MOBILE LEGAL AID CLINIC REPORT

7th to 12th April 2014
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1. INTRODUCTION

When NALA was established in 2010, it was given the mandate of synchronizing and decentralizing legal aid services throughout the country and to ensure that indigent people from all corners of The Gambia obtained equal access to justice. Additionally, the Legal Aid Act 2008 expanded legal aid provision from capital offences to all criminal and civil cases involving indigents, marginalized persons and to all cases of children from the point of arrest, throughout trial and on appeal.

Over the years, NALA has made tremendous efforts in legal aid service delivery especially in the Greater Banjul area. However due to financial and human resource constraints NALA limited legal representation to cases of capital offence such as murder; rape; drug trafficking; robbery and treason amongst others, all cases involving children and a few criminal cases which met "the means and merit test" an eligibility criteria set by NALA. This left out most common offences committed in the grassroots such as theft, house breaking etc and civil cases affecting indigent persons in the rural areas. As a result poor persons involved in such cases have been left to face justice without access to much requisite legal aid in contravention of their fundamental human right of access to justice.

In an effort to decentralize legal aid services and ensure access to justice in the grassroots, the UNV Legal Aid Specialist to NALA Ms. Jane Abudho designed the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic Project. Through this project, NALA intended to provide legal aid services to poor people in the grassroots by taking services to them. Additionally, NALA intended to widen legal aid services to other criminal offences besides capital offences and civil cases which are more predominant in the grassroots and which involve the poorest population of The Gambia. This initiative was also geared towards ensuring that access to justice created as much impact as was necessary.

In April 2014, NALA with the support of UNDP, launched the pilot Mobile Legal Aid Clinic Project in 3 Districts in the Upper River Region (URR) and 3 Districts in the North Bank Region (NBR). The project was conducted in close collaboration with the Alternative Dispute resolution secretariat (ADRS) and Paralegals from the University of The Gambia’s Law Faculty.

The Legal Aid Clinic was designed to contain a small law library for reference, reception area, client conference area which would either be in the NALA van or under a secluded tree for privacy. The clinic had a paralegal whose main role was to receive clients, register claims on the Case Intake Forms and forward the same to Legal Practitioners for review. The Legal Practitioners after reviewing the case summary would then proceed to provide legal advice documenting each step. Interpreters mainly from the Judiciary and ADRS provided interpretation to Legal Practitioners.

Taking into consideration the nature of issues presented, most of the cases were provided an on the spot resolution in collaboration with ADRS Officials and for issues that required court action, the concerned client would be informed of the necessary steps and required documents to support the claim and present the same to the either the NALA Legal Aid Centre in Basse or Farafenni.
where they could be assisted to draft the necessary legal pleadings before the same is filed in Court.

Of important notice was the assistance of the Sefyos (chiefs) and Alkalos (village heads) in both URR and NBR in mobilization and coordination of the project.

“The UNV Legal Aid Specialist to NALA and the Pioneer of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic Project at work”

“NALA Legal Officer Tom Katusabe and UNV Legal Officer to NALA Mauro Puzzo at work”
2. PROJECT SENSITIZATION

On 5th March 2013, NALA team consisting of NALA’s Executive Director, UNV Legal Aid Specialist and NALA focal person for UNDP went to URR and NBR to sensitize the Governors, chiefs andalkalos of these regions on the upcoming Mobile Legal Aid Clinic Project. 3 Districts in URR namely Tumana, Fuladu East and Kantora were identified for the pilot phase while Budabu East, Budabu Central and Sabachsanjal were identified in NBR. Leaders from these areas pledged their full support for the project and indicated that the same would help poor in their regions acquire justice. The team also held radio programs on GTRS in Basse and Paradise Fm in Farafenni to enlighten the public of the upcoming Mobile Legal Aid Clinics and urged those with legal issues to come out in their numbers so that they can be provided legal advice to their issues. The radio programs were interpreted to local languages by Saibeh Susso an interpreter to the High Court in Basse and Ousman Camara of ADRS. The sensitization ended on 8th March 2014.

