

**EU's Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External
Action 2021–2025 (GAP III)**

Update of the Country level implementation plan (CLIP)

The Gambia

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Introduction

This Updated CLIP for The Gambia (2023), is based on the elaboration of the Gender Country Profile 2024 (currently been drafted), consisting of an extensive desk review and primary research in all regions of the country conducted between September 2023 and November 2023. For the preparation of the Gender Country Profile, focus group discussions were held with civil society organisations (CSOs) including umbrella organisations, institutions, minority groups and relevant stakeholders. Key informant interviews were held with respondents from ministries, CSOs, private sector entities and other organisations working on gender equality. The CLIP is also based on the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) sector priorities.

The CLIP is aligned with the CSO Roadmap for The Gambia 2021-2023 (that was drafted simultaneously with the Gender Action Plan and the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy as these Strategies are feeding each other). The CSO roadmap refers that umbrella organisations will be supported and that special attention will be paid to women organisations.

The CLIP aims to fast-track gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in all thematic areas under the EU Delegation portfolio in The Gambia. Specifically, the EU Delegation (EUD) is promoting economic, educational and social rights of girls and women, addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation, promoting women's equal participation and leadership.

In the following chapters, the CLIP presents a brief context description about gender equality in The Gambia, the areas of the MIP and the gender equality priority objectives the EU is pursuing, the political and policy dialogues that the EUD has been prioritising to engage with the partner country government and other relevant stakeholders, foreseen public diplomacy events on gender equality, and support for the implementation of the CLIP in the EUD's cooperation facility.

The UN (UNFPA) published a National Gender Analysis in September 2023 that provides key information that examines the policy and legal environment and its capacity to engender gender equality and women's empowerment.¹

1. Context for EU action on gender equality and women's empowerment in the country

The Gambia is signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)², the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (ratified 1983), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) ratified in 2003, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified in 2004), amongst several international, continental and regional instruments. It has also pledged to the United Nations 2030

¹ https://gambia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/final_national_gender_analysis_new.pdf

² The Gambia ratified CEDAW in 1993 without reservations

Agenda for Sustainable Development. With all these instruments, The Gambia has shown commitment to ensure and enforce gender equality and the human rights of women and girls.

While significant efforts have been made to advance gender equality and empower women in The Gambia in recent years, it is critical that progress and existing momentum to promote gender equality and prevent gender Based Violence (GBV) across the country are not rolled back. Prioritising actions to enforce the current legal and policy framework should be prioritised.

While the Constitution provides the most authoritative framework for the protection of the fundamental rights of women, the Women's Act, 2010 (as amended) is the primary and comprehensive legal frame-work which specifically addresses the rights of women and girls in The Gambia. It was enacted to incorporate provisions from the CEDAW and the Maputo Protocol. It provides that every woman shall be protected against "any form of physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm, suffering, or violence whether occurring in public or private life." It was amended in 2015 to ban Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), although there are ongoing debates concerning the repeal of the ban (see below).

The Ministry of Gender's name was changed in 2020 combining the Directorate of Social Welfare (under the Ministry of Health) and Women's Bureau (Office of the Vice President). It currently encompasses different directorates: i) Directorate of Social Welfare; ii) Directorate of Women Empowerment; iii) Directorate of Children's Affairs and iv) Directorate of Gender Equality.

There have been some improvements since the previous CLIP, such as the improvement of the legal framework for gender-based violence (prevention, intervention and sanction) and the Sexual Offenses Act (2013); the Disability Act (2021) that also addresses the specific needs of women; the improvement regarding primary education completion rates for girls and the establishment of the Women Enterprise Fund (in 2020). The Children's Act (2005) is being reviewed.

However, some policies need update such as the Gender and Empowerment Policy (2010-2020). Furthermore, the existing data relevant on gender equality and women's rights remain outdated and of poor quality.

Gender inequalities remain important in The Gambia, which continues to be a patriarchal society well anchored in cultural traditions where gender norms permeate all aspects of life and be the basis for existing discrimination towards women and girls.

Different forms of gender-based violence, lack of political opportunities, and lack of access to decision-making and leadership, lack of access and control to land, finance and economic opportunities are among existing challenges. Furthermore, the country is experimenting a backlash (for some segments of the population) regarding women rights and the gender equality agenda, where feminist associations face a shrinking space and increased harassment. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) prohibition is currently under threat as there are calls to repeal the law banning FGM and to decriminalise the practice. Women living with disabilities, older women and poor women face additional discriminations depending on intersectional vulnerabilities. LGBTQI+ persons continue facing large discrimination in all areas of life and their existence is neither accepted nor respected and severely penalised.

