

## ACRONYMS

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| AATG      | Action Aid The Gambia  |
| ADB       | African Development Bank   |
| ANFED     | Adult and Non Formal Education Directorate                       |
| ASPA      | Agri-business Service Plan Association                           |
| BADEA     | Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa                     |
| BADEA     | Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa                     |
| BFCI      | Baby Friendly Community Initiative                               |
| CBEMP     | Capacity Building for Economic Management Project                |
| CBOs      | Community Base Organisations                                     |
| CRD       | Central Revenue Department                                       |
| CRS       | Catholic Relief Services   |
| CSOs      | Civil Society Organisations                                      |
| DOSE      | Department of State for Education                                |
| DOSFEA    | Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs             |
| DTEVT     | Directorate of Technical Education and Vocational Training       |
| EC        | European Commission  |
| EDF-VWS   | European Development Fund Village Water Supply                   |
| EMCBP     | Economic Management Capacity Building Project                    |
| EU        | European Union   |
| FASE      | Fight Against Social Exclusion                                   |
| FFI       | Fiduciary Financial Institution                                  |
| GAFNA     | Gambia Food and Nutrition Agency                                 |
| GDP       | Gross Domestic Product   |
| GEAP      | Gambia Environment Action Plan                                   |
| GER       | Gross Enrolment Ratio  |
| GIA       | Gambia International Airlines                                    |
| GOTG/ GTG | Government of The Gambia   |
| GPA       | Gambia Ports Authority   |
| GPTC      | Gambia Public Transport Cooperation                              |
| GSM       | Global System of Mobile Telecommunication                        |
| GTTI      | Gambia Technical Training Institute                              |
| HIPC      | Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative                       |
| IBAS      | Indigenous Business Advisory Service                             |
| ICT       | Information and Communications Technology                        |
| ID        | Identity   |
| IDA       | International Development Assistance                             |
| IDB       | Islamic Development Bank   |
| IEC       | Independent Electoral Commission                                 |
| IFAD      | International Fund for Agricultural Development                  |
| IMF       | International Monetary Fund                                      |
| ITHRD     | Information Technology and Human Resource Directorate            |
| LADEP     | Lowland Agricultural Development Programme                       |
| MDI       | Management Development Institution                               |
| MFIs      | Micro Finance Institutions                                       |
| MOU       | Memorandum Of Association  |
| MSA       | Maintenance Service Agency                                       |
| MTEF      | Medium Term Expenditure Framework                                |
| MW        | Megawatt   |
| NACCUG    | National Association of Co-operative Credit Unions in The Gambia |
| NARI      | National Agricultural Research Institute                         |
| NAWEC     | National Water and Electricity Company                           |
| NBD       | North Bank Division  |
| NCAC      | National Council for Arts and Culture                            |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| NGOs   | Non Governmental Organisation                                 |
| NRS    | National Records Service                                      |
| NYSS   | National Youth Service Scheme                                 |
| PACE   | Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootic            |
| PBB    | Programme Based Budgeting                                     |
| PCU    | Project coordinating Unit                                     |
| PER    | Public Expenditure Review                                     |
| PMO    | Personnel Management Office                                   |
| PPARBD | Planning, Policy Analysis, Research and Budgeting Directorate |
| PRSP   | Poverty reduction Strategy Paper                              |
| PSIP   | Peri-Urban Smallholder Improvement Project                    |
| RSPII  | Regional Solar Programme                                      |
| SDF    | Social Development Fund                                       |
| SDRD   | Support to Decentralised Rural Development                    |
| SME    | Small and Medium Enterprise                                   |
| SPPS   | Special Programme for Food Security                           |
| SQAD   | Standard and Quality Assurance Directorate                    |
| SSP    | Saudi Sahel Programme   |
| SSS    | Senior Secondary School                                       |
| UBS    | Upper Basic Schools   |
| UNDP   | United Nation Development Programme                           |
| UNICEF | United Nation International Children Emergency Fund           |
| URD    | Upper River Division  |
| WAMI   | West African Monetary Institution                             |
| WAMZ   | West African Monetary Zone                                    |
| WFP    | World Food Programme  |
| YMCA   | Young Women Christian Association                             |