Additionally, preparatory radio programs were conducted by the NALA team on 7th April 2014 with Seyfos of the respective Districts on the GRTS radio station prior to the project, on the purpose and mode of operation of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic. The programs were recorded and played 9 times in Basse and 8 times on Paradise Fm in Farafenni.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOBILE LEGAL AID CLINIC

The Mobile Legal Aid Clinic Project in URR and NBR was held from 7th to 12th April 2014. The team included Tom Katusabe a Legal Officer at NALA, Mauro Puzzo UNV Legal Officer at NALA, Bekai Saidy a Paralegal, Ousman Camara of ADRS, Saibeh Suso an interpreter at the High Court in Basse and Alieu Saidy Khan NALAs’ Driver hereinafter referred to as the “the NALA team” or “the team”.

A. THE UPPER RIVER REGION

The team met the Governor of URR who was again briefed on the need and purpose of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinics to the people of URR. The Governor pledged his full support and assigned one of his assistants to assist the team in mobilization within the region. The Governor encouraged the team to bring to his attention any issues that required the attention of his office. He informed the team that he would stop by during one of the legal aid sessions.

I. KANTORA DISTRICT

The Mobile Legal Clinics in URR kicked off in Kantora District at the village “bantaba” in Garawol Village. The team met the Chief of this district, some Alkalos and some local people of the said village.

At the Bantaba, the team set up the clinic, with the Paralegal introducing the Mobile Legal Aid Clinics team, highlighting the purpose of the Legal Clinic and its importance to the locals of Kantora District. The clinic was set up alongside with ADRS.

Despite a late start the client turn-out was very low with only 2 clients showing up within the first 2 hours. The team then decided to move the clinic to the neighboring ‘Sameh Kuta’village,
to reach as many clients as possible and to maximize accessibility to services as well as full utilization of available time. At the village bantaba at ‘Sameh-Kuta’, the elders were briefed about the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic in the village which they received with great pleasure and appreciation. The village locals and elders helped to quickly set-up the clinic and mobilize clients. A total of 9 clients were attended to in this village.

One of the clients, a village Alkalo, who chairs the village mediation committee wanted to learn more on mediation skills and was referred to the ADRS desk. After an interaction with the ADRS official, the Alkalo informed the team that he had learnt so much and indicated that would use the same to improve on his mediation skills and provide access to justice in a more efficient and effective manner.

Most of the cases registered in this village were on the drastic increment of compound rates (tax) in the district which they termed unfair to poor persons. Clients were advised on available remedies and were informed that a follow up with the Governor on this issue would be done. Clients expressed their satisfaction and appreciation for the services provided.

The only shortcoming was lack of female clients in this district. The team learnt that women were skeptical to attend the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic sessions for fear of being reprimanded by their husbands. Some women were also forbidden by their husbands from attending the clinic altogether. Some men indicated that since they would be passing on the advice given to their wives, there was no need for them to attend the clinic in utter blindness of the fact that women had their own separate issues. The team advised the men to allow their wives to attend the clinics next time if they have any issues and that anything discussed with the legal practitioners would remain confidential. A total of 11 clients were attended to in this district.
II. FULLADU EAST, BASSE

Day two of the Mobile Legal Clinic was held in Fuladu East in Basse at the Kobakunda Bantaba, adjacent to the chief’s compound. A brief introduction of the purpose and importance of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic ensued. Clients were assured by the Legal Practitioners that they were not there to prosecute but to advice those with legal issues on how to resolve the same amicably without necessarily engaging in prolonged court. The clinic was set-up with the help of the chief’s badge messengers.

The Chief of the District was the first client to be attended to, in a pattern deployed to serve as a demonstration; and as a way of gaining the confidence and trust of clients in waiting.

Most of the complaints registered in this district pertained to land issues either between individuals, families and villages. Other complaints included inheritance and maintenance of children after divorce.

The Governor of URR visited the legal aid clinic sessions as earlier promised to witness the ongoing activity and was very pleased with the nature of work the team was doing. He advised clients to make good use of the legal aid clinic sessions as it was a once in a life time opportunity and one that has never been witnessed in that region. He further stressed that many people yearn for legal services but since they are poor they cannot access the same as engaging private lawyers was too expensive and beyond their means.
a) **Basse Police Station**

At 2:00 O’clock in the day the team moved the legal aid clinic to Basse Police Station to render legal counseling and assistance to suspects in police custody.

The team held a brief meeting with the Deputy Police Commissioner of the region and other senior police officers. The meeting served as an avenue of briefing the police officers on the pre-trial legal assistance to suspects so as to improve access to justice to accused persons in custody. Additionally, they were informed of the purpose of conducting Mobile Legal Aid Clinic at the police station and in the region as a whole. The team stressed that since the police have the first contact with an accused person; their role in access to justice is enormous. The Deputy Police Commissioner applauded NALA for this initiative which he termed as rare.