Several pieces of legislation need to be fully enforced, and there are important gaps, for instance the Women’s Act (2010) does not contain provision to include levirate marriages as well as provision rendering it mandatory for all matters of inheritance affecting Muslim women to be handled by Cadi Courts instead of customary law courts as is practiced in some communities (source UN Women, 2020).

The Women’s Act contains other weaknesses highlighted in the 2020 UN Women report such as the absence of quota for women at all levels of decision-making and lack of recognition of women’s unpaid care work as well as no details regarding progressive provision to eliminate discrimination in employment.

The Gambia scores 0.651 and ranks 119 out of 146 in the 2023 Global Gender Gap report³, improving 2 positions since the 2022 report. From the 4 indicators, political empowerment is where it scores the lowest (0.073), while education attainment and health and survival ranks high (0.954 and 0.968 respectively). Economic participation and opportunity rank 0.809.

The EUD and the EU Member States in The Gambia have been at the forefront of fighting for gender equality and women’s empowerment using a wide range of instruments. Gender is reflected as a key priority in political and policy dialogues between the EU and the Gambian government and in key projects and programmes. Gender equality will also be considered in planned blending operations (ie. Waste management), where opportunities for women are being considered (in terms of access to employment, information and better access and use of services).

2. Selected thematic areas of engagement and objectives

The overall objective of the CLIP is to fast-track gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment in all thematic areas of the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-27. In relation to the programming 2021-27, to reach the EU's Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External Action 2021–2025 (GAP III) targets, EUDs need to ensure that at least 85% of all new actions will have gender equality as a significant (Gender Marker 1) or principal objective (Gender marker 2) in each priority area/ sector of the MIP.⁴

The overall objectives of EU action for gender equality and women’s empowerment:

“Supporting the country’s efforts to achieving gender equality for all Gambians by removing barriers to equal opportunities, eliminating discrimination, supporting an enabling environment for women and girls to be empowered and agents of their rights”

The Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the EU-The Gambia partnership over 2021-2027 focus around three priority areas:

- i) Promoting Good Governance;
- ii) Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs
- iii) Human development

³ https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf

⁴ The OECD gender markers G1 and G2 will be applied: for G1 each action should include at least one specific objective on gender equality complying with and/or including targeted actions (OECD gender marker G2).

In order to reach the GAP III target with 85% of new actions being gender-responsive and reflecting the MIP priorities, the areas of engagement on gender equality and women's empowerment are:

1. **Advancing equal participation and access to leadership and decision-making for women and girls**
2. **Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination (including political violence, harassment, cyber violence etc)**
3. **Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation**
4. **Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women**

MIP Priority area 1 – Promoting Good Governance

Thematic area of engagement - Advancing equal participation and access to leadership and decision-making for women and girls

Thematic area of engagement - Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination (including political violence, harassment, cyber violence etc)

This priority will be in the context of the continuation of the support to the three main transition democratic processes that are on-going in the Gambia (Constitutional Reform, Transitional Justice, and Security Sector Reform), as well as the consolidation of a comprehensive migration partnership.

The Gambia ranks 166 out of 186 positions in the Inter-Parliamentary Women in Parliament ranking⁵. The Gambia has 8.6% of female MPs⁶, (5 among a total of 58 MPs in the National Assembly), there is still a clear need to advocate for widening the scope of political participation of women at all levels.

Women are actively registering to vote in elections but they are not running for office and they lack support from their parties in order to succeed. This will require efforts in communication and awareness raising in communities as well as the political arena to ensure that women are given equitable opportunities in politics and effectively grasp them. Equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours promoting equal participation and leadership need to be fostered at community level – through civic education, awareness and communication campaign (involving media actors, etc), education and culture. Special attention is given to engaging with women and youth movements by ensuring they are consulted during the programming phase and downstream in project identification and formulation. The number of programmes (funded by the EU, EUD and MS) supporting youth and women in leadership are reported on as part of the CSO roadmap.

Many of the current laws in place in The Gambia are discriminatory towards women.⁷ Therefore, it is essential to advocate for reforms of those laws. Moreover, in the Security Sector where the EUD has

⁵ <https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking/?month=1&year=2023>

⁶ Hon. Maimuna Ceesay, Hon. Fatoumata Njai, Hon. Fatou Cham, Hon. Fatoumata Jawara and Hon. Amie Colley.

