

**ANNEXURE 1: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF RECOMMENDATIONS**

RECOMMENDATIONS	FULLY IMPLEMENTED	PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	NOT YET
<p><b>A. ACCEPTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL NORMS</b></p> <p>109.1. Ratify the conventions to which it is not yet a party, in keeping with the recommendations accepted during the first cycle of the review (Niger);</p> <p>109.8. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);</p> <p>109.40. Ratify the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Portugal);</p> <p>109.39. Ratify or accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and implement it fully at national level</p> <p>109.22. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Mali);</p> <p>109.23. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Thailand);</p> <p>109.27. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Thailand);</p>		✓	

<p>109.28. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Portugal);</p> <p>109.1. Ratify the conventions to which it is not yet a party, in keeping with the recommendations accepted during the first cycle of the review (Niger);</p> <p>109.2. Ratify the conventions on human rights not yet ratified and proceed to the harmonization of those already ratified with domestic legislation (Chad);</p> <p>109.9. Consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);</p> <p>109.10. Consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Gabon);</p> <p>109.11. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Portugal);</p> <p>109.12. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or</p>			
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<p>Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Tunisia);</p> <p>109.13. Consider the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);</p> <p>109.14. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mali);</p> <p>109.15. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Sierra Leone);</p> <p>109.16. Ratify the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);</p> <p>109.17. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Togo);</p> <p>109.18. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and harmonize the convention with the national legislation (France);</p> <p>109.19. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, recalling the</p>			
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<p>commitment undertaken by the Government of the Gambia during the first cycle of the UPR (Uruguay);</p> <p>109.20. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure that allegations of ill-treatment are investigated thoroughly and independently and that the individuals responsible are held to account (Australia);</p> <p>109.21. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and ensure its full implementation in law and practice (Botswana);</p> <p>109.31. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Uruguay);</p> <p>109.32. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Portugal);</p> <p>109.33. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Tunisia);</p> <p>109.34. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and</p>			
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<p>harmonize the convention with the national legislation (France);</p> <p>109.35. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);</p> <p>109.36. Consider the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ghana);</p> <p>109.37. Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ensure that persons with disabilities are free from all forms of discrimination and social exclusion (Maldives);</p> <p>109.29. Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);</p> <p>109.30. Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ghana);</p> <p>109.3. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on</p>			
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<p>Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);</p> <p>109.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and abolish the death penalty (Portugal);</p> <p>109.5. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda);</p> <p>109.6. Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Angola);</p> <p>109.7. Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Germany);</p> <p>109.24. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Uruguay);</p> <p>109.25. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Thailand);</p> <p>109.26. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children</p>			
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<p>in armed conflict (Portugal);</p> <p>109.38. Ratify the Rome Statute (Tunisia);</p> <p><b>Source of position:</b></p> <p>109.107 Establish a standing moratorium on executions with a view to the abolition of the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);</p> <p>109.108. Abolish de jure the death penalty and proceed to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Uruguay);</p> <p>109.109. Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);</p> <p>109.101. Maintain the moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy)</p> <p>109.102. Reinstate and respect the moratorium on the death penalty with a view to preparing a referendum on its possible abolition in accordance with the stipulations of the national Constitution (Mexico);</p> <p>109.103. Consider establishing a new moratorium on executions,</p>			
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<p>with a view to abolishing the death penalty in the future (Brazil);</p> <p>109.104. Adopt a permanent moratorium on the death penalty with the view of its future abolition (Costa Rica);</p> <p>109.105. Abolish the death penalty for all crimes (France);</p> <p>109.106. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Togo);</p>			
<p><b>B. COOPERATION WITH TREATY BODIES</b></p>			
<p>109.88. Improve its cooperation with treaty bodies (Niger);</p>	✓		
<p>109.90. Take all necessary measures to address the backlog in the submission of reports to treaty bodies (Burkina Faso);</p>		✓	
<p>109.89. Submit the long outstanding reports to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Sierra Leone);</p>		✓	
<p><b>C. COOPERATION WITH SPECIAL PROCEDURES</b></p>			
<p>109.91. Consider issuing a standing invitation to the United Nations Human Rights Council special procedures (Rwanda);</p>			✓