The commissioner was initially reluctant to allow interviews with suspects in custody, because NALA had not obtained written authority from the Police Headquarters. However, NALA’s Legal Practitioner Mr. Katusabe informed him that pursuant to the Legal Aid Act, 2008, the Agency has statutory authority to render legal aid services to all poor persons including those in custody. The team however pledged that they will endeavor to obtain clearance from all necessary authorities prior to any subsequent visits as required. The team further noted that everything they intend to do would be done within the precincts of the law.

The police commissioner granted the team access to the suspects in custody under the supervision of a police officer. There were only three suspects in the cells; 1 Gambian national, 1 Guinean from Conakry and 1 Senegalese from Kasamas. The suspects were charged with theft (2) and defilement (1). At the time NALA team met them, they had not been arraigned in court. NALA is following up the cases with the police authorities in Basse.
All the suspects were advised accordingly as to their rights while in detention, and the necessary legal procedures in court in the event they are arraigned in court to enable them represent themselves better. The suspects described the initiative as their ray of hope. They requested the team to provide further legal aid when they will be arraigned in court. The suspects were grateful that the team had taken time to visit and advice them regardless of their suspected crimes and background. During counseling, one suspect expressed remorse for his criminal conduct and indicated that after his release he would be a reformed person as he now understands the consequences of criminal actions and the elaborated process the criminal trial goes through, which he does not want to go through again.

A total of 11 clients were attended to in Fuladu East.

b) Mansajang Kunda

The team then proceeded to Mansajang Kunda where Mr. Susso Saibeh a member of the Village Development Committee in Mansajang assisted the team in mobilization of clients.

The number of land issues in this area was overwhelming. The team observed that most of the complainants followed the wrong channels to remedy their grievances and as a result they were never resolved. Most complaints were against the secondary school and Governor’s office with regards to the mode of acquisition of lands without notice or compensation to the customary owners in occupation. The team passed on a renewed hope in pursuit of justice to the local people.
A total of 13 clients were attended to in Mansajang raising the total number of clients attended to on Day Two of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic to 24.

**III. TUMANA DISTRICT**

Day Three of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic was in Tumana District. The Team arrived at the chief’s compound, where the chief and other elders of the district were in attendance. The team then moved to the village bantaba where clients were waiting. The Legal Practitioners assured clients on confidentiality of information shared and urged them to speak freely so as to get effective advice.

As was the norm, the first client was the Chief of Tumana District, who also chairs the District Tribunal in his area. His concerns were on the powers, and jurisdiction of the court and how to amicably and legally resolve disputes regarding encroachment of territorial borders between villages. He was adequately advised by the legal team.

This was the first District to receive a female client who was mobilized when the sessions were ongoing by the village elders. Her complaint was on behalf of other women who experience eviction from their matrimonial homes with their children after divorce. The woman was advised on the appropriate mechanisms to seek redress whenever such issues arise.

A total of 13 clients were attended to in Tumana.

a) Chamo
Before ending the sessions in Tumana, the team was informed by a client from Chamo that he had mobilized his village members with legal aid issues and requested the team to proceed to his village where clients were gathered. Despite fatigue experienced by the team and late hours, they proceeded to Chamo village and were received at the Alkalo’s compound;

A total of 6 clients were attended to in Chamo village.

b) Follow up with the Governor on issues raised

On Thursday, the team had a follow up discussion with the Governor of URR in his office. He was informed of the nature of complaints received especially those that required his attention. The most pressing was the overreaching compound rates (tax) which was raised by the people of Kantora District. The governor informed the team of his knowledge of the increment but indicated that he was surprised with the amount the team was told by the locals which was way higher than the prescribed amount.

He pointed out that this might be the work of unscrupulous individuals that are working to undermine tax collection in his region for their personal gains. And he assured the team that he would look into the matter as soon as possible and resolves the same forthwith. He provided the team a copy of the new tax regulations which stated the amount to be paid and that he was going to ensure residents pay according to the law and not more.

