him. (64)	X											MOJ	No information is available that Pte Lamin Fatty was formally notified.	Not implemented
---	------------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	---	-----------------

2.2. A better trained police and military force that has basic understanding of Human Rights norms and international obligations of the state.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	2.2.1. Review GAF Training Curricula with a view to including topics on Human Rights, Constitutional Law and Rule of Law. (66) (67) (68) (69) (70)			X									MOD, GAF	In 2024, the NHRC, in partnership with the Gambia Armed Forces (GAF) and the Office of the National Security (ONS), developed modules on IHL, IHRL, and SGBV to facilitate their integration into the GAF Training Curricula. Additionally, the NHRC has been conducting regular training sessions on the modules for the GAF and other law enforcement agencies. However, the integration of the Modules into the GAF Training Curriculum is yet to be done.	Ongoing
2.2. A better trained police and military force that has basic understanding of Human Rights norms and international obligations of the state.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	2.2.2. Secure accreditation of training Courses for the Police and the Army. (71)				X								MOD, MOI, GPF, GAF, NAQAA	There is no evidence that accreditation has been secured for the training Courses of the Police and the Army, nor is satisfactory completion of such training a requirement for promotion within the GAF and Police.	Not Implemented

2.2. A better trained police and military force that has basic understanding of Human Rights norms and international obligations of the state.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	2.2.3. Review the Military regulations to set minimum training requirements in relevant accredited courses as a condition for promotion. (72)				X								MOD, GAF	The Government is currently reviewing the Military regulations as part of a broader SSR process initiated in 2017 with support from partners such as DCAF. ¹⁷	Ongoing
--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------	--	---------

¹⁷ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/gaf-act-reviewed>

2.2. A better trained police and military force that has a basic understanding of Human Rights norms and international obligations of the state.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	2.2.5. Provide Training for Soldiers in the area of International Humanitarian law, International Criminal Law and Geneva Conventions. (69) (70)	XXXXXXXXXX	MOJ, MOD, GAF, NHRC	The NHRC, in collaboration with GAF and ONS, has conducted training for members of the Gambia Armed Forces (GAF) on the developed modules on International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, and handling of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV). These trainings aim to address gaps in knowledge and promote respect for human rights within the security sector, including the armed forces. ¹⁸	Ongoing
--	--	--	------------	---------------------	---	---------

¹⁸ <https://www.askanwi.com/news/nhrc-chair-urges-security-personnel-to-commit-to-principles-of-human-rights-and-justice>

2.2. A better trained police and military force that has a basic understanding of Human Rights norms and international obligations of the state.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	2.2.7. Build capacity of existing community support systems to be able to deal with discrimination and stigma. (74)	XXXXXXX	MOLRGRA, NHRC, NCAC, NCCE, ADRS	The NHRC conducted capacity of existing community support systems to be able to deal with discrimination and stigma.	Ongoing
--	--	---	---------	---------------------------------	--	---------

2.2. A better trained police and military force that has a basic understanding of Human Rights norms and international obligations of the state.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	2.2.7.1. Roundtable discussions, brainstorming sessions, consultations, research, mapping to determine existing structures, needs assessment, design capacity program.	XXXXXXX	GPF, MOI	Roundtable discussions, brainstorming sessions, consultations, research, mapping of existing structures ²⁰ , needs assessments, and capacity-building programmes for law enforcement have been conducted as part of the ongoing Security Sector Reform (SSR) and justice sector strengthening efforts. ²¹	Ongoing
--	--	--	---------	----------	---	---------

²⁰ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/151882.html>

²¹ https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/dcaf-conducts-capacity-building-for-gambias-security-sector#google_vignette

THEME 3: THE KILLING OF OUSMAN KORO CEESAY												
3.1. Accountability for the murder of Koro Ceesay.	Justice & Accountability	3.1.1. Prosecute Yahya Jammeh, Edward Singhateh, and Peter Singhateh for the murder of Koro Ceesay. (100)							XX	MOJ, SPO	Yahya Jammeh, Edward Singhateh and Peter Singhateh have not yet been prosecuted for the murder of Koro Ceesay. Their prosecution is awaiting the establishment and operationalisation of the Special Prosecutor's Office. However, ²² the High Court of The Gambia in July 2021 sentenced Yankuba Touray to death for participating in the murder of Koro Ceesay. ²³ The Supreme Court of The Gambia, on April 15, 2025, upheld the murder conviction of Yankuba Touray for the 1995 killing of former Finance Minister Ousman Koro Ceesay but overturned the death sentence and replaced it with life imprisonment. ²⁴	Ongoing
3.1. Accountability for the murder of Koro Ceesay.	Justice & Accountability	3.1.2. Commence Extradition proceedings for Yahya Jammeh, Edward Singhateh and Peter Singhateh. (100)					X			MOJ, SPO, GPF, MOFA	The Government has not formally commenced extradition proceedings for former President Yahya Jammeh, Edward Singhateh, and Peter Singhateh. No official extradition request has been publicly confirmed.	Not Implemented

²² <https://www.voicegambia.com/2024/04/24/two-bills-to-prosecute-former-regime-crimes-passed-at-na/>

²³ <https://www.justiceinfo.net/en/79933-yankuba-touray-sentenced-to-death-in-gambia.html>

²⁴ <https://www.kerrfatou.com/gambias-supreme-court-upholds-murder-conviction-of-yankuba-touray-overturns-death-sentence/>

3.1. Accountability for the murder of Koro Ceesay.	Guarantees of non-repetition	3.1.3. Implement measures to Ban Alhagie Kanyi, BK Jatta, Pa Alieu Gomez from holding public office for ten years. (101) (102)	X							MOJ	The Ban from Public Office (TRRC) Act 2023 will provide the framework for the banning of the forty (40) individuals recommended to be banned from public office. This includes Alhagie Kanyi, BK Jatta, and Pa Alieu Gomez, the effective implementation of the Act has not commenced. ²⁵ However, there is no evidence that the bans are implemented.	Ongoing
THEME 4: THE CONVOY OF THE PRESIDENT												
4.1. Accountability for crimes committed by the presidential convoy.	Justice & Accountability	4.1.1. Refer the members of the Presidential convoys including former President Jammeh to the Special Prosecutor for road traffic offences committed resulting in deaths. (121)	X							MOJ, SPO	The members of the presidential convoys, including former President Yahya Jammeh, have not yet been referred to the Special Prosecutor for road traffic offences which resulted in deaths. This action awaits the establishment of the SPO which is yet to be done .	Not implemented

²⁵ <https://standard.gm/40-banned-officials-to-be-removed-from-govt/>

THEME 5: THE STUDENT DEMONSTRATION									
5.1. Accountability for crimes committed by government officials during the April 10/11 student demonstration officials during the April 10/11 student demonstration.	Justice & Accountability	5.1.1. Prosecute Yaya Jammeh under Command Responsibility for all atrocities committed against the students. (137)						XX	MOJ, SPO
								The prosecution of Yahya Jammeh for the atrocities committed against the students has not commenced. It awaits the establishment of the Special Tribunal for The Gambia. ²⁶	
								Ongoing	

²⁶ Updates from the Ministry of Justice

	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.2. Prosecute Former Vice President, Isatou Njie-Saidy, Baboucarr Jatta and Ousman Badjie for arbitrary arrests, detentions, tortures, injuries and unlawful killings of demonstrators. (138)	XXXXXXX	MOJ, SPO	Same as Activity 5.1.3. The named persons have not been prosecuted for their role in the student demonstration. This awaits the operationalisation of the Special Prosecutor's Office and Special Criminal Division of the High Court.	Ongoing
--	------------------------------	--	---------	----------	--	---------

5.1. Accountability for crimes committed by government officials during the April 10/11 student demonstration officials during the April 10/11 student demonstration.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.3. Implement measures to ban Isatou Njie-Saidy from holding public office for 10 years. (139)	X							MOJ	Isatou Njie Saidy is yet to be banned from holding public office as recommended. However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 as a step towards implementing this recommendation.	Ongoing
	Guarantees of non-repetition	5.1.4. Implement measures to ban Yaya Jammeh from holding public office for life. (139)	X							MOJ	Yaya Jammeh is yet to be banned from holding public office as recommended. However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 as a step towards implementing this recommendation.	Ongoing

	Justice & Accountability	5.1.5. Implement measures to ban Baboucarr Jatta from holding public office for 10 years. (140)	X							MOJ	Babucarr Jatta is yet to be banned from holding public office as recommended. However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 as a step towards implementing this recommendation.	Ongoing
	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.6. Prosecute Abdou Giri Njie for his unlawful arrest, detention, torture and unlawful shooting resulting in the death of two students. (141)				X				MOJ, SPO	Abdou Giri Njie is yet to be prosecuted. It awaits the operationalisation of the SPO and the Special Criminal Division of the High Court.	Ongoing

	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.7. Implement measures to ban Corporal Lamin Camara from office for 5 years and remove him from office if he is still within the service. (142)	X							MOJ	Corporal Lamin Camara is yet to be banned from holding public office as recommended. However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 as a step towards implementing this recommendation.	Ongoing
	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.8. Implement measures to ban all those who have been granted amnesty from holding public office for not less than 5 years. (143)	X							MOJ	There is no information that those granted amnesty have been banned from holding public office, as recommended. However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 as a step towards implementing this recommendation.	Ongoing

	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.9. Ban Gorgui Mboob from holding public office for 5 years, and prosecute him for assault of Ousman Sabally and implement measures to prosecute. (144) (145)	X							MOJ, SPO	Gorgi Mboob passed away in 2024. ²⁷ However, there is no evidence that he was banned from holding public office and prosecuted as recommended before his demise.	Not Implemented
	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.10. Subject all those who were with Gorgui Mboob at St. Augustine's High School, including Modou Lamin Fatty, Abdoulie Bah, Modou Cham and Modou Gajaga to disciplinary measures if they are still in the service. (146)	X							MOJ, MOI, GPF	Modou Gajaga and Gorgi Mboob, two of the named persons in the recommendation, are deceased. ²⁸ However, there is no official communication from the Gambia Police Force confirming that this recommendation has been implemented.	Not implemented

²⁷ <https://standard.gm/former-anti-crime-commander-naval-chief-pass-away/>(Gorgi Mboob died before he could be banned) <https://standard.gm/former-anti-crime-commander-naval-chief-pass-away/>(Gorgi Mboob died before

²⁸ Updates from the Gambia Police Force

	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.1.11. Implement measures to ban Baboucarr Sowe and Momodou (Nice) Ceesay from holding public office for 5 years. (147)	X							MOJ	There is no evidence that Baboucarr Sowe and Momodou (Nice) Ceesay have been banned from holding public office for 5 years. However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 as a step towards implementing this recommendation.	Ongoing
--	------------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	---	---------

5.2 Implement measures to ensure non-recurrence of the events of April 10th and 11th, 2000.	Institutional Reform	5.2.1. Review the Police training manuals on crowd control and on the management of violent demonstrations and riots. (148)	X											MOJ, MOI, GPF	There is no evidence that the Police Training manual on the subject has been reviewed. ²⁹ However, the NHRC, GIZ, and other partners have conducted training on the subject for security forces. In 2024, the German Police Support Team and the French Mission in Dakar organised a training on crowd control for 4 batches of the PIU officers. ⁸ Similar training was also provided to 2 batches of PIU officers in 2023. ⁹ The GPF has conducted capacity-building trainings on crisis management and public order tactics with support from partners like DCAF. These trainings focus on democratic policing principles, human rights, and appropriate response mechanisms to violent incidents. The Community Policing Training Manual (2022) and related operational guidelines emphasise partnership with communities to prevent and respond to security challenges, including crowd management, within a human rights framework.	Ongoing
---	----------------------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------	--	---------

²⁹ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/moi-holds-forum-to-review-psc-act-training-manual>

5.2 Implement measures to ensure non-recurrence of the events of April 10th and 11th, 2000.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.2.2. Procure appropriate material and equipment for crowd control during equipment for crowd control during demonstrations or protests. (149)	XX	MOI, GPF	The Gambia Police Force has procured materials and equipment for crowd control during demonstrations or protests. In July 2022, the Gambia Police Force received 900 modern security gear and apparatuses from the Republic of Turkey through the OIC Gambia Secretariat. The equipment included protective garments, riot shields, gas masks, gas filters, plastic handcuffs, head guards, batons, and other vital safety and protective equipment. The Inspector General of Police stated that these security gears would greatly enhance the capacity of the police in public order management, including crowd control during public assemblies and demonstrations. ³⁰	Implemented
---	------------------------------	---	----	----------	---	-------------

³⁰ <https://www.oicgambia.org/news/3862b4a4-1195-11ed-9b31-029254d29bb1>

5.2 Implement measures to ensure non-recurrence of the events of April 10th and 11th 2000.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.2.3. Hold specialised/human rights training for police (arrest/detention, search/seizure, crowd control, etc.)				X	X	X	X	X	X		MOI, GPF	<p>In April 2024, the NHRC concluded a three-day capacity-building Training of Trainers' programme for various security services, including the Gambia Police Force, on the Code of Conduct for Police Officers, Guidelines on Policing Public Assemblies Rule of Law in Public Order Management, and the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2023.³¹</p> <p>In December 2024, the NHRC organised a two-day training on the Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act 2023 for the Gambia Police Force . This training equipped 45 police officers with the skills to prevent, investigate, and prosecute acts of torture, and foster a culture of accountability and respect for human rights.³²</p>	Ongoing
--	------------------------------	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----------	---	---------

³¹ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/human-rights-commission-concludes-vital-training-for-security-services>

³² <https://gambiaj.com/gambia-police-officers-trained-on-new-anti-torture-law-to-bolster-human-rights-protection/>

5.3. Open communication lines established between students and authorities.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	5.3.1. Implement memorialisation initiatives to commemorate April 10 th and 11 th as part of memorialisation plan. (150)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, MOBSE, NCAC, NCCE, NYC	There is no evidence of measures adopted by the Government to implement this recommendation. However, ANEKED, through its memorialization project (The Duty to Remember), has engaged over 2,000 students and young people across the country to discuss memorialisation and its role in promoting non-recurrence. During these sessions, students were encouraged to consider additional ³³ ways of remembering and honouring those who were impacted by the violations. Additionally, the International Centre for Transitional Justice (Gambia office) has, since November 2023, been working with six (6) Civil Society Organisations on activities to support the implementation of memorialisation programmes.	Not Implemented
---	------------------------------	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----------------------------	---	-----------------

5.3. Open communication lines established between students and authorities.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	5.3.2. Establish a mechanism to address student concerns and responsibilities. (151)			X						MOHERST, MOBSE	There are no reports to show that this recommendation has been implemented.	Not Implemented
5.3. Open communication lines established between students and authorities.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	5.3.3 Establish Complaint Unit for students at regional directorates and where they already exist, provide them with capacity and training. (151)				X	X	X	X		MOHERST, MOBSE	There are no reports to show that this recommendation has been implemented.	Not Implemented
5.3. Open communication lines established between students and authorities.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	5.3.4. Stakeholder consultation to brainstorm on mechanisms to facilitate and enhance student complaints. (152)		X							MOHERST, MOBSE	There are no reports to show that this has been done.	Not Implemented

6.1. Accountability for crimes committed as highlighted in the TRRC report.	Justice & Accountability	6.1.2. Authorities to carry out further investigations against Almamy James Manga. (171)	X							MOJ, GPF	The Ministry of Justice, in line with the White Paper, referred the recommendation relating to the detention of a mother and infant by Superintendent Almami Manga to the Police for further investigations. Following internal investigations by the Police, Almami Manga was found not culpable and has thus been cleared of the adverse findings against him. This was communicated to the NHRC via letter on 21 st March 2023. ³⁴	Implemented
6.2. The Public Order Act is in line with international best practice and human rights standards.	Legal Reform	6.2.1. Review the Public Order Act to be in conformity with existing human rights instruments. (172) (211)			X					MOJ, MOI	The Public Order Act is yet to be reviewed to bring it into conformity with existing human rights instruments. While there have been calls for its review, the restrictive provisions of the Act remain in force. ³⁵	Not Implemented.

³⁴ AG/C378/01 part (114) dated 21/03/23.

³⁵ <https://www.amnesty.org/en/petition/demand-the-repeal-of-repressive-laws-in-gambia/>

6.4. Social cohesion is strengthened throughout the country.	Peace & Reconciliation	6.4.1. Hold a series of reconciliation and social cohesion events within the framework of the Peace and Reconciliation Commission targeted at political parties, civil society organizations and victim led groups. (175)			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		PRC	The Government is yet to commence reconciliation and social cohesion events within the framework of the Peace and Reconciliation Commission targeted at political parties, civil society organizations and victim led groups. ³⁹ In August 2024, the Ministry of Interior, with support from UNDP, organised a validation session on the draft Peace and Reconciliation Commission Bill. However, the Bill was not validated by stakeholders.	Ongoing
6.4. Social cohesion is strengthened throughout the country.	Legal Reform	6.4.2. Development of legislation on hate speech. (176)			X								PRC	Section 58 of the Criminal Offences Act 2025 criminalises incitement to violence and hate speech. This provision prohibits speech that incites violence or hatred against groups based on race, religion, ethnicity, gender, disability, or other characteristics, and promotes hostility between different population groups. ⁴⁰	Implemented

³⁹ <https://foroyaa.net/stakeholders-validate-peace-reconciliation-commission-bill-2024/>

⁴⁰ <https://assembly.gm/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/REPORT-ON-CRIMINAL-OFFENCES-BILL.pdf>

THEME 7: ATTACK ON THE MEDIA							
7.1. Accountability for atrocities and violations committed against the media houses and practitioners.	Justice & Accountability	7.1.1. President Jammeh to be investigated and prosecuted for the murder of Deyda Hydara, the disappearance of Chief Ebrima Manneh, the arson attacks on Radio 1 FM and The Independent newspaper, and the torture of all journalists and other persons mentioned in relation to the Freedom Online Newspaper issue. (188)				XX	MOJ, SPO
							Former President Yahya Jammeh has not been investigated and prosecuted for the alleged offences. It awaits the operationalisation of the Special Tribunal for the Gambia.
							Ongoing

7.1. Accountability for atrocities and violations committed against the media houses and practitioners.	Justice & Accountability	7.1.2. Investigate and prosecute the Junglers for the murder of Deyda Hydara, the disappearance of Chief Ebrima Manneh, the arson attacks on Radio 1 FM and The Independent newspaper, and torture of all journalists and other persons mentioned in relation to the Freedom Online Newspaper issue. (189) (210)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, SPO	The Junglers are yet to be investigated and prosecuted for these alleged offences. However, the Government has enacted the Special Accountability Mechanism (TRRC) Act 2024 and the Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024 as measures to implement this recommendation. ⁴¹	Ongoing
7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.1. Carry out review of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code to bring them in line with international standards as they pertain to freedom of expression and media freedom. (190) (192) (198)	X							MOJ	The Government, in 2019, reviewed the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code to align them with international standards concerning freedom of expression and media freedom. This led to their repeal. In March 2025, the National Assembly passed the Criminal Offences and Criminal Procedure Bill, they have been enacted into law. ⁴²	Implemented

⁴¹ <https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Final-Assent-Copy-SPO-Act-2024.pdf>

⁴² <https://gambiaj.com/gambias-parliament-passes-landmark-criminal-justice-reforms-amid-controversy/>

7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information, and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.2. Review of laws relating to the media, in particular the National Media and Communication Act 2002, the Newspaper Registration and Broadcasting Act, and the Information and Communication Act. (191) (210)			X	X	X	X		MOJ, MOInf	<p>The Government of The Gambia has conducted a review of laws relating to the media, including the National Media and Communication Act 2002, the Newspaper Registration and Broadcasting Act, and the Information and Communication Act, among others. A Media Law Review Committee was established by the Ministry of Information and Communications Infrastructure in January 2018 with support from Article 19 West Africa. The Committee included representatives from the Government, media organisations, civil society, and legal experts. It reviewed and made recommendations for revising several media laws to create an enabling environment for freedom of expression and media development in The Gambia.⁴³</p> <p>The laws reviewed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Information and Communications Act 2009 (amended 2013) • The Newspapers Registration and Broadcasting Act 1944 	Ongoing
--	--------------	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	------------	---	---------