⁷ UN Women & Commonwealth Secretariat (2020), Towards reversing discrimination in law: mapping and analysis of the laws of The Gambia from a Gender Perspective. Accessed online at https://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/inline/gambia-report_layout_final_digital.pdf.

been actively involved since 2017, efforts will continue to ensure gender parity in all forces as well as ensuring that women are appointed to higher posts and ranks. The ongoing EU-funded projects on Security Sector Reform (implemented by GIZ and DCAF) have gender objectives and will be instrumental in this respect. For example, the support to the police (implemented by GIZ) includes training on GBV.

Rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence (IPV), female genital mutilation (FGM) and harmful traditional practices, son preference, widowhood ceremonies, forced marriage, human trafficking, child marriage, and cyberbullying are all common forms of violence in the country according to UNFPA National Gender Analysis, published in 2022. The issue of FGM will be addressed through an allocation under the Human Rights and Democracy budget line (top up allocated end November 2023).

MIP Priority area 2 - Green economy for sustainable growth and jobs

Thematic area of engagement - Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation.

As in most of West Africa, The Gambia's labour market is characterized by limited opportunities for wage jobs (paid employment). This inflates the role of subsistence farming and low-productivity services for survival. High-paying wage jobs in ICT and professional occupations are scarce, at the same time high gender gaps remain in educational attainment, as well as access to land and productive inputs. These, together with traditional gender norms, contribute to large gender gaps in labour market outcomes, including among the self-employed. These gender gaps are reflected in stark differences in labour market outcomes. Three out of four women of working age have no access to own earnings, as opposed to nearly half of men. The lack of economic empowerment weakens the position of women in both the household and political life (World Bank, 2022).

Available jobs are mostly informal and in the services sector. Only 16.7% of the working-age population is wage-employed, and roughly one in three wage workers is employed by the government. 82% of paid employment is in services, 12% in industry, and 6% in agriculture (World Bank, 2022). Average wage levels are similar across agriculture, industry, and services. Most private-sector wage jobs are informal. According to the 2022-23 Gambia Labour Force Survey (LFS), the women labour force participation rate is lower than that of male (39.6% and 47.9% respectively). Women are more affected by labour underutilisation; the composite rate of labour underutilization stands at 50.5% among women compared to 31.8% for males. Women work in low-quality jobs, on average eight in ten women work in the informal sector and are engaged in informal employment. Almost seven in ten women are own-account workers compared to nearly four in ten among men. The proportion of female employees is twice lower than that of male employees (20.9% and 46.8% respectively). They are mainly engaged in the sector of services (63.6%) performing services and sales work (45.8%) and in the agricultural sector (30.1%) as skilled workers (25.4%). The proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG indicator 5.5.2) stands at 36.1%, below the objective of equal opportunities for leadership. These average figures mask stark differences between private and public employees. Job quality and formality rates are significantly better for government employees. Although women are much less likely to have a wage job compared to men, women who are able to obtain wage jobs enjoy similar benefits and hourly wages as their male counterparts. Employment was significantly higher for males

(52%) than for females (40.4%). Nevertheless, wage employment was rare. Only 16.7% of the working-age population reported to be wage-employed, while 19.5% were self-employed, and 9.7% were active as (unpaid) contributing family workers (World Bank, 2022).

Unfriendly and abusive work environment persist towards women, for instance, many domestic workers (who are mostly female) are vulnerable to long hours, poor remuneration, abuse and harassment. Beyond this, there is a significant wage gaps between males and females, as high as 65%. This can be explained as more women are working in the informal sector where earnings are lower and have lower academic qualifications. (UNFPA, 2022)

The EU will work on increasing access for women in all their diversity to transition to the formal economy and coverage by non-discriminatory and inclusive social protection systems. Specifically, actions will aim to i.e. enhance women economic empowerment by improving access to entrepreneurship opportunities and skills; strengthen women’s participation in the green and circular economy; increasing access to financial services and products.

In its projects related to the “green economy for sustainable growth and job creation” the EU will cooperate with the private sector to promote gender equality and business and human rights standards.

