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I. ABBREVIATIONS

AfriCASO	- Conseil Africain des ONG d'Action contre le Sida
AMShER	- African Men for Sexual Health & Rights
LGBT	- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
MSM	- Men who have sex with other men
NIA	- National Intelligence Agency
RADDHO	- Rencontre Africaine des Droits de l'Homme
UNAIDS	- UN Joint Programme against AIDS
UNHCHR	- UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	- UN High Commissioner for Refugees

II. Background & project justification

Criminal Code (Amendment) Act in the Gambia

A Bill to amend the Gambian Criminal Code was approved by the National Assembly on 25 August 2014 and by The President on 9 October 2014. The Act was published in the Gazette on 16 October 2014. A copy of the publication was obtained on 18 November 2014.

The new law creates a broad and vague offence of "aggravated homosexuality" that criminalizes so-called "serial offenders" and persons living with HIV. Several of its provisions could be used to imprison adults engaging in consensual sexual relations for life, in violation of their fundamental human rights. The proposed law further violates the rights of persons with disabilities, as their consensual same-sex partners could be criminalized under its provisions. The law also violates the rights of persons living with HIV by specifically singling them out under the harsh new provisions, which would also hamper efforts to combat the epidemic. The law replicates a section of the Ugandan Anti-Homosexuality Act. It adds to the stigma and human rights violations that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) individuals already face in The Gambia - arbitrary arrests, discriminatory practices and repeated hate speech by the authorities.

Arrests and detentions

After the adoption of the Bill by the parliament and its enactment by the President, the National Intelligence Agency has reportedly conducted door-to-door inquiries to identify, arrest and detain individuals believed to be homosexual.

At least 8 persons have been arrested since 7 November 2014 on the basis of their perceived homosexuality. Well-informed and reliable sources indicate that three men were taken by men in plain clothes and detained by the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), on Friday the 7th, Saturday the 8th and Monday the 10th November respectively. One of the individuals arrested is a minor. Other persons were arrested on the 12th (three women) and on the 13th November (two men), and the detainees were forced to identify and locate other LGBT persons. Family members of presumed homosexuals reported having been questioned by officers in plain clothes accompanied by one of the detainees. Reports of other arrests have reached us afterwards. However, we have not been able to verify this information.

All the persons were initially in detention at the NIA headquarters, where they were held in a very dark room without any windows, ventilation or basic amenities. Identification documents of the detainees have been confiscated. They were not allowed visits and have not been able to contact lawyers or relatives. It is reported that the detainees have been subjected to inhuman and degrading treatment, possibly amounting to torture. NIA officers threatened to put a device in the men's anus and women's vaginas to test their homosexuality. We do not know the current whereabouts of all the arrested persons: some may still be at the NIA or they may have been transferred to other detention facilities.

Prosecutions

On 22 December, after over six weeks of secret detention, the NIA presented three of the detained men suspected to be homosexuals and announced the state's intention to prosecute them. The individuals have explained that they were tortured and that their confessions were obtained under force. On 24 December the three persons were arraigned at the Banjul Magistrate Court and had their case transferred to the High Court. The accused persons, who are facing trial on a single-count charge of 'aggravated homosexuality', were ordered to be remanded in prison custody. One of the three persons has a legal counsel. The three lawyers with whom the project is in contact have offered their legal services to the other two accused persons.

Escalation of persecution and other human rights violations against Gambian LGBTI

It is reported by sources on the ground that "gay-hunting" continues in The Gambia. LGBTI people continue fleeing persecution either to Senegal or to other neighbouring countries. It is therefore foreseeable that the number of Gambian LGBTI being persecuted, arrested and inhumanly treated or/and fleeing to Senegal will increase in the near future, hence the need for a coordinated and strategic action by key actors in The Gambia and Senegal.

The investigation method used appears to consist of forcing those arrested to disclose names of other perceived homosexuals or search in their belongings for names of others and go door-to-door to arrest them. The NIA, the law enforcement agency operating directly under the President's authority, maintains that they do not have detention cells, which makes the situation more worrying because it is close to impossible to track those arrested or visit them.

There have been reports of instances of arrests since these arrests in 2012. In general, it has proven difficult to verify this type of information. As recently as August 2014 there was a media report of the arrest and detention of 14 presumed homosexuals by the Gambian police force. Although it had been challenging to verify the information, we have received confirmation of the arrests from three different sources. All 14 persons had seemingly been released within a week, uncharged. A number of the detentions exceeded the constitutional 72 hours.