⁴³ <https://gpu.gm/media-laws>

									<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Criminal Code and subsequent amendments• The Indemnity (Amendment) Act 2001• The Official Secrets Act 1922• The Gambia Radio and Television Services Corporation Act 2004 <p>The Telegraphy Act 2005</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.4. Repeal of Section 173A of the Information and Communications Act 2009. (197)(196)	X							MOJ, MOInf	Section 173(A) of the Information Act 2009 was repealed in 2021, as part of ongoing reforms to protect freedom of the Media and expression. ⁴⁵	Implemented-
7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.5. Review the Draft Criminal Procedure Bill to provide a clear definition of Sedition and Seditious intent. (198) (203)	X							MOJ	Section 48 of the Criminal Offences Act 2025 has clarified the definition of sedition and seditious intent. ⁴⁶	Implemented
7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.6. Develop a broadcast policy in line with the Constitution to ensure GRTS provides divergent views on National Issues. (199)	X							MOJ, MOInf, GRTS	No Broadcast Policy has been developed yet.	Not implemented

⁴⁵ <https://foroyaa.net/lawmakers-say-amendment-of-communication-and-information-act-is-a-step-in-the-right-direction/>

⁴⁶ https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/gambia-to-enact-law-to-try-crimes-committed-outside#google_vignette

7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.7. Review the Official Secrets Act to bring it in line with International Human Rights .(200)		X							MOJ, MOI	The Official Secrets Act is yet to be reviewed.	Not Implemented
7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.8. Review/Revise NGO Act to bring it in line with Article 22 of the ICCPR. (201)			X	X	X	X			MOJ, MOI	There is no information to confirm that the Government of The Gambia has formally reviewed or revised the NGO Act to bring it in line with Article 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which protects the right to freedom of association.	Not Implemented

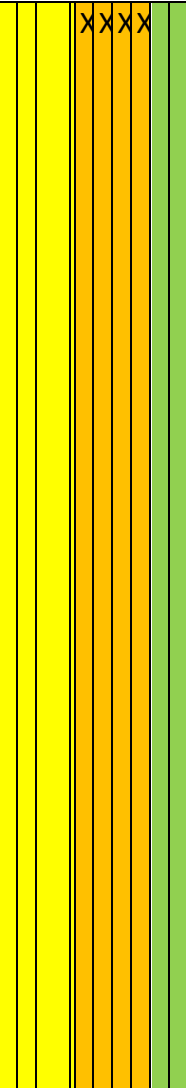
7.2. Domestic legislation adequately protects freedom of expression, access to information and protection of media practitioners.	Legal Reform	7.2.9. Review of Information and Communications Act to bring it in line with Article 19 of the ICCPR. (204)			X	X	X	X		MOJ, MOInf	In 2013, the Government conducted a review of the Information and Communications Act (ICA) 2009 as amended. To align it with best practices such as Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which protects freedom of expression. The review led to the development of a draft Cabinet Paper, the Information and Communications Bill, and recommendations for amendments and repeal. Despite this, during the reporting period, the proposed reforms have yet to be fully implemented. The Information and Communications Act (ICA) 2009 remains in force, and the bills to repeal or amend it have not been enacted into law. ⁴⁷	Ongoing
---	--------------	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	------------	---	---------

⁴⁷ <https://uprmeetings.ohchr.org/Sessions/48/Gambia/Documents/Gambia%20-%20Advance%20Edited%20Version.pdf>

7.3. Security personnel are aware of media laws.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	7.3.1. Ensure the implementation of regular training on the importance of freedom of expression for security services as part of Security Sector Reform. (194)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, MOD, MOI, GAF, GPF	The Office of National Security (ONS), in partnership with the International Advisory Group (IAG), has conducted numerous training activities since 2017 supporting SSR, including developing modules on Operationalising Human Rights, Journalism and Security Sector Reform, and Professionalism in Intelligence. These trainings, which targeted all the security agencies, place emphasis on respect for human rights and freedom of expression within security institutions. ⁵⁷	Ongoing
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------------	---	---------

⁵⁷ <https://ons.gov.gm/training/>

7.4. A Conducive working environment to be created for journalists to carry out their work.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	7.4.1. Government to issue a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures, including a Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression. (195)	X									MOJ	The Gambia has not yet issued standing invitations to any UN Special Procedures, including the Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression.	Not Implemented
7.4. A Conducive working environment to be created for journalists to carry out their work.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	7.4.2. Fully implement the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity. (205)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, MOInf	The Ministry of Information is working towards the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and addressing impunity through training, policy development, and legal reforms. However, the process is affected by inadequate coordination and implementation.	Ongoing

<p>7.4. A Conducive working environment to be created for journalists to carry out their work.</p>	<p>Legal Reform</p>	<p>7.4.3. Review legal position papers from Article 19 and GPU and incorporate recommendations as part of a review of media laws. (208)</p>		<p>MOJ, MOInf</p>	<p>The Government of The Gambia, in 2021, set up a committee to review the legal position papers submitted by Article 19 and the Gambia Press Union (GPU). This Committee undertook a comprehensive examination of key media laws such as the Information and Communications Act 2009, the Broadcasting Act 2001, and the Official Secrets Act, among others. The review process aimed to align these laws with international best practices on freedom of expression, media freedom, and the safety of journalists. The Committee issued detailed recommendations for amendments to the legal framework and for the removal of provisions that restrict media freedoms or expose journalists to harassment and prosecution. However, during the reporting period, this legislation was yet to be amended to incorporate the protection in The Gambia.</p>	<p>Implemented</p>
--	---------------------	---	--	-----------------------	--	--------------------

7.4. A Conducive working environment to be created for journalists to carry out their work.	Legal Reform	7.4.4. Review the November 2017 proposals of Article 19 on The Gambia: Draft Regulatory Guidelines on Media Ownership for adoption. (209)							XXXX	MOJ, MOInf	There is no public record or official confirmation that the Government has formally reviewed or adopted the November 2017 proposals by ARTICLE 19 regarding the Draft Regulatory Guidelines on Media Ownership. While these proposals were shared with Government stakeholders, media regulators, and civil society actors around July 2017, as part of broader media law reform discussions, there is no evidence that the Government reviewed or incorporated these guidelines into national regulatory frameworks.	Not Implemented	
THEME 8: ATTACK ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM													
8.1. Accountability for the unlawful arrest and detention or persecution of religious leaders.	Justice & Accountability	8.1.1. Prosecute Yaya Jammeh for unlawful arrests and detention and torture of Ba Kawsu Fofana, Imam Baba Leigh, Sheikh Muhideen Hydara and Alhaiba Hydara and persecution of Ahmadiya Jamaat, Shia Muslims and Ndiggall Sect in The Gambia. (227)								XX	MOJ, SPO	The prosecution of Yahya Jammeh for the alleged offences against the named persons is yet to begin. It awaits the full operationalisation of the SPO and the SAM.	Ongoing

8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Legal Reform	8.2.1. Ensure the Draft Constitution adequately covers the separation of State and Religion. (228)	X						MOJ	The Draft Constitution 2024 includes a clear separation of the State and religion. -	Ongoing
8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Peace & Reconciliation	8.2.2. "Study Tour to two countries with exemplary" systems of interfaith mechanism to learn best practice. (234A)	X						MOJ, MOLRGRA, JPC	There is no information that this recommendation has been conducted.	Not Implemented

8.2. Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Peace & Reconciliation	8.2.3. Government to implement reconciliation and social cohesion activities prior to" the implementation of the court's decision on Kerr Mot Hali. (229)	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, MOI, MOLRGRA, JPC	In August 2022, the Ministry of Justice, in partnership with the Women Association for Victims' Empowerment (WAVE) and supported by Freedom House, facilitated a significant peace and social cohesion dialogue in Kerr Mot Ali. ⁵⁸ In August 2022, the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the Women Association for Victims' Empowerment (WAVE) and supported by Freedom House, facilitated a peace and social cohesion dialogue in Kerr Mot Ali. This gathering brought together key stakeholders recommended by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC), including representatives from the Ministry of Justice, National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Local Governments, Lands and Religious Affairs, Regional Police Commissioner, chiefs, and religious leaders (Alkalolu), to promote peace and explore ways to end animosity in the community.	Ongoing
--	------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	------------------------	---	---------

⁵⁸ <https://foroyaa.net/wave-moj-facilitate-another-peace-social-cohesion-dialogue-in-kerr-mot-ali/>

8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Peace & Reconciliation	8.2.4. "Establishment of Peace Committee consisting of traditional leaders," religious leaders and Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Religious Affairs and other relevant stakeholders to help resolve Kerr Mot Ali impasse. (230)								MOJ, MOLRGRA, JPC	The Peace Committee to help resolve the Kerr Mot Ali impasse has not been established yet. However, the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with WAVE, has been implementing initiatives to promote peace and reconciliation in Kerr Mot Ali. ⁵⁹	Ongoing
8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Peace & Reconciliation	8.2.5. "Resettlement of members of Ndiggal Sect still living in Senegal Kerr Mot Ali".(230)								XXXXXX MOJ, MOI, MOLRGRA	This recommendation is yet to be implemented	Not implemented

⁵⁹ Ibid

8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	8.2.6. "Carry out Curriculum development for the" inclusion of religious tolerance and social cohesion as part of civic education at educational institutions. (231)				X	X	X	X		MOHERST, MOBSE	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not implemented
8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	8.2.7. Forward to Supreme Islamic Council, a recommendation for legislative framework to carryout its regulatory and other functions. (232)				X					MOJ	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented
8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	8.2.8. Do a policy directive on the Head of State about not holding substantive or honorary position in any religious body or orde--r. (233)				X					MOJ,OP	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented
8.2.Peaceful coexistence between various religious denominations and sects.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	8.2.9. Improve Capacity and strengthen legal frameworks of existing interfaith structures. (234A)									MOJ, MOLRGRA	This recommendation is yet to be implemented	Not implemented

THEME 9: UNLAWFUL KILLINGS, TORTURE AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

9.1. Accountability for crimes committed by Junglers under the instructions of Jammeh.	Justice & Accountability	9.1.1. Prosecute Yahya Jammeh for Crimes committed by the Junglers on his behalf and under his instructions. (262)							XX	MOJ, SPO	The prosecution of Yahya Jammeh for the alleged offences against the named persons has is yet to commence. It awaits the full operationalisation of the SPO and the SAM.	Ongoing
9.1. Accountability for crimes committed by Junglers under the instructions of Jammeh.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	9.1.2. Implement measures to ban Jammeh from ever holding Public Office in The Gambia. (262)		X						MOJ	There is no evidence of any measure to ban Yaya Jammeh from holding public office forever.However, the Ban from Public Office Act 2024 has been enacted to facilitate the implementation of this recommendation.	Ongoing
9.1. Accountability for crimes committed by Junglers under the instructions of Jammeh.	Justice & Accountability	9.1.3. Prosecute all Junglers and other persons listed under this heading for the crimes committed. (263)							XX	MOJ, SPO	The prosecution of the Junglers and other persons has not commenced yet. It awaits the operationalisation of the Special Prosecutor’s Office. The Ministry of Justice has initiated the recruitment of the Special Prosecutor, Deputy Special Prosecutor and Head of Investigations is in progress.	Ongoing

9.1. Accountability for crimes committed by Junglers under the instructions of Jammeh.	Justice & Accountability	9.1.4. Conduct further investigation into the killings of Mariama Camara and Alpha Jallow with a view to prosecuting those found responsible. (266)						XXXX		MOJ, SPO	Investigations are yet to commence. It awaits the operationalisation of the Special Prosecutor's Office. Recruitment of officials for the Special Prosecutor's Office is in progress. ⁶⁰	Ongoing
9.2. The military is aware of human rights and its role within a democratic society.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	9.2.1. Design and implement a course on Human Rights and the role of the Military in a democratic Society. (264)								MOJ, MOD, GAF, NHRC	Modules on IHL, IHRL, and SGBV have been developed by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in consultation with the Gambia Armed Forces (GAF). It is expected that these Modules will be incorporated into the GAF training curricula, with refresher training for in-service officers.	Ongoing

⁶⁰ <https://moj.gov.gm/special-prosecutor/>

9.3. Forensic capacity exists for the identification and exhumation of disappeared	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	9.3.1. Establish a mechanism for the exhumation and identification of disappeared people. (265)		X								MOJ, SPO, MOH, GPF	The Ministry of Justice (MoJ), has not yet established a mechanism for the exhumation and identification of disappeared persons ⁶¹ as part of implementing the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) recommendations.	Not Implemented
9.3. Forensic capacity exists for the identification and exhumation of disappeared persons.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	9.3.2. Carry out capacity development and training in exhumations and forensics. (265)		X	X	X	X	X				MOJ, SPO, MOH, GPF	In June 2023, a forensic investigation mission was conducted involving the Ministry of Justice, the African Network against Extrajudicial Killings and Enforced Disappearances (ANEKED), and international experts from the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team and the University of Chicago Law School Global Human Rights Clinic. This mission included workshops on forensic sciences, DNA analysis, and antemortem data collection to build local expertise for the identification of human remains exhumed by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC).	Ongoing

⁶¹ <https://www.justiceinfo.net/en/44271-gambia-the-uncompleted-search-for-the-disappeared.html>

9.3. Forensic capacity exists for the identification and exhumation of disappeared persons.	Reparations	9.3.3. Seek international Mutual Legal Assistance in locating Solo Bojang and other absconded perpetrators and ensure their cooperation in the identification of Burial sites of missing persons.			X									MOJ, GPF	The National Assembly, on 30 th March 2023, passed the Mutual Legal Assistance Act 2023. The law enables cooperation between The Gambia and foreign law enforcement agencies in the investigation and prosecution of crimes, such as requests for assistance to obtain evidence and statements from witnesses, among others. ³⁹ This Act is expected to support the efforts of the Special Prosecutor’s Office when established to locate Solo Bojang and other perpetrators to ensure their cooperation in the identification of the burial sites of missing persons. ⁶²	Ongoing	
THEME 10: THE PRESIDENTS’ ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMME																	
10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Justice & Accountability	10.1.1. Carry out further investigation into the acts of Yahya Jammeh and Dr. Tamsir Mbowe due to the high threshold to prove murder. (286)												XX	MOJ, SPO	Further investigation has not yet been carried out into the acts of Yahya Jammeh and Dr. Tamsir Mbowe. It awaits the operationalisation of the Special Accountability Mechanism Act 2024. ⁶³	Ongoing

⁶² <https://www.moj.gm/news/be7b1924-cf07-11ed-8b02-025103a708b7>.

⁶³ <https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Final-Assent-Copy-SPO-Act-2024.pdf>

10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Justice & Accountability	10.1.2. Prosecute Former President Jammeh and Dr. Tamsir Mbowe for knowingly causing the death of individuals conscripted into the sham PATP and deprived of life-saving treatment. (286)							XX	MOJ, SPO	Prosecution of former President Jammeh and Dr. Mbowe is yet to commence. It awaits the establishment and operationalisation of the Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024 and the Special Accountability Mechanism Act 2024. ⁶⁴	Ongoing
10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Justice & Accountability	10.1.3. Prosecute Yahya Jammeh and Dr. Tamsir Mbowe for negligence causing the death of participants in the PATP. (287)							X	MOJ, SPO	Prosecution of former President Jammeh and Dr. Mbowe is yet to commence. It awaits the establishment and operationalisation of the Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024 and the Special Accountability Mechanism Act 2024. ⁶⁵	Ongoing

⁶⁴ Ibid

⁶⁵ Ibid

10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Justice & Accountability	10.1.4. Prosecute Dr. Tamsir Mbowe for the inhumane and degrading treatment meted out to participants in the PATP. (280A)							X	MOJ, SPO	Prosecution of Dr. Mbowe is yet to commence. It awaits the establishment and operationalisation of the Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024 and the Special Accountability Mechanism Act 2024. ⁶⁶	Ongoing
10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Justice & Accountability	10.1.5. Prosecute Yahya Jammeh for admitting children into the PATP in violation of the provisions of the Children's Act 2005 and the Convention of the Rights of the Child. (281A)							X	MOJ, SPO	The prosecution of Yahya Jammeh for admitting children into the PATP in violation of the Children's Act 2005 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child has not started. It would begin once the Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024 and the Special Accountability Mechanism Act 2024 are operationalised. ⁶⁷	Ongoing

⁶⁶ Ibid

⁶⁷ Ibid

10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.1.6. Revoke Dr. Tamsir Mbowe's practicing licence indefinitely for the role he played in the fake PATP. (282A)	X							MDC	The Medical and Dental Council has not yet revoked indefinitely the practising licence of Dr. Tamsir Mbowe. However, the Council has notified Dr. Tamsir Mbowe that he was adversely mentioned in the Government White Paper on the TRRC Report and requested that he provide a written explanation as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. Dr. Mbowe responded to this request within the required timeframe. After receiving his response, the Council sought and obtained a legal opinion on Dr. Mbowe's submission from the Office of the Ministry of Justice. The Council, on the 8 th of February 2025, wrote to MoJ to nominate a State Counsel for the commencement of disciplinary proceedings. ⁶⁸ However, MOJ is yet to nominate a Counsel.	Ongoing
10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.1.7. Refer Dr. Tamsir Mbowe to Medical and Dental Council for appropriate disciplinary action. (282A)	X							MOJ, MDC	The matter was referred to the Disciplinary Committee of the Medical and Dental Council in 2024. ⁶⁹	Implemented

⁶⁸ Update from the Medical and Dental Council dated 23rd June 2025

⁶⁹ Ibid

10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.1.8. Strengthen and update the Council's Code of Conduct. (282A) (296)	X							MOJ, MDC	Preparations are ongoing for the enactment of the Medical and Dental Practitioners Bill (MDPB). When adopted, this will strengthen disciplinary measures for violations of professional codes and regulations. The Council also plans to update its Codes of Conduct and Medical Ethics to align with the new Act to strengthen disciplinary measures. Additionally, the Medical and Dental Practitioners (Disciplinary Proceedings) Rules, 2023, and the Rules of Appeal have been Gazetted. These rules, established under section 32(3) of the MDPA 1988, enhance the ability of the Council to regulate and discipline medical practitioners. ⁷⁰	Ongoing
10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.1.9. Carry out sensitization on the Council's Code of Conduct. (282A) (296)	X							MOJ, MDC	The recommendation is yet to be implemented. However, MDC plans to conduct sensitisation on the Council's Code of Conduct once it is updated.,	Not implemented

⁷⁰ Ibid

10.1. Accountability for perpetrators of gross human rights violations as part of the PATP.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.1.10. Ban Ansumana Jammeh from holding any position in Government at all levels and in any capacity. (283A)	X							MOJ	There is no evidence to indicate that Ansumana Jammeh has been banned from holding any Government position. However, the Ban from Public Office Act was enacted in 2024 and is expected to be used to implement this recommendation.	Ongoing
10.2. Strengthened regulations on the use of herbal medicine products and enhanced enforcement of applicable regulations.	Legal Reform	10.2.1. Review of laws and regulations on the use of herbal medicines. (284A)			X	X	X	X		MOJ, MOH, MCA	There is no evidence that the laws and regulations on the use of herbal medicine have been reviewed. However, a Study on the regulation of herbal medicine providers was carried out in April 2020, and the findings and recommendations are expected to guide the needed policy and regulatory reforms. ⁷¹	Ongoing

⁷¹ www.mca.gm/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/MCA-GL-106_v3_Registration-Herbs_15-Apr20.pdf