109.92. Accept the visit of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and allow them access without restriction (Uruguay);	✓		
109.93. Extend a standing invitation to all United Nations human rights mechanisms (Costa Rica);			✓
109.94. Facilitate, without further ado, the visit of the Special Rapporteur on summary executions and the Special Rapporteur on torture (Mexico);		✓	
109.95. Respond favourably to the request of the Special Rapporteur on torture to visit the country (Denmark);		✓	
<b>D. COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INSTITUTIONS</b>			
109.170. In the context of global partnerships for development, to seek assistance from the United Nations system, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and development partners to mobilize requisite resources with respect to financial assistance to aid the establishment of transit centres for refugees and capacity-building in the administration and management of refugees and stateless persons (South Africa);		✓	
109.171. Provide additional resources to the National Commission for Refugees in order to facilitate their		✓	

reintegration and better organize their legal protection (Democratic Republic of the Congo).			
109.141. Cooperate with international and regional human rights bodies to improve the situation of freedom of expression and human rights generally in the Gambia (Sweden);	✓		
109.134. Implement swiftly and without preconditions the verdict of the ECOWAS Court of 10 June 2014 on the need for a thorough investigation into the disappearances of journalists Manneh and Hydara (Netherlands);		✓	
<b>E. INTER-STATE COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>			
109.158. Take further steps, with the support of the international community, to continue ameliorating access of the population to health (Cuba);	✓		
109.127. Seek technical assistance to improve the judiciary, in order to more adequately execute its functions (Sierra Leone);	✓		
<b>F. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK</b>			
109.41. Incorporate into its national legislation most of the international legal human rights instruments that the Gambia has acceded to (Mauritania);		✓	

109.42. Comply with its existing international and regional human rights obligations(Germany);		✓	
109.53 Repeal laws that provide for the criminalization of LGBTQ persons in accordance of the principles of non-discrimination. (france)		✓	
109.55 Immediately decriminalize homosexuality and amend legislation to promote and protect rights of all individuals regardless of race ethnic origin religion personal beliefs and opinions, disability age gender and sexual orientation in accordance with The Gambia obligations including as a signatory of the African charter on human and peoples' rights. (Canada)			
109.56. Refrain from introducing and/or repeal any legislation that criminalizes sexual activities between consenting adults and take all necessary measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identity or expression. (Germany)			
109.49. That the President of The Gambia will use his executive power by refraining from signing the Bill amending section 144a of the Criminal Code into law, and that the			

<p>Government of The Gambia eliminates all existing legislation penalizing sexual orientation or gender identity. (Netherlands).</p> <p>109.50. That the President of The Gambia reject provisions in the proposed Criminal Code on aggravated homosexuality and absconding State officials.</p> <p>109.51. That the President of The Gambia repeal provisions in the Criminal Code which criminalize consensual same-sex sexual conduct. (Sweden)</p> <p>109.52. Repeal all provisions in laws that criminalize same sex relations between consenting adults and ensure the rights of those persons are protected. (Australia)</p> <p>109.53. Repeal laws that provide for the criminalization of LGBT persons, in accordance of the principle of non-discrimination.</p> <p>109.97. Withdraw the criminal laws sanctioning homosexuality and take action to combat violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity.(Italy)</p>			
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109.96. Take all necessary measures, both legislative and educational, to eradicate negative stereotypes and attitudes towards women (Italy);		✓	
109.66. Incorporate into national legislation provisions to ensure the effective implementation of the rights of men and women to equal pay for equal work (Congo);			✓
109.54. Ensure that the Criminal Code is applied in a non-discriminatory manner, in full compliance with articles 2, 17 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as interpreted by the Human Rights Committee (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);		✓	
109.57. Review the amendments to the Criminal Code in the area of “false information”, in order to guarantee respect for freedom of the media and freedom of expression (Portugal);		✓	
109.58. Repeal legislation that does not comply with international human rights law, in particular the amendment to the Information and Communication Act, enacted in 2013 and the amendment to the Criminal Code, enacted in 2013 (Slovakia);		✓	