On 9 December 2014, the ruling party in The Gambia organized a protest march to condemn the practice of homosexuality. According to media sources the protest was attended by thousands of Gambians, including government officials, religious leaders, youth groups and students.

1. Reactions of the international community on the law and detentions

In a statement issued on 20 November 2014, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein criticized the amendment. He also expressed alarm at the reports of a wave of arbitrary arrests and detention of individuals perceived to be homosexual. Representatives from the United States of America, Canada and the European Union have expressed similar concerns. Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch issued a press release and urgent actions on the amendment act and the arrests.

2. Gambian LGBTI Asylum seekers in Senegal

There are currently at least 13? Gambian LGBTI persons who are in Senegal and with whom our organizations have recently been in contact, including four women. About half of these persons have arrived in July/August/September, whereas the other half arrived after the start of the detentions in November. Some of the persons in Dakar have been in detention themselves, others fled after someone had warned them that they were being looked for. Among those in Senegal, four are currently lodged by individual staff members of local organizations. None of them receive proper support for housing, medical care, food and other basic amenities. We believe that it is likely that other persons will contact our organizations or will arrive in Senegal if the arrests and prosecutions continue.

Several Gambian LGBTI people have transited through Dakar after the 2012 wave of arrests, but little or no contact has been maintained with them. In 2012, it proved very difficult for the LGBTI asylum seekers to receive the support they needed in Senegal. This experience highlighted the need for a more coordinated response uniting all key stakeholders.

3. Discrimination of LGBTI persons in Senegal

The situation for LGBTI persons in Senegal is difficult. Senegalese law criminalizes homosexuality. Article 319 from the 1965 Criminal Code states that "Without prejudice to the more serious penalties provided for in the preceding paragraphs or by articles 320 and 321 of this Code, shall be punished by imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of 100 000 to 1 500 000 Swiss francs, anyone who commits an indecent act or an act against nature with an individual of the same sex. If the act was committed with a minor under 21 years, the maximum penalty will always be imposed. "

Recent studies (Niang 2009) report the rise of homophobia in Senegal. Despite a long cultural tradition and religious tolerance, recent social and judicial reactions (including mob violence) against homosexual peer educators in 2008, are a sign of a growing intolerance towards sexual minorities in Senegal. Death threats launched by some Islamic organizations were relayed by the press. Desecration of the graves and exhumation of the bodies of deceased homosexuals have multiplied, as have arbitrary arrests of presumed homosexuals. Violence against LGBTI persons takes place in a context of virtual impunity and even the police are often accused of abuse of alleged homosexuals. This growing intolerance jeopardizes years of efforts to expand social services and outreach to LGBTI persons.

This difficult environment requires an adapted and carefully defined assistance to LGBTI refugees, who can be considered to have a double vulnerability in Senegal. Security measures will need to be taken, especially with regards to identifying safe housing and social and professional reintegration, and specific attention will be given to needs for psychological and social support.

4. Unavailability of information and limitations to documenting violations in and outside The Gambia

Limited information escapes The Gambia due to the very restricted environment for media and internet. It is not perceived safe to send sensitive information via emails for fear of digital surveillance. Information in Gambian printed press on these developments is almost non-existent. News often reaches us through individuals or through Gambian diaspora. Field visits, interviews with Gambians who fled or protected virtual correspondence are the sources of information available.

With such constraints, it is difficult to document comprehensively and report cases of human rights violations as a result of the signing of the “aggravated-homosexuality” Act. Those limitations apply both in and outside the Gambia. The organizations involved have documentation forms and protocols for cases of human rights violations which are progressively being implemented to the extent that contacts on the ground are established and victims and relatives are interviewed. This provides us with critical information on their current situation and their urgent needs.

A number of agencies have indicated their willingness to intervene but without a minimum of coordination, transparency and information sharing, interventions may do more harm than good.

The project in its implementation has provided support to over 23 Gambian LGBT people who have fled persecution in Gambia. These 17 men and 6 women have been benefiting from the assistance of the GLERI project since February 1st; and legal assistance has given to three individuals who were detained in Gambia: Alieu Sarr, Momar Sow, and Mamadou Lamin Bitey.

