

				their families and wider community of migrant smuggling.
2	Difficulties to change social norms and increase the participation of women.	M	M	<p>Institutional and capacity building analysis will facilitate to identify needs and power relations within organisations.</p> <p>Identification of champions might facilitate involvement of women (internal integration and participation, external participation).</p>

Lessons Learnt:

In 2018-2020, an EU-IcSP programme, implemented by DCAF provided comprehensive support to the Government in its efforts to launch and implement the SSR process. It supported the development of legislations governing security institutions and started strengthening the civilian oversight of the security sector (media, CSOs, parliament). The programme led to the development of knowledge products that have informed decision-making and constituted a baseline for the implementation of reforms. These included an institutional Human Resources Assessment of Security institutions (Army, Police, Immigration, Intelligence and line Ministries), a Gender assessment of the security sector, and a Perception study of the population in the field of security. This assessment supported the design of the EDF programme (2021-2023) aimed at strengthening the effectiveness, management and accountability of the Gambian Police Forces (implemented by DCAF) and to build and strengthen the police structures (implemented by GIZ).

Regarding GIZ, a general lesson is that due to the low capacities of the Gambian partners, much more time has to be planned for project implementation than anticipated. GIZ has carried out capacity building on SGBV and forensic investigations, but has faced delays in the rehabilitation of police stations due to long tendering processes. The GPF demonstrated its dedication to the programme and cooperates in whichever way they can. Regarding DCAF, it is assumed that results achieved under DCAF components were made possible due to the innovative approach adopted throughout of the programme implementation. The approach involved the establishment of “Technical working groups” dedicated to each of the programme’s lines of intervention, comprised of members of the GPF. This has ensured that all the activities are designed and implemented with and by the national stakeholders, including senior leadership. The proposed Action will follow a similar approach, ensuring that the programme is consistently guided by the principle of national ownership, thereby bolstering its sustainability.

Moreover, in parallel to the EDF-funded programme, DCAF is implementing a Swiss funded programme aimed at providing support to the GID in the field of management, oversights and border management. The 3-year programme (until July 2024) aims to address and settle the critical gaps in the GID’s Legal and Policy Framework, and notably support the GID and other security institutions in applying a more coordinated and collaborative approach to border security and immigration management. This programme has already demonstrated tangible results through the revision of the current Immigration Act (1965), the GID Code of Conduct, as well as GID’s organigramme and structure. While cautious to avoid overlaps, the synergies of the Action with the ongoing Swiss project will ensure continuity and sustainability, and will facilitate enhancing the capacities of the GID to act and perform according to the new Immigration Act and Policies.

The action will be complementary to – and coordinated with – ongoing and future EU regional programmes, ongoing projects under the Trust Fund or under the Internal Security Fund (Police) (in particular the Common Operational Partnership). Relevant technical and operational assistance may be provided by Frontex.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic is that (i) by strengthening the capacity of the Gambian Police Force and the Gambian Immigration Department to provide effective response to criminality, including transnational organised crime, and (ii) by effectively coordinating their operations at the borders, while (iii) improving their ability to comply with human rights norms and gender equality in all aspects of their management and operations through effective internal and external oversight mechanism, the GPF and GID will be able to ensure security for the population of The Gambia, including vulnerable groups (including unaccompanied minors, women, victims of trafficking in human beings) at the border and rural areas.