10.2. Strengthened regulations on the use of herbal medicine products and enhanced enforcement of applicable regulations.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.2.2. Carry out sensitisation on the dangers of unregulated herbal medicine. (284A)				X	X	X	X			MOH, MCA	The National Traditional Medicine Programme (NTMP), established in 2001 under the Ministry of Health, has organised numerous training sessions for traditional healers, focusing on safe preparation, dosage, and administration of herbal remedies. These sessions emphasise hygiene, proper identification of medicinal plants, and avoidance of harmful substances. Through these trainings, many traditional healers have been registered and certified, helping to formalise and regulate the sector, ensuring practitioners meet minimum safety standards. ⁷²	Ongoing
10.2. Strengthened regulations on the use of herbal medicine products and enhanced enforcement of applicable regulations.	Institutional Reform	10.2.3. Carry out a study on the possible regulation of herbal medicine providers. (284A)				X	X	X	X			MOH, MCA	A study on the regulation of herbal medicine providers was conducted in April 2020, resulting in a detailed report to guide policy and regulatory reforms. ⁷³	Implemented

⁷² <https://www.afro.who.int/news/gambia-observes-african-traditional-medicines-day-trm-2012>

⁷³ www.mca.gm/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/MCA-GL-106_v3_Registration-Herbs_15-Apr20.pdf

10.2. Strengthened regulations on the use of herbal medicine products and enhanced enforcement of applicable regulations.	Legal Reform	10.2.4. Review Medical and Dental Council Act to identify inadequacies to enabled doctor and medical assistants to participate in and endorse the bogus treatment program. (297)	X							MOJ, MOH, MDC	The Medical and Dental Council Act is currently being reviewed as part of the review of Acts under the MoH. However, there is no evidence that such reviews were conducted specifically to address gaps that allowed medical practitioners to endorse the PATP.	Ongoing
10.3. Better access to treatment, care and health services for PLHIV.	Institutional Reform	10.3.1. Review and update National AIDS Strategy to ensure enhanced access to treatment and healthcare for PLHIV. (285A)		X	X	X	X			MOH, NAS	The National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2023–2028 was reviewed and updated in March 2023 to strengthen HIV prevention, treatment, and care services in The Gambia. Subsequently, new operational HIV testing guidelines were rolled out in August 2023, integrating innovative approaches such as index testing, HIV self-testing, and recency testing to expand access to diagnosis and treatment nationwide. Review and validation of the Advanced HIV Disease and Paediatric Care document were done in May 2025. Thirty-eight program managers and personnel, including 6 females, were involved in this activity. ⁷⁴	Implemented

⁷⁴ Ibid

10.3. Better access to treatment, care, and health services for PLHIV.	Institutional Reform	10.3.2. Strengthen and increase the capacity of AIDS and HIV programmes to deliver services. (285A)			X	X	X	X	X	X		MOH, NAS	Capacity-building is ongoing with the training for 116 healthcare workers in five regions of the country to enhance services related to prevention of vertical transmission, early infant diagnosis, HIV testing, counselling, and paediatric treatment management, conducted with support from the Joint Programme, specifically UNICEF. Additionally, the Government procured and distributed large quantities of HIV testing kits and condoms, including over 100,000 HIV testing kits and more than 724,000 male condoms, to support prevention efforts. ⁷⁵	Ongoing
--	----------------------	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----------	--	---------

⁷⁵ <https://open.unaids.org/countries/gambia>

10.3. Better access to treatment, care and health services for PLHIV.	Institutional Reform	10.3.3. Through the National AIDS Secretariat implement a Social Safety net system to protect the right to education and welfare of persons living with HIV/AIDS. (294)			X	X	X	X	X	X		MOH, NAS	The NAS spearheads HIV/AIDS programs that integrate treatment, care, and support services for PLHIV, emphasising holistic care including clinical, community, home-based care, nutrition, and psychosocial support. ⁷⁶ Impact mitigation efforts under NAS include increased access to education, social support, food and nutrition, and psychosocial services for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and PLHIV. ⁷⁷ Furthermore, the Government has adopted a comprehensive National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) 2015–2025, which includes transformative policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability, including for PLHIV and other vulnerable groups. ⁷⁸ The NSPP aims to provide protective, preventive, promotive, and transformative social protection measures to safeguard the lives and welfare of poor and vulnerable populations, including PLHIV, by expanding access to basic income and social services such as education and healthcare. ⁷⁹	Implemented
---	----------------------	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----------	--	-------------

⁷⁶ www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/ce_GM_Narrative_Report%5B1%5D.pdf

⁷⁷ Ibid

⁷⁸ <https://nsps.gm/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/ASP-Final-Revision.pdf>

⁷⁹ Ibid

10.3. Better access to treatment, care and health services for PLHIV.	Institutional Reform & Reparations	10.3.4. Enhance access to free primary and secondary school education for persons orphaned by HIV/AIDS. (295)	X	MOHERST, MOBSE	<p>Steps have been taken to enhance access to free primary and secondary education for children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Key actions include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of The Gambia provides free and compulsory basic education through the Basic Education Act, ensuring access to primary education for all children, including orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) affected by HIV/AIDS.⁸⁰ • Various social protection programmes and initiatives, often coordinated by the National AIDS Secretariat (NAS) and the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education, specifically target OVC to reduce barriers to schooling, such as school fees, uniforms, and learning materials.⁸¹ • Community-based organisations and NGOs also play a critical role in identifying and supporting OVCs with educational needs, ensuring they receive the necessary assistance to attend and complete school. • The National Social Protection Policy emphasises inclusive education and social welfare support for vulnerable groups, including children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. 	Ongoing
---	------------------------------------	---	---	----------------	---	---------

⁸⁰ chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://healtheducationresources.unesco.org/sites/default/files/resources/breda_gambia_-_hiv_and_aids_policy_for_education_sector.pdf

10.4. Healthcare workers are equipped with knowledge on HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination, the right to privacy for PLHIV, human rights and medical ethics in the context of HIV.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.4.2. Review the curriculum of health training facilities to include information on stigma and discrimination, as well as the protection of privacy of PLHIV. (285A)	X											MOH, MOHERST, MDC, NAQAA, NMC	No formal review and update of the health training facilities curriculum has been done. However, several trainings for health workers have been organised by NAS and partners through quarterly mentoring visits, monitoring and supervisory visits and skills development workshops held in May of 2022 and August of 2024. Treatment literacy training was conducted for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in July of 2024, with support from UNDP, where stigma and discrimination were discussed. ⁸⁵	Not Implemented
--	------------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------------------------	--	-----------------

⁸⁵ Update received from MOH during Validation held on the 17th of July, 2025.

10.4. Healthcare workers are equipped with knowledge on HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination, the right to privacy for PLHIV, human rights and medical ethics in the context of HIV.	Legal Reform	10.4.3. Review healthcare-related regulations to enhance provisions on ethics for health care providers. (288)	X									MOJ, MOH, MDC, NMC	Healthcare-related regulations have not yet been reviewed or amended specifically to enhance provisions on ethics for healthcare providers.	Not Implemented
10.5. Increased access to HIV testing services nation-wide.	Legal Reform	10.5.1. Review of criminal laws to ensure criminalisation of stigmatisation for decriminalisation of PLHIV is enshrined in the laws. (289) (291)	X									MOH, MDC, NMC	The HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act 2015 prohibits the criminalisation and stigmatisation of PLHIV. Section 21 of the Act protects the privacy of PLHIV.	Implemented

10.5. Increased access to HIV testing services nation-wide.	Legal Reform	10.5.2. Review of laws and codes of conduct for various health workers to address discrimination against PLHIV. (286A)		X							MOH, MDC, NMC	The Labour Act 2023 prohibits discrimination against PLHIV / AIDS in employment, reinforcing protections against workplace discrimination. ⁸⁶	Implemented
10.6. Increased availability of testing facilities nation-wide.	Institutional Reform	10.6.1. Strengthen and improve existing testing facilities. (287A)			X	X	X	X	X	X	MOH, NAS	NAS has strengthened and improved existing HIV testing facilities. In April 2023, it updated and validated the National Guidelines for HIV Testing Services (HTS) to improve the quality and coverage of HIV testing across the country. NAS, through its partners, has expanded HIV testing and treatment services to the following sites: Fatoto and Yerobawol in URR, Sare-Soffie and Kuntaur in CRR, Tendaco and Kharis in WCR 2 and expansion to military barracks like Yundum and Fajara. HIV counselling and testing services in The Gambia were expanded to nearly all public health facilities, including Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) sites, by 2020. This expansion included training healthcare workers to provide testing at community health facilities and through outreach programs. ⁸⁷	Implemented

⁸⁶ Ibid

⁸⁷ https://nas.gm/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/The-Gambia-National-Guidelines-for-HIV-Testing-Services_HTS_April-2023-validated.pdf

											<p>Since then, innovative approaches such as HIV self-testing have been piloted among key populations starting around 2018 and continuing through 2020 and beyond to increase testing coverage and early diagnosis.⁸⁸</p> <p>The Government has procured and distributed large quantities of HIV test kits to support expanded testing services nationwide.⁸⁹</p> <p>Mobile clinics and wellness centers have been introduced to reach key populations and underserved areas, enhancing access to testing and treatment services.</p> <p>Digital health interventions and virtual HIV services are being developed and implemented to improve service delivery, client management, and follow-u</p>	
10.6. Increased availability of testing facilities nation-wide.	Institutional Reform	10.6.2. Conduct needs assessment for new testing facilities. (287A)		X						MOH, NAS	This is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented

⁸⁸ https://nas.gm/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Gambia.HIV_.1.-Evaluation-Report.14December20181.docx.pdf

⁸⁹ https://nas.gm/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Gambia.HIV_.1.-Evaluation

10.7. Existence of frameworks for the protection of the right to privacy of PLHIV/AIDS.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	10.7.1. Develop standards of reporting on persons living with HIV/AIDS for media practitioners. (290)		X								MOInf, GPU	There is no evidence that standards on the reporting of persons living with HIV/AIDS for media practitioners have been developed.	Not Implemented
THEME 11: SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE														
11.1. Accountability for SGBV Violations perpetrated between 1994 and 2017.	Justice & Accountability	11.1.1. Prosecute Yahya Jammeh for the rape of Fatou Jallow (Toufa) and protected witness DB18, for ordering the rape of FB17 by the jungulars, and his role in other forms of SGBV. (310)									XX	MOJ, SPO	Yahya Jammeh is yet to be prosecuted in relation to this recommendation. It awaits the operationalisation of the SPO and the Special Criminal Division of the High Court.	Ongoing

11.1. Accountability for SGBV Violations perpetrated between 1994 and 2017.	Justice & Accountability	11.1.2. Collaborate with Swiss authorities on the ongoing prosecution of Ousman Sonko and explore invoking jurisdiction to prosecute him for the rape of Binta Jamba, a 15-year-old girl in Lamin Daranka, protected witness F and the harassment of 5 female prison officers. (311)							XX	MOJ, SPO	On 15th May 2024, a Court in Switzerland, under Universal Jurisdiction in International Criminal Law, sentenced Ousman Sonko, a former Minister of Interior of The Gambia between 2006 and 2016, to 20 years imprisonment for his participation in murder, torture, false imprisonment and other crimes. The charges of sexual violence were dropped due following a decision that the Court lacked jurisdiction to hear such an offence. However, the Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024 has been passed into law and is expected to investigate SGBV cases from the Jammeh regime.	Implemented
11.1. Accountability for SGBV Violations perpetrated between 1994 and 2017.	Justice & Accountability	11.1.3. Prosecute General Solo Bojang and Captain Saihou Jallow for their role as superior officers in directing the witch-hunting exercise during which SGBV occurred. (312)							XX	MOJ, SPO	General Solo Bojang and Captain Saihou Jallow are yet to be prosecuted for the alleged crimes. It awaits the operationalisation of the SPO and the Special Criminal Division of the High Court.	Ongoing

11.1. Accountability for SGBV Violations perpetrated between 1994 and 2017.	justice & Accountability	11.1.4. Carry out investigations to identify Badjie, a PIU officer implicated in the torture of Sainabou Camara including on her genitals during the April 2000 student demonstrations. (313)							XX	MOJ, SPO	This recommendation is yet to be implemented. It awaits the operationalisation of the SPO and the Special Criminal Division of the High Court. However, the Police have communicated that they could not identify the named Officer.	Ongoing
11.1. Accountability for SGBV Violations perpetrated between 1994 and 2017.	Justice & Accountability	11.1.5 Prosecute Foday Barry, Baba Saho, Kawsu Camara (Bombardier), Alagie Martin, Solo Bojang Sheikh Omar Jeng for the multiple crimes they committed including the sexualized tortures they carried out. (314)							XX	MOJ, SPO	Foday Barry, Baba Saho, Kawsu Camara (Bombardier), Alagie Martin, Solo Bojang and Sheikh Omar Jeng are yet to be prosecuted for the multiple crimes they committed, including the sexualized tortures they carried out. It is expected that the Special Accountability Mechanism and the Special Prosecutor's Office, which are being set up, will investigate and prosecute them accordingly.	Ongoing

11.1. Accountability for SGBV Violations perpetrated between 1994 and 2017.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	11.1.6. Implement measures to ban David Colley from taking up a government appointed position for 5 years for his role in SGBV violations. (315)	X								MOJ	Mr. Colley, the named person in the recommendation, passed away in December 2023 ⁹⁰ . However, there is no evidence that he was banned from taking up a government-appointed position for five years.	Not Implemented
11.2. The establishment of new, and enhancement of existing support systems for SGBV victims.	Institutional Reform	11.2.1. Identify existing one-stop centres and carry out a needs assessment with a view to strengthen them and build their capacity in areas such as the provision of PSS. (324) (317)	X								MOJ, MGCSW	There is no evidence that a needs assessment of the existing One-Stop centres has been carried out. However, two (2) new One-Stop-Centres have been established in Brufut and Fajikunda Health Centres by the MGCSW in collaboration with UNFPA and Network Against Gender Based Violence.	Ongoing

⁹⁰ <https://gambiana.com/gambias-former-prison-service-boss-david-colley-dies/> (The former Prison Boss died before the implementation)

11.2. The establishment of new, and enhancement of existing support systems for SGBV victims.	Institutional Reform	11.2.2. Carry out a needs assessment to identify communities with high prevalence of SGBV with a view to setting up new SGBV one-stop centres with an emphasis on the provision of PSS. (324)(316)	X	MOJ, MGCSW, GPF	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented
11.2. The establishment of new, and enhancement of existing support systems for SGBV victims.	Institutional Reform	11.2.3. Adopt a collaboration framework for justice institutions that work with children within the context of SGBV in order to be able to respond to the cases of SGBV in a more holistic manner. (318)	X	MOJ, GPF, NALA, JUDICIARY, ADRS	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented

11.2. The establishment of new, and enhancement of existing support systems for SGBV victims.	Legal Reform	11.2.5. Include support for victims of SGBV in the Draft Victims Bill. (319)	X							MOJ	The Victims Reparations Act 2023 recognises SGBV victims as a distinct category of victims eligible for reparations, assigning between seven to nine points in the compensation point system, which is used to determine the reparations awarded. This system prioritises victims of SGBV alongside those who were tortured or disappeared. The Act establishes a dedicated Victims Fund to provide monetary compensation and non-monetary reparations, including support services, to victims of human rights abuses committed between July 1994 and January 2017, covering SGBV survivors. ⁹¹	Implemented
11.2. The establishment of new, and enhancement of existing support systems for SGBV victims.	Institutional Reform	11.2.6. Operationalise the Victims Domestic Violence support structures created under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence Act of 2013. (319)			X	X	X	X		MOJ, MGCSW, GPF	Section 9 of the Domestic Violence Act 2013 has created the Victims of Domestic Violence Support Fund and advisory structures . In July 2024, the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare (MoGCSW) established the Victims of Violence Advisory Committee, as outlined in Section 3 of the Act. One of its key functions is managing the Victims of Violence Fund. Since its inception, the Fund has supported 72 victims. ⁹²	Ongoing

⁹¹ <https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Victims-Reparations-Act-2023.pdf>

⁹² Update from the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare (MoGCSW)

11.3. The existence of safe spaces for victims of SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.3.1. Carry out joint consultations with public and civil society with a view to identifying opportunities for the establishment of safe spaces for women. (320)		X						MOJ, MGCSW	The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare are yet to hold joint consultations. However, on 22 nd December 2020, UNFPA, in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, the Woman Boss and other stakeholders, organised an informal safe space conversation called 'Uncomplicated Coffee: Let's Talk all Things Women!' in the Greater Banjul Area. This event highlighted the importance of creating safe spaces for women's health, dignity, and well-being, emphasising protection, empowerment, and psychosocial support.	Ongoing
11.3. The existence of safe spaces for victims of SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.3.2. Identify existing safe spaces and work with partners and stakeholders towards strengthening these spaces. (321)				X	X	X	X	MOJ, MGCSW, GPF	MGCSW is identifying existing safe spaces and collaborating with partners such as UNFPA, civil society, and community leaders to enhance and expand these spaces to promote the protection, empowerment, and well-being of women and vulnerable groups. UNFPA, in partnership with the government and civil society organisations, is actively investing in permanent safe spaces within communities, including the construction of shelters and safe spaces, as part of efforts to strengthen The Gambia's gender-based violence (GBV) response mechanism ⁹⁷	Ongoing

⁹⁵ <https://findahelpline.com/organizations/child-helpline-gambia>

⁹⁶ <https://allafrica.com/stories/202211220223.html>

⁹⁷ <https://gambia.unfpa.org/en/news/supporting-safe-spaces-tool-promoting-womens-health-dignity-and-wellbeing>

11.3. The existence of safe spaces for victims of SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.3.3. Establish friendly spaces in police stations for cases of SGBV starting with bigger police stations without physical space constraints. (333)									MGCSW, GPF	In September 2023, The Gambia Police Force inaugurated four Model Police Stations that were equipped with dedicated facilities designed to handle SGBV cases with sensitivity. These Stations have friendly spaces that provide victim-centred, respectful environments for survivors. ⁹⁸	Ongoing
---	----------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------	--	---------

⁹⁸ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/151882.html>

11.3. The existence of safe spaces for victims of SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.3.4. Carry out a needs assessment of the government -run shelter at Bakoteh with a view to equipping it and increase its use. (322)							MGCSW	With support from the Government of China, in 2023, the Bakoteh Shelter for Children and Home for the Elderly underwent a refurbishment and improvement project, which included hard landscaping, perimeter fence adjustments, installation of accessibility features, and upgrading infrastructure to enhance the facility's capacity and usability. ⁹⁹ The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has also supported capacity building for the Bakoteh Shelter ¹⁰⁰ . In February 2025, a new school named Eveline Schouten was inaugurated at the Bakoteh Shelter, further expanding educational opportunities for the children residing there. ¹⁰¹	Ongoing
---	----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------	--	---------

⁹⁹ <https://mogcsw.gov.gm/handing-over-ceremony-of-the-bakoteh-shelter-for-the-children-and-home-for-the-elderly-improvement-project/>

¹⁰⁰ https://gambia.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1631/files/documents/2023-05/iom-the-gambia-achievements_final.pdf

¹⁰¹ <https://mogcsw.gov.gm/2025/02/>

11.4. Existence of laws, policies, and manuals that protect and prevent SGBV.	Legal & Institutional Reform	11.4.1. Adopt the NHRC's 2021 Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policy as a national model.							MOJ, MOPS, MOTIE, NHRC	The Ministry of Public Services, with support from UNDP and other partners, is in the process of adapting the generic NHRC Sexual Harassment in the Workplace Policy for the Civil Service. Additionally, in May 2025, the NHRC, in collaboration with the MGCSW and the Ministry of Public Service, held a day-long forum to promote the adaptation of the Generic Policy by the public and private sectors. Furthermore, ONS, with support from DECAF, is also developing a Sexual Harassment Policy for the security sector.	Ongoing
11.4. Existence of laws, policies and manuals that protect and prevent SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.4.2. Enforce the requirement for all institutions including private and civil society to put in place sexual abuse and harassment policies. (335)						XXXX	MOJ, MOTIE	Currently, there is no national requirement for all institutions to have a Sexual Abuse and Harassment Policy or Policies. However, the NHRC and the GPF have a Sexual Harassment Policy in place, while the ONS, with support from DECAF, is developing one for the security sector. Some private and Civil Society Organisations, such as ActionAid The Gambia and ChildFund The Gambia, also have the relevant policies in place.	Not Implemented