III. The stakeholders of the project and the role of each organization

Past experience, especially with regards to the Gambian LGBTI asylum seekers in 2012, has shown a real need for more coordinated interventions. The proposed project can have a direct positive impact on the lives of the LGBTI asylum-seekers, including by supporting and strengthening LGBTI community-based organizations in Senegal in their effort to contain the crises. A coordination structure will be put in place, including guidance provided by other key stakeholders.

For the purpose of effectiveness and responsiveness, the structure managing the project will be light and flexible. This structure will guarantee the appropriateness of the urgent interventions, while ensuring coordination, transparency and accountability.

The funds of the project will be co-managed by AfriCASO, Aides Senegal and Sourire de Femme. The tripartite unit will take daily care of the needs of those eligible Gambians persecuted on the basis of their sexuality and gender identity who are in Senegal or, to the extent possible, in The Gambia.

A memorandum of understanding was signed on March 6 2015 between AfriCASO, Aides Sénégal and Sourire de Femme. This agreement defines the responsibilities of each organization. AfriCASO bears responsibilities for financial and administrative management. AfriCASO is also responsible for the legal assistance in The Gambia. AfriCASO has contracted with the lawyers and followed-up on this part of the project. The organization provides two staff members that are responsible for administrative and financial management, as well as for communication and documentation. From both Aides Senegal and Sourire de Femme one staff member is available for the implementation of the assistance in the field. They serve as the first points of contact for the individuals that have fled to Senegal. They identify safe housing for the 21 beneficiaries of the project. They also assist them with medical visits and provision of medications. They help with the individual interviews, which are conducted jointly with the communication and documentation officer of AfriCASO. At least once per month, the three associations meet with the Gambian LGBT asylum seekers to give them advice, especially about security issues.

THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

PLATFORM

OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Justice, NAC, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Human rights and HIV Focal Point, Civil society Organizations, Lead Human Rights NGOs, Representative of at least One Embassy (USA, NL, UK, France or EU)

Political and strategic

GLERI SUPPORT GROUP

OHCHR, AMSHeR, UNAIDS/RST, UNHCR, Amnesty International, RADDHO, ENDA SANTE

Technical guidance and supervision

GLERI Administrative and Financial Unit (AFU)

AfricASO – AIDES SENEGAL –
SOURIRE DE FEMME

IV. Overview of the project

Project title	THE GAMBIA LGBTI EMERGENCY RESPONSE INITIATIVE [GLERI] “Protecting human rights of Gambian LGBTI where they are most at risk”
Project Location	Dakar - Senegal & Banjul - The Gambia
Organization name	AfriCASO - African Council for AIDS Organizations Services
Nationality of organization	Regional
Organization address	Appartement 6912, Immeuble F, Escalier A, Liberté 6, BP: 28366 Dakar, Senegal
Organization telephone number	(+221) 33 859 39 39
Contact person in within the project	M Innocent Laison, AfriCASO Executive Director M Pape Abdoulaye Dème, Communications Manager
Email addresses	ilaison@africaso.net / pademe@africaso.net
Project duration (months)	6 months
Total project budget	\$64,884.00
Financing from the NETHERLANDS	
Funds donated by the Netherlands	\$29,800.00
Total sum actually paid	\$20,986.00
Percent of total sum paid	80%
Percent of total project budget	37%
Project components covered by the Netherlands	A.1.2.1: Legal assistance/ Legal representation of persons in detention; A.1.2.2: Visits and assistance to LGBTIs in detention; A.2.3: Food and other basic commodities, including medical care, to Gambian LGBTIs in Senegal.
Funds received from Dignity	\$20000
Percent of Dignity funds in the overall budget	35%
	Overall objective: Gambian LGBTI people can live in a society free of discrimination and other state sponsored human rights violations Specific objective 1: LGBT persons arrested in Gambia have lawyers to defend their cause and get help while in detention; Specific Objective 2: LGBT people who have fled The Gambia in Senegal are located in

	safe areas, have their basic needs met and their stories documented;
Main activities exclusively financed by the Netherlands Embassy	<p>1.1 Identify and sign a contract with committed and able lawyers: Completed (Contracts and ToRs, APPENDIXD).</p> <p>1.2 Provide a legal assistance and other LGBTI individuals in custody in Gambia: Completed</p> <p>2.3 Provide a living allowance for LGBT asylum seekers from Gambia to Senegal to meet their basic needs, including food, transportation and communication: Completed</p>