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

1. I beg to move that “The Bill entitled an Act to provide for the services of the Republic of The Gambia for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2009 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2009” (both dates inclusive) be read a second time.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

2. Exactly one year ago, The Gambia reached Completion Point under the Enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC), and also qualified for Debt Relief under the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), with substantial debt relief to be spread over a period of 9 years. This provided the much needed fiscal space for the Government to improve service delivery to its people, to channel and target more resources towards the social sectors for poverty alleviation, and to help in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and the Vision 2020 objectives.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

3. For six consecutive years, the economy has registered a sustained growth rate of 5 – 6 per cent, and inflation has also been in single digit for the last four years. The inflationary impact of rising world market prices for food and fuel have been mostly contained up to July, 2008 through tight monetary policy, and appreciation of the Dalasi. But, the situation has started to change, and new challenges are emerging. Fiscal policy, over the last five years, has been aligned with macroeconomic stability, and debt sustainability, and has contributed to economic growth. The basic balance, in the past years, has been in substantial surplus, and the overall fiscal deficit has decreased significantly from 9.2 per cent of GDP in 2005 to a surplus of 0.5 percent in 2007. In fact, The Government has been repaying domestic debt on a net basis in 2007 and 2008. The country's international reserves position has been comfortably stable, averaging 4-5 months of imports cover.
4. The fundamental issue now before all of us is how to maintain the growth momentum, and macroeconomic achievements for which all Gambians have sweated profusely over the last five years, and avoid policy reversals in terms of the substantial significant reforms so far undertaken in the face of rising food prices, and the world financial crisis, and the accompanying challenges.
5. Gambia Government is cautiously optimistic that growth will be maintained and macroeconomic stability sustained in the medium-to-long term. The Gambia is a small, open, and vulnerable economy, which relies heavily on trade, and overseas financial aid flows, but wherever negative impacts are foreseen, anticipated or felt, swift and strong remedial measures will be taken to redress the situation.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

**LET ME NOW TURN TO DEVELOPMENTS ON THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY**

## II. DOMESTIC ECONOMY

### *a. REAL SECTOR*

6. The Gambian economy is expected to register a high growth rate by the end of 2008, mainly as a result of the bumper crop harvest. Real GDP growth is projected at 6.1 percent. The rest of the economy will grow by only 3.5 per cent, as crop production continuous its past twelve years' trend. All industrial activities, except manufacturing, are expected to register positive growth rates. Agricultural activities are expected to grow by about 23.4 percent, accounting for 78.3 per cent of the overall GDP positive change. Primary production industries are expected to grow by 15.1 per cent, while the Services sector, which accounts for about 59.0 per cent of GDP, is also expected to grow by 2.6 per cent.
7. The growth in the Agricultural activities has been dominated by crop production, which accounts for 95.5 per cent of the real increase. Fish production, which accounts for about 1.8 per cent of GDP, is projected to grow by 3.5 per cent, explaining 0.8 per cent of the positive GDP increase. Both Forestry and Livestock activities are projected to register positive increases of 1 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.
8. 'Electricity and Water' activities are forecasted to grow by 8.0 per cent, while 'Mining & Quarrying', and 'Building & Construction' are projected to grow by 6.0 per cent. Manufacturing is expected to decline marginally by about 2.5 per cent, compared to the 2007 production level.
9. The industrial activities continued to grow for the past three years, 2005 to 2008, by 5.7 per cent, 10.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. Communications, and Hotels & Restaurants registered growth rates of 10.0 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively. Distributive Trade Services, which form about 22.8 per cent of GDP, and contributing 19.2 per cent of overall economic growth, are expected to witness a downturn of about 5.7 per cent, compared to 2007. The transportation activities are projected to grow by about 6.0 per cent.

### *b. FISCAL OUTTURN FOR 2008*

**MADAM SPEAKER, LET ME DISCUSS THE OUTTURN FOR THE 2008 BUDGET**

10. In 2008, the projected total Revenues and Grants in the Budget, which were D4, 831 million, will now, due to the food and fuel price increases, and the financial crisis, be revised downwards to D3,541 million by end-December, 2008. Domestic revenues, which were projected at D3,771 million, will be revised to D3, 345 million, due to shortfalls in oil and non-oil revenues. Grants are revised from D363 million to D196 million, due largely to the slow progress in the implementation of the European Union funded road projects.
  