11.4. Existence of laws, policies and manuals that protect and prevent SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.4.3. Carry out an assessment of reporting channels for SGBV cases within public institutions with a view to expanding channels and promoting a culture of reporting. (327) (335)							MOPS, MGCSW	There is no evidence that an assessment of the reporting channels for SGBV cases within public institutions has been carried out.	Not Implemented
11.4. Existence of laws, policies, and manuals that protect and prevent SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.4.4. Carry out a needs assessment of key strategic law enforcement agencies dealing with SGBV with a view to building capacity to ensure a timely response and investigation of reported cases. (328)			X	X	X	X	MOI, GPF, NAATIP	The Ministry of Justice, through a consultancy initiated in early 2025, is assessing current capacities and challenges of key strategic law enforcement agencies dealing with SGBV to align investigations with international best practices and the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) recommendations. This exercise is expected to be completed by July 2025. ¹⁰²	Ongoing

¹⁰² <https://moj.gov.gm/consultancy-to-design-and-develop-standard-operating-procedures-sops-for-law-enforcement-agencies-working-on-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-sgbv-cases/>

11.4. Existence of laws, policies and manuals that protect and prevent SGBV.	Institutional Reform	11.4.5. Develop SOPs for key law enforcement agencies dealing with SGBV matters. (328)							MOI, MGCSW	The Ministry of Justice, through a consultancy started in early 2025, is actively developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for law enforcement agencies working on SGBV cases. These SOPs are expected to be completed by July 31 st , 2025	Ongoing
11.4. Existence of laws, policies and manuals that protect and prevent SGBV.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	11.4.6. Establish a multi-sectoral SGBV working group to be led by the NHRC to periodically monitor, investigate, promote and report on state institutions' implementation of laws that protect women. (337)							MGCSW, NHRC	In December 2025, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in collaboration with the MGCSW, , established a multi-sectoral Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Working Group. It is led by the NHRC, and is tasked to monitor, investigate, promote, and report on the implementation of laws that protect women by the State. ¹⁰³ The Working Group meets quarterly at the NHRC to discuss its functioning and activities.	Implemented

¹⁰³ Updates from the National Human Rights Commission

11.5. Increased capacity of public institutions and actors on SGBV matters.	Institutional Reform	11.5.1. Develop training modules for law enforcement officials on handling SGBV matters as part of regular training, within the context of SSR. (326) (332)		MOI, MGCSW	The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in December 2024, handed over training modules on International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, and SGBV to the security forces, including the Police, Gambia Armed Forces, and the Prison Services. These modules emphasise human rights protection and gender-sensitive approaches in compliance with best practice. It is expected that the modules will be integrated into the security sector training programs. ¹⁰⁴ In March 2025, NHRC conducted a four-day training workshop for law enforcement officers to enhance their knowledge and capacity to respond to, investigate, and prosecute SGBV cases. ¹⁰⁵	Implemented
---	----------------------	---	--	------------	--	-------------

¹⁰⁴ https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/nhrc-launches-training-modules-on-international-human-rights-law#google_vignette

¹⁰⁵ <https://gamna.gov.gm/law-enforcement-officers-trained-human-rights-international-humanitarian-law>

11.5. Increased capacity of public institutions and actors on SGBV matters.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	11.5.2. Establish a collaboration mechanism between public institutions and CSOs in addressing SGBV and in supporting resource mobilisation initiatives where possible. (329)		MOJ, MGCSW	The MGCSW, is working closely with CSOs and MDAs to sensitise decision-makers and stakeholders on women's rights and gender equality, as outlined in the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. ¹⁰⁶ Capacity-building initiatives, such as those organised by ActionAid International-The Gambia, in partnership with the Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (TANGO) and the Network Against Gender-Based Violence (NGBV), aim to strengthen governance and operational capacities of CSOs so that they are able to better collaborate with Government and access funding for SGBV-related programs. ¹⁰⁷ The CSO Gender Platform, supported by the European Union and International IDEA, works in partnership with government institutions, including the National Assembly and the National Human Rights Commission, to advance women's rights, combat SGBV, and amplify women's voices in governance and advocacy. ¹⁰⁸	Ongoing
---	------------------------------	---	--	------------	--	---------

¹⁰⁶ <http://1325naps.peacewomen.org/index.php/gambia/>

¹⁰⁷ <https://gambia.actionaid.org/news/2024/aaitg-trains-board-and-management-csos-good-governance-practices>

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.idea.int/news/european-union-and-international-idea-team-cso-gender-platform-advance-womens-rights>

					Government partnerships with CSOs have resulted in the creation of One Stop Centres in health facilities that provide integrated medical, legal, and counseling support to victims of sexual and domestic abuse, demonstrating practical collaboration in service delivery. ¹⁰⁹	
11.5. Increased capacity of public institutions and actors on SGBV matters.	Justice & Accountability	11.5.3. Create special diaries separate from the General Diary for SGBV cases with measures to ensure confidentiality. (336)		MOI, GPF	There are no "special diaries" for SGBV cases. However, the SGBV Handbook for Prosecutors, incorporated into the Police School curriculum, highlights the importance of responding effectively when an SGBV incident is reported, including maintaining confidentiality and using survivor-centred approaches during investigations and interviews. ¹¹⁰	Not Implemented

¹⁰⁹ www.gm-nhrc.org/download-file/5cace881-3d99-11ed-86ec-022a5fa1767e

¹¹⁰ <https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/GMB/SGBV%20Handbook.pdf>

11.6. Increased public education, training and access to information on SGBV related matters.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	11.6.1. Work with public institutes of higher learning on research to interrogate the root causes of SGBV with a focus on proposing solutions for turning the tide through innovative approaches in particular through behavioural change. (330)		XXXX	MOHERST, NCCE	There has not been any national research on the prevalence and root causes of SGBV in public institutions of higher learning. However, the Ministry of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (MoHERST), in February 2025, validated its first-ever National Gender Strategy for the Tertiary and Higher Education Sector 2025 - 2030. This Strategy recognises collaboration among various stakeholders including government bodies and academic institutions to address gender and SGBV issues in higher education. ¹¹¹	Ongoing
11.6. Increased public education, training and access to information on SGBV related matters.	Capacity Building	11.6.2. Work with relevant institutions of higher learning to develop and implement a professional program in social work including a route to licensing clinical social workers.		XXXXXX	MOHERST, NAQAA	The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare (MoGCSW), in collaboration with the University of The Gambia (UTG) and UNICEF, is working on launching an undergraduate degree programme in Social Work at the UTG. This initiative aims to establish a professional social work programme that includes a pathway toward licensing clinical social workers in The Gambia. ¹¹²	Ongoing

¹¹¹ <https://gambiadaily.gov.gm/national-gender-strategy-tertiary-and-higher-education-sector-validated>

¹¹² <https://foroyaa.net/unicef-and-university-of-the-gambia-partner-to-launch-child-rights-centre/>

11.6. Increased public education, training and access to information on SGBV related matters.	Institutional Reform	11.6.3. Convert the current system of booklet form diaries to electronic diaries in staggered manner starting with major police stations and eventually expanding to all other police stations in the country. (336)						XX	MOI, GPF	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented
11.7. Increased public awareness on rights and responsibilities within the context of SGBV.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	11.7.1. Carry out awareness raising campaign on the existence of special law enforcement units and other public institutions dealing with SGBV matters. (328)					X		MOI, MGCSW, GPF	The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, in partnership with the Network Against Gender-Based Violence (NGBV) and UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP, regularly organises awareness campaigns to inform the public about available services and specialised units handling SGBV cases in the Gambia.	Ongoing

11.7. Increased public awareness on rights and responsibilities within the context of SGBV.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	11.7.2. Carry out intense sensitisation campaigns in collaboration with Civil Society and community governance structures on SGBV. (338)									MOJ, MGCSW	The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare works closely with the Network Against Gender-Based Violence (NGBV) and UN agencies such as UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP to organise regular awareness campaigns to raise public awareness about SGBV issues, available services, and legal protections. ¹¹³ Civil society groups like NGBV partner with the government to engage communities, traditional leaders, and media in sensitisation efforts aimed at preventing SGBV and supporting survivors. ¹¹⁴ The National Human Rights Commission also implements similar activities through its Mobile Legal Aid Clinics, and in 2024, together with ICTJ, conducted a nationwide sensitisation on SGBV reporting.	Implemented
---	-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------	--	-------------

¹¹³ <https://gambiadaily.gov.gm/16-days-activism-against-gender-based-violence-begins>

¹¹⁴ https://equalitynow.org/press_release/ngos-unite-to-urge-the-gambias-government-to-uphold-landmark-law-banning-female-genital-mutilation/

11.7. Increased public awareness on rights and responsibilities within the context of SGBV.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	11.7.3. Implement a civic education program for SGBV.		XXXXX	MGCSW, NCCE	This recommendation is yet to be implemented. ¹¹⁵	Not Implemented
11.7. Increased public awareness on rights and responsibilities within the context of SGBV.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	11.7.4. Review and update the National Action Plan on SGBV to ensure that women are empowered to live full and dignified lives free from abuse, discrimination and violence. (338)		XXXXX	MGCSW	In response to evolving needs, The Gambia developed a second-generation NAP covering 2021–2025, reflecting a renewed and more targeted national approach to women’s peace, security, and empowerment, including stronger measures against SGBV. ¹¹⁶	Ongoing

¹¹⁵ Update from NCCE

¹¹⁶ <https://www.securitywomen.org/unsr-1325-and-national-action-plans-nap/gambia>

12.1. Accountability for the violations that happened during the witch- hunt exercises between 2008 and 2009.	Justice & Accountability	12.1.2. Prosecution of Yahya Jammeh, Solo Bojang, Ensa Badjie, Tambajiro, Saikou Jallow, Omar Jawo for the inhumane and degrading treatment and torture inflicted on the victims during the witch hunting exercise. (356)							X	MOJ, SPO	The Office of the Special Prosecutor, once operationalised, will investigate Yahya Jammeh, Solo Bojang, Tambajiro, Saikou Jallow, and Omar Jawo for the inhumane and degrading treatment and torture inflicted on the victims during the witch-hunting exercise. However, Ensa Badjie is deceased. ¹¹⁸	Ongoing
12.1. Accountability for the violations that happened during the witch- hunt exercises between 2008 and 2009.	Justice & Accountability	12.1.3. Initiate disciplinary proceedings against Tamsir Bah for his role in the unlawful arrest and detention of Nyima Jarju and her baby and mother in-law Fatou Bojang in 2009 during the Sintet witch hunt exercises. (357)				X	X	X	X	MOJ, MOI, GPF	Based on available official records, there is no public announcement detailing specific disciplinary measures or sanctions imposed against Tamsir Bah beyond the government's acceptance of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) recommendation.	Not implemented

¹¹⁸ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/former-igp-badjie-passes-away>

12.1. Accountability for the violations that happened during the witch- hunt exercises between 2008 and 2009.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	12.1.4. Take legal measures to Ban Ensa Badjie, and Omar Jawo from serving in the security services or holding any public office in the civil service or government in general. (358)			X							MOJ	The Ban from Public Office Act has been enacted into Law. However, Ensa Badjie is deceased. ¹¹⁹ There is no evidence that Omar Jawo, the former police commissioner, was relieved of his appointment as Police Commissioner of the Lower River Region in 2012. ¹²⁰	Not Implemented
12.2. Existence of legal measures to protect against discrimination and stigma connected to accusations of witchcraft.	Legal Reform	12.2.1. Include provisions in the draft Criminal Offences Bill, criminalising the labelling of individuals as wizards and witches. (359)			X							MOJ, NA	The Criminal Offences Act 2025 does not include a provision that specifically addresses or criminalises accusations of witchcraft or the labelling of individuals as witches or wizards. ¹²¹	Not Implemented

¹¹⁹ Ibid

¹²⁰ <https://allafrica.com/stories/201210240611.html>

¹²¹ <https://assembly.gm/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/REPORT-ON-CRIMINAL-OFFENCES-BILL.pdf>

12.2. Existence of legal measures to protect against discrimination and stigma connected to accusations of witchcraft.	Legal Reform	12.2.2. Carry out a joint review of the standard operating procedures of the Security Forces to ensure that existing guidelines regulating their operations protect against the carrying out of unlawful orders. (362)				X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, MOD, MOI	In February 2025, senior members of the security sector participated in a two-day forum organised by the Office of National Security (ONS) and in collaboration with the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) to review the SOPs for the National Security Sector Coordination Model (NSSCM). The review aimed to refine operational frameworks, enhance interagency collaboration, and ensure the SOPs provide clear guidelines for roles and responsibilities, including safeguards against the execution of unlawful orders. ¹²² The review process was inclusive, involving representatives from all relevant institutions to address gaps and ensure the SOPs are comprehensive and functional. ¹²³ The Security Sector Reform (SSR) strategy, which underpins these reviews, emphasises aligning security operations with democratic principles, accountability, and human rights standards, further reinforcing protections against unlawful conduct by security personnel. ¹²⁴	Ongoing
--	--------------	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---------------	--	---------

¹²² <https://gambiadaily.gov.gm/stakeholders-review-sop-national-security-sector-coordination-model>

¹²³ <https://ons.gov.gm/the-nsscm-sop-under-review-members-of-arms-and-security-sector-gather-for-a-two-day-intensive-workshop/>

¹²⁴ <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/fes-pscc/21943.pdf>

12.3. Increased public awareness on the negative impact of branding individuals as wizards and witches on the accused and society in general.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	12.3.1. Conduct a series of trainings and targeted sensitisation campaigns for security personnel, CSOs, religious leaders and community heads on the negative impact of branding individuals as witches. (360)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, MOH, MDC, NHRC	WAVE-Gambia, in partnership with the Post-TRRC Unit, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), and with support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund, OHCHR, and UNDP, organised stakeholder events in May 2025 to address the trauma and societal harm caused by witch-hunt accusations. These events included security forces, CSOs, and community representatives, focusing on the lessons from the Jammeh-era witch hunts and the importance of preventing such abuses in the future. ¹²⁵ The National Council for Civic Education (NCCE), along with other groups, has been conducting community sensitisation sessions to highlight the TRRC's findings and recommendations and to encourage dialogue to combat stigma and social division caused by witchcraft accusations. These sessions have been held since early 2022 and have continued through 2023 and into 2024, following the release of the TRRC report in December 2021 and the government's White Paper in May 2022. ¹²⁶	Ongoing
---	-------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------------------------------	---	---------

¹²⁵ <https://standard.gm/dr-jallow-recounts-horrific-impact-of-jammehs-witch-hunts/>

¹²⁶ <https://standard.gm/wave-sensitises-students-on-transitional-justice/>

12.3. Increased public awareness on the negative impact of branding individuals as wizards and witches on the accused and society in general.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	12.3.2. Design a civic education program designed to change mind-sets and attitudes of communities regarding the stigma attached to witchcraft branding so as to remove the negative impact against persons accused of being witches and wizards. (361)			X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, NHRC, NCCE	No designed Civic Education programme has been developed in line with the recommendation. However, the MoJ has pledged to collaborate with the National Council for Civic Education (NCCE), the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education (MOBSE), civil society organisations, religious leaders, and community heads to conduct advocacy and awareness programs. These initiatives are specifically aimed at sensitising the public and local communities to change attitudes and reduce the stigma attached to witchcraft accusations. ¹²⁷	Not Implemented
12.3. Increased public awareness on the negative impact of branding individuals as wizards and witches on the accused and society in general.	Guarantees of Non- Repetition	12.3.3. Create a multi- sectoral taskforce including the NHRC and relevant CSO's to interrogate the issue of witchcraft labelling and explore innovative approaches to changing mindsets and attitudes. (361)			X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, NHRC, NCCE, CSOs	As of June 2025, there is no public record confirming that the implementing institutions have formally established a dedicated multi-sectoral task force specifically focused on witchcraft labelling.	Not Implemented

THEME 13: ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCES									
13.1. Accountability for enforced disappearances and killing of victims between 1994 and 2017.	Justice & Accountability	13.1.1. Prosecute Yahya Jammeh and the Jungulars for the unlawful disappearance and killing of victims of enforced disappearances. (380)							X
									MOJ, SPO
									The Office of the Special Prosecutor, once operationalised, will investigate and prosecute Yahya Jammeh and the Jungulars for the unlawful disappearance and killing of victims of enforced disappearances.
									Ongoing
13.1. Accountability for enforced disappearances and killing of victims between 1994 and 2017.	Legal Reform	13.1.2. Include the offence of enforced disappearances in the draft Criminal Offences Bill before the National Assembly. (380)		X					MOJ, NA
									The Criminal Offences Bill 2025 does not have a provision on enforced disappearances. ¹²⁸
									Not implemented

¹²⁸ <https://gambiaj.com/u-n-panel-urges-the-gambia-to-fully-criminalize-enforced-disappearances-and-expand-investigations/>

13.1. Accountability for enforced disappearances and killing of victims between 1994 and 2017.	Legal Reform	13.1.3. Draft a Bill for the domestication of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances ratified in 2018. (382)		X							MOJ	The government, represented by the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, confirmed at the First World Conference on Enforced Disappearances in January 2025 that a Draft Enforced Disappearance Bill is in progress. The State pledged to finalise this bill by 2026 to ensure full domestication of the Convention into the national legal framework. ¹²⁹	Ongoing
13.1. Accountability for enforced disappearances and killing of victims between 1994 and 2017.	Legal Reform	13.1.4. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances. (382)		X							MOJ, MOFA, NA	The Gambia has not ratified the Optional Protocol to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances as of June 2025. ¹³⁰	Not Implemented

¹²⁹ <https://standard.gm/un-committee-commends-gambia-on-reparations-act-but-ask-questions-on-victim-compensation/>

¹³⁰ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2025/04/un-committee-enforced-disappearances-publishes-findings-belgium-central>

13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.1. Set up a multi-stakeholder Task Force on enforced disappearance to identify the suspected burial sites not previously identified by the TRRC as well as receive reports of missing persons not previously reported to the TRRC. (381) (532) (265)			X	X	X	X	X	X			MOJ, MOI, MOH	In 2024, MoJ established a task force specifically mandated to search for "unknown graves" of victims of the former regime. This task force is responsible for investigating the whereabouts of disappeared persons whose burial sites remain unidentified, a mandate that goes beyond the scope of the TRRC's original investigations. ¹³¹	Implemented
13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.2. Set up a special cooperation framework on enforced disappearances with relevant organisations to coalesce local and international support and resources in the area of enforced disappearances. (383) (402) (532)			X	X	X	X	X	X			MOJ	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented

¹³¹ <https://standard.gm/govt-sets-up-taskforce-to-search-for-unknown-graves/>

13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.3. Develop comprehensive strategy and plan for the search, identification, excavation and investigation of existing burial sites and the identification of new ones. (381)		X	X	X	X	X				MOJ, MOH	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented
13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.4. Establish official Channels of Communication with Ghana, Senegal and other victim countries to facilitate information sharing. (381) (402)		X								MOJ, MOFA	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented
13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.5. Establish cooperation framework with the Government of Senegal towards collaboration in identifying cross border burial sites. (381) (402)		X								MOJ, MOFA	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented

13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.6. Provide adequate protection for suspected burial sites identified by the Commission of Inquiry and the Task Force. (381)	X											MOJ, MOI, MOH	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented
13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.7. Investigate allegations of missing babies and, amongst other things identify these babies, the circumstances of their disappearance and where they disappeared and the perpetrators. (383) (402)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					MOJ, MOI, MOH	Investigation into the allegations of missing babies and connected matters is yet to commence. The Special Prosecutor's Office is expected to investigate these allegations.	Not Implemented
13.2. Knowledge of the fate and whereabouts of missing persons.	Justice, Accountability & Reparations	13.2.8. Investigate the crocodile ponds in Kanilai in order to determine whether babies and other human remains were disposed of there. (383) (402)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					MOJ, MOI, MOH	This recommendation has not been implemented. It is expected that this will be conducted once the Special Prosecutor's Office is set up.	Not Implemented