The Gambia - particularly the capital Banjul, is identified globally as being one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Convinced of the urgency, The Gambia is one of the signatories to the Paris Agreement (2015) to reduce carbon footprint and limit the effect of global warming and as such the Gambian government has made considerable effort to limit the destruction delivered by climate change, including the establishment of the National Climate Policy (NCCP) since 2016. The Gambia’s Long-Term Climate-Neutral Development Strategy 2050 was developed by the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource in 2022. Climate change is likely to have negative impacts on agricultural productivity, which is an important element of the GDP of the country (it accounts for 23% of the GDP). The agriculture sector employs about 75% of the labour force (of which more than 50% are women, predominantly in vegetable production). Over 60% of Gambians depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Women produce about 40% of the total agricultural output of country (UNFPA, 2022).

Despite the country’s great potential, its agriculture and food systems are marked by limited capacity to supply adequate quantity of diversified foods to its population. More than one household in three (35.8% in the Gambia has a low dietary diversity (FAO, 2022). A significant proportion of the burden of poor nutrition outcomes are borne by women (15-49 years) who are childbearing and active care givers to infants and the elderly (FAO, 2022). In addition, climate change also affects the quality and amount of food supply and water available (frequent extreme weather events – droughts, floods, windstorms, etc-). This exacerbates existing inequalities, in particular gender inequalities.

Under the GCCA+ Climate Resilient Coastal and Marine Zone Project for The Gambia project, a Gender study has analysed and identified gender issues, capacity gaps, challenges and opportunities for adequately mainstreaming gender in their sectoral programmes and plans to ensure women are adequately represented and not marginalised, within the framework of integrated coastal zone management and climate change adaptation.

The EUD will ensure gender equality is mainstreamed in the agriculture and food systems programme under preparation (planned under AAP 2024).

Under blending, the EIB is developing a proposal for waste management (Bakoteh landfill) and gender issues will be integrated in the analysis.

MIP Priority area 3 - Human development

Thematic area of engagement - Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women

Gender disparities in the Gambia education system are still present. While gender parity at the Lower Basic level of education has been achieved, a disparity in upper basic level and further at the senior secondary level can be found. Women are less likely than men to have secondary or post-secondary education (40% vs 49%) and more likely than men to have no formal schooling (48% vs. 43%) (Afro Barometer). This figure widens in rural areas. The education programme under preparation (AAP 2024) should have a strong gender focus.

The Gambia's health expenditure is still less than 5% of the budget which is against globally accepted standard (UNFPA, 2022). Gender inequalities exist in the health sector as shown by some statistics fertility rate, teenage pregnancy rate, maternal mortality which are very high.

While the Women's Act (2015) sets out the right of every woman to enjoy the highest level of physical, mental and social well-being, health care and health care services including family planning, many challenges subsist. Health is highly gendered and affected by social norms, men are more sensitive to health hazards and accident in the work place and may be more risk-taking. Women may have less autonomy to seek health services, especially on sexual and reproductive health). Maternal deaths constitute 17% of all deaths among women between the age 15 and 49 years old, and 289 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (UNFPA, 2022). The EUD has asked HQ to benefit from the regional Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights programme (AAP 2023). The country apparently also receives support through the Spotlight initiative (although there is no visibility of the EU support at country level).

The Gambia National Social Protection Policy 2015-2025 acknowledges the importance of mainstreaming gender equality into social protection, through gender-sensitive programming including childcare. According to ILO's figures, social protection measures are covering only 6% of the population representing some of the lowest figures in the world.

Social protection is one of the focal areas under the State and Resilience Building Contract IV (Financing Agreement signed on 21/11/2023), which will expand the services provided through the Government's Family Strengthening Programme. Also, the EUD will continue to support the mandate and work of the Social Protection Secretariat, whose role is to coordinate multiple social protection interventions taking place around the country, implemented by different Ministries, Departments, Agencies, NGOs and partners. This important reform of the national social protection system by ensuring more efficient and effective use of resources, strengthened management and administrative systems will progress

towards a more inclusive form of social protection that will make basic income and social services available to The Gambia's poorest and most vulnerable people. Finally, a call for proposals for persons with disabilities is planned for Q1 2024 and gender aspects will be addressed.

3. Targeted action supporting gender equality and women's empowerment

The GAP III aims at increasing the number and effectiveness of actions having gender equality as principal objective⁸ with a target of a least one G2 action implemented in each country by 2025.

The EUD aims at identifying a G2 action in the education sector. This is being formulated at the moment of the drafting of the CLIP (November 2023).

