



**Republic of The Gambia**

## **The 2020-21 Gambia SDGs Monitoring Survey**

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**The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS)**



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## **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DDP	Directorate of Development Planning
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GBoS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
HHs	Households
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VNR	Voluntary National Review

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# **1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The decision to conduct a Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) survey was reached after the completion of the 2020 Voluntary National Review (VNR) for The Gambia. It was realized that the country was able to report on only 52% of SDG indicators. The Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBoS) in collaboration with the Directorate of Development Planning (DDP) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA) with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office decided to take on this task of updating the status of the indicators.

During the process of planning the survey, GBoS collaborated with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) for technical support as they are responsible for the measurement of the SDGs. DESA linked the Bureau with various experts who provided technical support on methodology and data needs for the different targets and indicators. The experts provided guidance on measurement of some of the indicators that were deemed difficult to measure.

## **1.1 Training**

A five days training was conducted from 14th -19th December 2020. The first three days of the training was centered on taking the participants through the paper questionnaires and the last two days on the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) as the data collection was to be conducted using CAPI. The training programme for staff conducting or supervising the interviews included detailed discussion of the contents of the questionnaires, how to complete the questionnaires and interviewing techniques. In addition to taking the trainees through the questionnaires in English, the instruments were translated into a minimum of three main local languages, Mandinka, Wolof and Fula as most of the interviews were expected to be conducted in the local languages. A participatory approach was adopted during this translation sessions to ensure that all participants have common translation of the questions. Also, during the training, all trainees were given the chance to conduct interviews or serve as respondents.



## **1.2 Pre-test**

A day was set aside for the pre – testing of the survey instruments after which the teams converged and shared experiences and this was helpful in addressing issues with the questionnaire and the CAPI programme.

### **1.3 Sample Design**

The sample design for the SDGs survey was aimed at producing statistically reliable estimates of SDG indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the eight Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the country. The eight LGAs are Banjul, Kanifing, Brikama, Mansakonko, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Janjanbureh and Basse. Urban and rural areas in each of the eight LGAs were defined as the sampling strata (except for Banjul and Kanifing which are entirely urban settlements). Desk review of sample designs and results of previous major household surveys such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) was useful in designing the sample for SDGs survey. In this context, a two-stage stratified cluster sampling was used for the selection of sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2013 Population and Housing Census which was adjusted using the 2015/16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS).

### **1.4 Sample size and allocation**

To achieve good precision, sample sizes at both stages of the survey were determined to minimize the sampling error for estimates. The reference indicator and the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator is based was obtained from MICS 2018. The size was determined by the accuracy required for the estimates for each domain, as well as by the logistical, timing and resource constraints. During the analysis, Complex Samples module of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences was used to ensure that the variance estimator take into account the effects of the stratification and clustering in the sample design. For the survey, a total of 150 Enumeration Areas (EAs)/clusters were randomly selected and allocated to various domains as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) to sampling strata

LGA	Total EAs	Total Urban EAs	Total Rural EAs	Total Selected EAs	Selected Urban EAs	Selected Rural EAs
Banjul	74	74	-	4	4	-
Kanifing	773	773	-	28	28	-
Brikama	1,466	1,338	128	53	48	5
Kerewan	493	106	387	18	4	14
Mansakonko	204	32	172	7	3	4
Kuntaur	237	16	221	9	3	6
Janjanbureh	297	43	254	11	3	8
Basse	554	158	396	20	6	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>51</b>

NB: Banjul and Kanifing are entirely urban settlements

### 1.5 Selection of Enumeration Areas (Clusters)

In the first stage, a stratified sample of Enumeration Areas (EAs) (primary sampling units) was selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). In each stratum, a sample of a predetermined number of EAs is selected independently with probability proportional to the EAs measure of size. Overall, 150 clusters were selected in the first stage. In each selected EA, a listing exercise was conducted such that all dwellings/households were listed. The listing is important for correcting errors existing in the sampling frame. Also, it provides a sampling frame for household selection. The procedure consists of listing all of the households residing in the selected EAs and recording the basic information for each household, such as name of household head, street address where possible, and type of residence. The teams list all households in the selected EAs using EA maps (delimiting the boundaries of the EAs). For the selection of primary sampling units, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used. Thus, cluster level selection probabilities and weights were quantified and documented.

## **1.6 Selection of Households**

At the second stage, after a complete household listing was conducted in each of the selected EAs. Twenty households were randomly selected by equal probability systematic sampling in the selected EAs. This resulted to a total of 3,000 randomly selected households for the survey. It should be noted that the use of residential households as the second stage/Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) guarantees the best coverage of the target population. Practically, a systematic random sample selection template in excel format was adapted and used by the teams to select the 20 households in each cluster. In each selected household, a household questionnaire was completed to identify individuals of at least 15 years. Using the KISH grid which was programmed in the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), one individual was selected for individual questionnaire for each household. Individual questionnaire is then administered to the selected individual.

## **1.7 Weighting**

The use of weights in the analysis is important for many reasons. The use of weights in the analysis keeps the weighted sample distribution close to the target population distribution, especially when oversampling is applied in certain strata or domains. Also, the use of weights in the analysis ensures valid statistical inference, correcting or reducing bias introduced by non-response or other non-sampling errors. The sample of the survey was drawn with two-stage stratified cluster sampling; therefore, design weights were calculated based on the separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The design weight of a household is the inverse of the overall probability with which the household was selected in the sample. For individual cases, survey weights were computed as design weight corrected to make weighted sample totals conform to known population totals.

## **1.8 Post-stratification weights**

The nonresponse adjusted design weights were further adjusted to retrieve population distribution using MICS 2018 data as benchmark. These post-stratified weights were used for the analysis of individual data. These weights essentially help to compensate for non-coverage and also improve the precision of some survey estimates. In order to minimize/control further variability to the weights which can adversely affect the precision of estimates, the post-stratified weights were only used for related population variables employed in the adjustment.

## **1.6 Data Collection**

Eight interview teams were constituted for the data collection exercise. Each team comprised a supervisor and 4 enumerators. The teams visited selected EAs conducting interviews with members of the target groups. Data collection lasted for 30 days. Each supervisor was responsible for overseeing the work of the team, assigning households to interviewers, helping interviewers locating households, observing interviews, and editing all completed questionnaires before finally sending data to the server. Hence, the supervisors played a key role in guaranteeing the quality of the data throughout the period of the fieldwork. To monitor the day-to-day running of the survey, a technical coordinating team was constituted. The coordinators visited the field staff regularly. During field visits, they observed interviews and if there is/are any problem(s) in the process they address it. They also reviewed the completed questionnaires for errors/inconsistencies and provided possible solutions to the enumerators.

## **1.7 Fieldwork Quality Control Measures**

The supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork to address any issue(s) that the enumerators have during the data collection. During the fieldwork, the survey coordination team visited each team multiple times for monitoring purposes.

## **1.8 Data Management, Editing and Analysis**

Data was received at GBoS central office via Dropbox using the internet from supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was done daily. The office editors reviewed the data received and communicated errors detected to the field for correction. Data was analysed using (SPSS) version 25 (SPSS Complex Samples Module) and sampling errors calculated for all key indicators.

## 2 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

### 2.1 SDGs Indicators from The Gambia 2020-21 SDGs Monitoring Survey

INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS <sup>1</sup>			
SDG Indicator		Definition	Value
<b>Indicator</b> <b>1.4.1</b>	Access to Basic Services	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1.2
	Formal and Non-formal Education or Training	Participation rate of youth (15-24) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	34.3
<b>Indicator</b> <b>4.3.1</b>	Formal and Non-formal Education or Training	Participation rate of adults (25-64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	9.8
<b>Indicator</b> <b>4.3.3</b> (a subgroup of 4.3.1)	Formal and Non-formal Education or Training (Literacy)	Participation rate of youth (15-24) in formal and non-formal education or training activities to improve literacy skills during the previous 12 months	82.7
<b>Indicator</b> <b>4.3.3</b> (a subgroup of 4.3.1)	Formal and Non-formal Education or Training (Literacy)	Participation rate of Adult (25-64) in formal and non-formal education or training activities to improve literacy skills during the previous 12 months	73.9
<b>Indicator</b> <b>4.6.3</b> ((a subgroup of 4.3.1)	Formal and Non-formal Education or Training (Vocational or Technical)	Participation rate of youth (15-24) in technical or vocational programmes during the previous 12 months	54.3
<b>Indicator</b> <b>4.6.3</b> (a subgroup of 4.3.1)	Formal and Non-formal Education or Training (Vocational or Technical)	Participation rate of adults (25-64) in technical or vocational programmes during the previous 12 month	67.2

<sup>1</sup> For clarification of indicators in Section 2, see elaborate descriptions in the main report, and detailed methodology and definition in the metadata (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>).

<b>Indicator</b> <b>5. a.1</b>	Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land	64.0
<b>Indicator</b> <b>5. b.1</b> (a subgroup of 5.a.1)	Ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (women)	Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land	65.2
<b>Indicator</b> <b>8.10.2</b>	Access to Financial Services	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	17.4
<b>Indicator</b> <b>9.1.1</b>	Access to Basic Mobility	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	63.4
<b>Indicator</b> <b>10.3.1</b>	Discrimination and Harassment	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	23.6
<b>Indicator</b> <b>11.1.1</b>	Slums/Informal Settlements/Inadequate Housing	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	
	Slums	Proportion of urban population living in slums	86.0
	Informal Settlement	Proportion of urban population living in informal settlements	75.5
	Inadequate Housing	Proportion of urban population living in inadequate housing	98.4
<b>Indicator</b> <b>11.6.1 (c)</b>	Waste Collection Services	proportion of the population with Access to Basic Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Collection Services	25.7

<b>Indicator 11.7.2</b>	Physical or Sexual Harassment	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment during the previous 12 months	14.3
<b>Indicator 11.7.2 (a)</b>	Physical Harassment	Proportion of Persons Victim of Physical Harassment during the previous 12 months	4.5
<b>Indicator 11.7.2 (b)</b>	Sexual Harassment	Proportion of Persons Victim of Sexual Harassment during the previous 12 months	11.5
<b>Indicator 16.1.3</b>	Physical or sexual Violence	Proportion of the population subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	4.8
<b>Indicator 16.1.3 (a)</b>	Physical Violence	Proportion of persons victim of physical violence during the previous 12 months	4.0
<b>Indicator 16.1.3 (c)</b>	Sexual Violence	Proportion of persons victim of sexual violence during the previous 12 months	1.0
<b>Indicator 16.3.1</b>	Reporting Physical violence to the police	Proportion of victims of physical violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities (Police)	8.5
	Reporting Sexual Violence to the Police	Proportion of victims of sexual violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities (Police)	1.5
<b>Indicator 16.1.4</b>	Safety	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live at night	58.6
<b>Indicator 16.3.3</b>	Experience of Dispute in the Past two Years	Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism	46.4



<b>Indicator 16.5.1</b>	Experience with Public Services (Bribery)	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	7.2
<b>Indicator 16.5.2</b>	Businesses Experience with Tax Officials (Bribery)	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public tax official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months preceding the survey	5.7
<b>Indicator 16.6.2</b>	Respondents Perception of Public Services	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	
		Share of respondents satisfied with healthcare services overall	73.7
		Share of respondents satisfied with primary education services overall	89.2
		Share of respondents satisfied with secondary education services overall	89.5
		Share of respondents satisfied with selected government services overall	49.4

## 2.2 SDGs Indicators from The Gambia 2019-20 Demographic & Health Survey (GDHS 2019-20)

INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS			
SDG Indicator		Definition	Value
Indicator 2.2.1	Zero hunger	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	17.5
Indicator 2.2.2		Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	7.2
		a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	5.1
		b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	2.1
Indicator 3.1.1	Good health and well-being	Maternal mortality ratio <sup>2</sup>	289
Indicator 3.1.2		Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	83.8
Indicator 3.2.1		Under-five mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	56
Indicator 3.2.2		Neonatal mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	29
Indicator 3.7.1		Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	41.3
Indicator 3.7.2a		Good health and well-being	Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women a. Girls aged 10-14 years <sup>4</sup>
Indicator 3.7.2b	Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women b. Women aged 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>		65
Indicator 3.a.1	Good health and well-being	Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older <sup>6</sup>	9.8 <sup>a</sup>
Indicator 3.b.1a	Good health and well-being	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme a. Coverage of DPT-containing vaccine (3 <sup>rd</sup> dose) <sup>7</sup>	92.8
Indicator 3.b.1b		Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	70.5

<sup>2</sup> Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey

<sup>3</sup> Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

<sup>4</sup> Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14

<sup>5</sup> Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

<sup>6</sup> Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

<sup>7</sup> The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib

		b. Coverage of measles-containing vaccine (2 <sup>nd</sup> dose) <sup>8</sup>	
Indicator 3.b.1c		Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme c. Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) <sup>9</sup>	92.3
Indicator 5.2.1	Gender equality	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months <sup>10,11</sup>	17.3
Indicator 5.2.1a		Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (a) Physical violence	9.0
Indicator 5.2.1b		Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (b) Sexual violence	2.4
Indicator 5.2.1c		Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (c) Psychological violence	13.7
Indicator 5.3.1a		Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (a) Before age 15	5.6
Indicator 5.3.1b		Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (b) Before age 18	23.1
Indicator 5.3.2		Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting	72.6
Indicator 5.6.1		Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding	19.5

<sup>8</sup> The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received two doses of measles or measles/rubella

<sup>9</sup> The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal vaccine

<sup>10</sup> Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only.

<sup>11</sup> In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

		sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care <sup>12</sup>	
Indicator 5.b.1		Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone <sup>13</sup>	81.0 <sup>a</sup>
Indicator 7.1.1	Affordable clean energy	Proportion of population with access to electricity	62.1
Indicator 7.1.2		Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology <sup>14</sup>	2.5
Indicator 16.9.1	Peace, justice, and strong institutions	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	59.0
Indicator 17.8.1	Partnerships for the goals	Proportion of individuals using the Internet <sup>15</sup>	67.6 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.

<sup>13</sup> Data are available for women and men age 15-49 only.

<sup>14</sup> Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking

<sup>15</sup> Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.

<sup>a</sup> Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.

### 3 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

**Indicator 1.4.1:** Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs. The basic services indicator is based on nine (9) components. The nine (9) components are.