V. Implementation of the project

a. Matrix indicators

OVERALL OBJECTIVE	GambiansLGBT individuals can live in a free society without discrimination or other types of violence orchestrated by the State
OBJECTIVE 1	LGBT persons arrested in Gambia have lawyers to defend their cause and get help while in detention
Activity 1.1	Identify and sign a contract with able and committed lawyers
Indicator 1.1	Three lawyers have been identified and committed to represent LGBTI Gambians arrested and detained: Lamin S. Camera: Dandi Mayo Chambers Banjul; Combeh Antouman Gaye: AB Gaye and Co, Banjul; Sagar and CT Jahateh: Kairaba Avenue Fajara Chambers
Activity 1.2	Provide legal and other assistance to LGBT persons in The Gambia under arrest and / or detention in the Gambia
Indicator 1.2	2 people are represented by lawyers (including comprehensive information on their cases.); Two of the three detained LGBT people received material assistance and legal representation. The third detainee received material assistance and non-legal representation, which was covered by his family.
OBJECTIVE 2	LGBT people who have fled The Gambia in Senegal are housed in secure areas, have access to basic needs and have their stories documented
Activity 2.1	Provide advice and individual support to LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal
Indicator 2.1	23 people received counseling and support sessions; 1 workshop on self-esteem, trauma treatment and socio-professional integration was conducted beginning in March 2015 and a series of activities are conducted with a psychologist and a coach for personal development.
Activity 2.2	Identify and provide safe and affordable housing to welcome LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal
Indicator 2.2	Identified four safe houses and rents paid
Activity 2.3	Provide a living allowance for LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal to meet their basic needs, including food, transportation and communication
Indicator 2.3	23 individuals have benefited from a subsistence allowance
Activity 2.4	Provide emergency medical assistance and psychological support for LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal
Indicator 2.4	20 people have had a medical examination 20 people consulted a doctor and medical treatment available to people in need All 23 people currently in Dakar received psychological support
Activity 2.5	Assist in the social and professional reintegration of LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal

Indicator 2.5	<p>Only a few individuals had jobs before. All the program participants met with AfriCASO and AMSHeR and made a clear plan to find a new job, and each participant created a resume. One of them started language training to overcome barriers to take advantage of internship opportunities available. Income generating activities have already started for 6 people. These activities will be able to help these individuals achieve some financial independence and no longer receive humanitarian assistance. Relevant project proposals were developed for 15 people. Through various funding sources, 12 micro-projects will be able to start as early as November 2015.</p> <p>15 people started training in languages, entrepreneurship, and accounting to better understand the different projects implemented.</p>
Activity 2.6	Document cases of violations of human rights against LGBTI Gambia in Senegal and develop a thematic report
Indicator 2.6	<p>24 documented cases</p> <p>1 1 Thematic report being prepared.</p>

b. Description of the needs evaluation process and the provision of assistance

1. Although the consultation meetings between key organizations/regional institutions working for the protection of rights based on sexual orientation and gender identity of individuals started in November/December 2014, the project grant agreements were officially signed on February 1, 2015. This grant agreement was scheduled for a period of six months and was to be completed in 2015. On July 31 AfriCASO (African Council of NGO Action against AIDS), who is responsible for the implementation of activities in collaboration with partner organizations, requested an extension until the month of October in order to finalize the activities already undertaken.

2. In total 24 people have benefited from the assistance of the project GLERI I. All were welcomed to Senegal, where they benefited from secure accommodation for 6 months, material, psychological, social, and administrative assistance. They all received all the complete package of assistance provided by the project. During this implementation period, three (3) people were detained in prisons in the Gambia when they were arrested and charged because of provisions of the Anti-Homosexuality Bill. One of the three - MLM - has been released on bail two days after the field visit of the team of GLERI.

3. In terms of gender distribution of assistance among the 23 in Senegal, 13 men was identified; 3 people as female transgender; 3 identify as women, and 4 as female to male trans*. For those in the Gambia, we only managed to exchange with one of the three who identifies as a male.

4. To qualify for the help of GLERI, there is a well-defined implementation process. The individual LGBTI Gambian's first contacts are with the organizations Sourire de Femme or AIDES Senegal. Meetings are often in markets, association members houses, and public places. Following the criteria of the project, organizations first check whether the individual is eligible to receive assistance before referring them to AfriCASO and conducting an interview and a needs assessment. Their needs generally revolve around livelihood, shelter, asylum, resettlement in a third country, medical services, training, professional activities, and psychosocial support. AfriCASO is conducting face-to-face interviews documenting personal stories. Individual situations are regularly monitored since the level of need and urgency may change over time.