On the issue of land the governor, asserted he would leave this to the tribunals or the courts of law to resolve as the same were beyond his jurisdiction.
B. NORTH BANK REGION

I. SABACHSANJAL DISTRICT

The first mobile legal aid clinic in North Bank Region began at SabachSanjal District. The team was received at the NgainSanjal village Bantaba by the chief and other elders including alkalos and women ward councilors.

Mr Ousman Camara of ADRS was very helpful in mobilizing clients both physically and on radio.

"Mr. Ousman (ADRS) introducing The NALA team at SabachSanjal"

The Paralegal informed clients that this initiative was to bring access to justice to the door steps of the rural poor who due to financial constraints or other reasons are unable to visit NALAs offices for legal aid services.

Among the clients attended to were the Chief badge messengers who wanted to know their powers as enshrined in the Local Government Act. Another client raised concern about how to secure bail for an individual who is in police custody and has been refused bail by the police among other issues.

Two women leaders who were attended to at this centre raised the issue of high teenage pregnancies with responsible men shunning their responsibility to support the children and their
mothers. They were advised on legal remedies for such cases. Additionally, the women were also advised on remedies for unlawful eviction from their matrimonial homes by family members.

A total of 10 clients were attended to at this clinic.

“One of the last clients before proceeding to DibbaKunda”

a) DibbaKunda village

Before concluding the session at NgainSanjal, a woman councilor who had been attended to and was previously reluctant by own confession, requested the clinic to visit her village to give legal assistance and counseling to certain individuals with pressing legal issues. The team proceeded to her village at DibbaKunda Fula where she personally mobilized clients.

At DibbaKunda village 9 clients were attended to. One of the clients expressed his appreciation for the noble work the team was doing.

A total of 19 clients were attended to on Day 4 of the initiative.

b) Radio Program

At about 8:30pm the team had a radio program with Paradise Fm in Farafenni. The purpose of this radio program was to serve as an outreach to the people of North Bank Region on the purpose of the legal aid clinic and where the same will be conducted. The program which lasted 1 hour was moderated by Ousman Jallow of paradise Fm Farafenni and the panelist included NALA Legal Practitioners, the Paralegal and ADRS official. Upon conclusion, the lines were opened and listeners called in with questions regarding the program.
II. CENTRAL BADIBU DISTRICT

As a result of the radio show held the previous night, there was a good turnout in Central Badibu District. The clinic was set up at Njaba Kunda and the team was received by the area chief who assured them that members of his community intended to make the most use of the clinic. The first client to be attended to at the clinic was the District’s chief who wanted to know various methods of dispute settling mechanisms which could be employed even before approaching the District Tribunal, the jurisdiction of the district tribunal among others.

Most of the Alkalos who visited the clinic raised land issues and enquired on resolution mechanism. This day the team witnessed an increase in the attendance of women. A total of 4 women were attended to one of them a Councilor. Inquiries raised by women ranged from rights of women in politics, rights of women to matrimonial homes, maintenance of women by their husbands and their right to inherit land customarily.
The people in this village pointed out that their knowledge and understanding on how to deal with legal issues had been broadened after they attended the clinic sessions. Some stated they were now aware of other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms which they will employ to resolve disputes amicably rather than overburdening the District Tribunal and the Courts. The chief thanked the team profusely and urged NALA to conduct the clinics continuously.

A total of 24 clients were attended to at Njaba kunda.

a) **Farafenni police station**

The final day of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic, commenced at the Farafenni police station. Upon the teams’ arrival, they were introduced to the station officer Mr. Jawo, who later introduced the team to the Regional Operations Commander Lamin King Colley.

The team was granted access to interview and provide counseling to the only 2 suspects who were in the cells. They had been detained for possession of illicit drugs. They were advised on criminal justice procedures and how to represent themselves in court. They appreciated services rendered to them and requested if such services could be made available to suspects in detention periodically.

The Operations Commander also welcomed the legal aid clinic indicating that the initiative will ease their work as police officers. He requested if the police could be trained on complex matters of the law to enable them improve on legal aid service delivery. He pledged total support of the police in the region.

III. **UPPER BADIBU DISTRICT**

The last Mobile Legal Aid Clinic session was at Illiasa in Upper Badibu. The team was received by the Chiefs’ badge messengers in his compound and helped the team to setup. There were few clients with legal issues. Complaints ranged from contracts, land and credit loan.