13.3. Families of disappeared persons are provided with necessary support throughout the investigation & trial stage.	Reparations	13.3.1. Develop a gender- sensitive policy and action plan to provide support and rehabilitation for families of forcibly disappeared persons. (381)	X										MOJ, MoWCSW	There is no comprehensive gender-sensitive policy and action plan specifically aimed at providing support and rehabilitation for families of forcibly disappeared persons.	Not Implemented
13.3. Families of disappeared persons are provided with necessary support throughout the investigation & trial stage.	Reparations	13.3.2. Establish interim procedures for the issuance of “Certificates of Absence” or Death Certificates to families of disappeared persons who have been confirmed to have died. (381)	X										MOJ, MOH	Interim procedures for the issuance of “Certificates of Absence” or death certificates to families of disappeared persons who have been confirmed to have died are yet to be established. ¹³²	Not Implemented

¹³² <https://www.ohchr.org/en/meeting-summaries/2025/03/examen-de-la-gambie-au-comite-des-disparitions-forcees-les-experts-se>

13.3. Families of disappeared persons are provided with necessary support throughout the investigation & trial stage.	Legal Reform	13.3.3. Amend relevant legislation to make provision for the issuance of “Certificates of Absence” to the families of victims of enforced disappearances. (381)		X										MOJ, MOH, NA	There is no evidence that relevant legislation have been enacted or amended to provide for “Certificates of Absence” to the families of the victims of enforced disappearances.	Not Implemented
---	--------------	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------	---	-----------------

13.4. Increased capacity and expertise in the investigation and prosecution of enforced disappearances.	Justice & Accountability	13.4.1. Carry out short and long-term training on forensics for investigators and medical personnel as well as for prosecutors and the judiciary. (381) (533)					X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, MOI, MOH, JUDICIARY	The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the African Network against Extrajudicial Killings and Enforced Disappearances (ANEKED), the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team, and the University of Chicago, has organised forensic training and assessment missions. These initiatives included a one-day training workshop on the use of forensic science in the search for the missing, targeting public agencies and civil society stakeholders. The aim was to build capacity for the identification of burial sites, the recovery and identification of remains of victims of enforced disappearances, especially in the post-TRRC period. ¹³³ There have also been virtual and in-person training sessions for justice and security personnel on the legal and investigative aspects of enforced disappearances, with a focus on compliance with international standards and the use of forensic science in investigations. ¹³⁴	Ongoing
---	--------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--------------------------	--	---------

¹³³ <https://www.moj.gm/news/1f759487-5073-11ed-8f4f-025103a708b7>

¹³⁴ <https://foroyaa.net/nhrc-begins-training-justice-security-personnel-on-illegality-of-enforced-disappearances/>

13.4. Increased capacity and expertise in the investigation and prosecution of enforced disappearances.	Institutional Reform	13.4.2. Establish a missing persons unit at the Gambia Police Force. (382)				X	X	X	X	X			MOJ, MOI	There is no evidence that a dedicated missing persons unit within the Gambia Police Force has been established during the reporting period.	Not Implemented
13.4. Increased capacity and expertise in the investigation and prosecution of enforced disappearances.	Institutional Reform	13.4.3. In collaboration with partners, carry out trainings for justice and security personnel on the illegality of enforced disappeared. (382)					X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, MOD, MOI	In May 2025, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) conducted a four-day training programme for 30 justice and security personnel to engage them on the illegality of enforced disappearances. The training was designed to strengthen institutional knowledge, promote accountability, and ensure compliance with international law, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) ¹³⁵	Ongoing

¹³⁵ <https://foroyaa.net/nhrc-begins-training-justice-security-personnel-on-illegality-of-enforced-disappearances/>

THEME 14: FOR THE KILLING OF WEST AFRICAN MIGRANTS									
14.1. Accountability for the killing of West African migrants is achieved.	Justice & Accountability	14.1.1. Prosecute the following individuals for their roles in the unlawful killings of the West African Migrants and the cover up of these killings: (400) (i) Yahya Jammeh (ii) Ousman Sonko (iii) Solo Bojang (iv) Malick Jatta (Alfidie) (v) Sanna Manjang (vi) Kawsu Camara (Bombardier) (vii) Tumbul Tamba (viii) Bai Lowe (ix) Nuha Badjie (x) Landing Tamba (xi) Alieu Jeng (xii) Omar A. Jallow (Oya) (xiii) Buboucarr Jallow (xiv) Lamin Sillah						X X	MOJ, SPO
								The Special Prosecutor's Act 2024 has been enacted into law, and efforts are being made to operationalise the office. It is envisaged that the Office will investigate and prosecute individuals for their roles in the unlawful killings of the West African Migrants and the cover-up of these killings:	
								Not implemented	

Not 14.2. Security force well trained in international human rights instruments, including AU, ECOWAS, UN.	Institutional Reform & capacity building	14.2.1. Develop and implement in close collaboration with relevant institutions regular training on human rights for security forces on human rights including on regional (ECOWAS) and international human rights instruments. (403)	X	X	X	X	X							MOJ, MOD, MOI, NHRC	The NHRC, in partnership with the Office of National Security and security institutions, has developed comprehensive training modules for security personnel on international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and sexual and gender-based violence. These modules draw from national, regional (such as ECOWAS standards), and international human rights instruments and include best practices and case studies. ¹³⁶ The NHRC has also organised regular training sessions and capacity-building workshops for the military, police, and other law enforcement agencies. ¹³⁷	Ongoing
14.3. Enhanced capabilities on data and information storage by the Police.	Institutional Reform & capacity building	14.3.1. Extend the Electronic Record Management System implemented by the National Records Services of the Gambia Police Force (404)				X	X	X	X	X				MOI, NRO	Based on available evidence, there is no information that the Electronic Record Management System (ERMS) implemented by the National Records Services has been extended specifically to the Gambia Police Force (GPF) as of June 2025.	Not Implemented

¹³⁶ <https://www.voicegambia.com/2025/02/26/nhrc-chairman-calls-for-urgent-security-service-reforms/>

¹³⁷

14.3. Enhanced capabilities on data and information storage by the Police.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	14.3.2. Provide training for security personnel on the accurate collection, documentation and preservation of data obtained in the course of investigations				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		MOD, MOI, NRO (MOJ)	The GPF has received support from partners such as DCAF and the FBI with specialised training in digital forensics, cybercrime investigation, and the handling of digital evidence. These programmes specifically address the collection, preservation, and analysis of evidence, equipping officers with the necessary skills to manage investigative data accurately. ¹³⁸ The Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with organisations like ANEKED and forensic experts, has organised workshops and missions to build capacity in forensic investigation, including technical training on evidence collection, DNA analysis, and maintaining the chain of custody for investigative data. ¹³⁹	Ongoing
--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---------------------	--	---------

¹³⁸ <https://gambiadaily.gov.gm/gambias-participation-fbi-cybercrime-investigations-training-step-forward-combating-cybercrime>

¹³⁹ <https://www.moj.gm/news/f7ffb4b5-1003-11ee-8b02-025103a708b7>

THEME 15: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (NIA)									
15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention, and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.1. Prosecute Yankuba Badjie, the former Director General of the NIA, and Sheikh Omar Jeng for their complicity in the unlawful detention and torture of Tumani Jallow and Abdoulie Gaye at the NIA and for their roles in handing over Tumani Jallow and Abdoulie Gaye to the Junglers knowing reasonably well that they were highly likely to be tortured and killed. (419)						XX	MOJ, SPO
									On 13 July 2022, Yankuba Badjie and Sheikh Omar Jeng were sentenced to death by the High Court. ¹⁴⁰ The moratorium on the death penalty meant their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.
									Implemented

¹⁴⁰ <https://foroyaa.net/court-sentences-yankuba-badjie-co-to-death/>

15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.2. Prosecute Yankuba Badjie, Sheik Omar Jeng and Tamba Masireh for their role in the torture against Solo Sandeng and the April 14th 2016 UDP demonstrators at the NIA. (420)						X	X	X	X		MOJ, SPO	On 13 July 2022, Yankuba Badjie and 6 other former NIA Officers were found guilty of the death of Ebrima Solo Sandeng and the torture of Nogoi Njie and other UDP protesters in 2016. Yankuba Badjie, Sheikh Omar Jeng and four others were subsequently sentenced to death. ¹⁴¹ The moratorium on the death penalty meant their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.	Implemented
15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention, and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.3. Carry out thorough investigation into the events of April 2016.(420)		X									MOJ, SPO	A thorough investigation has been conducted, leading to the trial and conviction of Yankuba Badjie and 6 other former NIA Officers for the death of Ebrima Solo Sandeng and the torture of Nogoi Njie and other UDP protesters in 2016.	Implemented

¹⁴¹ Ibid

s15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.4. Initiate mutual legal assistance procedures to secure the extradition of Edriss Jobe (Alagie Morr) or cooperate in his prosecution by a third country). (421)			X	X	X	X	X	X			MOJ, SPO, MOFA, JUDICIARY, IGP	The Gambian government has officially initiated this extradition process; however, the outcome depends on international judicial cooperation. Mutual legal assistance and extradition procedures between The Gambia and the UK are governed by bilateral agreements and international frameworks. ¹⁴² Scottish authorities (Police Scotland and the Crown Office) are reviewing evidence of Mr. Morr's alleged crimes in The Gambia to determine legal action, including extradition. No final decision on Mr. Morr's extradition has been publicly confirmed. ¹⁴³	Ongoing
15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.5. Prosecute Edriss Jobe (Alagie Morr) for the torture against Lamin Karbou and others at the NIA. (421)					X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, SPO	The Office of the Special Prosecutor, once operationalised, will investigate and prosecute Alagie Morr. However, this should be preceded by his extradition to The Gambia or trial for the said crimes in Scotland.	Not implemented

¹⁴² [Study on judicial cooperation, mutual legal assistance and extradition of drug traffickers and other drug](#) | EU-LAC Foundation

¹⁴³ [I will be killed or I will kill –Gambian Torture Enforcer Found in Scotland - The Point](#)

SCOTLAND: A VICIOUS TORTURER OF FORMER DICTATOR JAMMEH, ALAGIE MORR, ALIAS EDRISSA JOBE DISCOVERED LIVING IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND. - Freedom Newspaper

No15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention, and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.6. Prosecute Lamin Darboe, the head of the Special Operations Unit, for his role in all the tortures committed by Special Operations at the NIA. (422)						X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, SPO	The Office of the Special Prosecutor, once operationalised, will investigate and prosecute Lamin Darboe for his role in the torture committed at the NIA.	Not implemented
---	--------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	----------	---	-----------------

15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.7. Refer Basiru Sey, Alasan Baldeh and Gibril Kanyi to the Special prosecutor for further review for all the acts of torture they committed as members of the Special Operations Unit. (423)								MOJ, SPO	The named individuals have not yet been prosecuted. This process awaits the operationalisation of the SPO. There is no evidence of their referral to be reprimanded.	Not Implemented
15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention and torture by intelligence officers.	Justice & Accountability	15.1.8. Carry out further investigations to dismiss and ban Lt. Col Amadou Bojang, Ebrima Ceesay, Babucarr Trawally, Alpha Bojang and Babucarr Singhateh from working in the security services and consider the possibility of charging them with torture domestically. (424)								MOJ, SPO, GAF	There is no evidence that further investigations have been carried out to dismiss and ban Lt. Col Amadou Bojang, Ebrima Ceesay, Babucarr Trawally, Alpha Bojang, and Babucarr Singhateh from working in the security services, or that steps have been taken to consider charging them with torture domestically.	Not Implemented

15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention, and torture by intelligence officers.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	15.1.9. Subject to a prior review by the National Security Council, ban the following present and former NIA officials who directly and indirectly participated in the torture of detainees and other gross human rights violations and abuses from holding any office with the government of The Gambia for a minimum of 10 years which the Commission believes commensurate with the severity of their actions: Lamin Bo Baaji, Tejan Bah, Foday Barry, Ebrima Jim Drammeh, Salimina Drammeh, Momodou Hydara, Ousman Jallow, Lamin Jobarteh (Babadinding), Baba Saho (426)	XXXXXX	MOJ	During the reporting period, no ban—subject to prior review by the National Security Council—on Lamin Bo Baaji, Tejan Bah, Foday Barry, Ebrima Jim Drammeh, Salimina Drammeh, Momodou Hydara, Ousman Jallow, Lamin Jobarteh (Babadinding), and Baba Saho from holding any office with the government of The Gambia for a minimum of 10 years has been implemented.	Not implemented
---	------------------------------	--	--------	-----	--	-----------------

15.1. Accountability for arrests, unlawful detention and torture by intelligence officers.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	15.1.10. Ban Harry Sambou from holding public office for the five years from holding public office for his participation in the torture of Omar Dampha and Ballo Kanteh. (427)	X							MOJ	The Ban from Public Office Act has been enacted. However, there is no evidence that Harry Sambou has been banned from holding public office for five years for his participation in the torture of Omar Dampha and Ballo Kanteh.	Not implemented
15.2. A reformed National Intelligence Agency.	Legal Reform	15.2.1. Review the NIA Act to refocus the mandate of the NIA on its traditional intelligence gathering role and related responsibilities. (428)	X							MOJ, NIA	The National Intelligence Agency (NIA) Act is being reviewed as part of ongoing Security Sector Reform (SSR).	Ongoing

15.2. A reformed National Intelligence Agency.	Institutional Reform	15.2.2. Review the NIA's operational mandate with a view to reforming the institution in terms of the exercise of police powers (429)	X	NIA	The operational mandate of the NIA has been under review as part of broader reforms to restrict its police powers and refocus its role on intelligence gathering and national security within a democratic and accountable framework. ¹⁴⁴	Ongoing
15.2. A reformed National Intelligence Agency.	Institutional Reform	15.2.3. Reform the NIA as part of ongoing SSR to ensure excesses of the past are not repeated and violations of individual's rights are addressed. (430) (431)	XXXXXXXXXX	MOJ, NIA	The NIA Act is being reviewed as part of the ongoing Security Sector Reforms to ensure the agency's mandate is focused on intelligence gathering and aligned with democratic governance. ¹⁴⁵	Ongoing
15.2. A reformed National Intelligence Agency.	Institutional Reform	15.2.4. Implement the vetting bill once enacted to ensure the Intelligence agency is managed by qualified and experienced personnel. (432)	XXXXXXX	NIA	The Government has not yet implemented the Vetting Bill, as it is still under legislative consideration. Implementation will only be possible after the bill is enacted into law. ¹⁴⁶	Ongoing

¹⁴⁴ Ibid

¹⁴⁵ Ibid

¹⁴⁶ <https://ons.gov.gm/national-security-bill-and-vetting-bill-progress-to-committee-stage/>

15.2. A reformed National Intelligence Agency.	Institutional Reform	15.2.5. Implement minimum standards for detention facilities for all detention facilities and to the greatest extent feasible they meet minimum international standards. (433)	XXXXXXXXX	NIA	Minimum standards for detention facilities are yet to be developed. In line with minimum international standards. However, the Ministry of Interior (Mol), in collaboration with The Gambia Prison Service, is closely working with partners such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNODC to improve conditions in detention facilities.	Ongoing
15.3. Professionally trained intelligence officers.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	15.3.1. Implement training to inculcate a culture of discipline and values that promote respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms and the rule of law for intelligence officers. (434)	XXXXXXXXX	MOJ, NHRC, NIA	Gambian intelligence officers have benefited from a series of structured training programs and workshops—delivered by NHRC, IHRDA, and others —focused on embedding respect for human rights, the rule of law, and accountability within their operational culture. ^{147 148}	Ongoing

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.ihrda.org/2017/09/ihrda-launches-human-rights-capacity-building-program-for-gambias-intelligence-services/>

¹⁴⁸ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/human-rights-commission-concludes-vital-training-for-security-services>

THEME 16: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: PRISONS							
16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform	16.1.1. Review and implement an updated scheme of service for Prison Officers detailing minimum qualifications to ensure Prisons are manned by competent officers. (448)			X		
					MOI, GPS, PMO	There is no evidence that the Prisons Scheme of Service has been reviewed, although there were general salary increments across the board in the Civil Service Since 2019, the Gambian government has significantly improved the capacity and professionalism of prison officers, supporting them to obtain further education in relevant fields, where previously, there were no graduates in the service. The Gambia Prison Service is shifting from a punitive to a rehabilitative correctional model, emphasising human rights, dignity, and proper management. Regular human rights training is being provided, in 2024, through the EU-supported UNDP GREAT Project, and the National Human Rights Commission trained 50 officers on human rights law, best practices on places of detention.	Ongoing

16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Legal Reform	16.1.2. Expedite the review of the Prison Act and table it before the National Assembly. (449)		X						MOI, MOJ, GPS, NA	Review of the Prisons Act is ongoing. ¹⁵⁰	Ongoing
16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform	16.1.3. Expand training courses and create rehabilitation program in prisons especially Jeshwang prison with a focus on young offenders to reduce their chances of reoffending once released. (452) (465) (479)				XXXXX				MOI, GPS, Social Welfare	The Gambia Prison Service, in partnership with the Ministry of Higher Education and other organisations such as Insist Global, UNDP, and MRC Holland Foundation, has provided inmates —including young offenders—with vocational training in areas like electrical, solar and satellite installation, tailoring, welding, carpentry, soap making, and more. ¹⁵¹ Projects like the ITC Youth Empowerment Project have specifically targeted youth in detention, providing them with marketable skills and a “#Chance2Change” to support their successful re-entry into the community. ¹⁵²	Ongoing

¹⁵⁰ https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2025-01/05_prodoc_250124_gmb_a6_gw.pdf

¹⁵¹ <https://www.intracen.org/news-and-events/news/developing-skills-behind-bars-in-the-gambia>

¹⁵² <https://gps.gov.gm/establishment-standard-training-school>

16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform	16.1.4. Review the financial subvention provided to the Prison on the annual budget to ensure that it is adequate. (455)						X					MOI, MOFEA, NA	The Government has reviewed and increased the financial subvention provided to the Prison Service in the annual budget to improve adequacy. Under the 2025 Consolidated Act, D50 million was allocated to the Prisons Department under the “Food and Food Services” category, reflecting a targeted increase in resources for prison welfare. ¹⁵³ These increases are part of broader government efforts to address resource gaps and improve the conditions and management of detention facilities. ¹⁵⁴	Ongoing
--	----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	----------------	--	---------

¹⁵³ <https://www.voicegambia.com/2024/12/18/breakdown-of-the-2025-budget/>

¹⁵⁴ <https://allafrica.com/stories/202506170445.html>

16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	16.1.5. Implement a training program for prison cooks and food handlers, and implement documented food safety standards. (456)					X				MOI, GPS, FSQA	<p>There is no formalised training program exclusively for Prison Cooks.¹⁵⁵ However, Prison officers are receiving training on food preservation and hygiene, which marks a significant improvement from past practices. These trainings aim to ensure food served in prisons is safe, nutritious, and prepared under better hygienic conditions.¹⁵⁶ The government has constructed two new modern kitchens to enhance food preparation and inmate feeding, addressing previous hazards related to poor kitchen facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jeshwang Prison — A modern kitchen is either completed or under construction to improve feeding conditions for inmates. 2. Janjanbureh Prison — A modern kitchen is planned or under construction alongside Jeshwang to enhance inmate feeding. Additionally, a new kitchen was built at Mile 2 Central Prison in 2020, but as of recent reports, it remains non-operational due to a lack of funding for the procurement of gas bottles.¹⁵⁷ <p>Since January 2023, dietary plans for inmates are reviewed by the National Nutrition Agency, and food rations have been improved, reflecting a systematic approach to nutrition and food safety.¹⁵⁸</p>	Ongoing
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	----------------	---	---------

¹⁵⁵ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/article/food-safety-control-takes-new-direction>