- Access to Basic Drinking Water Services
- Access to Basic Sanitation Services
- Access to Basic Hygiene Facilities
- Access to clean fuels and technology
- Access to Basic Mobility which has two contexts (rural and urban)
- Access to Basic Waste Collection Services
- Access to Basic Health Care Services
- Access to Basic Education
- Access to Basic Information Services

The module was administered to the head of the household or his/her representative

#### Computation Method:

There are two computation stages that we have applied depending on the level at which data is collected. Step 1 is getting proportion of population that have access to ALL the basic services mentioned above from primary data sources such as household surveys and census.

$$\text{Population with access to basic services} = 100 \left[ \frac{\text{No. of people with access to ALL the basic services}}{\text{population}} \right]$$

Table 3.1: Access to basic services computation method

	HH 1	HH 2	HH 3	HH 4	HH5
HH size	4	7	5	6	3
Drinking water service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sanitation service	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hygiene facilities	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Electricity	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Clean fuels	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mobility	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waste collection	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Health care	4	3	5	No	3
Education	2	3	2	3	3
Broadband internet	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Total population with access to ALL BS	0	0	5	0	0

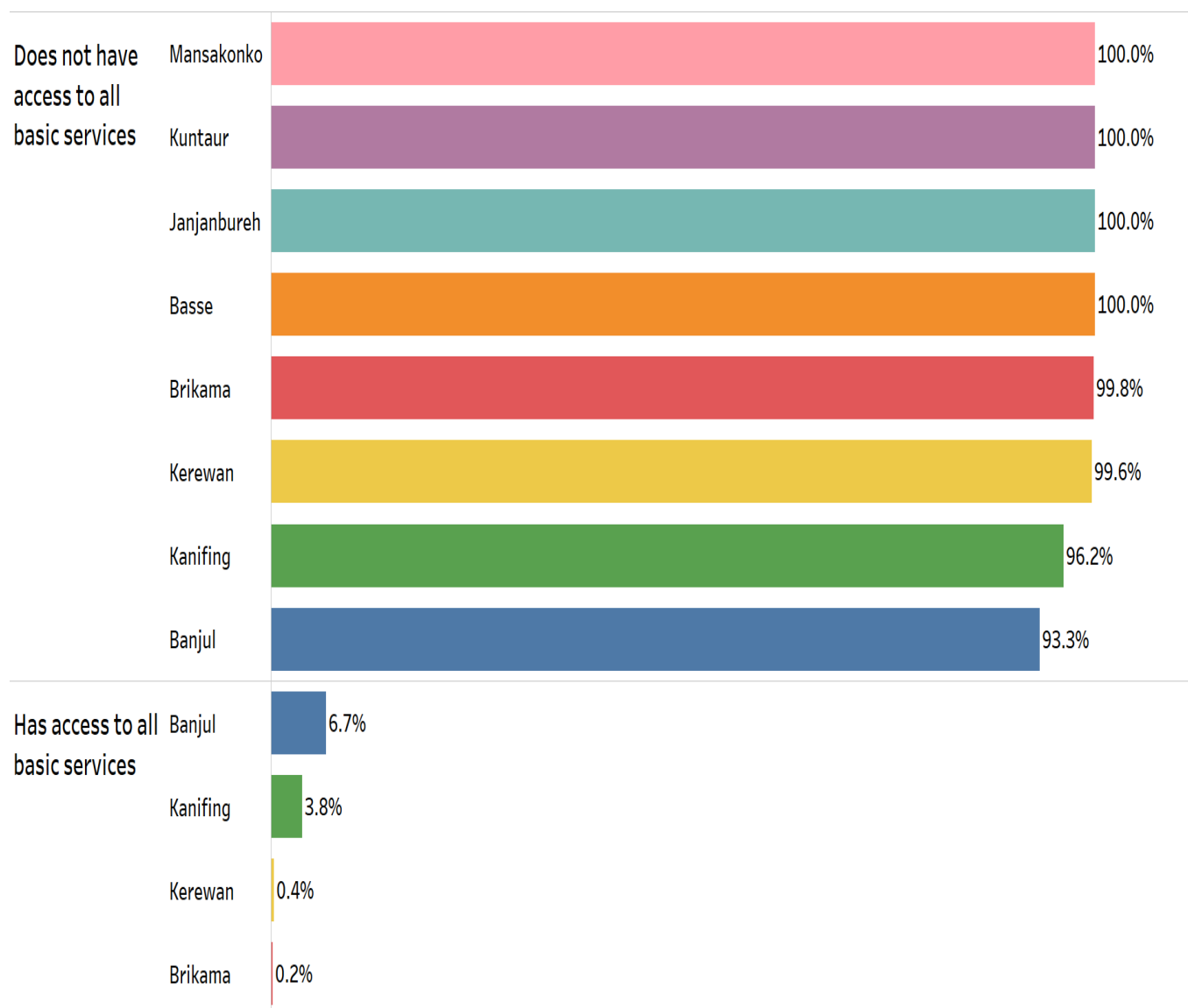
Table 3.2 shows that almost all the households (99%) do not have access to all basic services and only 1% have access to basic services. By place of residence, the proportion of households without access to all basic services was higher in the rural areas as less than 1% of households reported to have access to basic services whilst in the urban areas, the corresponding figure was 2%. By LGA (Figure 3.1), Banjul and Kanifing, which are urban settlements, have the highest proportions of households with access to basic services with 7% and 4% respectively. It is observed that other than Brikama and Kerewan LGAs, none of the remaining households in the other LGAs which are predominantly rural and among the poorest LGAs in the country according to the results of the 2015/16 Integrated Household Survey (IHS) have access to all basic services.

Table 3.2: Proportion of households with access to all basic services

		<b>Access to Basic Services</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
<b>Area</b>	<b>Urban</b>	Does not have access to all basic services	98.4
		Has access to all basic services	1.6
	<b>Rural</b>	Does not have access to all basic services	99.9
		Has access to all basic services	0.1
<b>The Gambia</b>		Does not have access to all basic services	98.8
		Has access to all basic services	1.2
		Total	100.0

**NB: For a household to have access to basic services, it should not have a deprivation in any of the 9 service areas i.e., it should have access to all the service areas.**

Figure 3.1: Proportion of the population with access to all basic services by local government area



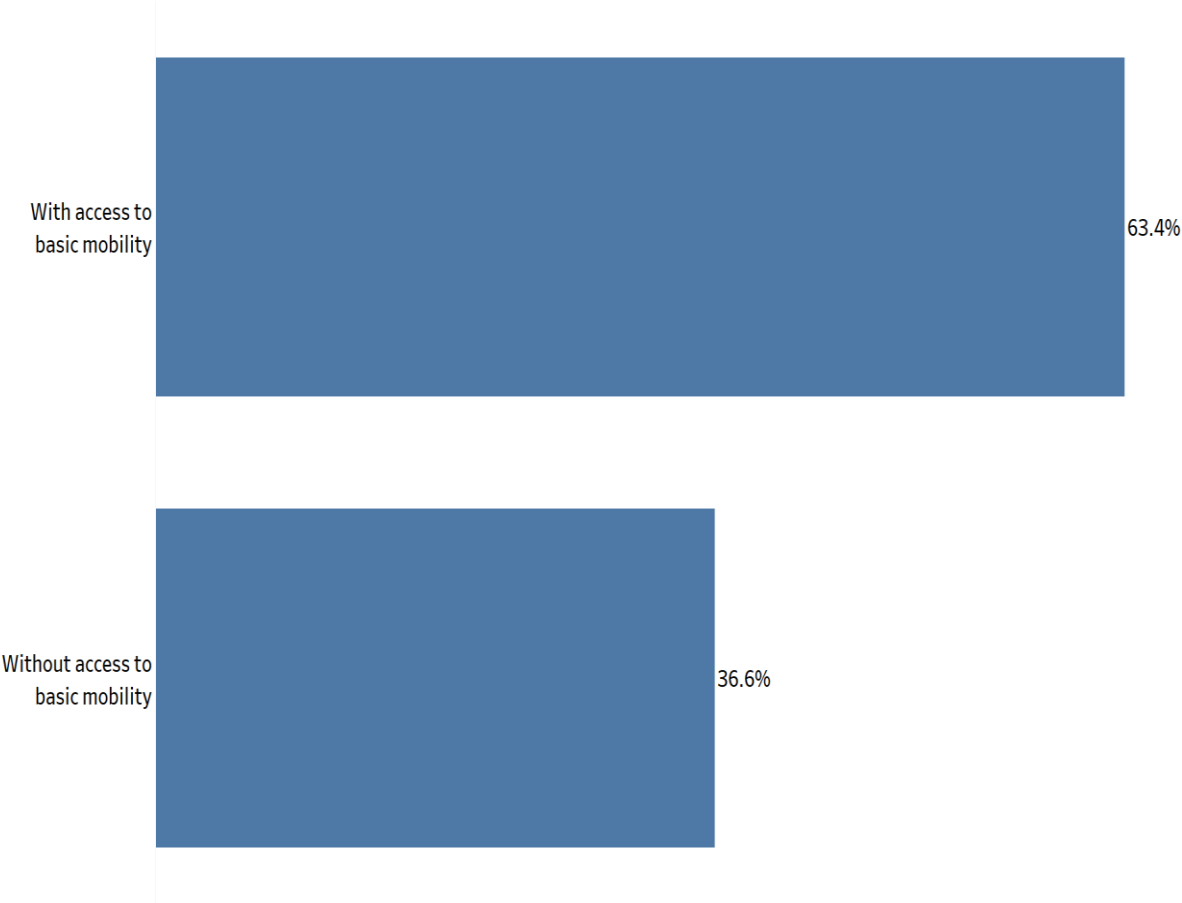
### 3.1 Access to Basic Mobility Rural context

**SDG Indicator 9.1.1:** Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 Kilometers (km) from an all-season road i.e., accessible in both rainy and dry season. This information was collected from the head of the household in only rural settlements.

Findings of the survey shows that 63% of the rural population live within 2 km of an all-season road (Figure 3.2).



Figure 3.2: Proportion of the rural population with access to basic mobility



## 4 PARTICIPATION IN FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION OR TRAINING

**Indicator 4.3.1:** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex,

Indicator 4.3.3: Participation rate in technical or vocational programmes

Indicator 4.6.3: Participation in education or training activities to improve literacy skills.

This module for this indicator administered to a randomly selected household member asked respondents whether they participated in any formal and non-formal education or training in the previous 12 months. For those that answered yes, two followed-up questions asked whether any of the education or training activities were vocational/technical or to improve their literacy skills.

It is observed from Table 4.1 that the participation rate for the youth (15-24) in formal and non-formal education or training during the previous 12 months preceding the survey was 34%, whilst for the adults (25-64), the proportion was (10%).

Respondents age 15-24 years who participated in formal or non-formal education or training during the previous 12 months were asked whether any of the education or training activities were technical/vocational or to improve their literacy skills. Fifty-four per cent reported that the education or training activities were technical or vocational and 83% said the trainings were to improve their literacy skills (Table 4.2 and Table 4.3 ).

Adults (25-64) who also participated in formal or non-formal education or training during the previous 12 months were asked whether any of the education or training activities were technical/vocational or to improve their literacy skills. Sixty-seven per cent reported that the education or training activities were technical or vocational and 74% said the trainings were to improve their literacy skills (Table 4.4 and Table 4.5).

Regarding participation of youth (15-24) in education or training activities during the previous 12 months by sex, proportions were 37% for males and 33% females whilst for adults (25-64) the participation rates were 14% and 7% for males and females respectively.

Table 4.1: Participation rate of youth/adult in formal and non-formal education or training in the previous 12 months

	Yes	No	Total
15-24 (Youth)	34.3	65.7	100.0
25-64 (Adult)	9.8	90.2	100.0

Table 4.2: Participation rate of youth (15-24) in technical or vocational programmes

	Per cent
Yes, technical or vocational	54.3
No, not technical or vocational	45.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.3: Participation rate of youth (15-24) in education or training activities to improve youth literacy skills

	Per cent
Yes, to improve literacy skills	82.7
No, not to improve literacy skills	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.4: Participation of adults (25-64) in vocational or technical programmes

	Per cent
Yes, technical or vocational	67.2
No, not technical or vocational	32.8
Total	100.0

Table 4.5: Participation of adults (25-64) in education or training activities to improve literacy skills

	Per cent
Yes, to improve literacy skills	73.9
No, not to improve literacy skills	26.1
Total	100.0

Table 4.6: Participation rate of youth (15-24) in formal and non-formal education or training in the previous 12 months by sex

		Per cent
Male	Yes	36.7
	No	63.3
	Total	100.0
Female	Yes	32.5
	No	67.5
	Total	100.0

Table 4.7: Participation rate of adult (25-64) in formal and non-formal education or training in the previous 12 months

		Per cent
Male	Yes	14.1
	No	85.9
	Total	100.0
Female	Yes	6.5
	No	93.5
	Total	100.0

# 5 OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND

**Indicator 5.a.1:** (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

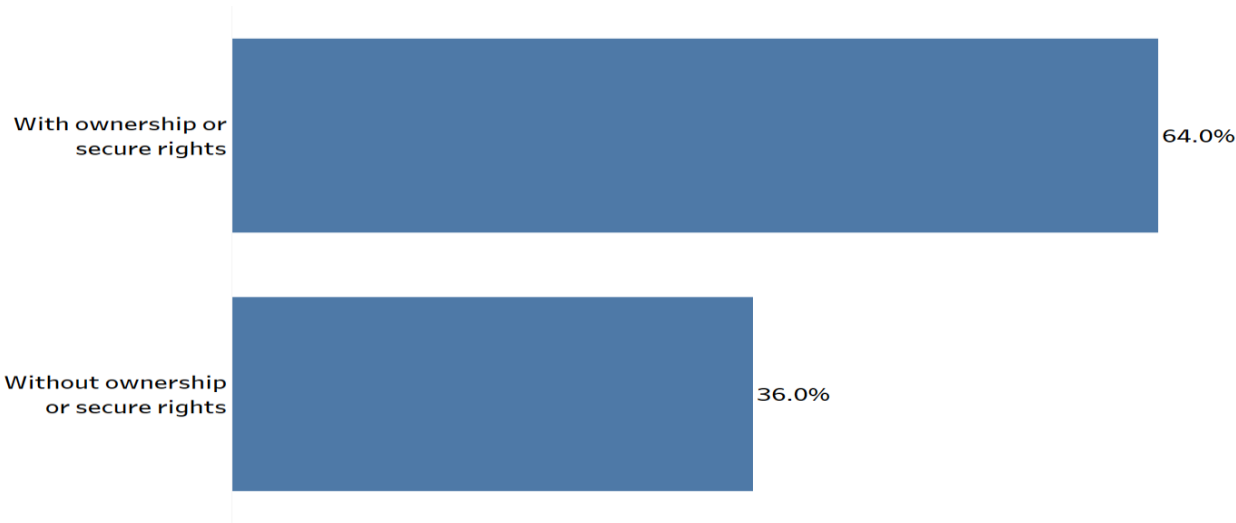
**Sub-indicator (a)** is a prevalence measure. It measures the prevalence of people in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex.

**Sub-indicator (b)** focuses on the gender parity, measuring the extent to which women are disadvantaged in ownership / tenure rights over agricultural land.

Indicator 5.a.1 relies on the three conditions (proxies): 1) Presence of legally recognized documents in the name of the individual; 2) right to sell; 3) right to bequeath. The presence of one of the three proxies is sufficient to define a person as 'owner' or 'holder' of tenure rights over agricultural land.

Figure 5.1 shows that 64% of the total agricultural population had ownership or secure rights over agricultural land.