11. Total Expenditure and Net Lending was projected at D5,117 million in the 2008 Budget, but these will now be revised to D3,805 million by end-December, 2008. Current expenditures will decrease from D3,017 million to D2,956 million. Personnel Emoluments will increase from the 2008 Budget figure of D917 million to D954 million. Other Charges will decline from D1,321 million to D1,288 million. Debt interest will also reduce from D767 million to D714 million in 2008. Capital expenditure will be revised from D1,679 million to D 755 million. The overall fiscal position for 2008 is expected to improve from a deficit of D544 million to D265 million, or 1.5 per cent of GDP by end-2008. The basic balance, which was projected at a surplus of D246 million, will now end at a reduced surplus of D35 million, or 0.2 per cent of GDP in 2008.

**MADAM SPEAKER, I WILL NOW TURN TO MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2008.**

*c. MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS*

12. Monetary policy in 2008 continues to focus on maintaining low inflation, stable exchange rate, and non-volatile growth. In pursuit of these objectives, monetary policy stance continues to be tight, and the Central Bank's policy rate, the rediscount rate, remains unchanged at 15.0 per cent.
  
13. Growth in money supply decelerated to 9.1 per cent in the twelve months ending August, 2008, relative to 17.1 per cent in 2007. Compared to end-December, 2007, money supply rose by 5.6 per cent. The growth in money supply was due entirely to developments on the domestic front, as the net domestic assets of the banking system expanded, offsetting the contraction in the net foreign assets.

14. The net foreign assets of the banking system decreased to D3.5 billion, or by 18.4 per cent, from end-August, 2007. This was due to the marked decline in net foreign assets of deposit money banks to D0.7 billion, or by 64.1 per cent. Deposit money banks' external assets dropped to D1.1 billion, or by 45.1 per cent, while their foreign liabilities rose by over 200 per cent to D0.4 billion, as they borrow from parent banks to augment their foreign exchange holdings. In contrast, the net foreign assets of the monetary authorities grew to D2.8 billion, or by 16.0 per cent. The rise in the net external position of the Central Bank is the result of the marked decline in its foreign liabilities, reflecting HIPC and MDRI debt relief.
15. On the home front, the net domestic assets of the banking system rose significantly to D5.3 billion, or by 40.5 per cent, from end-August, 2007, due largely to the strong domestic credit growth. Domestic credit increased to D5.7 billion, or by 40.1 per cent, as lending to the private sector, Government, and public entities increased. The banking system's net credit to Government and public entities grew by 55.4 per cent, and 108.3 per cent, to D2.3 billion and D0.4 billion respectively. Similarly, private sector credit expanded by 20.4 per cent to D2.9 billion at end-August, 2008, reflecting the growth in the number of banks, and increased demand for credit.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

**I WILL NOW CONSIDER PRICE MOVEMENTS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE,  
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AND FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS**

**i. INFLATION (PRICE MOVEMENTS)**

16. Due to the rise in global oil and food prices, consumer price inflation has been moving upwards since May, 2008. Inflation, as measured by the National Consumer Price Index (NCPI), was rising, after decelerating in the first four months of 2008 as the availability of basic commodities, appreciation of the Dalasi, and relatively tight monetary policy helped to contain the price shocks. The index rose from 111.86 at end-September, 2007 to 118.96 at end-September, 2008, representing an inflation rate of 6.3 per cent. Commodity wise, all the items in the basket increased, reflecting, among other things, the hike in world food and energy prices. The annual average inflation was 3.8

per cent in September, 2008, compared to 4.0 per cent in September, 2007. Food consumer price inflation declined slightly to 8.3 per cent at end-September, 2008 from 9.3 per cent a year ago, due largely to the elimination of the sales tax on rice. Non-food inflation, on the other hand, doubled to 4.0 per cent during the period under review. Core inflation, which excludes energy and volatile food prices, accelerated to 7.8 per cent in September, 2008 from 5.7 per cent in September, 2007.