VI. Assistance by type of activities and results

OBJECTIVE 1: LGBT PEOPLE IN THE GAMBIA HAVE LAWYERS TO DEFEND THEIR CASE AND RECEIVE HELP WHEN THEY ARE IN DETENTION

Activity 1.1 and 1.2: Legal aid /representation in the Gambia and provision of legal and other assistance to LGBT persons in the Gambia under arrest and/or in detention

1. For 3 people detained in the Gambia, the GLERI project provided legal and material assistance. For the legal aspect, representation costs are covered for only two of the three cases; the third has a lawyer paid for by his family. Material aid is granted on the basis of the needs assessment and the probability of said material assistance reaching the detainee, as if they are detained in the security wing there is no possibility for family or friends to visit, and no close family members known to MS. Three lawyers have been identified and committed to represent the arrested and detained LGBTI Gambians: Lamin S. Camera: Dandi Mayo Chambers Banjul; Combeh Antouman Gaye: AB Gaye and Co, Banjul; Sagar and CT Jahateh: Kairaba Avenue Fajara Chambers.
2. Only 2 persons were represented by lawyers (including comprehensive information on their cases.). Two of the three LGBT people who have been detained received material assistance and legal representation. The third detainee received material assistance and non-legal representation, which was covered by his family. One of the three - MLM - was released on bail two days after the field visit when her family met the bail conditions.
3. As concerns AS and MS, they have both been acquitted and discharged by the court. They incidentally decided to leave the Gambia and are currently in Dakar where they have the support of GLERI in its various aspects.
4. Initially planned for \$ 16,000, the line for legal assistance has been consumed up to 108.2% as of July 31, 2015. A deposit of 80% including losses recorded on the exchange rate has been sent. A final payment of \$ 4,122, or 20%, was also paid to the lawyers after the receipt of the court decision. Losses on exchange rates in the context of these transactions are on the order of 8.2%. This explains the passing of this budget limit.
5. In addition, it is worth noting the 2.1 line: Visits and support to LGBTI in detention, was consumed up to 74.9%. This line also includes the support that was given to Alieu Momar Sarr and Sowe upon arrival in Dakar.
6. The lines for 2.1.3.1 and 2.1.3.2 include the actual expenditure of 2 missions carried out by two members in Banjul. (See details on the budget)

OBJECTIVE 2 LGBT PEOPLE WHO HAVE FLED THE GAMBIA FOR SENEGAL are housed in SAFE AREAS HAVE THEIR BASIC NEEDS FULFILLED AND THEIR STORIES DOCUMENTED

Activity 2.1 - Provide advice and individual support to LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal

1. Throughout the project, 23 people have benefited from counseling and guidance from Senegalese LGBTI organizations, but also organizations and partners in the implementation.

2. A special service orientation and assistance in the preparation of applications for asylum and police procedures was offered by Raddho (African Meeting on Human Rights). This service, which has helped to file 21 status and resettlement applications in host countries, is provided to all beneficiaries of GLERI.

3. Workshops and sessions were held throughout the implementation process to make orientation sessions effective for Gambians who need assistance with administrative records. These sessions have identified irregularities in status application procedures, in providing a receipt or renewal receipts to the CNE (National Eligibility Commission).

4. Currently at least 20 people have been recognized under the mandate of UNHCR. These people will benefit from UNHCR assistance in terms of resettlement in host countries. Eight of them have already started visa procedures to leave Senegal.

Activity 2.2- Identify and provide safe and affordable housing to welcome LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal

1. Four (4) safe houses were identified and rent paid. Hosting sites were selected according to well-defined criteria (safety, healthy attendance and unpopulated). Through these hosting sites, 21 persons benefited from secure accommodation.

2. This line has been consumed up to 74.5%. As agreed by the principle of fungibility, the balance of this line was used to fill overruns due to the large number (21) instead of 16 people planned for accommodation beginning.

Activity 2.3- provide a living allowance for LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal to meet their basic needs, including food, transportation and communication

1. At the start of the project, 21 individuals were given a subsistence allowance. An amount of 52000 XOF was allocated monthly to Gambian individuals. The number of people benefiting from this assistance has increased over last 3 months, bringing the total number of people supported to 23. This lump sum served in the supply of subsistence goods, transport allowances, and daily communication costs.