Figure 5.1: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land



The findings of the survey shows that the proportion of women in the agricultural population with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land is 65% (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Proportion of women with ownership or tenure rights over agricultural land in the total female agricultural population

		Per cent
Female	Yes	65.2
	No	34.8
	Total	100.0

## 6 ACCESS TO FORMAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

**Indicator 8.10.2:** Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.

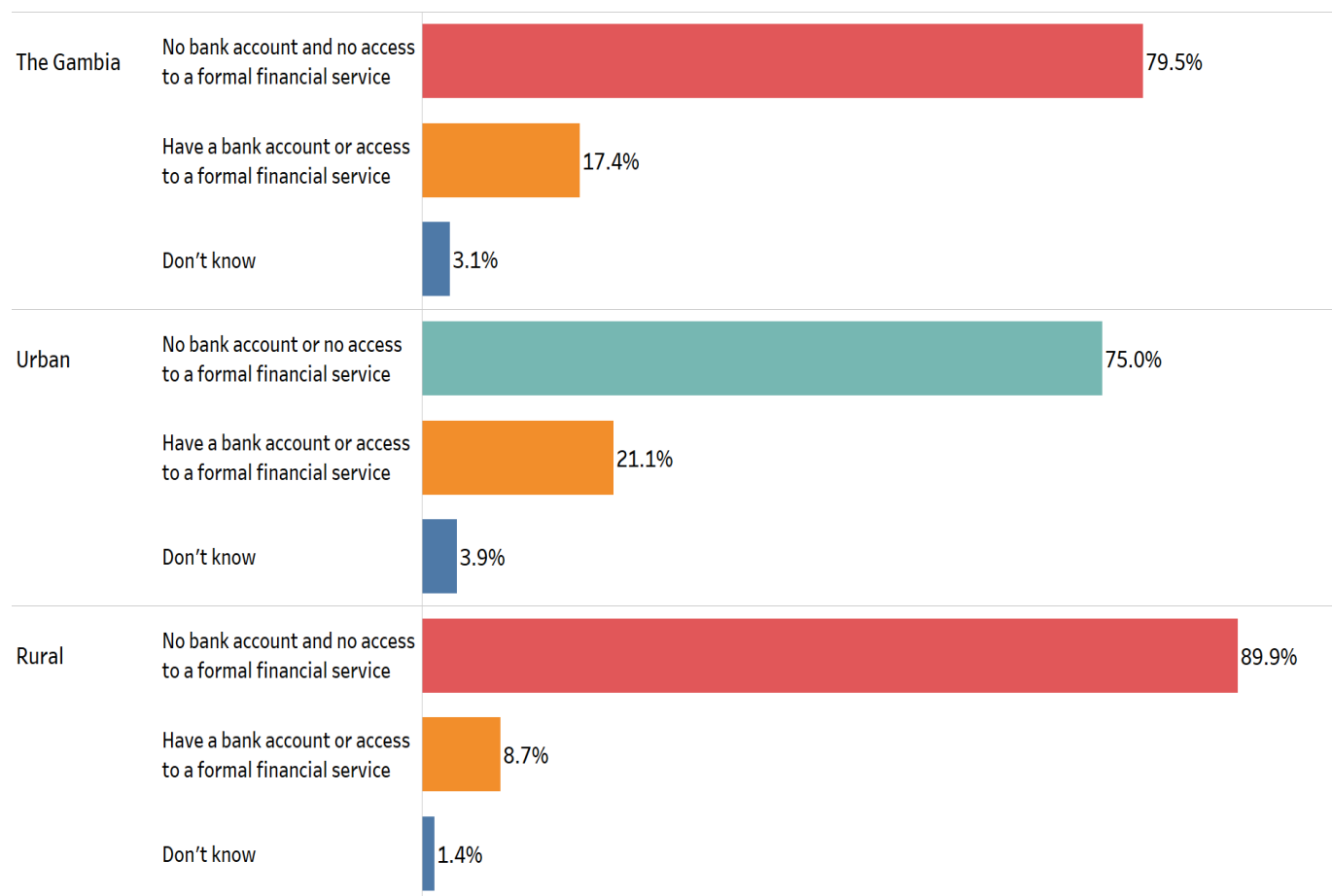
This module was administered to all household members 15 years and above.

The findings of the survey shows that majority (80%) of the adults did not have an account with a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile – service provider, whereas only 17% of adults (15 years and older) had an account at a bank or other financial institution <sup>16</sup> or with a mobile-money-service provider. As the information was collected through proxy, three per cent of the respondents reported they do not know if an adult member(s) of their households had an account with a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider. By place of residence, the proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider was higher in the urban (21%) than in the rural areas (9%) (Figure 6.1).

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<sup>16</sup> These include: Credit unions, Microfinance institutions, cooperative or post office.

Figure 6.1: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider





## 7 DISCRIMINATION AND HARRASSMENT

**Indicator 10.3.1:** Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law<sup>17</sup>

This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law.

This module was administered to one selected adult from the household.

Twenty-four per cent of the respondents reported that they have experienced a form of discrimination or harassment during in the past 12 months prior to the survey. By residence, more urban dwellers (29%) than their rural counterparts (15%) experienced discrimination or harassment in the past 12 months preceding the date of interview (Table 7.1).

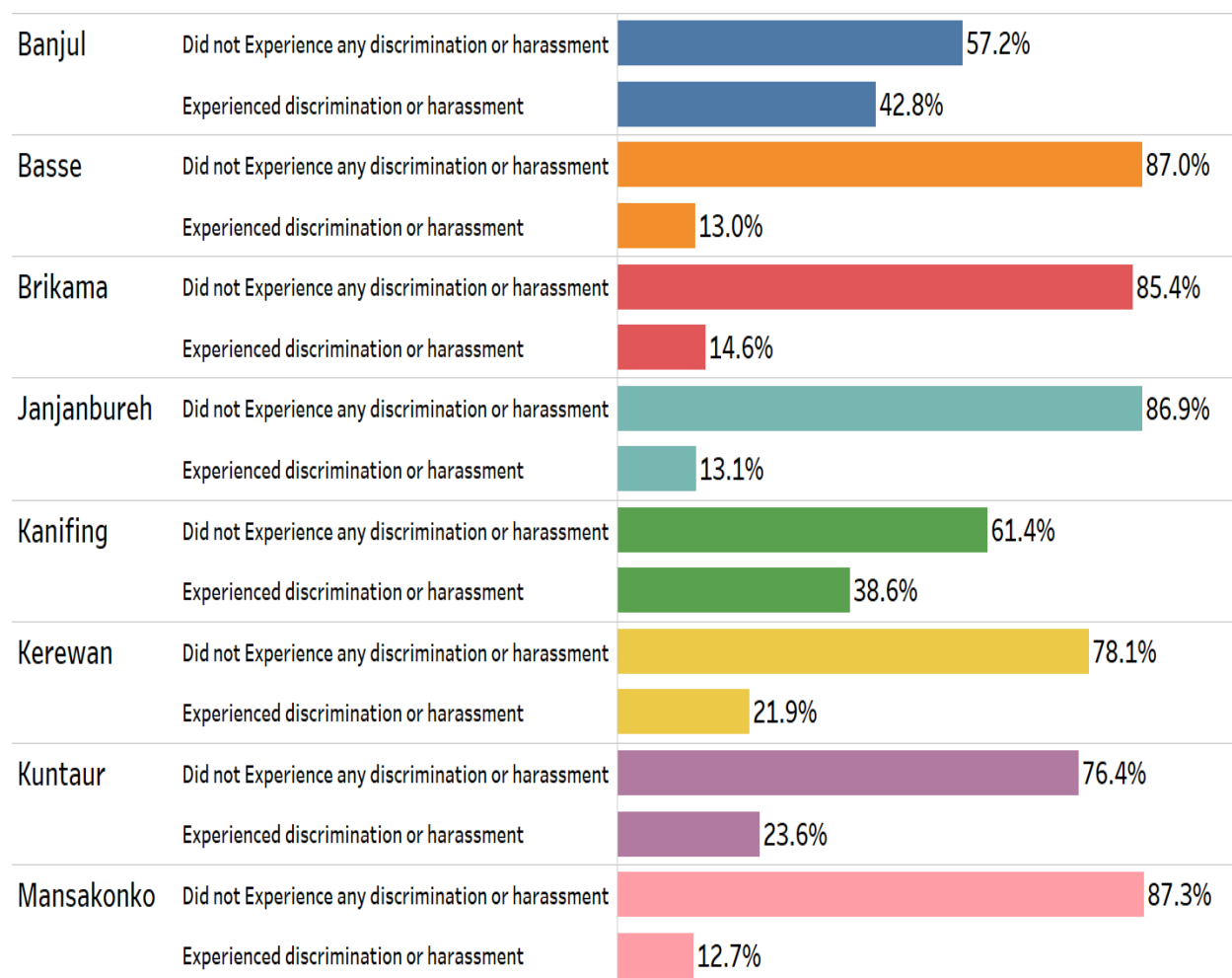
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<sup>17</sup> The international human rights legal framework contains international instruments to combat specific forms of discrimination, including discrimination against indigenous peoples, migrants, minorities, people with disabilities, discrimination against women, racial and religious discrimination, or discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Table 7.1: Experience of any form of discrimination or harassment during the past 12 months

			Per cent
Sex	Male	Yes	26.5
		No	73.5
	Female	Yes	21.7
		No	78.3
Area	Urban	Yes	29.1
		No	70.9
	Rural	Yes	14.7
		No	85.3
Functional difficulties	Has no functional difficulties	Yes	23.9
		No	76.1
	Has functional difficulties	Yes	20.8
		No	79.2
The Gambia	Yes	23.6	
	No	76.4	
<b>Total</b>			<b>100.0</b>

Figure 7.1: Experience of any form of discrimination or harassment during the past 12 months

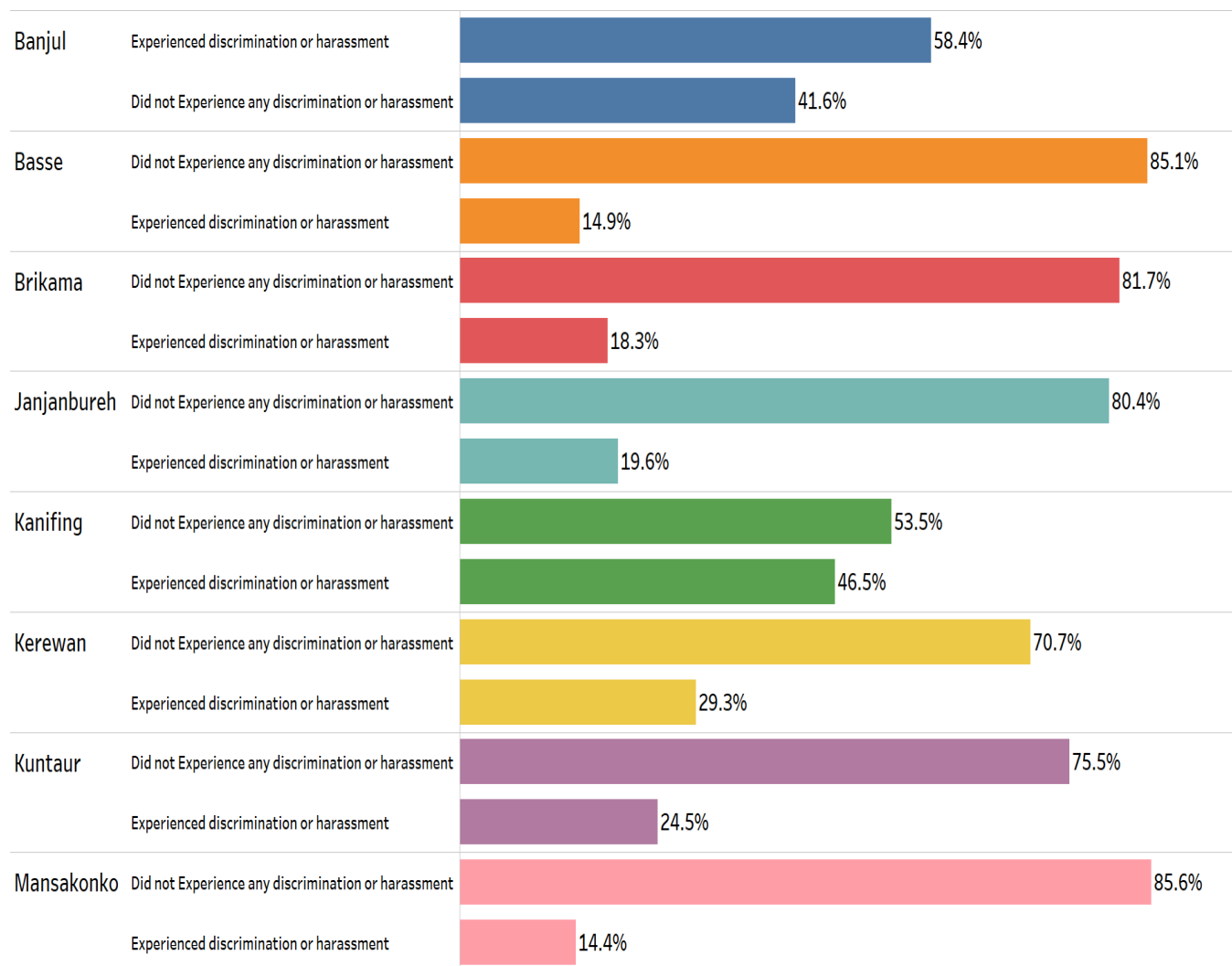


The findings of the survey shows that 30% of the respondents reported that they have experienced a form of discrimination or harassment during the last 5 years preceding the survey. More urban (37%) than rural dwellers (19%) have experienced a form of discrimination or harassment during the last 5 years preceding the date of interview (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Experience of any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 5 years

			<b>Per cent</b>	
Sex	Male	Yes	34.1	
		No	65.9	
	Female	Yes	26.6	
		No	73.4	
Area	Urban	Yes	36.5	
		No	63.5	
	Rural	Yes	18.6	
		No	81.4	
Functional difficulties	Has no functional difficulties	Yes	30.2	
		No	69.8	
		Yes	21.1	
		No	78.9	
The Gambia			Yes	29.6
			No	70.4
<b>Total</b>			<b>100.0</b>	

Figure 7.2: Experience of any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 5 years



## 8 SLUMS, INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AND INADEQUATE HOUSING

### 8.1 Slums

**Indicator 11.1.1:** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

**Slums** –The agreed definition classified a *'slum household'* as one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following *'household deprivations'*:

- Lack of access to improved water source,
- Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities,
- Lack of sufficient living area,
- Lack of housing durability and,
- Lack of security of tenure.

**Informal Settlements** – Informal settlements are usually seen as synonymous of slums, with a particular focus on the formal status of land, structure and services. They are defined by three main criteria, according to Habitat III Issue Paper #22 (<https://www.alnap.org/help-library/habitat-iii-issue-papers-22-informal-settlements>), which are already covered in the definition of slums.

These are:

- Inhabitants have no security of tenure vis-à-vis the land or dwellings they inhabit, with modalities ranging from squatting to informal rental housing,
- The neighbourhoods usually lack, or are cut off from, formal basic services and city infrastructure, and
- The housing may not comply with current planning and building regulations, is often situated in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas, and may lack a municipal permit.

### **Inadequate housing**

For housing to be adequate, it must provide more than four walls and a roof, and at a minimum, meet the following criteria:

- Legal security of tenure, which guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats;

- Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, including safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or refuse disposal;
- Affordability, as housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants' enjoyment of other human rights;
- Habitability, as housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health and structural hazards;
- Accessibility, as housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not taken into account (such as the poor, people facing discrimination; persons with disabilities, victims of natural disasters);
- Location, as housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health-care services, schools, childcare centres and other social facilities, or if located in dangerous or polluted sites or in immediate proximity to pollution sources; and
- Cultural adequacy, as housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity and ways of life.

Table 8.1: Criteria defining slums, informal settlements and inadequate housing

	Slums	Informal Settlements	Inadequate Housing
access to water	X	X	X
access to sanitation	X	X	X
sufficient living area, overcrowding	X		X
structural quality, durability and location	X	X	X
security of tenure	X	X	X
affordability			X
accessibility			X
cultural adequacy			X

Presented in Table 8.2 is the proportion of the urban population living in slums. Results of the survey show that most of the households in the urban areas (86%) are ‘slum dwellers’ and only 14% do not live in slum households. Analysing the data by LGA, Kuntaur has the lowest proportion of urban households living in non-slums with 2% followed by Banjul and Janjanbureh each with 4% whilst for the other LGAs, the proportion of urban households living in non-slums range from 12% in Basse to 26% in Kerewan.<sup>18</sup>

Table 8.2: Proportion of urban households living in slum households

			Per cent
Area	Urban	Non-Slum	14.0
		Slum	86.0
LGA	Banjul	Non-Slum	3.5
		Slum	96.5
	Kanifing	Non-Slum	16.0
		Slum	84.0
	Brikama	Non-Slum	13.4
		Slum	86.6
	Mansakonko	Non-Slum	18.6
		Slum	81.4
	Kerewan	Non-Slum	25.7
		Slum	74.3
	Kuntaur	Non-Slum	1.7
		Slum	98.3
	Janjanbureh	Non-Slum	3.7
		Slum	96.3
	Basse	Non-Slum	11.7
		Slum	88.3

<sup>18</sup> It is important to note that other than Banjul and Kanifing all the other settlements are predominantly rural, thus only the urban settlements in the sample in those LGAs were enumerated. This is the reason for the variations in the proportions.