## **ii. FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEVELOPMENTS**

- 17. The inter-bank foreign exchange market continues to operate quite smoothly during the first nine months of 2008. The Central Bank continues to host the weekly foreign exchange review sessions to discuss developments in the market, provide a forum for trading, as well as determine the Custom Valuation Rate.**
- 18. In the nine months ending September, 2008, the volume of transactions in the inter-bank foreign exchange market recorded a decrease, compared to the corresponding period in 2007. The Dalasi continued to strengthen against the British Pound, the Swedish kroner, and the CFA franc, but weakened against the US Dollar, the Swiss franc, and the Euro, reflecting the US Dollar rebound, reduced foreign inflows, and rising cost of imports.**
- 19. Transactions volumes in the inter-bank market measured by aggregate purchases and sales of foreign exchange declined by 15.1 per cent to D26.8 billion, or US \$ 1.2 billion, in the nine months ending September, 2008, from D31.6 billion, or US \$ 1.7 billion, a year ago. Total purchases, which is a proxy for supply of foreign currencies, was D13.1 billion, and accounted for 48.8 per cent of the volume of transactions in the nine months ending September, 2008, relative to D15.8 billion in the corresponding period of 2007. Aggregate Sales, which is indicative of demand, amounted to D13.7 billion, reflecting a decrease of D2.0 billion, or 13.0 per cent, and accounted for the remaining 51.2 per cent of total transactions during the period under review.**
- 20. The nominal exchange rate index showed that the Dalasi depreciated by 1.0 per cent against the basket of most traded currencies between December, 2007**



and September, 2008. A detailed analysis of exchange rate movements indicated that the Dalasi depreciated against the US dollar, the Swiss franc and the Euro by 2.6 per cent, 1.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively. The Dalasi, however, strengthened against the British Pound, the Swedish kroner and the CFA franc by 6.3 per cent, 1.7 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively from the beginning of the year.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

**LET ME NOW TURN TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOMESTIC  
FINANCIAL SECTOR**

**iii. FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS**

- 21. Before providing a review of domestic financial sector developments, I would want to say few words on the global financial crisis, and the likely impact on The Gambia, and the policy measures that Government and the Central Bank are taking to avoid any potential negative impacts.**
  
- 22. The global financial system is now facing turbulent times, and the international financial markets are uncertain, and volatility continues in the world market. The current financial crisis seems to be more severe, and we are seeing a tsunami of credit crunch in the United States, Europe and some parts of Asia, where banks cannot extend credit even to each other. It is safe to assume that global changes in liquidity will, no doubt, affect developing countries.**
  
- 23. As The Gambia globalizes, and integrates more with the world markets, we will be affected directly or indirectly in terms of Remittances From Abroad, Aid Flows, Foreign Direct Investment, and Tourism Receipts. Government will take the necessary policy response to dampen the impact of these on The Gambian people. More importantly, Government will continue to monitor closely the situation, and ensure that deposits and savings are safe through tightened bank supervision, and monitoring of potential risks, and also ensure more transparency, accountability, and oversight functions in our financial system.**
  
- 24. Despite the increase in the number of banks in The Gambia, our financial system remains largely underdeveloped, both in terms of the number of**

- branches, financial products, instruments, and services that banks offer, particularly in the rural areas. There is also need to mobilize savings for investment in the real and productive sectors of the economy, such as Agriculture, Small and Medium Enterprise development, Manufacturing, which are areas where banks and non-financial institutions can play an active role.
25. **The Credit crisis in The Advanced Economies, leading to spill-over effects in developing countries, means that we should ensure that there is confidence and stability in the financial sector, both bank and non-bank sectors of the economy. Given the vulnerability of the Gambian economy to external shocks, the Central Bank is actively monitoring the global financial crisis and credit crunch on The Gambian financial sector.**
  26. **If we want to achieve the objective of “transforming The Gambia into a financial centre”, Government will definitely ensure that The Gambia has strong and sound banks. The most important issue is to ensure that the banks deliver on their objectives, and that their activities are closely and properly monitored by The Central Bank of The Gambia.**
  27. **The banking industry has seen marked and continual growth in the last three years, as the number of banks has increased from Seven to Eleven. This has heightened the level of competition through investments in technological products, and increases in branch networks.**
  28. **A new On-Site Examination Manual was introduced by the Central Bank of The Gambia, shifting the emphasis from off-site analysis to on-site examinations. Since the beginning of the year, on-site examinations have combined compliance-based with Risk-Based Supervision (RBS), and plans are underway for the adoption of a hybrid model of supervision in this country.**
  29. **In order to strengthen supervision, the Central Bank has amended Guidelines One and Three, with a view to strengthening the regulatory requirements. The revised Guideline One includes the terms and conditions for entering into management contracts between Head Offices and their Subsidiaries in The Gambia, while the revisions in Guideline Three include the management of accumulated reserves, and also to standardize the payment of dividends.**