¹⁵⁶ <https://foroyaa.net/beyond-the-bars-is-gambia-reforming-its-notorious-prisons/>

¹⁵⁷ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/article/food-safety-control-takes-new-direction>

¹⁵⁸ Ibid

16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	16.1.7. Revive the Visiting Committees as provided for in the Prison Act to carry out regular inspection visits to prisons. (460)	X							MOJ, MOI	There is no evidence that the Prison Visiting Committees have been revived or are effectively functional . However, on May 26, 2023, the Chief Justice instituted the Judiciary Prisons Visiting Committee. ¹⁵⁹	Ongoing
16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	16.1.8. NHRC institutionalises its prison inspections programme. (460)	X							NHRC	The NHRC conducts regular monitoring visits to places of detention, including prisons and police stations, as part of its mandate under the National Human Rights Commission Act 2017. These visits allow the Commission to assess conditions, identify challenges, and evaluate compliance with national laws and international standards on the treatment of inmates ¹⁶⁰ . The Revised Strategic Plan of the NHRC and ongoing activities highlight the Commission's commitment to sustained oversight of detention facilities as a core part of its work. ¹⁶¹	Implemented

¹⁵⁹ https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/judiciary-prisons-visiting-committee-established#google_vignette

¹⁶⁰ <https://www.voicegambia.com/2024/05/17/nhrc-recommends-separate-detention-facilities-for-men-children-women/>

¹⁶¹ <https://www.gm-nhrc.org/reports>

16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	16.1.9. Implement administrative measures to ensure that the other security institutions are not given direct administrative responsibility of the prisons over the GPS. (468)	X							MOI, Cabinet	There is no such administrative measure yet in place as recommended. However, the new Gambia Prisons Service Bill reinforces the autonomy of the GPS and establishes robust oversight and accountability mechanisms, such as regular inspections by the Judiciary, National Assembly, and National Human Rights Commission, further safeguarding against interference by other security agencies.	Ongoing
16.1. An efficient and professional prison service staffed by competent officers and operating under acceptable international standards.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	16.1.10. Implement clear procedures for access to prisoners to ensure that prisoners are not exposed to torture either internally or by external security agencies. (469)			X	X	X	X		MOI, GPS	More clear procedures on access to prisoners have been implemented to help protect them from torture, both internally and by external security agencies, notwithstanding that challenges remain. The Prisons Act and related regulations require that no prisoner may be admitted without a valid remand warrant, order of detention, or court order. All new admissions are screened and must be accompanied by the appropriate legal documentation, and there are now regular checks with the judiciary to ensure due process is followed. Access to prisoners by family and friends is regulated through an appointment system, with identification checks and specified visiting hours. Prison authorities retain the right to refuse or cancel visits if deemed necessary, and all visits are monitored by prison staff. ¹⁶²	Ongoing

¹⁶² <https://foroyaa.net/beyond-the-bars-is-gambia-reforming-its-notorious-prisons/>

16.2. A reduction in the time accused persons spend in detention during trials.	Institutional Reform	16.2.1. Expedite the digitalisation of the Judiciary to address the existing challenges. Ensure expeditious disposal of criminal cases. (454)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, GPF, NALA, JUDICIARY	The Strategic Plan of the Judiciary 2021–2025 highlights a strong commitment to harnessing technology, including the creation of virtual court hearings, digitising court records, and developing digital files and court lists to enhance case flow management and scheduling. ¹⁶³ With support from international partners such as UNDP, the Judiciary introduced virtual court hearings and began digitising files and records, particularly in superior courts with high case volumes. ¹⁶⁴ However, while significant progress has been made, official reports note that only about 25% of registers, databases, and services are fully digitised, and there is still reliance on paper records in some areas. Continued prioritisation of digitalisation is recommended to further accelerate improvements. ¹⁶⁵	Ongoing
---	----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---------------------------	---	---------

¹⁶³ <https://judiciary.gov.gm/sites/default/files/2021-08/JSP%20Full%20Report.pdf>

¹⁶⁴ <https://foroyaa.net/pandemic-pushes-gambias-judiciary-to-introduce-virtual-court-hearings/>

¹⁶⁵ <https://mocde.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Final-Government-Open-Data-Strategy-2023-2026.pdf>

16.2. A reduction in the time accused persons spend in detention during trials.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	16.2.2. Carry out enhanced training for judges, prosecutors, legal aid and private practitioners on procedural matters to reduce delays in appeal and remand cases to reduce remand time. (462)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, GBA, GLC, GPF, NALA, JUDICIARY	Training sessions on judicial conduct and ethics for Magistrates were held in January 2023. Capacity-building efforts have included training for court staff and registrars, supported by partners such as the Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association (CMJA), with notable activities occurring in 2021 and 2022. Partnerships with organisations like the American Bar Association (ABA) and the CEELI Institute have supported the development of new training modules and judicial ethics curricula, contributing to enhanced judicial capacity over this period, especially between 2021 and 2022. ¹⁶⁶	Ongoing
---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------	--	---------

¹⁶⁶ https://www.americanbar.org/advocacy/global-programs/news/2023/support-judicial-training-institute/?__cf_chl_tk=qDbfle9qLOtz9ADxKP5x73TAFnwyI9QV_vA2nkox640-1751118678-1.0.1.1-ZcSOdy9hj3F2snEbx16OYv8xVkySNECVV5ISIFcweY

16.2. A reduction in the time accused persons spend in detention during trials.	Institutional Reform	16.2.3. Carry out an assessment and develop sustainable strategies for dealing with cases judiciously and expeditiously. (462)		X						JUDICIARY, MOJ, NALA	An assessment to improve case management and judicial efficiency has been carried out as part of reforms within the Judiciary. This is reflected in the Judiciary Strategic Plan 2021–2025. The plan explicitly recognises the need to reform the way cases are managed—from filing to judgment to execution—and includes strategies to enhance court processes and case management systems nationwide. In addition, a needs assessment conducted in October 2024 for the National Agency for Legal Aid (NALA) and the Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS) highlighted weaknesses in case management, particularly the reliance on paper filing systems, which hampers efficiency and transparency. This assessment underscores the ongoing challenges and the need for sustainable strategies. ¹⁶⁷ The Gambia Institute for Judicial Training and Research has conducted several training and capacity-building programs for judicial officers, administrative staff, and legal practitioners, focusing on procedural best practices and international standards. ¹⁶⁸	Ongoing
---	----------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	----------------------	--	---------

¹⁶⁷ <https://www.chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://judiciary.gov.gm/sites/default/files/2021-08/JSP%20Full%20Report.pdf>

¹⁶⁸ <https://www.americanbar.org/advocacy/global-programs/news/2023/support-judicial-training-institute/>

										International partnerships, such as with the American Bar Association and the CEELI Institute, have supported the development of new training modules and judicial ethics curricula, further enhancing the capacity of the justice sector to manage cases expeditiously and reduce remand periods. ¹⁶⁹		
16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.1. Review the findings of the rapid assessment that was carried out of the system and develop a strategy and roadmap for the modernisation of the prison system in line with the Mandela Minimum Standard. (450) (36)				X				MOI	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented

¹⁶⁹ <https://ceeliinstitute.org/news/ceeli-supporting-anticorruption-reforms-in-the-gambia-and-malaysia>
<https://www.americanbar.org/advocacy/global-programs/news/2023/support-judicial-training-institute/>

16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.2. While overhaul or transfer the Mile 2 prisons, carry out upgrades to the existing facilities to address overcrowding. (451)				X						MOI	The Government has taken steps to improve prison facilities and reduce overcrowding through renovations, expansions, and plans to construct new prisons. However, overcrowding remains a significant problem pending completion of these major infrastructure projects.	Ongoing
16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.3. Construct female wings for all prisons in the country. (453)					X					MOI	The Prison Wing built within the Janjanbureh Prison in June 2022 has a specific cell that houses female inmates. There is no evidence that a female wing has been constructed at Mile II and Jeshwang Prison.	Not Implemented

16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.4. Gradually expand the cooking equipment overhaul carried out in Mile II to other prisons in the country. (457)	X		X	X	X	X		MOI	The cooking equipment overhaul has been completed at Mile II Prison, but there is no evidence that the same level of upgrade has been extended to Jeshwang and Jangjanbureh Prisons.	Not implemented
16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.5. Identify cells to be designated as Quarantine Cells in the event of a communicable disease outbreak. (459)			X					MOI	There is no evidence that cells specifically designated as quarantine cells have been systematically established in the prisons.	Not implemented

16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.6. Ensure that all prisons are equipped with at least one functional ambulance for quick and easy referrals to nearby health facilities. (461)			X									MOI	While Mile II Prison has benefited from new ambulances, there is no clear evidence that all prisons in The Gambia are equipped with at least one functional ambulance for hospital referrals.	Ongoing
16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.7. Gradually carry out a separation of female remand wings from female inmate wings as part of the prison reform agenda. (472)	X			X	X	X	X	X	X			MOI	There is no specific evidence confirming that the MoI has established or built designated female remand wings and female convicted wings.	Not implemented

16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.8. Implement long term measures to ensure that female prisoners are held in the least restrictive environment possible while balancing the specific circumstance of each female prisoner's incarceration. (473)					X	X	X	X			MOI	This recommendation is yet to be implemented because long term measures to ensure that female prisoners are held in the least restrictive environment possible are not in place.	Not Implemented
--	----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	-----	--	-----------------

16.3. Improved physical infrastructure and equipment for the better functioning of the prison.	Institutional Reform	16.3.9. Carry out renovation of cell for female inmates at Janjanbureh Prison. (475)			X							MOI	In June 2022, a modern Prison Wing was built and completed within the Janjanbureh Prison. This Wing houses female inmates and has the requisite facilities such as a Legal Aid Office and a newly constructed Technical and Vocational Training Centre (TVET) to provide livelihood skills to the ¹⁷⁰ inmates and facilitate their integration upon release.	Implemented
16.4. Reduced custodial sentences or alternative penalties exist for certain types of petty crimes especially those committed by young offenders.	Institutional Reform	16.4.1. Expedite the development and the launching of the sentencing guidelines to ensure sentences are commensurate to offences committed. (463)		X								JUDICIARY	The Judiciary is developing sentencing guidelines. Since 2019, with support from partners and the Sentencing Council of The Gambia, the Judiciary has produced sentencing guidelines for specific offences, starting with theft and assault. Magistrates and Judges have received training on these guidelines to promote consistency and transparency in sentencing. ¹⁷¹	Ongoing

¹⁷⁰

¹⁷¹ <https://www.cmja.org/developing-sentencing-guidelines-in-the-gambia/>

16.4. Reduced custodial sentences or alternative penalties exist for certain types of petty crimes, especially those committed by young offenders.	Institutional Reform	16.4.2. Include alternative systems to imprisonment as part of ongoing reform of criminal statutes. (464)	X								MOJ, NA	The Criminal Offences Act 2025 and Criminal Procedure Act 2025 provide for both community service and custodial sentencing, allowing courts to impose non-custodial sentences in appropriate cases. This is intended to significantly reduce prison congestion and align with international best practices. ¹⁷²	Implemented
16.4. Reduced custodial sentences or alternative penalties exist for certain types of petty crimes especially those committed by young offenders.	Institutional Reform	16.4.3. Implement the provisions of Section 218(2) of the Children's Act on the incarceration of expectant or nursing mothers. (474)	X								MOJ, MOI, GPS, Social Welfare	In line with section 218(2) of the Children's Act, the Courts on sentencing expectant or nursing mothers, are sent to the Bakoteh Shelter.	Ongoing

¹⁷² <https://gambiaj.com/gambias-parliament-passes-landmark-criminal-justice-reforms-amid-controversy/>

16.5. Accountability for tortures meted out on prisoners.	Justice & Accountability	16.5.1. The prosecution of David Colley, Ebrima Jammeh (Chief torturer), Yahya Jarju, Saikouba Jarju, and Muhammed Jabbi for tortures meted out on prisoners such as Samba Doro Bah. (466)				X	X	X	X		MOJ, SPO	The Special Prosecutor’s Act 2023 has been enacted into law, and efforts are being made to operationalise it. This Office will investigate and prosecute these individuals, excluding David Colley, who is now deceased, for their roles in the torture of Samba Doro Bah.	Ongoing
16.6. Improved terms of service for prison officers.	Justice & Accountability	16.6.1. Further investigate the case of female prison officers who were denied incentives and promotions for refusing to submit to sexual violence by the DG of Prisons David Colley, and other senior Government officials in 2007 with a view promote them to the same levels as their colleagues who were not subjected to any form of harassment or unfair treatment. (467)				X					MOJ, SPO, MOI, GPS	Female Prison officers who were denied incentives and promotions for refusing to submit to sexual violence by the Director General of Prisons, David Colley, and senior government officials in 2007 have been promoted to their respective next ranks. The five victims were promoted to the following ranks: 2 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, and 1 Sergeant in 2023.	Implemented

16.6. Improved terms of service for prison officers.	Institutional Reform	16.6.2. Restructure the salary levels of prison officers as part of the ongoing process of pay scale and pay grade reforms. (470)				X							MOI, MOFEA, GPS, PMO	There has been a restructuring of the salary levels of prison officers in The Gambia as part of broader pay scale and pay grade reforms for the civil service. The government's 2025 budget includes a significant increase in personnel emoluments, driven by an average 30% salary increase for core civil service staff, including security services such as the Gambia Prison Service. Transport and housing allowances have also been raised, and a new integrated pay scale has been developed to reflect these changes across all grades. ¹⁷³ These reforms mean that the lowest grades in the Civil Service, including prison officers, will see their total wage packages nearly double compared to previous years, with the lowest wage rising to at least D6,000 per month in 2025, plus increased allowances. This marks a cumulative 60% salary increase from 2022 to 2025 and a 110% increase since 2017,	Implemented
--	----------------------	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------------------	--	-------------

¹⁷³ <https://mofea.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Ministers-Final-Budget-Speech-2025-14th-Dec.pdf>

THEME 17: INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS: JUSTICE SECTOR ENTITIES									
17.1. An independent and efficient Judiciary staffed by competent and qualified judges.	Legal Reform	17.1.1. As part of the constitutional review process, strengthen constitutional provisions to mitigate executive interference in the tenure of office of judges. (493)	X						MOJ
									The Draft Constitution contains provisions strengthening the tenure of Judges.
17.1. An independent and efficient Judiciary staffed by competent and qualified judges.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.1.2. The constitution of an Independent Committee under the Judicial Service Commission to screen candidates for appointments as judges. (494)	X						JUDICIARY
									Since the release of the White Paper, the Government has respected constitutional provisions on judicial independence and the principles of separation of powers.
									Implemented

17.1. An independent and efficient Judiciary staffed by competent and qualified judges.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.1.3. Institute guidelines or regulations for the appointment of foreign judges. (495)	X							MOJ, JUDICIARY	There is no other specific rule regulating the appointment of foreign Judges. However, Section 139 of the 1997 Constitution, states that a person is qualified to be appointed as a Justice of the Supreme Court if they have held office as a judge of the Court of Appeal or a court with similar jurisdiction in a common law country for at least five years, or has practiced as a lawyer before a court with unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters in a common law country for at least 12 years.	Not Implemented
17.1. An independent and efficient Judiciary staffed by competent and qualified judges.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.1.4. Reinforce measures to ensure respect for judicial independence and the principles of separation of powers. (496)	X							MOJ, JUDICIARY	Since 2017, the Judiciary has seen no reported executive interference or arbitrary dismissal of Judges, reflecting improved security of tenure—a crucial aspect of judicial independence. ¹⁷⁵ Additionally, the recently enacted Judges Act XX ensures financial security by legally defining judges' salaries and remuneration, protecting them from executive influence or arbitrary pay cuts. Complementing these measures, the Judiciary Strategic Plan (2021–2025) ¹⁷⁶ outlines a comprehensive roadmap to strengthen independence through legislative review, enhancement of court infrastructure and administration, and the expansion of High Courts and specialised tribunals nationwide to improve access and uphold judicial autonomy.	Ongoing

¹⁷⁵ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/article/the-point-on-human-rights>

¹⁷⁶ <https://judiciary.gov.gm/sites/default/files/2021-08/JSP%20Full%20Report.pdf>

17.2. Respect and adherence to Court orders by public officers.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.2.1. Carry out sensitisation of public officials on the respect for Court orders and the consequences of non-adherence to court orders. (498)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, JUDICIARY, PMO	While training and sensitisation efforts are ongoing within the judiciary and other related institutions to promote respect for court orders, there is no clear evidence of a comprehensive, government-wide sensitisation campaign explicitly focused on public officials' adherence to court orders and the consequences of non-compliance. Challenges with enforcement and respect for court rulings by some government actors persist. ¹⁷⁷	Not Implemented
17.3. Effective leadership of the justice sector.	Institutional Reform	17.3.1. Carry out a study on the implications of the fusion of the position of Attorney General and Minister of Justice and consider the potential benefits of separating the two positions. (499)	X								MOJ	There is no public evidence that a completed formal study has been published yet.	Not Implemented

¹⁷⁷ [www.rightofassembly.info/assets/downloads/Report of Gambia to the ACHPR \(2018\).pdf](http://www.rightofassembly.info/assets/downloads/Report_of_Gambia_to_the_ACHPR_(2018).pdf)

17.4. Accountability for unlawful acts by justice sector actors.	Guarantees of Non-Repetition	17.4.1. Refer former Justice Minister Lamin A.M.S. Jobarteh to the General Legal Council for disciplinary review for his role in the unlawful executions of the 9 Mile 2 death row inmates. (500)	X								MOJ, GLC	There is no information showing that the Ministry of Justice has formally referred former Justice Minister Lamin A.M.S. Jobarteh to the General Legal Council for disciplinary review regarding the unlawful executions of the nine Mile 2 death row inmates.	Not Implemented.
17.5. A new and progressive Constitution which departs from the flawed 1997 Constitution.	Legal Reform	17.5.1. As part of the General law reform, review the former decrees saved by section 7 (c) of the 1997 Constitution with a view to repealing those that are antithetical to a democratic society. (501)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, LRC, NA	This recommendation is yet to be implemented.	Not Implemented

17.5. A new and progressive Constitution which departs from the flawed 1997 Constitution.	Legal Reform	17.5.2. Expedite the revival of the constitutional review process. (502)	X X X X X X	MOJ, NA	Efforts are ongoing to revive and advance the constitutional review process as part of its democratic reform agenda. ¹⁷⁸	Ongoing
17.6. Increased access to justice for the public.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.6.1. Establish additional High Courts throughout the country. (504)	X X X X X X X	MOJ, MOLRGRA, JUDICIARY	Additional High Courts have been established outside the Capital as part of efforts to decentralise justice and improve access across the country. According to the Judiciary Strategic Plan 2021–2025, new High Courts have been opened in Bakau and Bundung, with resident Judges posted there to handle cases from the jurisdiction rather than requiring all matters to be heard in Banjul. This expansion is intended to reduce case backlogs, bring justice closer to the people, and enhance the efficiency of the judicial system. ¹⁷⁹	Ongoing

¹⁷⁸ <https://www.commonwealthlawyers.com/cla/gambia-constitutional-building-process-a-second-bite-at-that-cherry-by-salieu-taal-and-siddharth-sijoria/>

¹⁷⁹ <https://www.kerrfatou.com/access-to-justice-judiciary-inaugurates-new-court-complex-in-bundung/>

17.6. Increased access to justice for the public.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.6.2. Appoint additional Gambian Judicial Officers to reduce the backlog of cases. (504)			X	X	X	X	X	X		JUDICIARY	In August 2024, President Adama Barrow approved the appointment of three new Gambian High Court judges: Omar Cham, Yakarr H. Cox, and Omar Suso. ¹⁸⁰ These new Judges and one Nigerian Judge, Sonia E. Akinbiyi, were sworn into office in October 2024. This expansion was welcomed as a critical step to address the increasing volume of cases, improve judicial service delivery and enhance the capacity of the High Court.	Ongoing
17.6. Increased access to justice for the public.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.6.3. Hire and deploy more State Counsel and Legal Aid officers on a permanent basis to staff regional courts. (504)			X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, NALA	While the Judiciary is increasing the number of magistrates and judicial capacity in regional courts, there is no documented confirmation that the government has permanently hired and deployed additional State Counsel and Legal Aid officers to regional courts . ¹⁸¹	Not Implemented