Under the D&HR budget line, the EUD has received a specific allocation of €300,000 to address the issue of FGM.

4. Engage in dialogue for gender equality and women empowerment

Gender equality will be present in the policy dialogues and in the engagement with CSOs. .

The EU will maintain regular dialogue on the implementation of GAP III through its State and Resilience Building contract 4 (SRBC 4) policy dialogue and technical assistance and work in cooperation with a broad range of actors, such as local authorities and civil society organisations, women's rights activists, human rights defenders and youth organisations. Through this instrument, the EU in The Gambia will strengthen its partnership with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare. Whereas gender-sensitive budgeting has been emphasized under the Gambia's PFM Reform Strategy 2021-2025 through a dedicated Gender-Based Budgeting reform component (within Pillar 2, Budget and Procurement Management), actual progress (e.g. in the training of heads of programs and vote controllers on gender budgeting and public finance for children) is still at a very incipient stage. Furthermore, policy dialogue related to social protection will address key issues related to intersectionality of gender, poverty, vulnerabilities and social exclusion faced, for instance, by women-headed households or women with disabilities. Wherever possible, it will support relevant national and sectoral gender equality strategies, as this is key for the long-term sustainability of EU action.

The EU strives for close coordination with country representations of international organisations, notably of the UN system. The UN working group on gender will continue to be a reference in this field and has been actively engaging on FGM.

Working for gender equality and women empowerment needs to be more than just words and policy papers and translate into acts. This is why the EUD will commit to work actively within the Delegation

⁸ Defined as G2 actions in line with OECD gender maker [G2](#). These actions should aim at achieving a long-lasting change tackling harmful gender norms and stereotypes, by implementing a comprehensive and gender-transformative approach.

on gender related issues in order to be able to advocate by example. Whenever possible, new projects will have a gender analysis completed to ensure that they are aware of potential gender related issues. This gender analysis will be done during the inception of the programme in the case of blending and guarantees gender analysis and gender assessments will be included as part of the feasibility studies. This will more systematically increase the understanding of the gender implications in the EUD's sectors of intervention. Objectives and indicators from the MIP-GAP III will be used in the design, formulation, implementation and M&E of the Actions. Implementing partners will be provided with GAP III guidance to integrating it in their proposals/ contracts. Future call for proposals, logical frameworks and indicators will need to reflect gender issues and GAP III guidance. This is done to foster moving from projects being gender-sensitive to project being gender-transformative in the future.

The EUD will try to include whatever is pertinent and relevant, gender equality when procuring services (i.e in framework contracts). The EUD will indicate that technical assistance (TA) team proposed by contractor should be gender balanced. Similar considerations apply to Call for Proposals.

In its political and policy dialogues, the EUD will also advocate for the implementation of the National Gender Action Plan 2023-2027, initial steps on gender-responsive budgeting, and the enforcement of all laws relevant to gender equality and women rights. The EU will continue advocating for the eradication of all forms of GBV, for equal access to opportunities, leadership and decision-making and to support feminist organisations.

In order for staff to be better equipped to ensure gender is being addressed in all EU dialogues, actions and programmes, all Delegation staff (including management) will be required to follow a training on gender mainstreaming and the GAP III every year. This can include in-person or online trainings and can be in any field related to gender equality. This will ensure staff are well equipped to engage meaningfully in gender mainstreaming and to identify relevant gender entry points in all their portfolio.

The Gender Focal Point(s) will have a stronger role in the upcoming years as their work is constantly increasing. This will be reflected in their job description to include their work on gender equality and gender mainstreaming. This will also require HQ to acknowledge this and create the necessary additional human resource in the Delegation so that this GFP function can be taken on board effectively and sufficient time space allocated to it.⁹

Finally, it is worth reporting that currently women constitute the majority of the operational staff in the EU Delegation (including the Head of Cooperation).

5. Outreach and other communication / public diplomacy activities

At the point of drafting this document, there are no confirmed high-level events foreseen. However, gender equality is and will continue to be addressed during policy dialogue and through our social media channels. An emphasis will be put on marking important global events such as International Women's Day (IWD) and the 16 –day of activism against gender-based violence for the coming years.

⁹ The number of transversal functions and focal points in delegations is ever increasing without the necessary additional human resources matching it.

In March 2024 (IWD) the Country Gender Profile will be validated in an event with relevant stakeholders. The final report will be disseminated to all stakeholders.