30. As part of its functions for monitoring and evaluating banks' activities, The Central Bank implemented a Prompt Corrective Action Framework in 2007, which requires the assessment of bank activities, and the rating of their performances. The Framework provides an early warning system in the detection of weaknesses in financial institutions, and stipulates appropriate measures for redress.
31. The Central Bank has now established a Credit Reference Bureau to assist banks in their credit administration. It is hoped that The Credit Reference Bureau will help curb the perennial problem of non-performing loans.
32. Following the appointment by Government of The Central Bank of The Gambia as the Supervisory Body under The Monetary Laundering Act, 2003 a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has been established to combat money laundering and terrorism financing. As a result, banks are now required to file in reports on suspicious transactions, relating to money laundering and terrorism financing.
33. Total assets of the banking industry increased to D11.3 billion at end-June, 2008, 12.2 per cent rise over the same period last year. Liquidity ratio also increased to 78.3 per cent, well above the 30.0 per cent benchmark. Non-performing loans fell to 8.3 per cent in June, 2008 from 13.2 per cent in June, 2007.

*d. EXTERNAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT*

34. Government's External Sector policy, in the medium-to-long-term, aims at ensuring a sustainable balance of payments position, as well as adequate reserves to cushion the economy against external and internal shocks. Foreign currency reserves were programmed to cover at least five months of imports in 2008.
35. Overall balance of payments was estimated at a surplus of D301.2 million (US \$ 13.1 million) in 2008, compared to D741.7 million (US \$ 29.8 million) in 2007. The decline in the overall balance stems from the deterioration in the current account balance, and the decline in the capital and financial account balance.

36. The current account deficit, including official transfers, is projected to widen to D1.7 billion in 2008, relative to D1.5 billion in 2007, largely as a result of the decline in services receipts, income and current transfers, reflecting the slowdown in global economic output, and the looming financial tsunami.
37. The merchandise trade balance is estimated at D3.0 million, compared to D3.5 million in 2007, as imports (especially Foreign Direct Investment-related imports) continue to fall faster than exports. The total import bill is projected at D5.9 billion, or a decrease of 13.4 per cent from 2007. Exports are estimated to decline to D2.9 billion in 2008, or by 13.0 per cent, from 2007.
38. The balance in the capital and financial account, which recorded a surplus of D2.2 billion in 2007, is projected to decline to D2.0 billion, due, in the main, to the decline in foreign direct investments, and reinvested earnings. Foreign direct investment is estimated to decrease to D1.8 billion (of which D1.4 billion is equity capital, and D0.4 billion is reinvested earnings) in 2008, from D1.9 billion in 2007, or by 4.4 per cent. Reserve accumulation for the period under review is projected at D359.0 million.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

**LET ME NOW DISCUSS DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOCIAL SECTORS  
OF THE ECONOMY -HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.**

### **III. SOCIAL SECTORS**

#### ***a. HEALTH***

39. The long-term objective of the Health Sector Policy is to provide adequate, effective, and affordable health care for all Gambians. The objectives are to improve the administration and management of health services, provide better infrastructure for referral hospitals and health facilities, and extend the primary healthcare services to all communities.
40. The Health Sector has just drafted the first National Health Financing Policy based on the findings of the National Health Accounts conducted in 2007. The draft policy will be validated with stakeholders, and implementation is expected to begin in 2009. In pursuit of this policy, Government has developed

the health Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp), a 4-year Sector Investment Plan, covering the period 2008-2011, and a Two-Year Plan, 2008-2009, for alignment with the PRSP II Cycle, for a health sector specific roundtable Conference, once the initial steps for establishing the health SWAP have been concluded.