2. On this line we see an overshoot of 5.9%. This is explained by the increasing number every month (23) of people for whom the project GLERI is committed to provide assistance in terms of subsistence goods.

Activity 2.4- Provide emergency medical assistance and psychological support to LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal

1. Until May, only 15 people were under medical assistance or have already consulted a general practitioner in the framework of the project. By July more than 21 people had benefited from this medical assistance. It was conducted by regular medical consultations, purchasing drugs under doctor's prescription and starting treatment.
2. A series of voluntary and anonymous testings were organized during these first months of implementation. These screenings have allowed individuals to discover information about their HIV status. Eight individuals were found to be HIV positive and were immediately put on ARVs.
3. At least 13 people have received psychosocial assistance since their arrival in Dakar. The most vulnerable cases were directly referred to a psychologist who provides both individual and group therapy.
4. Currently 6 people continue to receive this service and have been integrated into a group program by the treating physician. A psychological assistance plan more support is being developed by the treating psychologist. This plan is developed from the results.
5. This counseling has expanded and continues with the participation of new cases that have been released and are currently in Senegal (AS and MS).
6. This online medical and psychological assistance was used in 13.9%. This is due to the partnership that has developed with national support structures that were willing to join the program and support GLERI initiatives in support of certain pathologies detected among beneficiaries. Through this form of partnership, we can mention ENDA SANTE, the DLSI (fight against AIDS division).
7. The balance of this budget line was used to fill the overruns recorded on other budget lines as provided by the principle of fungibility.

Activity 2.5 Assist in the social and professional reintegration of LGBT asylum seekers from the Gambia to Senegal

1. Few individuals only had a job before, they all shared with AfriCASO AMSHeR and a clear plan with Cv to find a new one. French language training has to start to reduce the risks related to the language barrier in finding jobs.
2. In September we had 14 people who had a individual plan. In prospecting steps taken both by individuals and by the implementations of partners, 05 people have been identified for employment in the building sector; 01 person in the health sector (accounting), 01 person as a gardener (firefighter plots camp) as a cleaning person 01; 05 vendors identified positions; tailors identified 03 positions; 02 individuals give private lessons; In total, we have 18 Gambians as may be placed in a temporary job.
3. Despite the efforts in prospecting for jobs, only 6 people were able to find part-time work in the areas of cleaning, selling clothes etc ...
4. Individual plans developed for each individual have identified personal initiatives. Indeed, most of them micro revolving around the sale, distribution of cold drinks or food products, selling second-hand clothing and quality, cosmetics etc ...
5. 12 micro-projects were developed with the help of a consultant. These micro-projects can be developed with future funding.

6. It is in this perspective that was held a workshop on self-esteem. A workshop on self-esteem and employability was held March 27, 2015. This workshop although not part of the lines covered by the Netherlands was organized and financed by external funds. Indeed, it was the opportunity to do a risk assessment for recipients of GLERI project. It was also to provide them with advice and information to mitigate security risks. He was above all an opportunity to make a personal coaching and allow each individual to develop their own professional skills with a view to finding a job in Senegal in their future host country.

6. The methodology is to first organize and personalized coaching or training sessions followed by support throughout the implementation of the activity. Association working facilities have been put in place to accompany them during their installation period.

7. Throughout this project, awareness sessions for the prevention and fight against HIV-AIDS, promotion of human rights were organized in the direction of the beneficiaries selected by asking them to relay this information to other members. This opportunity was also capitalized to give them training and information on peace, the fight against poverty and respect for human rights. These coaching sessions also include French language training and courses to improve their employability. This budget line on socio professional reintegration has been consumed up to 29%. The balance on this line was used to finance activities related to the extension until 31 October 2015. (See details in the financial report).

8. Currently in terms of results, we can say that 13 micro-projects have been developed and will be implemented with funding from a partner. These micro-projects will allow to actually move from a situation of humanitarian assistance to real financial autonomy of each individual.

9. Some people, at least four are already beginning to enter this phase of financial independence because they understood very early and master the steps of the sale.

VII. Achievements, Challenges and Prospects

1. The main success of the project lies in GERRI the plurality of the assistance that we can offer these individuals. Assistance provided both in Dakar and in terms of Banjul, or some of them were imprisoned. One can be successful factors without forgetting the recruitment of the team of lawyers who have managed to achieve excellent results in the trial against the three detainees. Currently all three were released. The assistance activities in terms of secure housing, in terms of confidentiality management in the treatment of individual cases was also successful.