## 8.2 Informal Settlements

Regarding informal settlements, the findings of the assessment shows that 25% of urban households live in formal settlements and the majority (76%) live in informal settlements (Table 8.3). By LGA, Banjul and Kuntaur have the lowest proportions of urban households living in formal settlements with 5% and 2% respectively followed by Janjanbureh with 13%. Whilst for the remaining LGAs, the proportion was at least 22% but highest in Kerewan with 41%.

Table 8.3: Proportion of the urban households living in informal settlements

			Per cent
Area	Urban	Formal settlement	24.5
		Informal settlement	75.5
LGA	Banjul	Formal settlement	4.9
		Informal settlement	95.1
	Kanifing	Formal settlement	29.3
		Informal settlement	70.7
	Brikama	Formal settlement	22.3
		Informal settlement	77.7
	Mansakonko	Formal settlement	21.9
		Informal settlement	78.1
	Kerewan	Formal settlement	41.3
		Informal settlement	58.7
	Kuntaur	Formal settlement	1.7
		Informal settlement	98.3
	Janjanbureh	Formal settlement	13.3
		Informal settlement	86.7
	Basse	Formal settlement	26.3
		Informal settlement	73.7

### 8.3 Inadequate Housing

Presented in Table 8.4 is the proportion of the urban population living in inadequate housing. The data shows that most of the households live in inadequate housing (98%) and only 2% of the urban dwellers live in adequate housing. By LGA, Banjul has the lowest proportion of urban households living in inadequate housing with less than 1% followed Kerewan and Janjanbureh each with 1%. Kanifing, Mansakonko and Basse have the highest proportions of urban households living in adequate housing each with 2%.

Table 8.4: Proportion of urban households with inadequate housing

			Per cent
Area	Urban	Housing adequate	1.6
		Housing inadequate	98.4
LGA	Banjul	Housing adequate	0.2
		Housing inadequate	99.8
	Kanifing	Housing adequate	2.4
		Housing inadequate	97.6
	Brikama	Housing adequate	1.3
		Housing inadequate	98.7
	Mansakonko	Housing adequate	2.1
		Housing inadequate	97.9
	Kerewan	Housing adequate	0.7
		Housing inadequate	99.3
	Kuntaur	Housing inadequate	100.0
		Housing adequate	0.7
	Janjanbureh	Housing inadequate	99.3
		Housing adequate	0.7
	Basse	Housing adequate	1.7
		Housing inadequate	98.3

## 9 WASTE DISPOSAL

**Indicator 11.6.1:** Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated by cities.

Due to the complex nature of the computation methodology of the indicator and lack of capacity (resources including technology), The Gambia is not able to report on indicator 11.6.1. Instead, the country will be reporting on the indicator “Proportion of the population with access to Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) collection services”. For that, municipalities and private bodies collecting solid waste with basic frequency and regularity (served at least once a week for a year) were considered. Households who recycle solid waste were also included in the computation of the indicator.

The module on waste collection was administered to all households and were asked how they disposed of their solid waste, if the waste is collected, by who and the frequency of the collection. Respondents who reported to pay for the services were asked how much they pay and the periodicity of waste collection.

Table 9.1 shows modes of waste disposal by households. It is observed from the table that burning is the most common method of waste disposal by households with 33%. This is followed by disposal of waste in the bush or open space and waste collected by municipality with household provided bins with 18% and 15% respectively. Waste collected by municipalities through municipalities-provided bins accounted for 6%. Nine per cent of households reported use of donkey/horse cart to dispose of waste and 10% use public dumpsite for waste disposal. Burning (33%) and dumping waste in the bush/open space (uncontrolled dumpsites) (18%) which are unsustainable modes of waste management accounted for the highest proportions.

Table 9.1: Households waste (rubbish/garbage) disposal modes

	Waste Disposal Modes	Per cent
The Gambia	Burning	32.9
	Use as compost	2.2
	Recycle	0.3
	Collected by Municipality/Council (Household provides bin)	14.5
	Collected by Municipality/Council (Municipality provides bin)	5.6
	Collected by private body	3.1
	Use donkey/horse cart	8.9
	Public dump	9.8
	In bush/open space	18.1
	Other	0.3
	Total	100

It is observed from Table 9.2 that in both place of residence, land fill/bury, burning and use of bush/open space was the most common modes of waste disposal but the proportions were higher in the rural than in the urban areas with significant difference in dumping in open space/ bush (37% rural vs 11% urban). It is also observed from the table that waste collected by the municipalities/councils was not common in the rural areas.

Table 9.2; Households waste (rubbish/garbage) disposal modes by area of residence

	Waste Disposal Modes	Per cent
Urban	Landfill/bury	2.9
	Burning	31.3
	Use as compost	1.2
	Recycle	0.2
	Collected by Municipality/Council (HH provides bin)	20.4
	Collected by Municipality/Council (Municipality provides bin)	7.8
	Collected by private body	4.4
	Use donkey/horse cart	12.3
	Public dump	8.8
	In bush/open space	10.5
	Other	0.3
	Total	100.0
	Rural	Landfill/bury
Burning		36.9
Use as compost		4.9
Recycle		0.4
Collected by private body		0.1
Use donkey/horse cart		0.7
Public dump		12.3
In bush/open space		36.8
Other		0.3
Total		100.0

It is observed from Table 9.3 that use of donkey/horse cart was the most common mode of waste collection on daily basis (79%). This is followed by waste collected on weekly basis and the proportion was highest for waste collected by municipalities either through municipality of households provided bins with 69.6%. Use of donkey/horse cart was the most common mode of waste disposal for forth night, bi weekly and monthly.

Table 9.3: Mode of waste collection in The Gambia by frequency

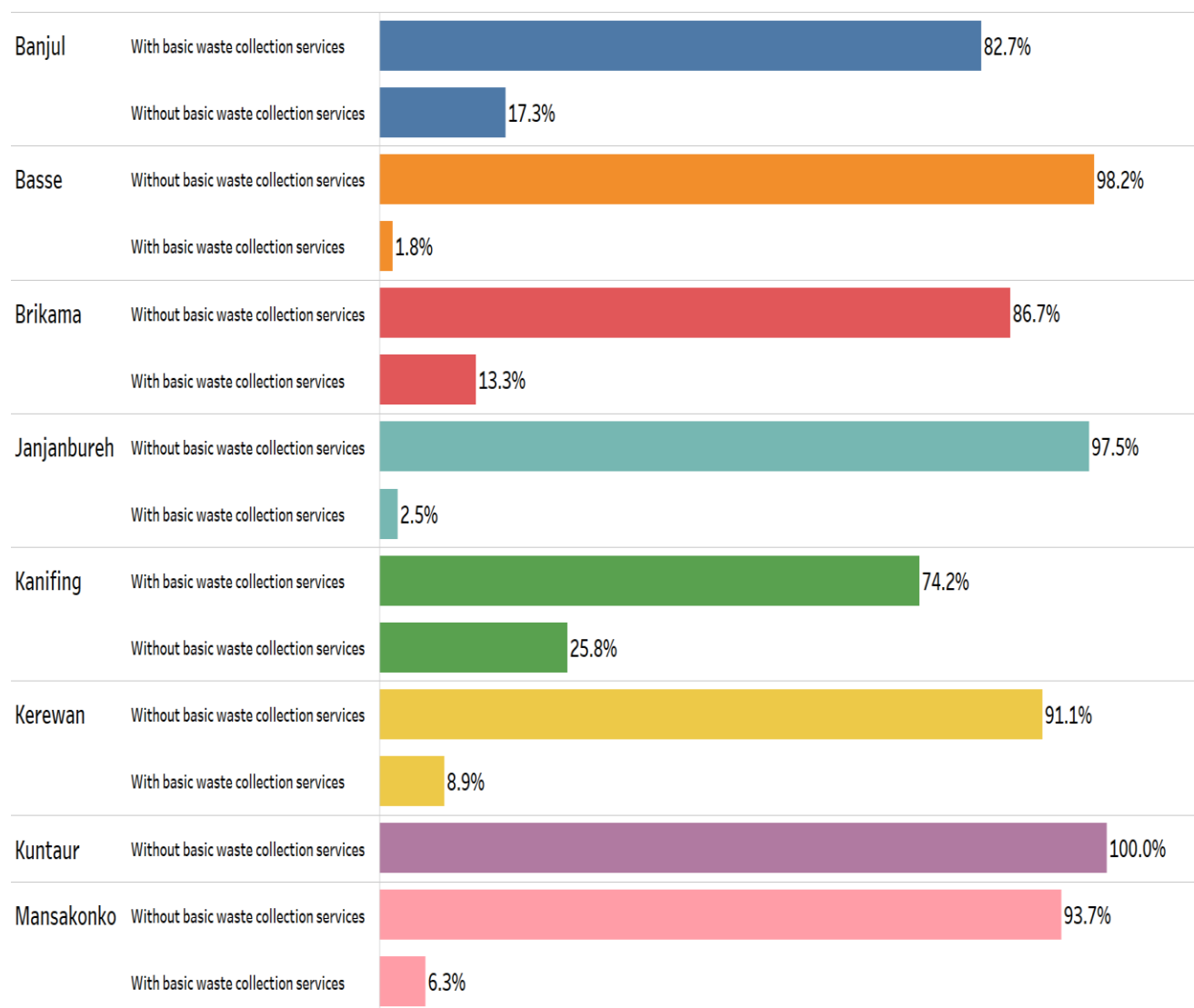
<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Waste disposal Mode</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Daily	Collected by Municipality/Council (Household provides bin)	18.0
	Collected by Municipality/Council (Municipality provides bin)	2.6
	Use donkey/horse cart	79.4
Weekly	Collected by Municipality/Council (Household provides bin)	49.5
	Collected by Municipality/Council (Municipality provides bin)	20.1
	Collected by private body	9.0
	Use donkey/horse cart	21.4
Forth nightly	Collected by Municipality/Council (Household provides bin)	36.6
	Use donkey/horse cart	63.4
Monthly	Collected by Municipality/Council (Household provides bin)	25.0
	Collected by Municipality/Council (Municipality provides bin)	15.9
	Collected by private body	24.7
	Use donkey/horse cart	34.4
Bi-weekly	Collected by Municipality/Council (Household provides bin)	28.3
	Collected by Municipality/Council (Municipality provides bin)	5.1
	Collected by private body	16.0
	Use donkey/horse cart	50.6
Other	Collected by Municipality/Council (Household provides bin)	49.5
	Collected by private body	6.8
	Use donkey/horse cart	43.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.0</b>

The findings of the survey shows that most of the population (74%) do not have access to basic municipal waste collection services. Table 9.4 shows that 36% of the households in the urban areas have access to basic MSW collections services whilst in the rural areas, only 1% of the population have access to basic MSW collection services. Analysing the data by LGA, Banjul and Kanifing which are entirely urban settlements have the highest proportions of the population with basic waste collection services with 83% and 74% respectively. Whilst for the remaining LGAs which are predominantly rural, the proportion with access to basic waste collection services range from 2% in Basse to 13% in Brikama and was non-existent in Kuntaur (Figure 9.1).

Table 9.4: Proportion of the population with access to basic MSW collection services by area

			<b>Per cent</b>
Area	Urban	Without basic waste collection services	64.1
		With basic waste collection services	35.9
	Rural	Without basic waste collection services	99.5
		With basic waste collection services	0.5
The Gambia		Without basic waste collection services	74.3
		With basic waste collection services	25.7
		Total	100.0

Figure 9.1: Proportion of the population with access to basic MSW collection services by LGA





## 10 SAFETY

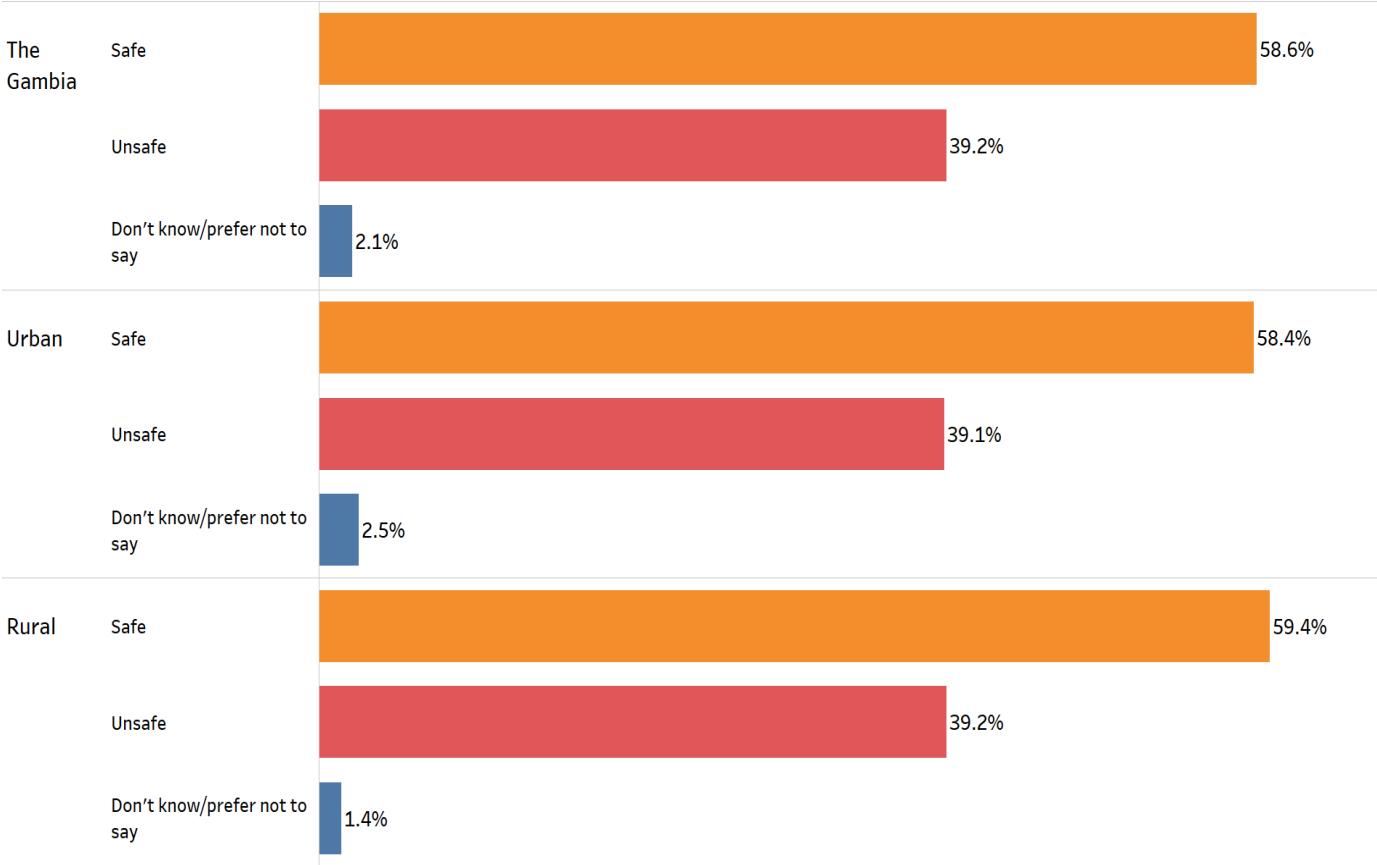
**Indicator 16.1.4:** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

This indicator refers to the proportion of the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood. The following questions were administered to a selected adult household member (15 years and above).