109.60. Amend legislation that infringes on freedom of expression and decriminalize press-related offences such as defamation (Australia);		✓	
109.61. Amend the Criminal Code to ensure respect of the right to freedom of expression and establish guidelines for criminal defamation prosecution to ensure the exercise of the right to freedom of expression without fear of intimidation or harassment (Canada);		✓	
109.63. Take all necessary measures to guarantee, in all circumstances, full respect of freedom of expression and freedom of the press; reform, in that regard, the provisions of the Information and Communication Act in order to bring the national legislation in line with international standards (France);		✓	
109.64. Adopt measures, compatible with international norms, to guarantee the freedom of information (Chile);		✓	
109.146. Decriminalize offences related to freedom of expression and guarantee that human rights defenders and journalists can carry out their work in an atmosphere of freedom and security (Mexico);		✓	

109.59. Amend legislation to remove restrictions on freedom of expression, which has a major impact on human rights defenders, journalists and members of the political opposition (Spain);		✓	
109.62. Abolish all legal provisions limiting the freedom of expression and freedom of the press, and take all necessary measures to facilitate the work of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society (Germany);		✓	
109.65. Enact laws prohibiting forced and early marriage of girls (Central African Republic);	✓		
109.137. Consider drawing up legislation to raise the legal age of marriage to 18 years (Sierra Leone);	✓		
109.138. Set 18 years as the minimum legal age of marriage (Togo);	✓		
109.139. Take steps to prevent child, early and forced marriage, including through education and awareness campaigns (Canada);	✓		
109.43. Enact legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation (Slovenia);	✓		
109.44. Enact and enforce effective legislation prohibiting the practice of female genital mutilation (Germany);	✓		
109.45. Take urgent steps to incorporate the prohibition	✓		

of female genital mutilation in its law and enforce it (Ghana);			
109.46. Consider enacting a comprehensive law prohibiting the practice of female genital mutilation (India);	✓		
109.47. Introduce legislation to criminalize the practice of female genital mutilation (Canada);	✓		
109.113. Adopt and implement effective legislation aimed at banning female genital mutilation and punishing the perpetrators (Italy);	✓		
109.118. Further progress in the eradication of the female genital mutilation and reaffirm its prohibition (Chile);	✓		
109.83. Follow up effectively the national plan of action to accelerate the eradication of female genital mutilation and the implementation of preventative measures (Spain);	✓		
109.114. Pursue efforts aimed at eradicating the practice of female genital mutilation (Montenegro);	✓		
109.115. Strengthen and accelerate mechanisms aiming at eradicating the harmful practice of female genital mutilation (Angola);	✓		
109.116. Take all necessary measures to prohibit and eliminate the practice of	✓		

female genital mutilation (Australia);			
109.117. Enhance its initiatives designed to halt female genital mutilation and related harmful practices (Brazil);	✓		
109.119. Intensify efforts to strengthen the fight against female genital mutilation (Ethiopia);	✓		
109.120. Continue efforts to eliminate harmful tradition practices and female genital mutilation (Rwanda);	✓		
109.48. Enact domestic violence legislation with the aim of eliminating domestic violence, and enact specific legislation criminalizing acts such as female genital mutilation (Maldives);	✓		
109.67. Conclude the ongoing consultations concerning the Disability Bill to be adopted at the nearest time possible (Kuwait);		✓	
109.68. Promptly adopt the law in the area of the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities to enable the requisite legal framework to apply the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);		✓	
<b>G. INSTITUTIONS AND POLICIES</b>			
109.69. Accelerate the progress of consultations and ensure that the national human rights institution	✓		

functions in accordance with the Paris Principles (India);			
109.70. Accelerate the process of the establishment of a national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);	✓		
109.71. Accelerate the establishment of the national commission for human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles (Niger);	✓		
109.72. Accelerate the establishment of the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Gabon);	✓		
109.73. Accelerate efforts for the establishment of a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);	✓		
109.74. Consider establishing the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua);	✓		
109.75. Finalize the creation of a national human rights institution and the establishment of an NHRI in full compliance with the Paris Principles (A status) (Portugal);	✓		
109.76. Intensify its efforts to establish a national human rights institution fully in accordance with the Paris Principles (Rwanda);	✓		