¹⁸⁰ <https://www.perplexity.ai/search/did-the-gambian-government-imp-3cFbwxXWRr20deBJYxkfHw>

¹⁸¹ <https://judiciary.gov.gm/sites/default/files/2024-04/OPENING%20OF%20THE%202024%20LEGAL%20YEAR.pdf>

17.6. Increased access to justice for the public.	Institutional Reform- (Judicial)	17.6.4. Carry out a review of conditions of service for judges, State Counsel and Legal Aid Lawyers to attract and retain competent staff. (504)	X							MOJ, NALA, JUDICIARY, JSC, PMO	The Judiciary Strategic Plan 2021–2025 explicitly states that the terms and conditions of service for judicial staff will be reviewed to improve capacity and motivation within the judiciary. ¹⁸² A Judicial Officers Remuneration and Other Entitlements Bill, 2024, has been introduced to the National Assembly, aiming to enhance salaries, allowances, pensions, and other benefits for judicial officers. This Bill seeks to create better conditions to attract and retain qualified Gambian judges and legal officers, recognising the unique demands and restrictions of judicial service, such as limitations on post-retirement employment. ¹⁸³	Ongoing
17.7. Legislation that shields perpetrators from prosecution from past offences is repealed or blunted.	Legal Reform	17.7.1. Review the provisions of the indemnity Act on the retroactivity for certain offences committed by public officers. (503)	X							MOJ	There is no documented evidence that provisions of the Indemnity Act, particularly regarding its retroactivity for certain offences committed by public officers, have been reviewed.	Not implemented

¹⁸² <https://standard.gm/govt-revises-bill-to-increase-remuneration-for-judges/>

¹⁸³ Ibid

THEME 18: REPARATIONS												
18.1. An effective and well-functioning body to administer reparations is established.	Legal Reform	18.1.1. Draft and table a Bill to set up an independent body to administer reparations for victims. (153)	X							MOJ	In 2023, the National Assembly passed the Victims Reparations Act, which created a Victims Fund and established a Reparations Commission tasked with identifying and compensating victims recommended by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC), as well as new victims not previously included. ¹⁸⁴ Seven members of the Reparations Commission were sworn into office in April 2025, marking the operational start of the commission with a five-year mandate to review cases, reevaluate compensation criteria, and create a new victims database. ¹⁸⁵	Implemented
18.1. An effective and well-functioning body to administer reparations is established.	Legal Reform	18.1.2. Include legal measures to empower the Reparations Body to reassess the financial compensation previously issued by the TRRC.	X							MOJ	The Reparations Act 2023 legally empowers the independent Reparations Commission to reassess and adjust prior TRRC compensation awards as part of its mandate to provide reparations to victims.	Implemented

¹⁸⁴ <https://wadr.org/gambia-lawmakers-pass-victims-reparations-bill-2023-in-landmark-decision/>

¹⁸⁵ <https://www.justiceinfo.net/en/145402-jammeh-stolen-money-could-be-used-for-reparation.html>

18.1. An effective and well-functioning body to administer reparations is established.	Legal Reform	18.1.3. Ensure universal registration of victims in the law, not previously registered by the TRRC. (521)	X											MOJ	<p>The Victims Reparations Act explicitly ensures that victims not previously registered by the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) are considered for reparations.</p> <p>The Victims Reparations Act, 2023, mandates the Reparations Commission to create a comprehensive database of victims, which must incorporate the TRRC's victim database <i>as well as any new victims designated by the Commission</i>. This provision guarantees that victims who did not appear before or register with the TRRC can still be recognised and receive reparations.¹⁸⁶</p>	Ongoing
18.1. An effective and well-functioning body to administer reparations is established.	Institutional Reform & Capacity Building	18.1.4. Carry out mass sensitisation on the transformative nature of Reparations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					MOJ, NCCE, CSOs, RS	<p>Commissioners of the Reparations Commission were sworn in April 2024. Following their swearing-in, the Commission began media outreach and town hall activities aimed at educating victims on the mandate of the Commission and the transformative narrative of reparations.¹⁸⁷</p>	Ongoing

¹⁸⁶ <https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Victims-Reparations-Act-2023.pdf>

¹⁸⁷ <https://atjlf.org/making-victims-reparations-ready-mental-health-and-psychosocial-support-and-readiness/>

18.1. An effective and well-functioning body to administer reparations is established.	Institutional Reform	18.1.5. Identify/Secure physical premises for the reparations body.				XX				MOJ	In February 2025, a physical premises was secured for the Reparations Commission.	Implemented
18.1. An effective and well-functioning body to administer reparations is established.	Institutional Reform	18.1.6. Set up and equip reparations body to effectively carry out its mandate.				XX				MOJ, RC, MOFEA	The Reparations Commission secured Office Space, and it is in the process of setting up the office.	Ongoing

18.1. An effective and well-functioning body to administer reparations is established.	Institutional Reform	18.1.7. Select & Appoint Members of the Reparations body & hire key staff.				XX				MOJ, NA, OP	The Commissioners of the Victims Reparations Commission have been sworn in and have since assumed Office. ¹⁸⁸	Implemented
18.2. Mechanisms exist to identify and exhume remains of victims of enforced disappearances for reburial.	Institutional Reform	18.2.1. Establish a mechanism for the exhumation and forensic identification of remains of victims of enforced disappearance. (520) (265)				XXXX				MOJ, SPO, MOH	While the Government has recognised the importance of a mechanism for exhumation and forensic identification of disappeared victims and has taken initial steps through the TRRC, a fully functional, independent mechanism is yet to be established. Identification of exhumed remains is pending due to a lack of human and material resources.	Not Implemented

¹⁸⁸<https://standard.gm/reparations-commission/>

18.2. Mechanisms exist to identify and exhume remains of victims of enforced disappearances for reburial.	Reparations	18.2.2. Return identified remains to the families for proper burial. (520)							XX	MOJ, SPO, MOH	The Government is yet to return the identified remains to the families for proper burial.	Not Implemented
18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.1. Provide immediate and long-term health care for victims who continue to suffer the debilitating effects of the violations meted against them. (527)	X							MOJ, MOH	Based on available information, many victims do not currently receive adequate medical and financial support despite government efforts and programmes aimed at assisting them. While the Medical Board provide immediate medical support, there is no data to show structured long-term support.	Ongoing

18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.2. Refer the survivors of Corporal Saihou Sidibeh, Corporal Essa Keita, Private Ebrima Manneh, Staff Sgt. Lamin Badjie, Private Bakary Saidy and Private Ebrima Bojang died defending the territorial integrity of The Gambia, to the Reparations Commission to be classified as victims. (427)	X	MOJ	The Victims Reparations Act, 2023, which established the Reparations Commission, provides a structured framework to identify and compensate victims of human rights abuses from July 1994 to January 2017, including military personnel who suffered or died in service defending the country. The Reparations Commission will investigate these cases and decide as appropriate.	Ongoing
--	-------------	--	---	-----	---	---------

18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.3. Grant posthumous honours to Corporal Saihou Sidibeh, Corporal Essa Keita, Private Ebrima Manneh, Staff Sgt. Lamin Badjie, Private Bakary Saidy and Private Ebrima Bojang died defending the territorial integrity of The Gambia. (472)		X						MOD, GAF	There is no publicly available official announcement, gazette, or documented ceremony explicitly confirming that posthumous honours have been formally awarded to these specific soldiers.	Not implemented
18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.4. Provide transformative reparations to victims within the framework of the Reparations body.							XX	MOJ, MOFEA, RC	The Reparations Commission, through the Victims Reparations Act 2023, is expected to implement a reparations framework that goes beyond financial compensation to provide holistic, transformative reparations addressing the multiple needs of victims of past human rights violations.	Ongoing

18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.5. Carry out review of civil servants who were unlawfully dismissed and denied their pensions and make arrangements to restore their pensions. (530)	X	X	X	X	X	X		MOPS, PMO	There is no clear evidence that civil servants who were unlawfully dismissed and denied their pensions have had their cases reviewed or arrangements made to restore their pensions. ¹⁸⁹	Not Implemented
18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.6. Refer the recommendation to substitute the reappointment of Justice Na Ceesay Sallah-Wadda with reinstatement to the Judicial Service Commission. (505)	X							MOJ, JSC	Justice Na Ceesay Sallah-Wadda was reinstated through the JSC after her dismissal in 2016, and she subsequently took office as President of the Court of Appeal. ¹⁹⁰	Implemented

¹⁸⁹ https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/govt-stops-over-1424-absentee-workers-salaries#google_vignette

¹⁹⁰ <https://www.perplexity.ai/search/did-the-gambian-government-imp-3cFbwxXWRr20deBJYxkfHw>

18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.7. Provide PSS to victims as part of the reparations process. (522)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, MOH, RC	The Reparations Commission, through the Victims Reparations Act 2023, is expected to provide Psychosocial Support Service (PSS) to victims as part of the reparations process.	Ongoing
18.3. Victims receive effective reparation for suffering as a result of human rights violations.	Reparations	18.3.8. The Gambia National Army should grant honourable discharges to those officers who were unlawfully dismissed from the army. (529)	X								MOD, GAF	There is no explicit public record or official statement confirming that the Government has formally instructed the Gambia National Army to grant honourable discharges to officers who were unlawfully dismissed.	Not Implemented

19.1. Effective structures and strategies for the promotion of reconciliation exist.	Institutional Reform	19.1.3. Create a program for the promotion of cultural values and practices that foster indigenous knowledge of shared norms and values that are central to peace making and averting conflict. (547)		X								MOJ, NCAC, NCCE, PRC	The Government is being supported by UNDP, UNESCO and International Trade Center (ITC) through “The Gambia: Strengthening the National Infrastructure for Peace to Promote Social Cohesion” to strengthen the National Infrastructure for Peace by building the capacity of institutions in sports, arts, and cultural activities to foster social inclusion and promote social cohesion at national and community levels. This Project is also strengthening social cohesion, early warning, and conflict prevention to support the implementation of the TRRC recommendations. ¹⁹²	Ongoing
19.1. Effective structures and strategies for the promotion of reconciliation exist.	Institutional Reform	19.1.4. Include discussions on the role of diaspora in the TJ process as part of the annual diaspora dialogues. (551)			X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, MSDG, PRC	Through the annual diaspora dialogues and strategic engagement mechanisms, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs engage the diaspora and discusses their vital contribution in the Transitional Justice process.	Ongoing

¹⁹² <https://www.intracen.org/our-work/projects/the-gambia-strengthening-the-national-infrastructure-for-peace-to-promote-social>

19.2. A peaceful Gambia characterized by social cohesion and national unity.	Institutional Reform	19.2.1. Organise a roundtable discussion on the role of faith based organisations as frontline actors in the promotion of healing and reconciliation in The Gambia. (548)	X								MOJ, GCC, PRC, SIC	In May 2024, the Ministry of Lands and Religious Affairs, together with civil society and faith-based organisations, organised roundtable discussions and engaged faith leaders as frontline actors in promoting healing and reconciliation. ¹⁹³	Ongoing
19.2. A peaceful Gambia characterized by social cohesion and national unity.	Institutional Reform	19.2.2. Support the National Youth Council in promotion of national healing through its peace organisations and networks. (550)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ, MOYS, NYC	The Government, in partnership with UNDP, UNFPA, and other development partners, supported the development and launch of The Gambia's National Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security (NAP-YPS) for 2025–2030. The NYC played a central role in coordinating youth engagement in peacebuilding efforts during the development and implementation of the NAP-YPS. Over 2,000 young people were consulted nationwide during the formulation of the NAP-YPS, ensuring broad-based youth participation.	-Ongoing

¹⁹³ <https://talkabout.iclrs.org/2023/04/19/religions-roles-in-peacebuilding-in-the-gambia%E2%82%AC%80%BC/>

					<p>Following the launch, the NYC facilitated training sessions, consultations, and capacity-building activities for youth peace ambassadors and organisations across all regions of The Gambia throughout April to June 2025.</p> <p>These activities included workshops in urban centers such as Banjul and Brikama, as well as outreach programs in rural areas including Farafenni, Kerewan, and Basse, promoting youth-led peace initiatives and reconciliation efforts.</p> <p>¹⁹⁴</p>	
19.2. A peaceful Gambia characterised by social cohesion and national unity.	Institutional Reform	19.2.3. Organise a day of national reconciliation to promote national peace and unity. (548)	X		MOJ, PRC	<p>A day of national reconciliation has not been organised yet.</p> <p>Not Implemented</p>

¹⁹⁴ https://gambia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/2025-02/Final%20Draft_2025-2030%20NAP%20on%20YPS%20in%20The%20Gambia_8.02.2025.pdf

THEME 20: MEMORIALISATION												
20.1. Organisational structures exist to ensure effective memorialisation.	Institutional Reform	20.1.1. Create a steering committee headed by NCAC to spearhead memorialisation efforts. (557) (558)	X							MOJ, MOTC, NCAC	The NCAC has created a Steering Committee to lead victim-focused memorialisation efforts. ¹⁹⁵ Supported by a Technical Committee and the Post TRRC Unit at the Ministry of Justice, the Committee brings together various ministries and stakeholders. In May 2023, the Government approved a comprehensive implementation plan for the work of the Committee which was developed through consultations with victims and their organisations. ¹⁹⁶	Implemented
20.2. Memorials exist throughout the country as a way of acknowledging and remembering the victims of human rights violations.	Reparations	20.2.1. Renaming the Arch 22 Memorial to Never Again Arch and the erection of a plaque with the names of victims who lost their lives. (556)	X							MOJ, MOTC, NCAC	A NCAC-led Steering Committee has been established to oversee the renaming of the Arch 22 to the “Never Again Memorial Arch” and the erecting of a plaque listing the names of victims who died under the Jammeh regime ¹⁹⁷ . These initiatives were expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2023. ¹⁹⁸ Additionally, in May 2023, an NCAC-led Steering Committee developed a comprehensive implementation plan to support this memorialisation work.	Ongoing

¹⁹⁵ <https://motc.gov.gm/national-memorialization-framework-steering-committee-launched/>

¹⁹⁶ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/ncac-inaugurates-arch-22-national-memorialisation-taskforce>

<https://www.voicegambia.com/2024/08/23/technical-committee-for-implementation-of-post-trrc-national-memorialization-framework-launched/>

¹⁹⁷ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/ncac-inaugurates-arch-22-national-memorialisation-taskforce>

¹⁹⁸ <https://freedomnewspaper.gm/gambia-ag-dawda-jallow-says-renaming-of-arch-22-to-cost-12-million-dalasis/>

20.2. Memorials exist throughout the country as a way of acknowledging and remembering the victims of human rights violations.	Reparations	20.2.2. Hold consultations with victims and victim led organisations on the development and implementation of a comprehensive national memorialisation framework.	X							MOJ, NCAC	In October 2022, the NCAC-led National Memorialisation Framework Steering Committee facilitated wider consultations with victims and victim-led organisations on the development and implementation of a comprehensive national memorialisation framework. ¹⁹⁹ The Ministry of Justice has emphasised that memorialisation initiatives will be carried out in close consultation with victims and their organisations under the guidance of the Committee. ²⁰⁰ Additionally, training sessions for the Steering and Technical Committees were conducted in December 2024 to enhance their capacity to implement a victim-centred memorialization strategy. ²⁰¹	Implemented
20.2. Memorials exist throughout the country as a way of acknowledging and remembering the victims of human rights violations.	Reparations	20.2.3. Develop a National Memorialisation Strategy. (556)	X							MOJ, NCAC	In August 2024, the National Centre for Arts and Culture inaugurated a Technical Committee for the implementation of the Post-TRRC National Memorialisation Strategy. This Committee was tasked to develop the Strategy, and consultations are on the way to develop and implement the Memorialisation Strategy	Ongoing

¹⁹⁹ <https://motc.gov.gm/national-memorialization-framework-steering-committee-launched/>

²⁰⁰ <https://freedomnewspaper.gm/gambia-ag-dawda-jallow-says-renaming-of-arch-22-to-cost-12-million-dalasis/>

²⁰¹ <https://dtourisphere.com/steering-and-technical-committees-training-on-implementation-of-a-coordinated-victim-centred-memorialization-strategy-end/>

THEME 21: NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION												
21.1. Independent mechanisms exist to monitor and report on the implementation of the White Paper.	Coordination	21.1.1. Designate the NHRC as the body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the White Paper. (564)	X							MOJ, NHRC	The Government has designated the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as the body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Government White Paper. The NHRC is assigned to compile annual status reports on progress, challenges, and recommendations related to the implementation, which it presents to the National Assembly.	Implemented
21.1. Independent mechanisms exist to monitor and report on the implementation of the White Paper.	Coordination	21.1.2. Develop an electronic monitoring tool for the NHRC. (564)	X							NHRC	NHRC has developed an online monitoring tool to effectively track and report on the implementation of the White Paper on the TRRC recommendations. Supported by a Multi-Stakeholder Support Monitoring Committee on the Implementation of the TRRC White paper that includes civil society and victim-led groups, the tool enhances transparency and coordination in the monitoring of the recommendations . This system enables the NHRC to collect data, identify challenges, and produce credible annual reports submitted to the National Assembly, thereby fulfilling its mandate to oversee and promote accountability in the implementation process.	Implemented

21.2. The TRRC documents and materials are archived for public access and kept safe for posterity.	Institutional Reform	21.2.1. Improve and strengthen the National Library's infrastructure and archiving capacity to be able to curate the TRRC Archives. (565)			X	X	X	X	X		MOJ, NLS	The infrastructure and archiving capacity of the National Library have not been strengthened and improved as at this reporting period. ²⁰²	Not Implemented
21.2. The TRRC documents and materials are archived for public access and kept safe for posterity.	Institutional Reform	21.2.2. Review and carry out security classification of the TRRC archives before handing over to the National Library. (555).			X						MOJ, NSC	The process of reviewing and carrying out a security classification of the TRRC archives prior to their handover to the National Library is not yet completed. However, in 2024, the taskforce on Archiving and Preservation of Transitional Justice documentation and material with the support of a consultant conducted a needs assessment on the status of National Archiving systems. ²⁰³ The assessment identified serious gaps in all the assessed institutions.	Ongoing

²⁰² Update from the Director General of the Gambia National Library Service Authority, 17th July, 2025.

²⁰³ <https://foroyaa.net/nhrc-to-monitor-implementation-of-trrc-recommendations/>

21.2. The TRRC documents and materials are archived for public access and kept safe for posterity.	Institutional Reform	21.2.3. Create a new TRRC Collection curated by the National Library. (565)								XXXX			MOJ, NLS	<p>The Ministry of Justice in 2024 established a Taskforce on Archiving, comprising members from the National Library, NHRC and other institutions, to develop a comprehensive archiving programme for transitional justice materials, including those from the TRRC.²⁰⁴</p> <p>A needs Assessment report on the status of National Archiving Systems was completed by a Consultant through the TaskForce on Archiving and Preservation of Transitional Justice Documentation and Material. The National Records Service (NRS was selected over the National Library (Identified as an Implementing Agency) to lead the Implementation. A Draft proposal prepared by the Consultant for archiving and preservation was finalised.²⁰⁵</p>	Ongoing
--	----------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------	--	--	----------	--	---------

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ Update from the Validate held on the 17th of July, 2025.