The question asked was how safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood at night. And the responses are: Very safe/fairly safe/bit unsafe/very unsafe/ I never walk alone after dark/don't know. The proportion of population that feel safe is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel "very safe" live and "fairly safe" and dividing the total by the total number of respondents.

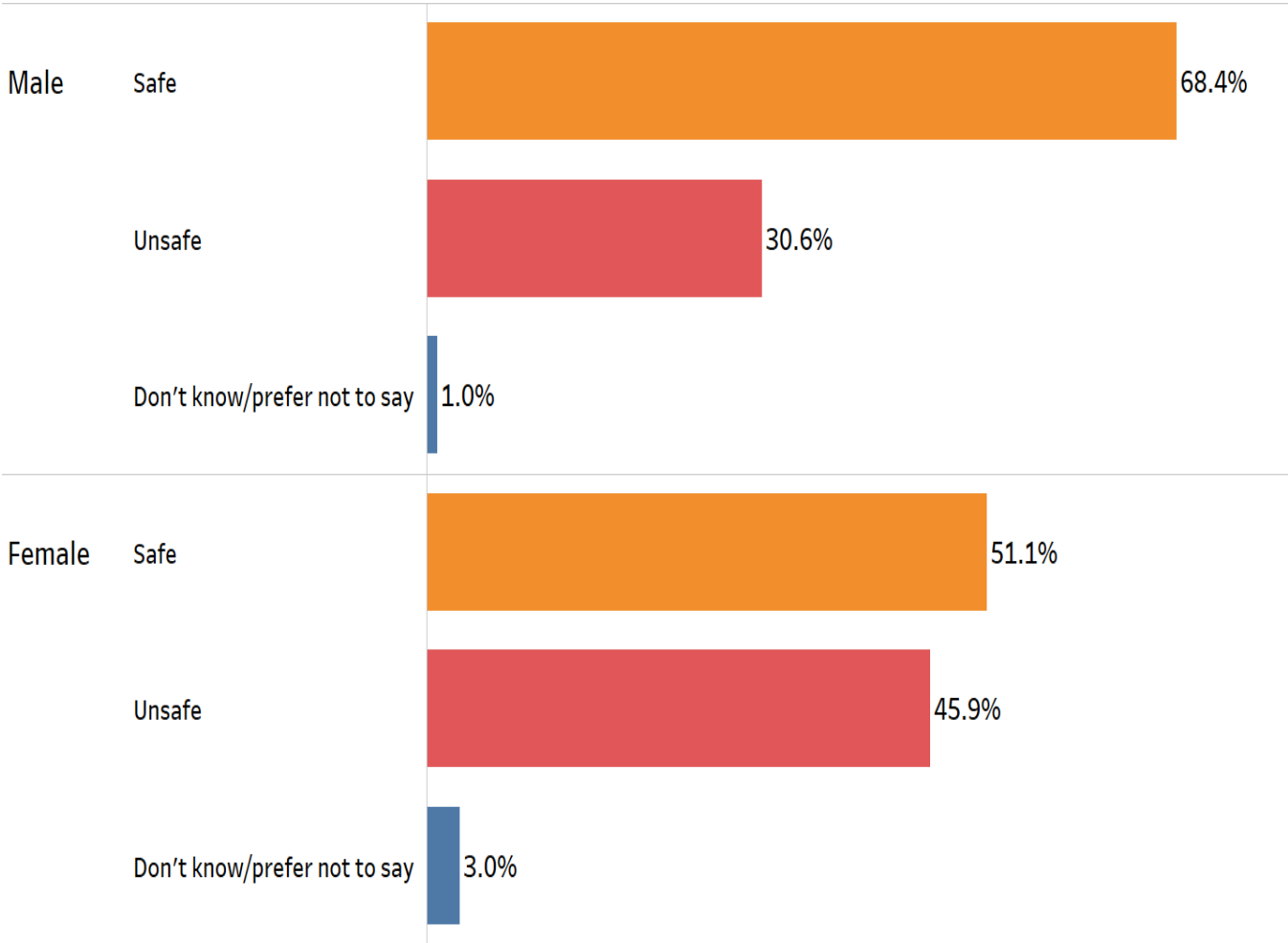
The findings of the survey shows that 59% of the population reported that they feel safe walking alone around the area they live and 39% reported they feel unsafe walking alone in the area they and 2% of the respondents preferred not to respond to the question. The proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone in the area they live was the same in urban and rural (Figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live



By sex, more males (68%) than females (51%) reported that they feel safe walking alone in the area they live (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live by sex



# 11 EXPERIENCE WITH PUBLIC SERVICES (BRIBERY)

**Indicator 16.5.1:** Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

This indicator is defined as the percentage of persons who paid at least one bribe (gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour) to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the last 12 months, as a percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official in the same period. The findings of the survey shows that only 7% of the population had at least one contact with a public official and paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the 12 months preceding the date of interview (Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

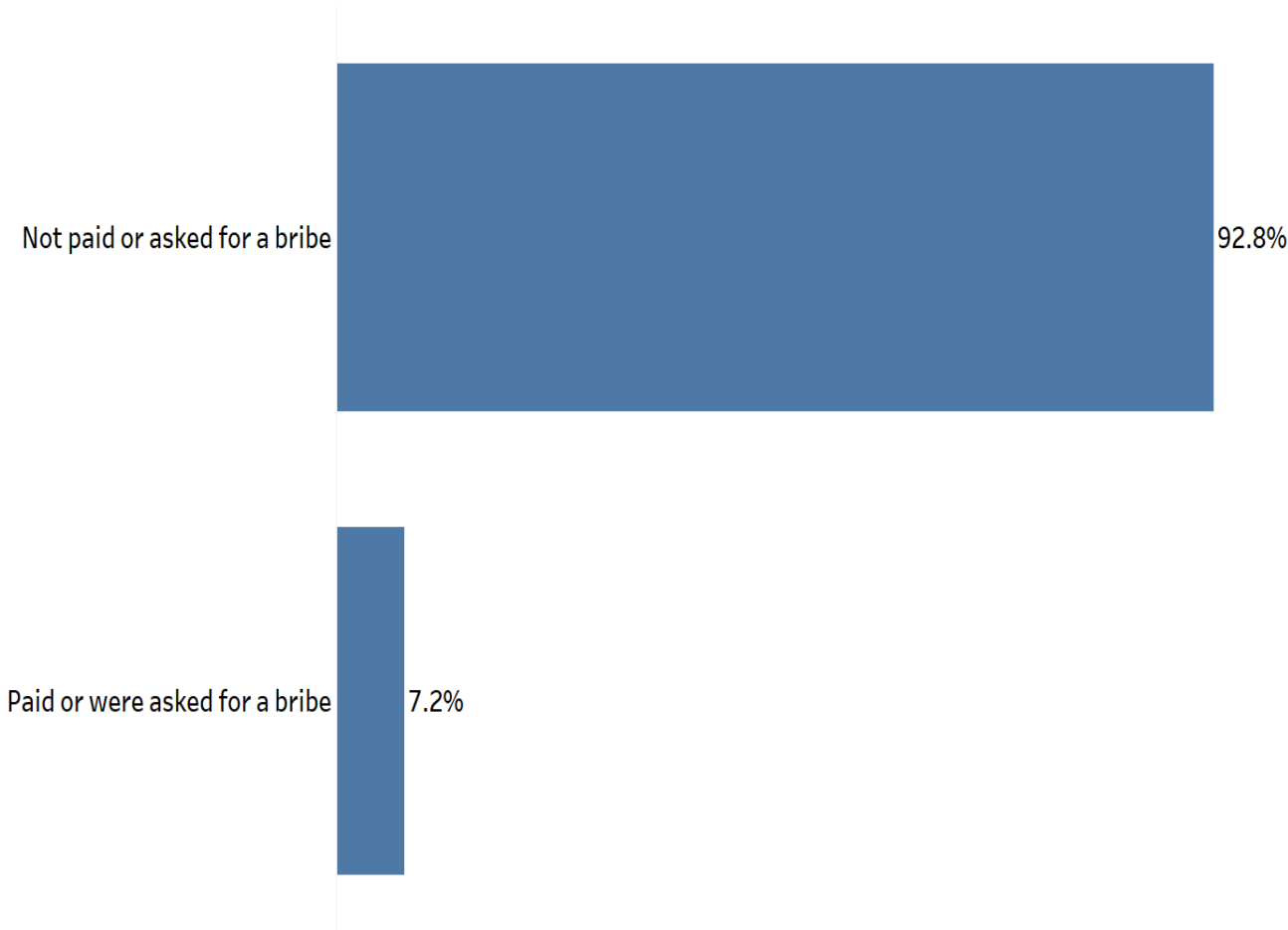


Table 11.1 shows percentage distribution of respondents who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months. The data shows that vehicle inspection officers including traffic officers and police officers accounted for the highest proportion of public services the respondents paid a bribe to with 32% and 25% respectively. This is followed by public utilities officers (electricity, water, sanitation etc.) (7%), officials in courts (magistrates and prosecutors) and tax revenue officers/tax officers (7%). None of the respondents reported they had bribed members of parliament/national assembly members.

Table 11.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months by type of official

TYPE OF OFFICIAL		Per cent
Public Utilities officers (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)	Yes	6.5
	No	93.5
	Total	100.0
Doctors, Nurses or Midwives (from public sector)	Yes	3.0
	No	97.0
	Total	100.0
officials in courts like judges, magistrates and prosecutors	Yes	7.2
	No	92.8
	Total	100.0
Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)	Yes	2.7
	No	97.3
	Total	100.0
Vehicle Inspection officer including traffic officers	Yes	31.6
	No	68.4
	Total	100.0
Police officers	Yes	25.3
	No	74.7
	Total	100.0
	Yes	2.2

Elected representatives (Local/state) Governor, Chairman, Councillor	No	97.8
	Total	100.0
Member of Parliament/Legislature	No	100.0
	Total	100.0
Tax/Revenue officers/tax officers	Yes	6.6
	No	93.4
	Total	100.0
Public officials from other government agencies	Yes	3.2
	No	96.8
	Total	100.0
Other (specify)	Yes	3.8
	No	96.2
	Total	100.0

It is observed from Table 11.2 that 2% of the respondents in the last 12 months preceding the survey reported there were occasions directly or indirectly where a public official asked them to give extra money or a gift for a particular issue or procedure related to his/her function but they did not give anything in relation to that.

Table 11.2: Proportion of the population who were directly or indirectly asked by a public official for extra money or a gift for a particular issue or procedure related to his/her function but they did not give anything in relation to that

	<b>Per cent</b>
Yes	1.7
No	96.7
DK	1.6
Total	100.0

As seen in Table 11.3 below more males (92%) than females (8%) officials received the last payment/gift/bribe.

Table 11.3: Sex of the official who received the last payment/gift/bribe

	Per cent
Male	91.9
Female	7.7
DK	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It is also observed from Table 11.4 that more males (66%) were bribe givers compared to females (34%).

Table 11.4: Sex of the bribe-givers

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	65.7	34.3	100.0
No	48.4	51.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 12 BRIBERY (BUSINESSES)

**Indicator 16.5.2:** Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official (tax officials) and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months preceding the survey.

The rationale for this indicator is to ascertain whether firms are solicited for gifts or informal payments (i.e. bribes) when meeting with tax officials. Paying taxes are required of formal forms in most countries and hence the rationale for this indicator is to measure the incidence of corruption during this routine interaction. The key strength of the Enterprise Survey is that most of the questions in the survey pertain to the actual, day-to-day experiences of the firm; this question regarding corruption during tax inspections/meetings is not an opinion-based question but rather a question grounded in the firm's reality.

Altogether, 442 business establishments registered by The Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI) were targeted for the survey. In many cases, telephone studies on establishments are characterized by poor response rates. The enumerators were able to collect information from a total of 288 businesses for the survey out of 442. Some of the establishments refused to participate in the survey and some were not reachable. Out of the 288 establishments covered, 136 has 5 or more employees. In the computation of the indicator, establishments with five or more employees were considered. Establishments that are state owned (100% state owned) were also excluded from the analysis.

Table 12.1 below shows proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months by LGA. Overall, in The Gambia 6% of businesses in The Gambia were required to make gifts or informal payments to public officials to get things done with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, and other services in the 12 months preceding the survey.



Table 12.1: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official

		Per cent
The Gambia	Yes	5.7
	No	90.1
	Prefer not to say	4.3
	Total	100.0

## 13 PERCEPTION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

**Indicator 16.6.2:** Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

The rationale for this indicator is that Governments have an obligation to provide a wide range of public services that should meet the expectations of their citizens in terms of access, responsiveness and reliability/quality. When citizens cannot afford some essential services, when their geographic or electronic access to services and information is difficult, when the services provided do not respond to their needs and are of poor quality, citizens will naturally tend to report lower satisfaction not only with these services, but also with public institutions and governments. In this regard, it has been shown that citizens' experience with front-line public services affects their trust in public.

The information collected from the respondents on public services is on the following areas: (1) healthcare, (2) education and (3) government services (i.e., services to obtain government-issued identification documents and services for the civil registration of life events such as births, marriages and deaths<sup>19</sup>.)

Respondents were asked to reflect on their last experience with public services in the three areas healthcare, education and government services and provide a rating on five 'attributes', or service-specific standards (such as access, affordability, quality of facilities, etc.). A final question asked respondents for their overall satisfaction level with each service.

Table 13.1 shows the average share of positive responses on the attributes of the three service areas (healthcare, education and government services). Sixty-nine percent of the population responded positively on attributes of healthcare, 76% on primary education, 72% on secondary education and 39% on government services.

The findings of the survey shows that 74% of the population were satisfied with their last experience with healthcare services, 89% with primary education, 90% with secondary education and 49% with government services (Table 13.2).

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<sup>19</sup> Passports/IDs are issued by The Gambia Immigration Department, Marriage Certificates by Justice/Courts and Death Certificates by the Ministry of Health.