109.77. Work towards the effective establishment of the national human rights institution (Burkina Faso);	✓		
109.78. Seek to expedite the current process of establishing a national human rights institution, with a view to further improving the general situation of human rights in the Gambia (Egypt);	✓		
109.79. Continue its efforts in establishing a national human rights institution (Sudan);	✓		
109.85. Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);	✓		
109.87. Continue efforts aimed at promoting awareness of the culture of human rights in the Gambian society (Egypt);	✓		
109.129. Actively pursue further reforms to ensure judicial independence (India);	✓		
109.128. Ensure the independence of the judiciary (Central African Republic);	✓		
109.130. Continue working to ensure the independence and transparency of its judicial system as well as to improve the conditions of its penitentiaries (Thailand);		✓	

109.131. Work towards strengthening the independence of the judiciary through the adoption of the Judges Bill of 2014 (Kuwait);		✓	
109.136. Promote national efforts aimed at enhancing judicial reform, so as to cater for expanding recourse to courts of law, partly as a result of the growth of the Gambian economy (Egypt);	✓		
109.132. Take measure to ensure the independence of the judiciary, including by means of eradicating the system of presidential decisions on the appointment of judges (Mexico);		✓	
109.86. Continue its national efforts with the support and assistance of the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights of the people of the Gambia (Bangladesh);	✓		
109.151. Give more focus to building the capacity of institutions responsible for poverty eradication programmes of the Government (Philippines);	✓		
109.153. Strengthen efforts on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger through the full implementation of the Programme on Accelerated Growth and Employment (South Africa);	✓		

109.149. Continue its positive approach in combating poverty by providing the necessary support in rural infrastructure and its national employment policy to reduce unemployment (Malaysia);	✓		
109.154. Continue its efforts in increasing the financial resources allocated to provide welfare services to vulnerable members of the society (Sudan);	✓		
109.155. Continue strengthening its social protection programme that is already implementing, in order to provide for even greater well-being quality for its people (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	✓		
109.156. Further strengthen driven policies in the area of health, in order to achieve the objective of universal access to health (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))		✓	
109.157. Pursue the implementation of the national health policy for the period 2012 to 2020 (Algeria);		✓	
109.159. Enhance the existing effort in health service delivery system particularly to vulnerable groups (Ethiopia);		✓	
109.160. Step-up further efforts to strengthen health care facilities and improve health care services provided to women and		✓	

children and equipping health facilities with the necessary equipment and medicine (Libya);			
109.161. Take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 and consider applying the Technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce and eliminate preventable mortality and morbidity of children under 5 years of age (A/HRC/27/31) (Ireland)		✓	
109.162. Continue to implement its HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programmes to further reduce the prevalence (Singapore)	✓		
109.84. Pursue efforts carried out by the Gambian Government in the framework of the national policy for gender equality and promotion of women for the period 2010 to 2020 (Algeria)		✓	
109.81. Provide the necessary financial and human resources to strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes for the empowerment of women in social and public life (Malaysia);		✓	
109.121. Intensify efforts to ensure gender equality and eliminate sexual and gender-	✓		

based violence (Rwanda);			
109.82. Adopt a national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325 on women peace and security (Portugal);	✓		
109.80. Continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children (Djibouti);	✓		
109.122. Ensure the full implementation of the adopted law on sexual and gender-based offences against women (Montenegro);		✓	
109.123. Ensure the full implementation of the recently adopted law on sexual and gender-based violence against women and pursue efforts aimed at eradicating these vices (Botswana)		✓	
109.124. Continue to expand plans and measures to eliminate all forms of physical, sexual and gender-based violence in the country (Chile)	✓		
109.168. Intensify the policy of social reintegration of abandoned children and school dropouts (Democratic Republic of the Congo);		✓	
109.125. Enforce laws relating to child labour (Central African)		✓	
(i) RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND MORAL INTERGRITY			
109.143. Ensure	✓		