THEME 22: CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES									
22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.1 Enact legislation to create the office of Special Prosecutor.		X					MOJ, GBA
						The Government enacted the Special Prosecutor’s Office Act in April 2024, which creates an independent office to investigate and prosecute serious human rights violations and related crime as identified by the TRRC. The Act establishes the legal framework for the Special Prosecutor’s Office to operate independently and impartially. ²⁰⁶		Implemented	

²⁰⁶ <https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Final-Assent-Copy-SPO-Act-2024.pdf>

22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.2 Develop an inclusive selection process for the Special Prosecutor.	X							MOJ	The MoJ has developed an inclusive and transparent selection process for the Special Prosecutor as part of its efforts to operationalise the Special Prosecutor's Office under the Special Accountability Mechanism Act and the Special Prosecutor's Office Act passed in April 2024. The Special Prosecutor will be selected by an independent panel comprising members appointed by the government, ECOWAS, the Gambia Bar Association, the Public Service Commission and international criminal law experts. ²⁰⁷ The panel has approved its terms of reference, developed a roadmap for selection and commenced a competitive recruitment process, anticipated to conclude with the appointment of a Special Prosecutor by June 2025. ²⁰⁸ A vacancy announcement for the position was launched in December 2024. ²⁰⁹	Implemented
--	--------------------------	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	--	-------------

²⁰⁷ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/govt-to-identify-special-prosecutor-in-june-2025>

²⁰⁸ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/headlines/govt-to-identify-special-prosecutor-in-june-2025>

²⁰⁹ <https://moj.gov.gm/special-prosecutor/>

22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.3 Hire an international justice and accountability adviser.	X							MOJ	An international justice and accountability adviser has been hired as Special Adviser to the Minister of Justice and head of the Post-TRRC Unit. The appointment took effect on 1 st January 2024. ²¹⁰ The Adviser provides expertise and support in implementing TRRC recommendations and coordinates transitional justice efforts with international and national partners.	Implemented
22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.4 Acquire temporary office premises for the Special Prosecutor.	X							MOJ	There is no information confirming that the Government has acquired temporary office premises for the Special Prosecutor as of June 2025.	Not implemented

²¹⁰ <http://www.thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/ag-chambers-appoints-transitional-justice-adviser>

22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.5 Hire Special Prosecutor and set up office.			X					MOJ	The recruitment of a Special Prosecutor is ongoing, and the post is anticipated to be filled in June 2025.	Ongoing
22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.6 Transfer evidence and materials from TRRC to Special Prosecutor.			X					MOJ	Under the Special Prosecutor's Office Act, 2024, the government is mandated to transfer all records, data, and materials collected by the TRRC to the Special Prosecutor's Office upon the appointment of the Special Prosecutor. ²¹¹ This has not been done because the Special Prosecutor has not yet been appointed.	Not Implemented

²¹¹ <https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Final-Assent-Copy-SPO-Act-2024.pdf>

22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.7 Set up the Investigations Unit of the Special Prosecutor's Office.								MOJ, SPO, MOI, GPF	The Special Prosecutor's Office Act 2024 provides for the creation of Divisions within the Office, including an Investigations Division, ²¹² but no confirmation has been made that this Unit is currently set up or operational. However, the MoJ is in the process of operationalising the Office, with the independent selection panel working toward appointing the Special Prosecutor by June 2025.	Not Implemented
22.1. A Special Prosecutions Office established to investigate and prosecute violations/crimes identified for prosecution by the TRRC.	Justice & Accountability	22.1.8 Hire other key staff of the Special Prosecutor's Office.								MOJ, SPO	No appointments have been made for other key members of staff of the Special Prosecutor's Office. The recruitment and staffing of supporting personnel, including investigators and administrative staff, are expected to follow once the Special Prosecutor is officially in place, enabling the office to become fully operational. However, as of May 2025, the process of appointing a Special Prosecutor was still ongoing, with the independent selection panel expected to finalise the appointment by June 2025.	Not Implemented

²¹² Ibid

22.2. An internationalised judicial framework established to adjudicate the violations/crimes identified by the TRRC for prosecution.	Legal Reform	22.2.1. Establish a joint task force between the Government of The Gambia and ECOWAS for the development of a framework for the Judicial mechanism for prosecutions.	X												MOJ, ECOWAS	The Gambia and ECOWAS have established a joint technical committee to develop a hybrid judicial mechanism for prosecuting human rights violations from 1994 to 2017. ²¹³ This collaborative task force, launched in February 2024, aims to create a tribunal combining domestic and international expertise, supported by a treaty between The Gambia and ECOWAS, to ensure accountability and strengthen regional cooperation in transitional justice. ²¹⁴	Implemented
22.2. An internationalised judicial framework established to adjudicate the violations/crimes identified by the TRRC for prosecution.	Legal Reform	22.2.2. Draft the necessary texts for the establishment of the judicial mechanism.	X												MOJ, ECOWAS	The Statute to establish a judicial mechanism for the prosecution of human rights violations as part of implementing the TRRC recommendations have been drafted by ECOWAS.	Ongoing

²¹³ <https://gambiaj.com/yahya-jammehs-extradition-ecowas-special-tribunals-decision-to-put-equatorial-guinea-under-more-pressure/>

²¹⁴ Ibid

22.2. An internationalised judicial framework established to adjudicate the violations/crimes identified by the TRRC for prosecution.	Legal Reform	22.2.3. Hold consultations on the proposed texts.		X									MOJ, ECOWAS	The Gambia ECOWAS Joint Technical Committee held several consultations both locally and internationally on the proposed texts.	Implemented
22.2. An internationalised judicial framework established to adjudicate the violations/crimes identified by the TRRC for prosecution.	Legal Reform	22.2.4. Sign and ratify the text establishing the judicial mechanism.			X								MOJ, ECOWAS	The treaty that will establish the internationalised judicial mechanism is yet to be signed and ratified. ²¹⁵ In addition, the Government has enacted key legislation and established institutions like the Special Criminal Division of the High Court to operationalise the judicial mechanisms recommended by the TRRC. ²¹⁶	Implemented

²¹⁵ <https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/IMPLEMENTATION-PLAN-TO-THE-GOVERNMENT-S-WHITE-PAPER-ON-THE-RECOMMENDATIONS-OF-THE-TRRC.pdf>

²¹⁶ https://uprmeetings.ohchr.org/Sessions/48/Gambia/DL_UPRDocuments/Gambia_State%20under%20review_opening%20statement.docx

22.2. An internationalised judicial framework established to adjudicate the violations/crimes identified by the TRRC for prosecution.	Legal Reform	22.2.5. Carry out a review of constitution and domestic legislation to domesticate the treaty establishing the judicial mechanism.			X									MOJ	The Gambia is currently undertaking a constitutional review and has drafted a new Constitution that contains provisions to domesticate international treaties and strengthen judicial mechanisms. ²¹⁷ The Draft Constitution 2024 has a section on the establishment of an internationalised tribunal.	Ongoing
22.2. An internationalised judicial framework established to adjudicate the violations/crimes identified by the TRRC for prosecution.	Legal Reform	22.2.6. Acquire premises and material resources for the mechanism.												MOJ, JUDICIARY	There is no information on the availability of premises and material resources for the mechanisms. However, the Ministry of Justice, through the Post TRRC Unit, is actively coordinating these efforts, reflecting that the Government has both legally and institutionally established the judicial mechanism and is progressing toward fully operationalising it in line with the TRRC recommendations. The Government has also demonstrated its commitment to securing the premises and necessary resources for the effective operation of the mechanism.	Not Implemented

²¹⁷ <https://op.gov.gm/president-barrow-discusses-2024-draft-constitution-un-sg-special-representative-he-simao>

th22.2. An internationalised judicial framework established to adjudicate the violations/crimes identified by the TRRC for prosecution.	Institutional Reform & Training	22.2.8. Provide specialized training (ICL, IHL, etc.) for judges and staff as needed.									MOJ, JUDICIARY	As of May 2025, Judges and staff for the judicial mechanisms responsible for implementing the TRRC recommendations—such as the Special Prosecutor’s Office, Special Tribunal, and Special Criminal Division—have not yet been appointed, and no formal training has begun. However, the Special Criminal Division has been created and the Special Prosecutor’s Office Act (2024) has been enacted.	Not Implemented	
22.3. Professionally trained security forces according to international standards and human rights-compliant.	Institutional Reform & Training	22.3.1. Establish a professional training academy for members of the police, prisons and immigration officers.				X	X	X	X	X	X	MOI	There is no dedicated professional training academy specifically for the Police, Prisons and Immigration officers. However, each of these security agencies has its training academy or school where its officers are trained. Other institutions such as the NHRC, DCAF and ONS continue to provide structured training for the security sector on human rights and various functions of the sector.	Ongoing

22.3. Professionally trained security forces according to international standards and human rights compliant.	Institutional Reform & Training	22.3.2. Establish professional military academy for members of the GAF.						X	X	X	X	MOD, GAF	There is no evidence that a dedicated professional military academy for the Gambia Armed Forces (GAF) has been established.	Not implemented
---	---------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---	----------	---	-----------------

22.4. Coordination and collaboration within and between the implementation Steering Committee and other key stakeholders is established and maintained throughout the implementation process.	Coordination	22.4.1. Hold regular (quarterly) coordination meetings of the Steering Committee to report on progress of implementation by all members. (issue reports, address challenges, ensure coordination with other government agencies)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ	The Ministry of Justice, through its Steering Committee and the Post-TRRC Unit, holds regular coordination meetings to monitor and report on the progress of implementing the TRRC recommendations. These meetings facilitate the issuance of progress reports, address challenges, and ensure effective coordination with other government agencies and stakeholders. Although the precise frequency of coordination meetings is not specified, information from ongoing consultancy agreements and multi-stakeholder involvement suggests a structured and regular approach, which includes quarterly reporting cycles. This coordination mechanism is an integral part of the broader framework outlined in the 2023 Implementation Plan, designed to enhance transparency, inclusivity, and accountability throughout the transitional justice process.	Ongoing
---	--------------	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	---	---------

22.4. Coordination and collaboration within and between the implementation Steering Committee and other key stakeholders is established and maintained throughout the implementation process.	Coordination	22.4.2. Steering Committee representative(s) hold regular (quarterly) meetings with the Development Partners Group and other key partners providing support to the post-TRRC process in The Gambia.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MOJ	Representatives of the Steering Committee hold regular coordination meetings with the Development Partners Group and other key stakeholders supporting the post-TRRC process in The Gambia. ²²¹	Ongoing
---	--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	--	---------

²²¹ https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-12/gmb_post-trrc_2nd_nce_request_nov_2024_gw.pdf

22.4. Coordination and collaboration within and between the implementation Steering Committee and other key stakeholders is established and maintained throughout the implementation process.	Coordination	22.4.3. Steering Committee representative(s) hold regular (quarterly) information/exchange sessions with the public (victims, CSOs, media, etc.).	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		MOJ	The Post-TRRC Steering Committee organises regular information and exchange sessions with victims, civil society, media, and other stakeholders as part of a coordinated framework under the 2023 Implementation Plan. Facilitated by the Post-TRRC Unit of the Ministry of Justice, these engagements include victim town halls, CSO platforms, and partnership forums, alongside awareness campaigns reaching hundreds of community members. ²²² These efforts promote transparency, inclusivity, and active public participation throughout the implementation of the TRRC recommendations.	Ongoing
---	--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	-----	---	---------

²²² <https://www.csvr.org.za/the-gambian-government-and-popular-participation-in-post-trrc-transitional-justice/>

22.5. There is effective communication with the public on the progress of implementation and information is easily accessible.	Outreach	22.5.1. Establish communication unit within MOJ to maintain regular public outreach/ communication on IP process.	X							MOJ	The Ministry of Justice, in March 2024, established a dedicated Communication Unit within its Post-TRRC Unit to maintain regular public outreach and communication on the implementation process of the TRRC recommendations.	Implemented
22.5. There is effective communication with the public on the progress of implementation and information is easily accessible.	Outreach	22.5.2. Develop a communication strategy for effective public information and sensitisation on the implementation process.	X							MOJ	The Communication Unit has developed a comprehensive Communication Strategy 2024 to 2027 aligned with government goals, focusing on transparency, accuracy, and public awareness. ²²³ Its 2024 workplan, guided by the strategy, includes event coverage, highlight videos, human interest stories, and dissemination of updates through press releases, social media, radio, and television, with tailored messaging to meet the needs of key groups, especially victims of human rights violations. ²²⁴	Implemented

²²³ <https://www.moj.gm/news/c5684dc3-c662-11ee-8b02-025103a708b7>

²²⁴ <https://standard.gm/moj-engages-csos-on-implementation-of-trrc-recommendations/>

22.5. There is effective communication with the public on the progress of implementation and information is easily accessible.	Outreach	22.5.3. Develop a digital platform for real time updates on the progress of implementation.	X	MOJ	The NHRC has developed an online monitoring platform. However, it is yet to be fully operationalised. The Ministry of Justice is yet to develop a digital platform as per the activity.	Ongoing
22.5. There is effective communication with the public on the progress of implementation and information is easily accessible.	Outreach	22.5.4. Develop a quarterly Bulletin for updates on the implementation.	XXXXXXXXXX	MOJ, NCCE	The Post-TRRC Unit of the Ministry of Justice produces detailed quarterly progress reports that update on TRRC implementation, primarily for the government and partners. ²²⁵ These reports currently serve as internal monitoring tools. The progress report serves a similar purpose to the bulletin by providing updates on the implementation.	Implemented

²²⁵ https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-07/post_trrc_updates_issue_10.pdf

22.6 There are sufficient resources & capacity to ensure sustainability of the implementation process.	Coordination	22.6.1. Develop a sustainability plan to ensure continuity of the implementation process.												MOJ, MOFEA	The 2023 Implementation Plan prioritises sustainability, emphasising that transitional justice is an ongoing effort requiring sustained commitment, resources, and institutionalisation within national systems. The plan outlines strategies for resource mobilisation, capacity building, and institution strengthening to embed the TRRC implementation structures into existing government frameworks for long-term impact. ²²⁶ However, there is no evidence that a sustainability Plan has been developed.	Not implemented
22.6 There are sufficient resources & capacity to ensure sustainability of the implementation process.	Coordination	22.6.2. Develop capacity assessment for the implementing agencies to determine capacity/resource needs for carrying out their implementing function of the IP.												MOJ	A capacity assessment to identify the skills and resource needs of agencies implementing the TRRC Implementation Plan in The Gambia was conducted in early 2024, specifically from February to March 2024. ²²⁷ The findings guide targeted capacity-building efforts—such as training and technical support—to ensure effective and sustainable implementation of the TRRC recommendations. ²²⁸	Implemented.

²²⁶

²²⁷ <https://www.undp.org/gambia/stories/empowering-implementing-partners-sustainable-gambia-strengthening-capacity-impactful-results>

²²⁸ Ibid

22.7. The Ministry of Justice and Steering Committee members have sufficient capacity to effectively fulfill their mandates under the IP.	Coordination	22.7.1. Create a special unit under the Ministry of Justice to serve as the secretariat of the implementation process.			X					MOJ	A Post-TRRC Unit has been created within the Ministry of Justice and became operational in January 1 st , 2024, to serve as the Secretariat for the implementation process of the Government's White Paper on the TRRC.	Implemented
22.7. The Ministry of Justice and Steering Committee members have sufficient capacity to effectively fulfill their mandates under the IP.	Coordination	22.7.2. Carry out infrastructural, security and system upgrades to the ministry to ensure that the Ministry is well positioned to spearhead the implementation process.			X					MOJ	Progress has been made in positioning the Ministry of Justice to lead the implementation of the TRRC recommendations through system and institutional upgrades. A dedicated Post TRRC Unit was established within the Ministry to coordinate efforts, supported by various coordination platforms that enhance transparency and oversight. ²²⁹ Monitoring and evaluation systems have been strengthened with consultant support, and capacity-building initiatives have improved institutional and human resource capabilities across key agencies. ²³⁰ However, there is limited evidence of major infrastructural or security upgrades specifically for the Ministry, and challenges such as resource constraints, slow legislative reforms, and delays in security sector reforms remain.	Ongoing

²²⁹ <https://moj.gov.gm/consultancy-to-prepare-reports-to-support-the-post-trrc-unit-and-the-coordination-mechanisms-under-the-implementation-plan-to-the-governments-white-paper/>

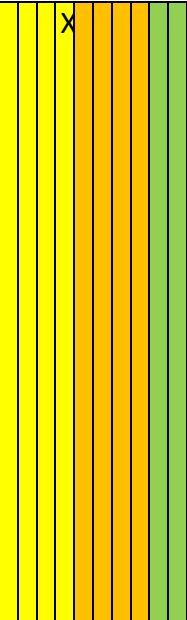
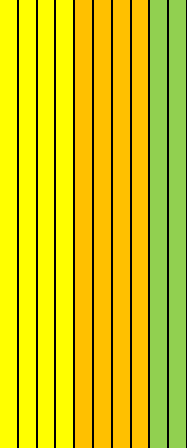
<https://moj.gov.gm/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/IMPLEMENTATION-PLAN-TO-THE-GOVERNMENT-S-WHITE-PAPER-ON-THE-RECOMMENDATIONS-OF-THE-TRRC.pdf>

²³⁰ <https://www.undp.org/gambia/projects/implementation-trrc-recommendations>

22.7. The Ministry of Justice and Steering Committee members have sufficient capacity to effectively fulfil their mandates under the IP.	Coordination	22.7.3. Implement recommendations from the needs assessment for the implementing agencies to enable them to adequately fulfil their mandates under the IP.								Steering Committee	There has been the implementation of recommendations derived from the assessment of needs and the TRRC Implementation Plan to enable the implementing agencies to adequately fulfil their mandates under the Implementation. For instance, capacity gaps have been identified in key agencies such as the National Agency for Legal Aid (NALA) and Alternative Dispute Resolution Services (ADRS), which informed recommendations for strengthening these institutions to better fulfil their mandates. ²³¹	Ongoing
22.7. The Ministry of Justice and Steering Committee members have sufficient capacity to effectively fulfil their mandates under the IP.	Coordination	22.7.4. Develop transport and logistics plan for the ministry through the procurement of vehicles to ensure effective monitoring across the country.		X						MOJ	The Ministry of Justice has initiated a transport and logistics arrangement to support the effective monitoring of TRRC recommendations nationwide. This includes procuring vehicle rental services through a 24-month contract starting in March 2025, with reputable firms providing fully fueled, insured vehicles and licensed drivers on an hourly fixed-price basis. These vehicles will facilitate point-to-point transportation for the Post TRRC Unit's activities in implementing the TRRC recommendations. ²³² Although there is no standalone transport and logistics plan, the long-term vehicle rental contract serves as a crucial logistical measure for effectively monitoring and implementing TRRC recommendations across The Gambia.	Ongoing

²³¹ https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2025-05/needs_assessment_of_nala_and_adrs.pdf

²³² <https://moj.gov.gm/vehicle-rental-services-for-the-post-trrc-unit-employer/>

22.8. A strong and organized Civil Society that can advocate for effective implementation as well as serve as key partners in implementation.	Coordination	22.8.1. Promote the creation of an alliance of victim focused civil society organisations.		MOJ, VLOs	The Association of Victim-Led Organisations (AVLO) was established in January 2024 to represent and advocate for victims of human rights violations during Yahya Jammeh's regime. It unites several local victim-focused groups, including the African Network against Extrajudicial Killings and Enforced Disappearance, the Gambia Centre for Victims of Human Rights Violations, the Solo Sandeng Foundation, and others. ²³³ AVLO's mission is to champion justice and reparations for victims, engaging with government and partners to ensure the effective implementation of TRRC recommendations. ²³⁴ The alliance actively supports victims' rights, amplifies their voices, and promotes accountability and healing in The Gambia.	Implemented
22.8. A strong and organized Civil Society that can advocate for effective implementation as well as serve as key partners in implementation.	Coordination	22.8.2. Develop guidelines for international NGO's and Organizations supporting the work of domestic NGOs/CSOs to ensure sustainability.		MOJ	There is no explicit mention in the available documents of developed guidelines specifically for international NGOs and organisations supporting domestic NGOs/CSOs to ensure sustainability in the TRRC process in The Gambia.	Not implemented

²³³ <https://thepoint.gm/africa/gambia/national-news/alliance-of-victim-led-organisation-launched>

²³⁴ <https://gamjobs.com/employers/the-association-of-victim-led-organisations-avlo/>

© National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

May 2025