Table 13.1: Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare, education, and government services

<i>The Gambia</i>							
<b>Attribute s of healthcare services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>  Per cent	<b>Attribute s of primary educatio n services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>  Per cent	<b>Attribute s of secondar y educatio n services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>  Per cent	<b>Attribute s of governm ent services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>  Per cent
<i>Accessibil ity</i>	56.1	Accessibil ity	67.9	Accessibil ity	52.4	Accessibili ty	21.5
<i>Affordabili ty</i>	50.8	Affordabili ty	40.2	Affordabili ty	40.4	Affordabili ty	41.1
<i>Quality of facilities</i>	90.0	Quality of facilities	89.8	Quality of facilities	89.8	Effective service delivery process	49.1
<i>Equal treatment for everyone</i>	68.3	Equal treatment for everyone	92.3	Equal treatment for everyone	85.5	Equal treatment for everyone	45.5
<i>Courtesy and treatment (Attitude of healthcar e staff)</i>	80.5	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	87.7	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	90.6	Timelines	38.1
NA/DK/R A (Average)	1.6	NA/DK/R A (Average)	3.0	NA/DK/R A (Average)	3.4	NA/DK/R A (Average)	8.4

<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare services</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of primary education services</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of secondary education services</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of government services</b>	<b>39.0</b>
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NA- Not Applicable, DK- Don't Know, RA- Refuse to Answer

***Average share of positive responses combines two information: 1) share of respondents who responded positively (i.e., 'strongly agree' or 'agree') to each of the five attributes questions; 2) a simple average of positive responses for the five attribute questions combined***

Table 13.2: Share of respondents who said overall they are satisfied with each service area

	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
<b>Share of respondents satisfied with healthcare services overall</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>Share of respondents satisfied with primary education services overall</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>Share of respondents satisfied with secondary education services overall</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>Share of respondents satisfied with government services overall</b>	<b>49.4</b>
NA/DK/RA	-	NA/DK/RA	2.4	NA/DK/RA	1.4	NA/DK/RA	0.9

NA- Not Applicable, DK- Don't Know, RA- Refuse to Answer

Table 13.3 shows the average share of positive responses on the attributes of healthcare, education and government services in the urban areas. Seventy-two percent responded positively on attributes of healthcare, 77% on primary education, 74% on secondary education and 43% on government services. The proportion of the population who responded positively on attributes of the three service areas is higher in the urban compared to the rural areas (Table 13.4).

Table 13.3: Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare, education, and government services, Urban

<b>Urban</b>							
<b>Attributes of healthcare services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of primary education services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of secondary education services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of government services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
Accessibility	66.3	Accessibility	65.6	Accessibility	60.7	Accessibility	26.0
Affordability	61.3	Affordability	47.3	Affordability	47.4	Affordability	48.3
Quality of facilities	90.7	Quality of facilities	91.9	Quality of facilities	91.9	Effective service delivery process	52.4
Equal treatment for everyone	63.7	Equal treatment for everyone	92.0	Equal treatment for everyone	86.8	Equal treatment for everyone	42.1
Courtesy and treatment (Attitude of healthcare staff)	82.3	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	88.4	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	91.4	Timeliness	43.2
NA/DK/RA(Average)	1.5	NA/DK/RA(Average)	3.4	NA/DK/RA(Average)	3.6	NA/DK/RA(Average)	9.0
<b>Average share of positive</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>Average share of positive</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>Average share of positive</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>Average share of positive</b>	<b>42.7</b>

<b>responses on attributes of healthcare services</b>		<b>responses on attributes of primary education services</b>		<b>responses on attributes of secondary education services</b>		<b>responses on attributes of government services</b>	
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NA- Not Applicable, DK- Don't Know, RA- Refuse to Answer

Table 13.4: Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare, education, and government services, Rural

RURAL

<b>Attribute s of healthcare services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>	<b>Attribute s of primary educatio n services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>	<b>Attribute s of secondar y educatio n services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>	<b>Attribute s of governm ent services</b>	<b>Positive respons es</b>
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
Accessibil ity	40.1	Accessibil ity	70.7	Accessibil ity	37.1	Accessibili ty	15.2
Affordabili ty	34.6	Affordabili ty	31.1	Affordabili ty	27.4	Affordabili ty	30.9
Quality of facilities	89.0	Quality of facilities	85.9	Quality of facilities	85.9	Effective service delivery process	44.4
Equal treatment for everyone	75.2	Equal treatment for everyone	92.8	Equal treatment for everyone	82.9	Equal treatment for everyone	50.5
Courtesy and treatment	77.1	Effective delivery of service	86.7	Effective delivery of service	89.2	Timelines s	30.9

(attitude of healthcare staff)		(Quality of teaching)		(Quality of teaching)			
NA/DK/RA (average)	1.6	NA/DK/RA (Average)	2.4	NA/DK/RA (Average)	3.0	NA/DK/RA (Average)	7.5
<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare services</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of primary education services</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of secondary education services</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of government services</b>	<b>33.8</b>

NA- Not Applicable, DK- Don't Know, RA- Refuse to Answer

Analysing the data by sex shows that, for primary and secondary education, the average positive responses were slightly higher for males than their female counterparts. Whilst for healthcare and Government services, the proportions are the same for both sexes (Table 13.5 and Table 13.6).

Table 13.5: Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare, education, and government services, male

<b>Male</b>							
<b>Attributes of healthcare services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of primary education services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of secondary education services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of government services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
Accessibility	54.8	Accessibility	70.1	Accessibility	59.6	Accessibility	21.7
Affordability	51.4	Affordability	40.0	Affordability	37.6	Affordability	43.6
Quality of facilities	90.3	Quality of facilities	88.8	Quality of facilities	88.8	Effective service delivery process	51.5
Equal treatment for everyone	67.3	Equal treatment for everyone	91.6	Equal treatment for everyone	84.5	Equal treatment for everyone	44.7
Courtesy and treatment (Attitude of healthcare staff)	78.9	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	83.4	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	88.8	Timelines	35.6
NA/DK/RA(Average)	1.9	NA/DK/RA(Average)	3.8	NA/DK/RA(Average)	4.7		7.5
<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of primary</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on attributes of secondary</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>Average share of positive responses on</b>	<b>39.4</b>



<b>healthcare services</b>		<b>education services</b>		<b>education services</b>		<b>attributes of government services</b>	
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NA- Not Applicable, DK- Don't Know, RA- Refuse to Answer

Table 13.6: Average share of positive responses on attributes of healthcare, education, and government services, female

<b>Female</b>							
<b>Attributes of healthcare services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of primary education services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of secondary education services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>	<b>Attributes of government services</b>	<b>Positive responses</b>
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
Accessibility	57.0	Accessibility	66.6	Accessibility	48.0	Accessibility	21.4
Affordability	50.3	Affordability	40.2	Affordability	42.1	Affordability	38.9
Quality of facilities	89.9	Quality of facilities	90.4	Quality of facilities	90.4	Effective service delivery process	46.9
Equal treatment for everyone	69.0	Equal treatment for everyone	92.8	Equal treatment for everyone	86.0	Equal treatment for everyone	46.3
Courtesy and treatment (Attitude of healthcare staff)	81.7	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	90.2	Effective delivery of service (Quality of teaching)	91.8	Timeliness	40.4
NA/DK/RA(Average)	1.3	NA/DK/RA(Average)	2.5	NA/DK/RA(Average)	2.6	NA/DK/RA(Average)	9.2
<b>Average share of</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>Average share of</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>Average share of</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>Average share of</b>	<b>38.6</b>

<b>positive responses on attributes of healthcare services</b>		<b>positive responses on attributes of primary education services</b>		<b>positive responses on attributes of secondary education services</b>		<b>positive responses on attributes of government services</b>	
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NA- Not Applicable, DK- Don't Know, RA- Refuse to Answer

## 14 PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

**Indicator 11.7.2:** Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

11.7.2a: Proportion of persons victim of physical harassment

11.7.2b: Proportion of persons victim of sexual harassment

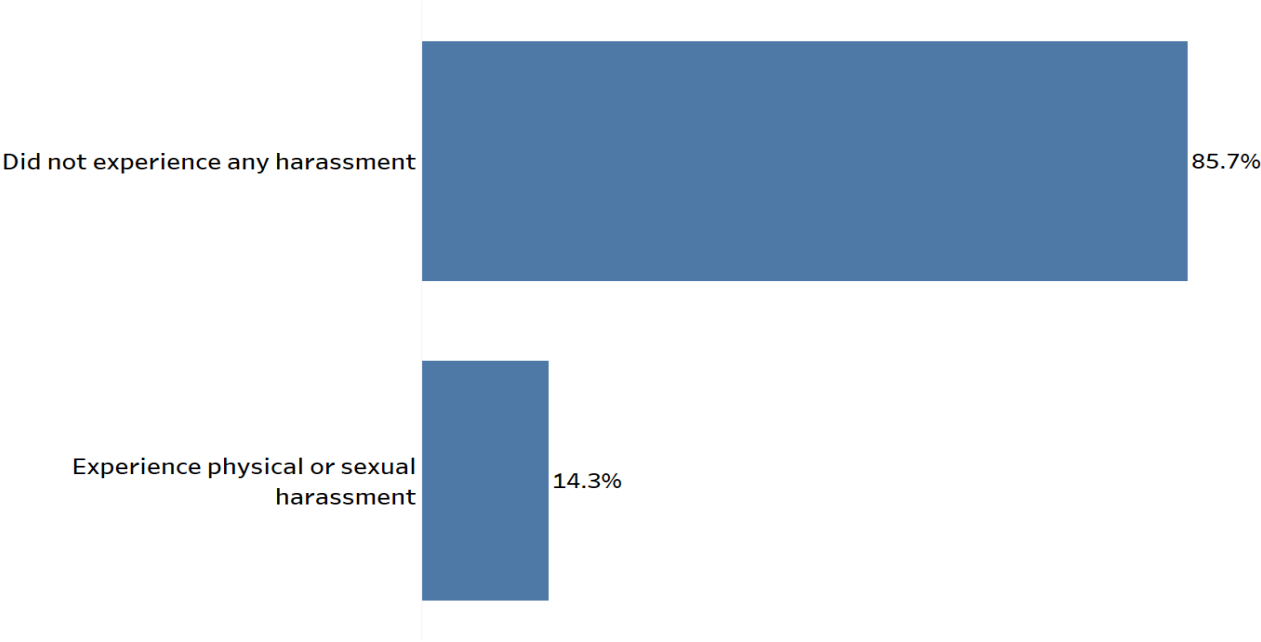
The indicator covers the number of persons who have been victims of physical harassment and/or sexual harassment, as a percentage of the total population of the relevant area. The following questions were included in the module.

- Experience of sexual harassment in the past three years, by type of harassment
- Most recent type of harassment experienced
- Time period of last harassment
- Place of last harassment, by type of location
- Experience of physical harassment in the past three years, by type of harassment
- Most recent type of harassment experienced
- Time period of last harassment
- Place of last harassment, by type of location

The module was administered to one selected household member (15 years and above).

It is observed from Figure 14.1 that 14% of the population reported that they were victims of physical or sexual harassment in the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 14.1: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment in the past 12 months



The proportion of the population subjected to physical harassment one year prior to the date of interview was 5% (Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Proportion of persons victim of physical harassment

	<b>Per cent</b>
Yes	4.5
No	95.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The findings of the survey shows that 12% of the population were subjected to sexual harassment a year before the survey (Table 14.2).

Table 14.2: Proportion of persons victim of sexual harassment

	<b>Per cent</b>
Yes	11.5
No	88.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The population who reported being subjected to physical harassment were asked if the incident was reported to the police or other competent authorities and the findings are presented in the table below. Of the 920 persons who were subjected to physical harassment, the majority 763 (85%) did not report the incident and only 4% reported the incident to the police (Table 14.3)

Table 14.3: Reporting of physical harassment experienced in the past 12 months to the police or other competent authorities

	Responses		Per cent of
	Count	Per cent	Cases
Yes, to the police	40	4.3	4.4
Yes, to Chief	1	0.1	0.1
Yes, to Religious Leader	4	0.4	0.4
Yes, to Elders in the community	7	0.8	0.8
Reported elsewhere	88	9.6	9.8
Not reported to any authority	763	82.9	84.7
Don't know	5	0.5	0.6
Prefer not to say	12	1.3	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102.1</b>

For persons who were subjected to sexual harassment, the majority (90%) did not report the incident and only 1% of the respondents reported the incident to the police (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Reporting of sexual harassment experienced in the past 12 months to the police or other competent authorities

	Responses		Per cent of
	Count	Per cent	Cases
Yes, to the police	16	1.0	1.0
Yes, to Chief	1	0.1	0.1
Yes, to Religious Leader	6	0.4	0.4
Yes, to Elders in the community	30	1.8	1.9
Reported elsewhere	98	5.9	6.1
Not reported to any authority	1,444	87.1	89.5
Don't know	4	0.2	0.2
Prefer not to say	58	3.5	3.6
Total	1,657	100.0	102.7

As seen in Table 14.5, the major reasons stated by the respondents for not reporting physical harassment is that they solved the problem themselves and the crime was not considered serious enough to be reported with 52% and 27% respectively. This is followed by those who reported that they knew the offender and did not want to report them with 10%.

Table 14.5: Reasons for not reporting physical harassment to the police or other competent authorities

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	Count	Per cent	
Somebody else reported it	1	0.1	0.1
It came to the attention of the authorities in another way	2	0.2	0.3
Not serious enough, I did not consider it a crime	202	24.3	26.8
I solved it myself	395	47.5	52.4
I knew the offender and did not want to report them	76	9.1	10.1
I believed the police/competent authority could do nothing	4	0.5	0.5
I believed the police/competent authority would do nothing	3	0.4	0.4
I did not want to deal with the police/authorities // Dislike or fear of police/authorities	31	3.7	4.1
The cost associated with the procedure is expensive	5	0.6	0.7
Fear of reprisal by the offender or by others	9	1.1	1.2
I did not know where to report	44	5.3	5.8
Other reason	41	4.9	5.4
Don't know	1	0.1	0.1
Prefer not to say	17	2.0	2.3
Total	831	100.0	110.2

For persons who reported that they were subjected to sexual harassment, the majority 60% and 27% indicated that the incident was not reported because they solved it themselves and the crime

was not considered serious to be reported respectively. Seven per cent of the respondents reported that they knew the offender and therefore did not want to report the incident (Table 14.6).

Table 14.6: Reasons for not reporting sexual harassment to the police or other competent authorities

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	Count	Per cent	
Somebody else reported it	1	0.1	0.1
It came to the attention of the authorities in another way	1	0.1	0.1
Not serious enough, I did not consider it a crime	383	23.5	26.5
I solved it myself	871	53.4	60.3
I knew the offender and did not want to report them	95	5.8	6.6
I believed the police/competent authority could do nothing	9	0.6	0.6
I believed the police/competent authority would do nothing	5	0.3	0.3
I did not want to deal with the police/authorities / Dislike or fear of police/authorities	37	2.3	2.6
I did not know the procedure for reporting	12	0.7	0.8
The cost associated with the procedure is expensive	14	0.9	1.0
Fear of reprisal by the offender or by others	18	1.1	1.2
I did not know where to report	89	5.5	6.2
Other reason	68	4.2	4.7
Don't know	5	0.3	0.3
Prefer not to say	23	1.4	1.6
Total	1,631	100.0	113.0



The respondents were asked the most recent physical harassment they have experienced and the findings are presented in the table below. Somebody personally made offensive, threatening or humiliating comments to the individual such as insulting him/her or calling him/her by name was the most common recent physical harassment the respondents were subjected to with 43%. This is followed by somebody who made offensive or threatening gestures to belittle, insult or humiliate the individual and somebody followed the individual against his/her will, physically or online that made the individual feel uncomfortable with 23% and 20% respectively. Another major recent physical harassment the respondents were subjected to was somebody sent unwanted messages, e-mails or made calls of non-sexual nature that were offensive or threatening with 10% (Table 14.7).

