

Corruption Commission, on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters, as well as progressive amendments to the Elections Act, a Women's Amendment of Discriminatory Laws Bill and a Sexual Offenses Amendment Bill.

The Gambia has a score of 37 out of 100 on Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index, which is a significant improvement from 2016 when it scored 26. The National Assembly recently passed the Access to Information Bill, which is a crucial step towards more transparency in government. However, the country has a weak anti-corruption framework and the National Audit Office (NAO) reports since 2017 continue to highlight a series of irregularities and mismanagement of public resources by government institutions. Similarly, significant deficiencies have been noted in the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorist Financing Act. There is also criticism that too little has been done to advance the findings of the Janneh Commission, which uncovered extensive corruption and financial crimes committed by ex-President Jammeh and his close associates and transnational organized criminal activities. Sectors most vulnerable to corruption in The Gambia include the judiciary and rule of law institutions, the security sector, private sector and the extractive industries and management of natural resources.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

- The Ministry of Justice & Attorney General's Chambers (MoJ): The MoJ provides indispensable legal services in promoting and protecting rule of law, justice delivery and good governance, including drafting Bills and where requested, the defending of Bills by the Attorney General before the National Assembly. Its satellite institutions- the National Agency for Legal Aid (NALA), the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons (NAATIP) and the Alternative Dispute Resolution Secretariat (ADRS) also provide value adding legal services to promote and protect human rights, good governance, and the rights-based approach to justice delivery.
- The National Assembly Standing Committees on Human Rights and Constitutional Matters, Finance and Public Accounts Committee (FPAC) and Public Enterprises Committee (PEC): The Human Rights and Constitutional Matters Committee is mandated to scrutinise matters concerning human rights and constitutional issues, and particularly, compliance of the executive and all other organs and agencies of the state on issues relating to rule of law, fundamental human rights, and freedoms, and defence and supremacy of the constitution. The FPAC has the mandate to examine the audited accounts of government and the Report of the Auditor General on those accounts. The PEC standing Committee perform oversight on State Owned Enterprises and monitors the operations of enterprises to promote efficiency, transparency, and probity.
- The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC): it is not yet established, but anticipated during the duration of this Action. The Anti-Corruption Bill, 2021 is currently at the consideration stage in the National Assembly, and its mandate as contained under section 8(2) (a) will undertake preventive measures against unethical and corrupt conduct by any person; and (b) conduct investigations on its own initiative or on a complaint made by any person. Section 8(3) notes that the Commission shall adopt- (a) such measures as may be necessary to enhance transparency in its public administration, including with regards to its organization, functioning, spending and decision-making processes.
- The National Audit Office (NAO): established under section 159(1) of the 1997 Constitution as the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) to assist the Auditor General in the performance of the functions conferred on him or her by the Constitution or any act of the National Assembly. The Auditor General has the responsibility to audit the accounts of all Government institutions, Local Government Authorities, and other public bodies.
- Independent Electoral Commission (IEC): The IEC was established in accordance with Section 42 of the 1997 Constitution of the Republic of The Gambia. It operates within the confines of the Electoral Laws in the Constitution, Elections Act and 2002 Local Government Act and the Elections Act of 2015 (as amended). Its mandate is to conduct and supervise the registration of voters, for all public elections and referenda, to demarcate electoral boundaries for both national and local government elections and to conduct and supervise all public elections and referenda.
- Office of the Ombudsman: was established by the Ombudsman Act of 1997. It became operational in August 1999 following a Presidential appointment of the first Ombudsman and the two deputies. Its mandate is to