The legal team had a follow up discussion with the chief on a number of issues but prominent was land issues such as encroachment by other families claiming original ownership over the same land. A total of 5 clients were attended to at Illiasa.
4. **SUCCESSES**

- The first ever Mobile Legal Aid Clinic in the history of The Gambia launched and legal aid services taken to people in the grassroots a majority of whom are poor thereby increasing access to justice.
- Access to justice decentralized to the grassroots.
- Legal aid services was extended to civil cases and other criminal cases as well as to accused persons in police custody thereby satisfying for the first time, the provisions of the Legal Aid Act, 2008 and NALA’s mandate by extension.
- The pilot project in the URR and NBR was a big success confirmed by the enormous number of clients attended to within 6 days.
- 104 clients in the grassroots were provided legal advice on how to deal with legal issues affecting them. All the clients served expressed their satisfaction and gratitude and urged NALA to continue with this essential service in access to justice for the rural communities.
- Awareness of rights and how to address legal issues created. Those attended to indicated that their knowledge on legal issues had increased and they will now be in a position to solve disputes amicably without necessarily having to go to court.
- Follow up with authorities to address some of the issues raised made and a promise from the said authorities that they would do everything within their powers to address the said issues.
- Improved collaboration between state authorities, agencies such as ADRS and NALA which could go a long way in improving access to justice in The Gambia.
- A good rapport and confidence created between NALA and the community members visited. Overtime, clients were able to open up and speak freely about their issues. Though the number of men (95) outweighed the number of women (9), the team realized that most women showed up the last few days of the project a fact which may be attributed to increased confidence in the team by the women as well as the men who did not hinder them to come forward and address their issues. It was noted that if the project was to go on longer most women would have been attended to.
- Enlightening some of the District Tribunal members in the areas visited on how to solve disputes in a more efficient and effective manner. This will go a long way in improve access to justice for the poor in the grassroots.

5. **CHALLENGES**

Behind every success story there are numerous challenges. Below are the challenges the team faced during implementation of the project.

- **Mobilization.** Though NALA attended to a total of 104 clients in 6 days, mobilization was a big challenge. Despite the team conducting initial sensitization with the Chiefs and Alkalos of the concerned Districts and radio programs in the local stations regarding the upcoming Mobile Legal Aid Clinic sessions, the initial turnout was not good. The team
learnt that there was a miscommunication by the Chiefs and Alkalos to the people that NALA was coming to conduct a sensitization on access to justice program in The Gambia. The team cleared this issue and through their resilience and close collaboration with the village elders, were able to mobilize persons with legal issues who required legal aid services.

- **Peoples’ Expectations.** The people who attended the legal aid clinic initially expected to be provided with lunch as NALA had done during the sensitizations conducted earlier in the Provinces. The team had to convince them explaining in details the purpose of the visit and why it was not possible to give them lunch.

- **Fewer Radio Program Broadcast.** The radio program broadcasted in URR and NRR on the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic were few and did not reach as many people as expected. It however worked extremely well in Farafenni because it was casted on air a day before the activity and many people heard the same.

- **Financial constraint.** For the activity to be a success, the team had to involve the services of other people namely interpreters and mobilizers. However, lack of additional funds to pay the interpreters for useful services rendered was a hindrance. Additionally, due to limited finances, the project was conducted for only 6 days and in 2 regions leaving out other regions of the Gambia where there are also poor persons in dire need of legal aid services.

- **Lack of visibility materials** like brochures, banner, fliers and t-shirts for the team. The presence of these materials could have helped create awareness of the project thereby improving attendance of clients.

- **Poor attendance of women.** As previously stated, attendance of women despite the numerous legal issues facing them was extremely poor. This may be attributed to male dominance over the women, lack of knowledge of women rights, fear of being reprimanded by the men, and the culture of silence. Most women chose to sit back and spectate rather than come forward with their issues. By the end of the project, only 9 women were provided with legal aid services. It was however noted that given time, this number could have gone up as witnessed in the number of cases attended to in the last few days of the project.
6. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Mobilization to be properly coordinated with the assistance of identified village elders.
2. Provide a stipend to mobilizers and interpreters taking into consideration the significant role they play in implementation of the project. The stipend will also act as a motivation.
3. Prepare Visibility materials such as brochures, flyers, t-shirts, caps and banners to improve visibility of the project.
4. Involve other legal aid service providers and NGOs engaged in the grassroots such as Female Lawyers Association of Gambia (FLAG), Concern Universal, and Action Aid amongst others. This will ensure that women involvement in the project is improved and also ensure that access to justice to all poor persons in The Gambia disregard of location is met.
5. Conduct a sensitization on women rights and issues to both men and women in the grassroots. This will increase knowledge of rights by the women and men; as well mechanisms of how to assert the same when violated. This will also enable men to protect women better and not hinder them from accessing justice where their rights have been violated. Additionally, sensitization will also be towards educating the communities to break the culture of silence especially where rights have been violated.
6. NALA needs a vehicle to be solely used for implementation of the Mobile Legal Aid Clinics and anything appertaining thereto. This will ensure access to justice reaches poor persons in all corners of the country.
7. Obtain funding to sustain the project. For impact to be felt, the Mobile Legal Aid Clinic in the grassroots ought to be an ongoing activity and on a bare minimum, one week per month in all the regions. This will ensure that poor persons have access to justice when the same is needed.
7. CONCLUSION