Furthermore, other international days will be celebrated, with a specific focus on gender equality such as the International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia and the International Human Rights Day, as relevant and pertinent in the context of The Gambia.

These campaigns will continue to raise the profile of the EUD as a frontrunner on gender equality and women’s empowerment issues and will continue to be key moments for outreach and public diplomacy. The public diplomacy will aim to raise awareness and conduct advocacy to ensure that gender equality and women’s empowerment issues remain high on the political agenda. To shift gender-power relations for a positive change of the societal and cultural paradigms, the EUD will continue to engage target groups, youth, social media influencers, cultural actors and (social) media to multiply the reach of its campaigns. Importantly, men and boys will be engaged in interventions to promote gender equality.

High-level advocacy and public outreach are usually organised in collaboration with EUDs implementing partners. In recent years, the EUD has increased cooperation with Member States for the organisation of high-level events and public diplomacy.

6. Technical Facility and/or financial resources allocated to support GAP III implementation

Gender will be at the core of all programming by ensuring that 85% of projects reach at least the gender marker I. A new Country Gender Profile is currently been developed including 4 gender sectoral analysis to ensure a deepened knowledge of the sectors, where the EUD is actively working in and to inform the programming. The gender sectoral analysis will cover food systems; migration; job creation including waste management. The EUD is also considering urban mobility (an area identified under the 2021-2024 MIP – but confronted with the expected limited funding under the 2nd phase of the MIP and lack of interested Financial Institutions).

Date: 30 November 2023

Signature by Head of Delegation:

7. Annexes

Draft Multi-Annual Indicative Program for EU partnership with The Gambia – 2021-2027

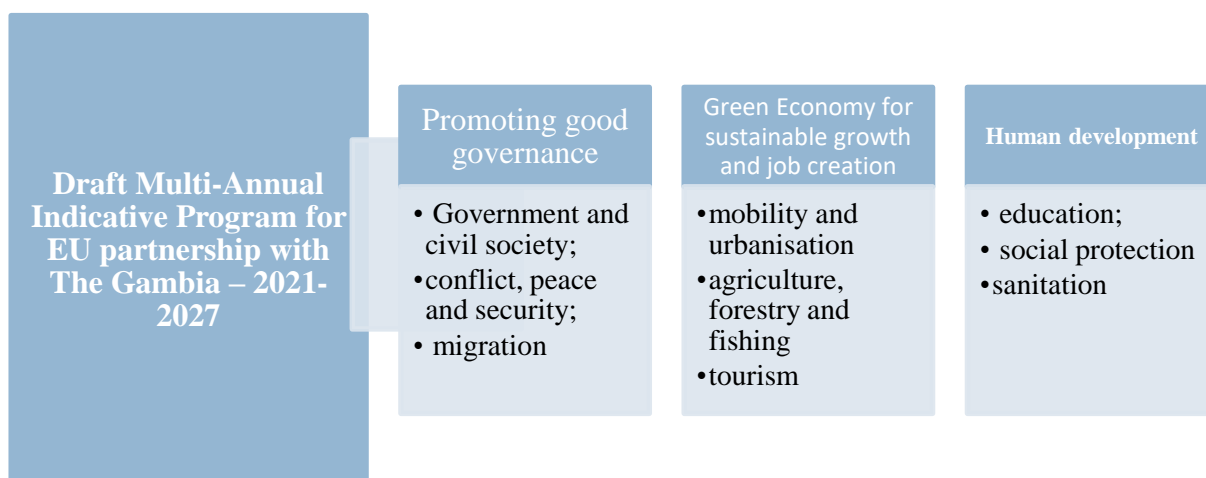


Table of acronyms:

CLIP	Country level implementation plan (CLIP)
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAP III	EU's Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External Action 2021–2025 (GAP III)
GBV	Gender based violence
GFP	Gender focal point
G-maker	<p>The G-maker stands for Gender Equality Policy Marker. It is a tool developed by the OECD-DAC. It is a policy indicator used to track resource allocations of donors to promoting gender equality.</p> <p>There are 3 G-Marker Scores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ G-0: When gender equality is not targeted ○ G-1: When gender equality is a significant objective ○ G-2: When gender equality is a principle objective.
MS	Member States (EU Member States)
SRBC 4	The EU's fourth State and Resilience Building contract in The Gambia. It includes technical assistance in the areas of democratic governance, corruption, business, statistics and public finance management
SSR	Security sector reform
TA	Technical assistance