Table 14.7: Most recent physical harassment

	Per cent
Somebody sent unwanted messages, e-mails or made calls of non-sexual nature that were offensive or threatening?	10.1
Somebody personally made offensive, threatening or humiliating comments to you such as insulting you or calling you name	42.9
Somebody made offensive or threatening gestures to belittle, insult or humiliate you	23.2
Somebody posted offensive or embarrassing comments, photos or videos of you on the internet	3.5
Either somebody followed you against your will, physically or online that made you feel uncomfortable?	20.3
Total	100.0

Those who reported were sexually harassed were further asked the most recent sexual harassment they experienced. Inappropriate sexual staring or leering that made the individual feel intimidated (21%), sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made the individual feel offended

(15%) and unwanted sexual proposition or pressure for a date (14%) were the most common recent sexual harassments the victims experienced (Table 14.8)

Table 14.8: Most recent sexual harassment

	Per cent
Inappropriate sexual staring or leering that made you feel intimidated	21.3
Sexually suggestive comments or jokes that made you feel offended	14.6
Somebody sending or showing you sexually explicit pictures, videos or gifts that made you feel offended or embarrassed	8.3
Unwanted sexual proposition or pressure for a date	13.9
Sexually Intrusive questions about your private life that made you feel offended	4.2
Intrusive sexual comments about your physical appearance that made you feel offended	11.4
Unwanted sexually explicit emails or SMS messages or calls that offended you?	7.7
Inappropriate sexual advances that offended you on social networking websites such as Facebook, or in internet chat room	8.5
Somebody indecently exposing himself or herself to you?	10.0
Total	100.0

It is observed from the table below that the most recent physical harassments (91%) occurred during the last 12 months preceding the survey, 8% occurred more than a year ago and 1% could not recall when the incident happened (Table 14.9).

Table 14.9: Time period of recent physical harassment

Time Period of Recent Physical Harassment	Per cent
During the last 12 months	91.1
Before then	8.4
Don't know	0.5
Total	100.0

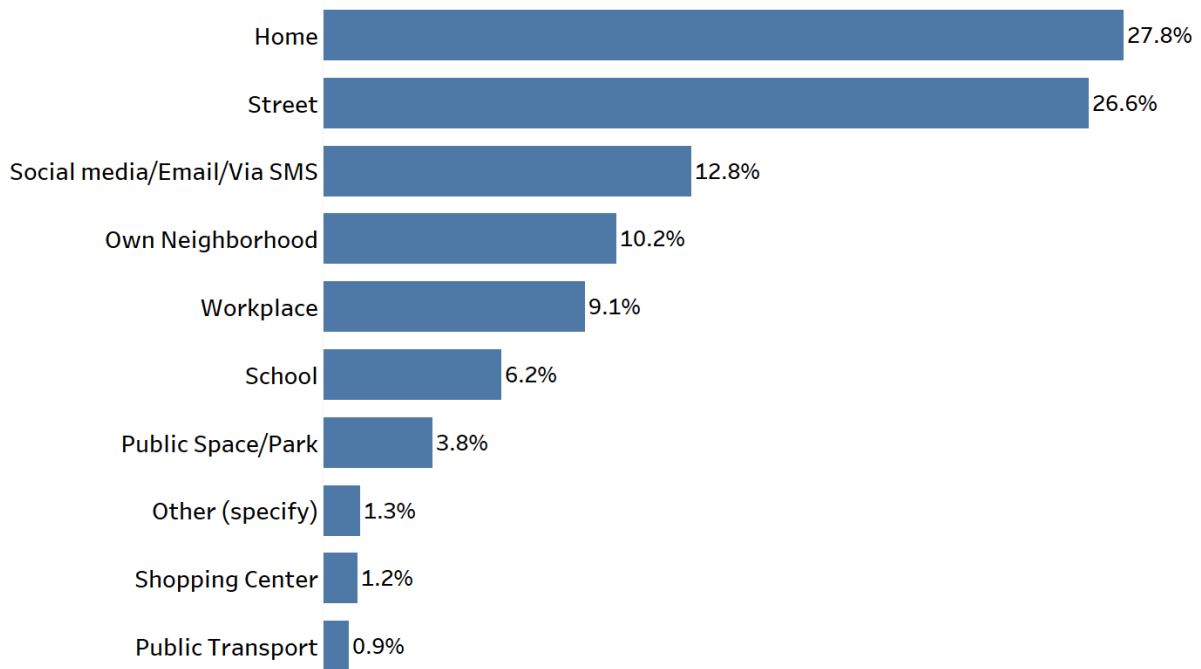
For sexual harassment, most of the incidents occurred in the last 12 months prior to the survey and 8% occurred one year before the survey (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Time period of recent sexual harassment

Time Period of Recent Sexual Harassment	Per cent
During the last 12 months	92.2
Before then	7.8
Total	100.0

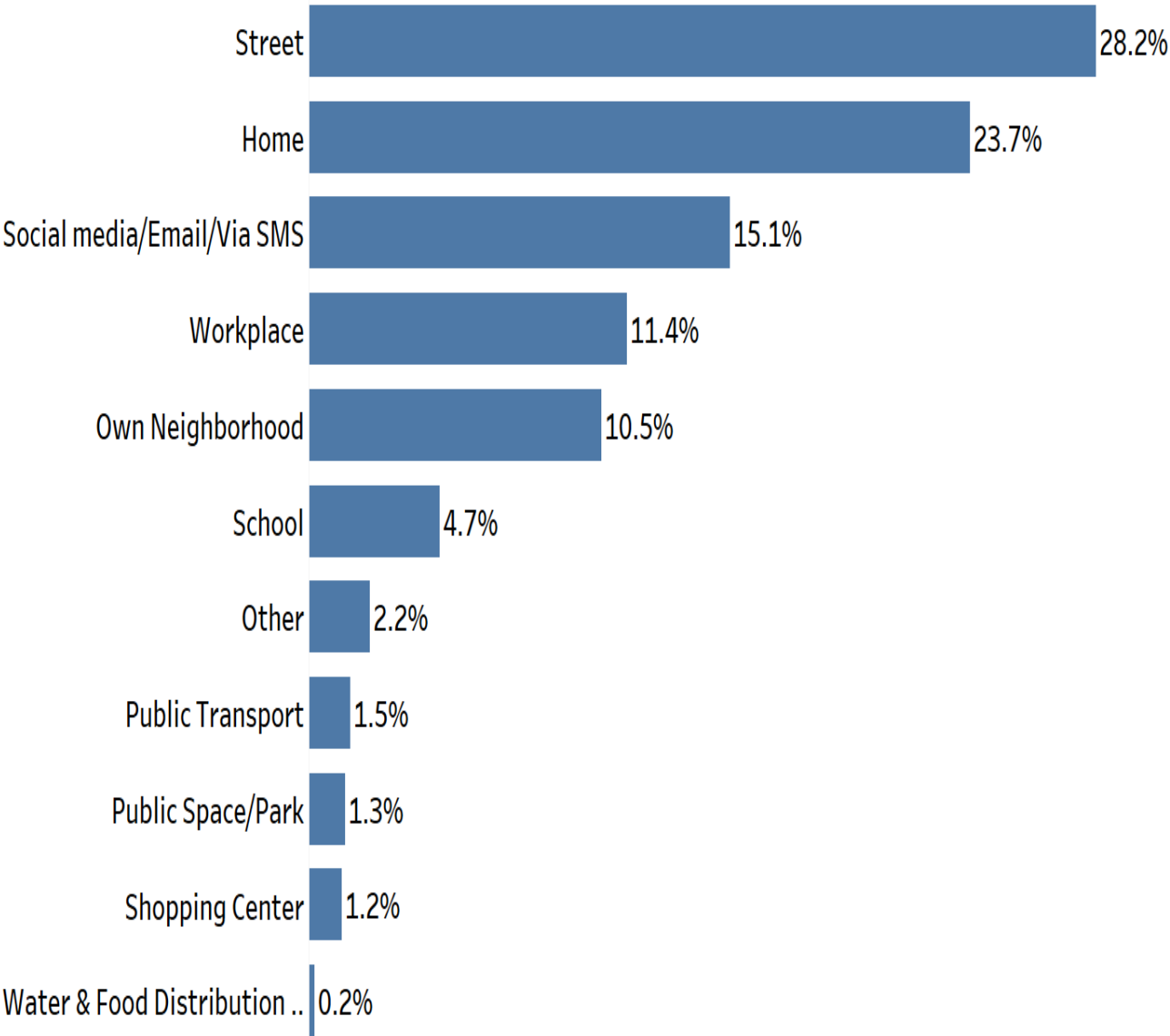
The respondents were asked the place of occurrence of the physical harassment and the findings of the survey shows that majority of the harassments occurred in homes and streets with 28% and 27% respectively. This is followed by harassments that took place via social media/Email/via SMS (13%), in the neighborhood (10%) and workplace (9%). Six per cent of the harassments were reported to have occurred in schools (Figure 14.2).

Figure 14.2: Place of occurrence of last physical harassment



It is observed from Figure 14.3 that most of the sexual harassments occurred in streets (28%) and in the homes (24%). This is followed by sexual harassments that occurred via social media/Email/via SMS and in the neighborhood with 15% and 11% respectively. Furthermore, eleven per cent of the sexual harassments were reported to have occurred at work places and 5% in schools.

Figure 14.3: Place of occurrence last sexual harassment



For persons with functional difficulties vis-à-vis persons without functional difficulties, the proportion who experienced physical or sexual harassment in the 12 months before the survey was higher for persons with non-functional difficulties (14%) than persons with functional difficulties (12%) as shown in (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Experience of physical or sexual harassment in the past 12 months by functional difficulties

		Per cent
Has no functional difficulties	No	85.6
	Yes	14.4
	Total	100.0
Has functional difficulties	Yes	11.7
	No	88.3
	Total	100.0

## 15 PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

**Indicator 16.1.3:** Proportion of the population subjected to physical or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

16.1.3a: Proportion of persons victim of physical violence

16.1.3c: Proportion of persons victim of sexual violence

**Indicator 16.1.3:** Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological <sup>20</sup>or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.

This indicator measures the prevalence of victimization from physical, sexual (and, possibly, psychological) violence.

**Physical violence:** This concept is equivalent to the concept of physical assault, as defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS): the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force. According to the ICCS, these are defined as: Serious bodily injury, at minimum, includes gunshot or bullet wounds; knife or stab wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; being knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries.

Serious physical force, at minimum, includes being shot; stabbed or cut; hit by an object; hit by a thrown object; poisoning and other applications of force with the potential to cause serious bodily injury.

Minor bodily injury, at minimum, includes bruises, cuts, scratches, chipped teeth, swelling, black eye and other minor injuries.

Minor physical force, at minimum, includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking down and other applications of force with the potential to cause minor bodily injury.

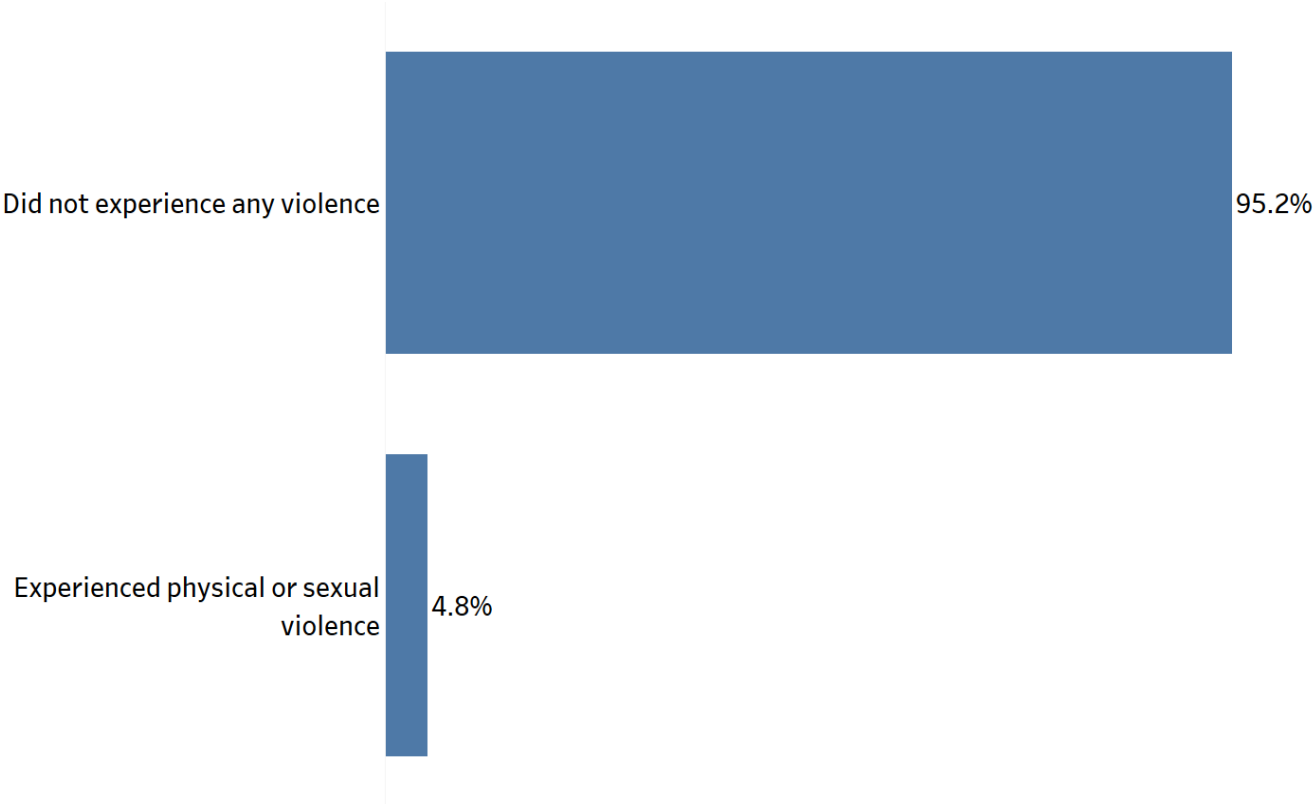
Sexual violence (ICCS): Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault.

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<sup>20</sup> There is yet no consensus at the international level of the precise definition of psychological violence, and there is yet no generally well-established methodology to measure psychological violence.

The findings of the survey shows that 5% of the respondents were subjected to physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 15.1).

Figure 15.1: Proportion of the population subjected to physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months



Results of the survey shows that only 4% of the population reported that they were subjected to physical violence in the 12 months preceding the date of interview (Table 15.1).

Table 15.1: Proportion of the population subjected to physical violence

	Per cent
Yes	4.0
No	96.0
Total	100.0



It is observed from Table 15.2 that only 1% of the population reported that they were subjected to sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Table 15.2: Proportion of the population subjected to sexual violence

	Per cent
Yes	1.0
No	99.0
Total	100.0

Table 15.3 shows that 12% of the population who experienced physical violence reported that they were subjected to physical violence by a partner or ex-partner and 6% of the respondents preferred not to respond to the question.

Table 15.3: Proportion of the population subjected to physical violence by a partner or ex-partner

	Per cent
Yes	12.2
No	80.8
DK	0.6
Prefer not to say	6.4
Total	100.0

The findings of the survey shows that 62% of the respondents who experienced sexual violence reported that they were subjected to sexual violence by a partner or ex-partner (Table 15.4)

Table 15.4: Proportion of the population subjected to sexual violence by a partner or ex-partner

	Per cent
Yes	62.2
No	37.8
Total	100.0

The population who reported that they were subjected to physical violence were further asked if the last Incident of physical violence was reported to the police or other competent authorities and the findings are presented in Table 15.5. It is observed from the table that most of the respondents (80%) did not report the incident followed by the respondents who preferred not to respond to the

question (3%). For those who reported the incident, the majority reported the matter to the police and elsewhere with 9% and 7% respectively. Three per cent of the respondents reported the matter to elders in the community.