41. As a short-term measure to cope with the high attrition rate of Nurses, the Health Sector has introduced accelerated training of nurses, by enrolling twice the number the Nurse Training Institutions used to enroll. In 2008, about 70 State Registered Nurses have graduated, compared to about 35 per year in previous years. The other nurse training institutions (State Enrolment Nurse and CHN Schools) are also expected to produce twice their normal output by the end of 2008. The University of the Gambia School of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences continues to produce graduates at BSc level in Nursing and Public Health, as well as Medical Doctors, with an annual increase in enrolment for all cadres. Local training of Laboratory and Dispensing Assistants is also being undertaken.
42. In an attempt to attract health workers to serve in the rural areas, special allowances were introduced, such as hardship, risk, on-call, and responsibility allowances. The building of staff quarters and other refurbishment works will also improve the working conditions of health workers in the rural areas. This initiative is an attempt to motivate and retain staff in the public health system, particularly those in the remote areas where health and medical services are highly needed.
43. Government continues to consolidate its achievements in the area of communicable diseases control, and their elimination. Success has also been registered in the control of outbreaks, such as Cholera, and other communicable diseases. Government has submitted a proposal for assistance to the Global Alliance for Vaccines Initiatives (GAVI), and it is envisaged that Pneumococcal vaccine will be introduced in 2009 to help reduce mortality and morbidity due to pneumonia.
44. Government will also continue to provide social welfare services to different categories of adults and children, who need various forms of service and support, such as the Disabled adults and elderly, the destitute, the poor and the needy, victims of criminality, orphans and the vulnerable, etc.

45. The incidence and prevalence of malaria has significantly declined in The Gambia. Over the years, meaningful achievements have been made in Malaria control and prevention in The Gambia, as highlighted in the UNICEF Malaria Report 2007, ranking The Gambia high among the list of countries working towards achieving the Abuja Targets, and the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, Government will scale up all cost effective interventions in Malaria prevention and control.
46. Also, significant success has been recorded, from evidence-based surveys, showing a downward trend in the Maternal Mortality Ratio pegged at 556 per 100,000 live births in the year 2006. The Infant Mortality rate has also dropped over the years, and is presently pegged at 75 per 1,000 live births, while the under-five mortality is at 99 per 1,000 live births. Access and attendance to antenatal care for pregnant women remain high at 96 per cent, and institutional deliveries rose to 57 per cent in 2006. Another milestone is the declaration by His Excellency, The President of a free-of-charge Maternal and Child Health services for all Gambians, thereby narrowing the access gap.
47. Notwithstanding the gains made, the levels of maternal and infant mortality is unacceptably high, and Government, in collaboration with WHO and UNFPA, is now implementing practical interventions aim at accelerating the reduction of Maternal and Newborn Morbidity and Mortality.

*b. AGRICULTURE*

48. Agriculture continues to be an important socio-economic sector, employing 80 percent of the Gambia population, and generating over 60 percent of household income. In this respect, Government maintains its policy objective of encouraging people to go back to the land with the view to increasing agriculture output, improve national income, secure food security, and generate maximum foreign exchange earnings. Government also continues to collaborate vigorously with the donor community, the private sector, and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) to optimally achieve these objectives for agricultural development.
49. The agricultural sector performed reasonably well during the 2007/2008 cropping season, with increases in cultivated area for most of the crops. Gains were achieved in cultivated area, albeit reductions in both yield and

production. The total cultivated area for cereals increased from 182,637 ha in 2006/2007 to 186,182 ha in 2007/2008, representing 2 percent increase. Production, on the other hand, reduced from 183,405Mt in 2006/2007 to 149,942Mt in 2007/2008. Coarse grains production, however, continue to attract the attention of the small-scale farmers in their collective efforts for food security, and poverty alleviation. Rice shows a 9 percent increase in area under production from 15,199 ha in 2006/2007 to 16,588 ha in 2007/2008, and is projected to increase to 20,442 ha in 2008/2009. Groundnut, the main cash crop, has also registered 7 per cent increase in area from 110,383 ha in 2006/2007 to 117,590 ha in 2007/2008, but production decreases 11 per cent from 81,775 Mt to 72,558 Mt in 2007/2008. Groundnut production is now projected to increase to 105,000Mt, i.e. 45% increase, in 2008/2009. The projected increases in 2008/2009 in cultivated area and production for all crops are a result of four factors:

- Timely availability of inputs, such as fertilizer (2272 metric tones distributed);
- Distribution of 900 metric tones of seed nuts, and seed dressing chemicals to farmers;
- Uniform distribution of rainfall during the crops growth period; and,
- Response of the population to the call of H E The President for The people to go back to the land.