human rights defenders the free exercise of their activities and refrain from harassment and intimidation against them (France);			
<b>(ii) PROHIBITION OF TORTURE AND CRUEL, INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT</b>			
109.110. Investigate all complaints of torture and adopt necessary preventative measures to eliminate this practice (Spain);	✓		
<b>(iii) CONDITIONS OF DETENTION</b>			
109.111. Continue to improve the conditions of prisoners (Djibouti);		✓	
109.112. Improve the conditions of detention in all places of detention and ensure that prisoners and detainees have access to medical care, adequate and appropriate food, hygiene and exercise (Slovakia);		✓	
<b>(iv) PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING</b>			
109.126. Explore and maximize the benefits from international cooperation and partnerships to support initiatives to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children (Philippines);		✓	

(v) FREEDOM OF OPINION AND EXPRESSION			
109.148. Demonstrate its commitment to freedom of expression, including by members of the press, by allowing the United Nations unfettered access to complete its investigation of the death of journalist Deyda Hydera in 2004 and the disappearance of journalist Ebrima Manneh in 2006 (United States of America);	✓		
109.145. Fully protect and promote freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly for all, without fear of arbitrary detention, intimidation or harassment, and investigate all allegations of torture or ill-treatment and hold the perpetrators to account (United Kingdom);		✓	
109.133. Ensure independent, effective and speedy investigation into violations of the right to freedom of expression committed by officials engaged in law enforcement duties, hold those responsible to account; and provide redress to victims (Sweden);	✓		
109.147. Take all the necessary measures to ensure that all persons, including journalists, opposition leaders and political opponents and human rights defenders can freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression,		✓	

association and peaceful assembly without fear of arrest, detention, intimidation or harassment (Slovenia)			
109.142. Intensify efforts to ensure a favourable environment for the activities of journalists, human rights defenders and other civil society actors (Tunisia)	✓		
109.135. Investigate the disappearance of U.S. citizens Alhaji Ceesay and Ebrima Jobe (United States of America)		✓	
109.140. Promote and guarantee freedom of expression in compliance with international standards, as recommended previously (Italy);		✓	
<b>(vi) RIGHT TO EDUCATION</b>			
109.163. Continue to invest in education and training (Djibouti);	✓		
109.166. Further strengthen its sound educational policies, in particular in the secondary school (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	✓		
109.167. Continue education reforms in order to reduce the illiteracy rate in the country (Cuba)		✓	
109.164. Continue with the positive approach in the field of education, especially the construction of more schools and educational centres, which contributed to an increase in student enrolment rates in the	✓		

various stages of education (Libya)			
109.165. Continue to place emphasis on promoting access to education and improving the quality of its education system (Singapore)	✓		
109.169. Continue efforts to provide more education to persons with disabilities (South Sudan)	✓		
<b>H. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT – GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
109.150. Continue making efforts to seek the necessary resources to lead the Gambia towards development (Nicaragua); <b>Source of position:</b> A/HRC/28/6/Add.1 (para. 55)	✓		
109.152. Continue to focus on developing its economy, escalating employment, increasing efforts on poverty reduction, and improving the living standards of its people (China);	✓		

## **ANNEXURE 2: MEMBERSHIP OF THE INTERMINISTERIAL TASKFORCE**

1. Attorney General's Chambers and Ministry of Justice
  2. Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs,
  3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation,
  4. Ministry of Lands & Regional Administration,
  5. Ministry of Agriculture,
  6. Ministry of Trade, Industry, Employment & Regional Integration,
  7. Ministry of Defence,
  8. Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education,
  9. The Judiciary,
  10. Ministry of Interior,
  11. Ministry of Higher Education, Science & Technology,
  12. Ministry of Health,
  13. Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare,
  14. The National Assembly
  15. Office of the President
- Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations are also co-opted during the drafting of reports:
    - i. TANGO
    - ii. GAMCOTRAP
    - iii. Female Lawyers Association of The Gambia
    - iv. The Gambia Bar Association
    - v. Think Young Women
    - vi. The Gender Platform
    - vii. Gambia Federation of the Disabled
    - viii. Child Protection Alliance
    - ix. Network Against Gender Based Violence
    - x. Gambia Press Union