Table 15.5: Reporting last incident of physical violence to the police or other competent authorities

	Responses		Per cent of
	Count	Per cent	Cases
Yes, to the police	96	8.2	8.5
Yes, to Chief	1	0.1	0.1
Yes, to Alkalo	9	0.8	0.8
Yes, to Religious Leader	4	0.3	0.4
Yes, to Elders in the community	33	2.8	2.9
Reported elsewhere	83	7.1	7.4
Not reported to any authority	902	76.9	79.9
Don't know	13	1.1	1.2
Prefer not to say	32	2.7	2.8
Total	1,173	100.0	103.9

Respondents who reported being subjected to sexual violence were asked if the incident was reported to the police or other competent authorities. Like the case of physical violence, the majority (88%) did not report the incident and 6% reported the incident somewhere else. Only 2% of the respondents reported the incident to the police and 3% of the respondents preferred not to answer the question (Table 15.6).

Table 15.6: Reporting last incident of sexual violence to the police or other competent authorities

	Responses		Per cent of
	Count	Per cent	Cases
Yes, to the police	3	1.4	1.5
Yes, to Alkalo	1	0.5	0.5
Yes, to Religious Leader	2	1.0	1.0
Yes, to Elders in the community	2	1.0	1.0
Reported elsewhere	12	5.7	5.9
Not reported to any authority	181	86.6	88.3
Don't know	1	0.5	0.5
Prefer not to say	7	3.3	3.4
Total	209	100.0	102.0

Presented in Table 15.7 are the reason (s) advanced by the respondents for not reporting incidences of physical violence to the authorities. It is observed from the table that most of the respondents (44%) reported that they resolved the issues themselves followed by those who reported that the incident was not considered serious and therefore was not considered as a crime to be reported to the police or other competent authority with 24%. Twenty per cent of the respondents indicated that they knew the offender and did not want to report them. Other major reasons reported by the respondents for not reporting the incidence were: fear of reprisal by the offender or other person, not knowing where to report the incident, not wanting anything to do with the police or other authorities.

Table 15.7: Reason for not reporting last incident of physical violence

		Responses		Per cent of
		Count	Per cent	Cases
Reasons for Not Reporting Physical Violence`	Somebody else reported it	11	1.0	1.2
	It came to the attention of the authorities in another way	2	0.2	0.2
	Not serious enough, I did not consider it a crime	218	20.8	24.2
	I solved it myself	397	37.8	44.0
	I knew the offender and did not want to report them	180	17.2	20.0
	I believed the police/competent authority could do nothing	2	0.2	0.2
	I believed the police/competent authority would do nothing	3	0.3	0.3
	I did not want to deal with the police/authorities / Dislike or fear of police/authorities	30	2.9	3.3
	I did not know the procedure for reporting	5	0.5	0.6
	The cost associated with the procedure is expensive	3	0.3	0.3
	Fear of reprisal by the offender or by others	19	1.8	2.1
	I did not know where to report	97	9.2	10.8
	Other reason	68	6.5	7.5

Don't know	4	0.4	0.4
Prefer not to say	10	1.0	1.1
Total	1,049	100.0	116.3

For sexual violence, the major reason(s) reported by the respondents for not reporting the incident was that they solved the matter themselves (43%) followed by those who considered the crime not serious enough to warrant reporting with 17%. Fear of reprisal by the offender or by others and knew the offender(s) and did not want to report them were also major reasons cited by the respondents for not reporting the incident each with 13% (Table 15.8).

Table 15.8: Reason(s) for not reporting last incident of sexual violence

		Responses		Per cent of
		Count	Per cent	Cases
Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Violence	It came to the attention of the authorities in another way	1	0.5	0.6
	Not serious enough, I did not consider it a crime	30	14.2	16.6
	I solved it myself	77	36.5	42.5
	I knew the offender and did not want to report them	23	10.9	12.7
	I did not want to deal with the police/authorities // Dislike or fear of police/authorities	4	1.9	2.2
	I did not know the procedure for reporting	2	0.9	1.1
	The cost associated with the procedure is expensive	4	1.9	2.2
	Fear of reprisal by the offender or by others	24	11.4	13.3
	I did not know where to report	19	9.0	10.5
	Other reason	20	9.5	11.0
	Don't know	1	0.5	0.6
	Prefer not to say	6	2.8	3.3
	Total	211	100.0	116.6

## 16 ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

**Indicator 11.2.1:** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The questions on mode of transport used by households for major movements and was administered to a randomly selected household member. Those who reported to be using public transport were asked average waiting time during normal and peak hours.

The access to public transport is considered convenient when an officially recognized stop is accessible within a distance of 0.5 km from a reference point such as a home, school, work place, market, etc. Additional criteria for defining public transport that is convenient include:

- a) Public transport accessible to all special-needs customers, including those who are physically, visually, and/or hearing-impaired, as well as those with temporary disabilities, the elderly, children and other people in vulnerable situations.
- b) Public transport with frequent service during peak travel times
- c) Stops present a safe and comfortable station environment

Due to the challenges in measuring access to convenient public transport, The Gambia will be reporting on **only access to public transport**.

The data shows that the most common mode of transport for major movements was walking (47%) and the proportion was higher in the rural (69%) compared to urban areas (32%), and higher for females (53%) compared to males (39%). This is followed by the population using public transport (37%). The proportion was higher in the urban areas (52%) compared to the rural areas (13%). More females (38%) were using public transport for major movements. Only 5% of the population used private car for major movements and the proportion was 7% in the urban areas and less than 1% in the rural areas. The use of cycling and carts for major movement was highest in the rural than in the urban areas. For persons with functional difficulties, the majority walk (43%) and use public transport (30%) for major movements (Table 16.1).

Table 16.1: Percentage share of population that uses transport modes for major movements

	Walk ing	Cycli ng	Public Transport	Private Car	Donkey/Hors e/Horse or donkey Cart	Oth er	Tota l
<b>Urban</b>	32.4	7.2	52.1	7.1	0.0	1.1	100.0
<b>Rural</b>	69.3	10.6	12.8	0.7	4.9	1.8	100.0
<b>Male</b>	38.6	15.8	34.8	6.7	1.9	2.1	100.0
<b>Female</b>	53.0	3.1	38.2	3.1	1.7	0.9	100.0
<b>Persons with Functional Difficulties</b>	43.2	7.4	30.0	8.9	9.7	0.8	100.0
<b>The Gambia</b>	46.6	8.5	37.0	4.6	1.9	1.4	100.0

The findings of the survey shows that most of the population (91%) use informal publicly shared taxis (including mini bus) for transportation for major movements. Thirty-three per cent uses ferry, 26% uses buses (informally managed not regulated) and 16% uses buses (formally managed and regulated). The proportion of the population using informal publicly shared taxis and ferries was higher in the urban than in the rural areas whilst the proportion of the population using buses formally managed and regulated and informally managed and not regulated was higher in the rural areas. By sex, higher proportion of males have access to all modes of transport than females except for informal publicly shared taxis where the proportions are the same for both sexes whilst persons with functional difficulties use more informal public shared taxis than the other modes of transport (Table 16.2).



Table 16.2: Access to public transport by sex, place of residence and persons with functional difficulties

	<b>Buses (formally managed and regulated)</b>	<b>Buses (informally managed not regulated)</b>	<b>Informal publicly shared taxis (including minivans)</b>	<b>Ferries</b>	<b>Other</b>
Urban	11.2	24.9	97.0	35.0	8.3
Rural	35.9	32.0	64.1	23.0	13.2
Male	20.2	27.8	90.9	37.0	8.2
Female	12.8	25.4	90.9	30.3	7.2
Persons with Functional Difficulties	21.4	21.0	71.2	24.2	8.3
The Gambia	15.9	26.3	90.8	32.7	7.4

# 17 EXPERIENCE OF DISPUTE IN THE PAST TWO YEARS

**Indicator SDG 16.3.3:** Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism.

The questions on dispute were administered to randomly selected household members 15 years and above. For this module, respondents were asked whether they experienced any disputes/problems in the past two years preceding the survey. The survey later focused on the most recent dispute to determine whether it was still ongoing or resolved and if respondents accessed any dispute resolution mechanisms to try to resolve the disputes. Respondents who experienced a dispute in the past two years preceding the survey but did not access any resolution mechanisms were asked the reason for not trying to resolve their disputes through any of the resolution mechanisms.

### Computation of Indicator 16.3.3

Number of persons who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (numerator), divided by the number of those who experienced a dispute in the past two years minus those who are voluntarily self-excluded (denominator). The result would be multiplied by 100.

Voluntarily self-excluded are respondents who did not accessed a dispute resolution mechanism for any of the following reasons:

- I think/thought the problem is/was not important enough
- I was/am confident that I could/can easily resolve it by myself
- I caused the problem / Up to the other party

<b>Indicator 16.3.3:</b> Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism	<b>46.4</b>
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The findings of the survey shows that 46% of the population have experienced a dispute in the past two years and accessed a formal or informal resolution mechanism. The proportion was slightly higher in the urban (48%) than in the rural areas (43%). By sex of the respondents, the proportion was higher for males (52%) compared to females (42%). Comparing the proportion of persons with functional difficulties compared to persons without functional difficulties, it seems very few persons with functional difficulties (0.01%) have experienced a dispute in the past two years and accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (Table 17.1).

Table 17.1: Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism

	Numerator: Number of respondents who experienced a dispute during the past two years who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism (b)	Denominator: Number of respondents who experienced a dispute in the past two years, minus those who are voluntarily self-excluded (e)	[ Numerator / Denominator ] * 100
<b>The Gambia</b>	331	714	<b>46.4</b>
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	247	520	<b>47.5</b>
Rural	84	194	<b>43.3</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	167	321	<b>52.0</b>
Female	153	365	<b>41.9</b>
<b>Functional Difficulties</b>			
With functional difficulties	13	1109	<b>0.01</b>
Without functional difficulties	305	654	<b>46.6</b>

Table 17.2 shows the percentage distribution of the respondents who experienced a dispute during the last two years by type of dispute. The findings of the assessment shows that the most common

problems/disputes experienced by respondents were: issues with money, debt or financial services (39%), environmental issues (36%), problems with government and public services (26%) and family and neighborhood disputes (23%). The proportion of respondents who experienced Land and housing issues during the past two years were 10% and 15% respectively.

Table 17.2: Percentage of respondents who experienced a dispute during the past two years, by type of dispute

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	Count	Per cent	
Problems with land	124	4.7	10.4
Issues with housing	179	6.9	14.9
Tried to resolve family issues	271	10.4	22.6
Issues with compensation for injuries	112	4.3	9.3
Problems with employment or labor	156	6.0	13.0
Problems with government payments	66	2.5	5.5
Problems with government and public services	312	11.9	26.0
Problems with other goods and services	225	8.6	18.8
Issues with money, debt or financial services	464	17.8	38.7
Environmental issues	434	16.6	36.2
Neighborhood disputes	270	10.3	22.5
The Gambia	2613	100.0	218.1

Respondents who reported to have experienced dispute were asked whether they have accessed any dispute resolution mechanism(s) for the most recent dispute and the findings are presented in the table below. Eleven per cent of the respondents reported that they resorted to the courts, 26% to the police and the majority (37%) resorted to community leaders or authorities to resolve disputes. Government or municipal council was also used by 12% of the respondents as a dispute resolution mechanism, 4% sought the assistance of a lawyer and 3% resorted to external help (Table 17.3).

Table 17.3: Access to dispute resolution mechanism(s) for most recent dispute, by type of mechanism

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	Count	Per cent	
Court or tribunal	37	8.1	11.2
Police (or other law enforcement)	87	19.0	26.3
Government or municipal office	41	9.0	12.4
Religious leader or authority	37	8.1	11.2
Community leader or authority	128	28.0	38.7
lawyer, solicitor, or paralegal	13	2.8	3.9
Other formal complaints	11	2.4	3.3
Sought other external help	9	2.0	2.7
Other person	94	20.6	28.4
The Gambia	457	100.0	138.1

Respondents who experienced a dispute in the past two years were asked what their most recent disputes were and the findings are shown in Table 17.4. Issues with money, debt or financial services (21%), environmental disputes (21%) and neighbourhood disputes (17%) were the most common recent disputes experienced by respondents.

Table 17.4: Most recent dispute experienced

	Per cent
Problems with land, or buying and selling property (for example, dispute over a property title, the right to pass through property, or illegally occupying land)	4.0
Issues with housing (for example, problems with a landlord or tenant over rent; damage or repairs; or eviction)	6.3
Trying to resolve family issues (for example, divorce, child support, child custody, or a will)	7.8
Seeking compensation for injuries or illness caused by an accident, poor workplace conditions, or wrong medical treatment	1.7
Problems with employment or Labour (for example, being dismissed unfairly, problems obtaining wages or benefits, or harassment)	2.8
Problems with government payments (including cash transfers, pensions, education grants, or disability benefits)	1.0
Government and public services other than payments (including problems accessing healthcare and education, problems obtaining ID or other personal government documents, lack of access to water or electricity)	11.5
Problems with other goods and services (for example, problems related to poor professional services, faulty goods)	6.4
Issues with money, debt or financial services (such as being unable to pay bills or debts, or problems collecting money)	20.5
Environmental issues affecting you, your property or your community (for example land or water pollution, waste dumping)	20.6
Neighbourhood disputes, including problems with neighbours over noise, vandalism	17.3
Total	100.0

For the selected dispute (the most recent dispute), respondents were asked whether the dispute/problem was ongoing or done with and the findings are shown in Table 17.5. Majority of

the respondents (49%) said the dispute was still ongoing. Forty per cent of the respondents said the dispute was done with and the problem resolved.

Table 17.5: Problem or dispute ongoing or done with

	Per cent
Ongoing	49.3
Done with, but problem persists	9.5
Done with, problem resolved	39.7
Don't know	0.3
Prefer not to say	1.2
Total	100.0

Table 17.6 shows the proportion of respondents who experienced a dispute in the past two years but did not access any dispute resolution mechanisms. Majority of the respondents (34%) stated that they believed they could resolve the issues themselves followed by those who said the problem was not important enough. Eleven percent of the respondents did not know where to seek assistance to resolve their problems.

Table 17.6: Reasons why no dispute resolution mechanism was accessed for the selected dispute

Reasons why no dispute resolution mechanism was accessed	Per cent
<b>Voluntary self-excluded</b>	
I think/thought the problem is/was not important enough	19.1
I was/am confident that I could/can easily resolve it by myself	34.4
I caused the problem / Up to the other party	3.5
<b>Involuntary excluded</b>	
I did not know where to go	11.0
I could not obtain legal assistance	0.3
It was too far away or hard to get to	0.1
It was too expensive or inconvenient	0.8
I did not trust the authorities	3.1
I did not think they could help	7.7
I was afraid of the consequences for my family or me	8.5
Other reason	6.5
Don't know	3.6
Prefer not to say	1.5
Total	100.0

For the most recent dispute, respondents were asked which institutions took the final decision in the dispute and the results are presented in Table 17.7. Sixty-seven per cent of the respondents said no decision was taken i.e. the dispute was either dropped or resolved. Only 5% and 2% of the respondents reported that the police or other law enforcement and courts took the final decision in the dispute respectively. Religious leaders or authorities took the final decision in 8% of the disputes.



Table 17.7: Institution that took the final decision in the dispute

	Per cent
No decision was taken: the dispute was dropped, or was resolved otherwise	66.7
No decision was taken, because the case still ongoing	4.2
Court or tribunal	1.5
Police (or other law enforcement)	4.7
A government or municipal office or other formal designated authority or agency	1.3
Religious leader or authority	1.8
Community leader or authority (such as village elder, or local leader)	8.1
Lawyer, solicitor, paralegal	0.2
Other formal complaints or appeal process	0.1
Other external help, such as mediation, conciliation, arbitration	0.6
Other person or organisation	7.3
98 - Don't know	3.3
99 - Prefer not to say	0.2
Total	100.0