2. Wolof, as the national language in Senegal was also a factor that facilitated their integration into the community and reduce stigma.

3. Currently, thanks to the project, more than a dozen people are under UNHCR mandate is in resettlement procedures. 8 are already programmed and are in the visa procedures.

4. The project also proved fruitful cooperation between the main partners in Senegal. The partnership with health facilities has been leading since he allowed to enjoy free all people infected with HIV antiretroviral treatment in the same way that the Senegalese people.

5. actual working potential were identified. Actions were taken in the direction of achieving the already 4 people were able to start commercial activities. This project

helped to better present the needs of these individuals and to make a request to finance income generating activities.

a. challenges

1. GLERI is one of those inherently associated with many challenges projects.

First, the legal and social environment of the host country is hostile because of homophobia and criminalization. This requires the implementation team is constantly proactive and ensure safety.

2. Second, it naturally creates expectations and despite repeated reminders and warning to those who receive assistance GLERI, they have not been convincing on the measures they take to avoid dependency and the output of the support of the project.

3. the number of beneficiaries rose, reflections were carried out to implement new strategies. It must be that beneficiaries can find alternative sources of income or access to another form of durable solution, hence the implementation of GLERI 2.

4. More partners are involved, the higher the risk the information on the project to get to hostile actors (state and non-state actors). He is constantly reminded the partners involved to ensure maximum privacy GLERI information. Finally, documentation and reporting of violations of human rights and personal stories of field visits were difficult and require more resources and time.

7. we can not forget the challenges linked to the management of lawyers with high expectations because of their collaboration with UNAIDS. Misunderstandings have often arisen in exchanges with lawyers.

8. Some activists and opponents of the regime of President Jammeh have Rendui sometimes very difficult job. These people often deal directly with these individuals in their soutrant information that is subsequently swung into radio broadcasts, citing their name. This process violates the confidentiality provisions that were the basis for the construction of this project GLERI.

9. Other challenges revolve around:

- The reluctance of owners to rent their house once they have suspicions that will be housed there;
- The administrative delays in the Senegalese process of determining refugee status; dailleurs a request that will never be granted.
- Resources limited compared to the needs of beneficiaries;

VIII. Organisations / institutions offering support

The supervision structure member organizations regularly provide technical advice. AMSHeR and the Regional Office of the UN / OHCHR were responsible for overseeing the implementation of the project. UNHCR and RADDHO were implementing partners on certain aspects of the project (asylum, resettlement, etc.). UNAIDS supported the identification of lawyers and is kept informed of the evolution of legal representation. ENDA Santé has facilitated access to medical services for beneficiaries

a. Emerging trends

Given the massive arrests conducted between August and December 2014, the LGBT community in Gambia came into hiding. It is becoming increasingly difficult to make conversation or to protect individuals against violations of human rights based on SOGI.

The LGBTI community and networks have been completely destroyed. No more activist Gambia assumes sexual orientation due to fear of being arrested, tortured and detained.

The failed coup in December 2014 has somehow diverted political attention on the situation LGBTI. The population in general, do not trust the judicial system which is dominated by foreign judges recruited either as part of bilateral cooperation or individual contracts.

IX. Conclusion and Recommendations

Phase 1 of this project GERRI proven. With more than six months of implementation, GLERI 1 managed to support the wave of migration in the LGBTI community persecuted in The Gambia. Scheduled for a limited number, the project was able to provide assistance in several areas to over 23 Gambian people and persecuted or imprisoned because of their sexual orientation.

This project has managed to implement effective and efficient management strategies with few resources existed. Administrative files, most of which take longer in their installation procedures for resettlement have been carried out in a really short time. Today almost all the group of 20 people have been recognized under the mandate of UNHCR and will benefit from support to their place of resettlement.

The GLERI project in its Phase 1 was completed. It consisted of a humanitarian assistance phase, care and support in making administrative procedures or resettlement and refugee status. Phase 2 of GLERI in his start in November provides coaching in professional fields (employment, training etc.)

Given the growing number of people leaving the Gambia for security reasons, it would be necessary to reflect on and implement a more robust and sustainable project support and assistance for LGBTI people of the Gambia, but also nationals many other countries in the subregion. We can count the number of people applying for asylum every day because having fled Gambia for security reasons or because of their alleged or actual sexual orientation.