This being the first ever Mobile Legal Aid Clinic in the history of The Gambia, NALA is extremely proud for the enormous turn out of clients with legal issues attended to. NALA is also proud that for the first time, it extended its mandate to providing legal aid services to civil cases and criminal cases outside of capital offences involving poor persons thereby fulfilling the requirements stipulated in the Legal Aid Act, 2008. At the end of the 6 days, NALA attended to 104 clients (95 men) and (9 women). Although the turnout of women was poor, this can be worked on by creating more awareness on women rights and working closely with female organizations such as FLAG. NALA would want this project to be ongoing so as to create impact on access to justice in the grassroots which could not otherwise have been met based on NALA’s current financial and human resource constraints. As such NALA wishes that the project continues to run in each region at least 5 days monthly. This will also enable NALA make follow ups on cases attended to previously without much delay. It is NALAs wish that through this project and subject to availability of funds, 1000 poor persons in the grassroots in need of legal aid services will be able to access the same in 2014. Additionally, this initiative will enable NALA decentralize legal aid service delivery from Banjul to the rest of the country.
### 8. CASE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURE OF ISSUES</th>
<th>STATISTICS</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of Laws</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Clients were advised on various Laws of The Gambia as enquired and were also urged to consult district authorities in their areas on certain customary issues raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custody Of Children</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clients on relevant legal procedures on how to go about child custody cases and were also advised to visit the Department of Social Welfare for further support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Issues</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Clients were advised on customary laws governing land and acquisition of land under the Provincial Lands Act. Some cases were referred to the District Tribunal &amp; the High Court for redress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Maintenance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Clients advised on various aspects of the law governing the same and were directed to the Department of Social Welfare or to the courts to seek for redress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment &amp; Contract Issues</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Clients were advised on employment and contract laws and how to seek redress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues Of Detention, Theft, drug possession &amp; Defilement</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Clients were advised on rights during detention and procedures of the criminal justice system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total number of cases attended to**: 104

NB: Most of the cases were dealt with on the spot by NALA and ADRS and follow ups made with respective authorities.
9. SPECIAL THANKS

The Mobile Legal Aid Clinic project could not have been a success without the resilience and contribution of this team:

1. Mr. Sanna Dahaba- Executive Secretary-NALA
2. Tom Katusabe- Legal Officer- NALA
3. Mauro Puzzo- United Nations Volunteers-Legal Officer-NALA
4. Jane Abudho- United Nations Volunteers Legal Aid Specialist-NALA
5. Bekai Saidy- Paralegal- NALA
6. Alieu Saidykhian- Driver-NALA
7. Ebrima Kujabe-Accountant NALA
8. Ousman Kamara- Officer- ADRS
9. Saibeh Susso- Basse High Court Interpreter- Judiciary

NALA also wishes to extend special gratitude to the Governors of URR and NBR, the Deputy Police Commissioner (Basse), Regional Operations Commander (Farafenni), Chiefs and Alkalos in all the villages visited, GPRS and Paradise FM radio stations and all the community members in URR and NBR who came out to seek legal aid services in contributing massively towards making this project a success.

Finally, a special thank you to Ms. Penda J Gibril, the Executive Secretary for ADRS, for permitting her staff in Farafenni and Basse, to assist NALA in this project.

“The UNV Legal Aid Specialist to NALA briefing NALA Legal Officers and Paralegal on the scope of Mobile Legal Aid Clinic Project as the team prepared for implementation”