50. On the side of livestock, The Country has a hatchery with capacity to produce 20,000 chicks per month, and a potential to increase production up to 200,000 chicks per month. While The Gambia has a large cattle and small ruminant population, the sub-sector is not being managed by Gambians. However, Government has now launched the Sustainable Management of Endemic Ruminant Species under the auspices of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

51. The Restructuring of the Department of State for Agriculture's Technical Departments will become operational in 2009. With the establishment of six (6) Regional Directorates, a Central Project Coordination Unit, and nine (9) Specialized Technical Services will bring changes to the Regions by ensuring timely provision of key inputs and technical advice; and also bring specialists, equipped with all the necessary resources and materials, closer to the farmers.

52. The new Structure will also address horticulture production in an effective manner to reduce the importation of what can be produced locally. Government has also decided that, from now onwards, irrigation schemes will be established countrywide to ensure year- round production of all crops.
53. In response to the soaring world food prices, Government and certain development partners have decided on immediate actions to address the issue, and U S \$25.85 million have been committed as emergency financial assistance for the purchase of inputs, including processing materials, for agriculture, and the farming community.

*c. EDUCATION*

54. Government continues to pursue its goal of universal access to quality basic education for every Gambian child, and will devote considerable resources, with complimentary donor funds, to achieve this goal. Gambia Government is committed to substantially increase budgetary allocations to the Education Sector, and the target of 20 per cent of Government Budget resources for the sector will be achieved. The Education sector has set out ambitious objectives for the rest of the Education Sector Policy Period (2004-2015), particularly during the period, 2008 to 2011, which coincides with the duration of the Medium Term Plan for the Sector.
55. During this period, substantial attention will be devoted to expanding access to quality education, especially for girls. Completion rates are now at 62 percent, and are expected to increase to 80 per cent by 2011, and to 100 percent by 2015. Efficiency gains will continue to be pursued through an increase in pupil: teacher ratios to 45:1 at lower basic, and by using multigrade teaching in the rural areas, and double shift in urban areas. Gender parity, which has been achieved at Basic level (Grade1to 9), will be maintained. However, special efforts will be made to address the disparity between boys and girls that characterize some communities where, due to socio-cultural reasons, still prefer the education of one gender to the other.
56. The Education Sector has translated the Education Policy into actionable implementation plans in order to closely monitor its progress, outputs, and outcomes. In pursuit of the Education Sector's goals, aims and objectives,



several key areas have been prioritized in the Education Sector Strategic Plan. These include access, quality education, teacher education, deployment and utilization, technical and vocational education and training, higher education, and sector management. During the implementation phase of the Medium Term Plan within these components, the Education Sector will address certain challenges. While expansion of the upper segment of the basic and secondary levels will be pursued, the challenges associated with low intake rates will need to be addressed. This is intended to specifically prioritize lower basic education. The official madrassa institutions will complement the conventional schools on equal terms.

57. The provision of quality education is paramount, and while acknowledging the urgency of bettering student performance, the improvement of learning outcomes will continue to be prioritized through a combination of strategies which include: (1) stepping up the training and supply of teachers (2) curriculum review and reform (3) introduction of a national language programme (4) provision of relevant instructional materials (5) better-suited assessment and examination procedures (6) an integrated approach to Early Childhood Development (7) computer literacy and ICT education (8) use of open and distance learning (ODL) strategies and (9) educational broadcasting.
58. Furthermore, related to the Curriculum will be the intensification of life skills education, which embodies HIV/AIDS prevention, gender-related violence, peace building, tolerance, patriotism, environmental issues, etc. ICT education, and other related areas, will be grounded in a broader Science and Technology Programme aim at responding to national, as well as learner needs.
59. The implementation of all of these requires the review of resource procedures and processes within the context of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Coordination, as well as the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of the Education sector. Given that access to quality education is a right, and that the provision of education should centre on the learner, strategies and programmes will be designed to reflect such rights.

60. Government will ensure that the two Education Departments of State will collaborate in the domain of teacher training. In this respect, a Certificate Programme for School Managers has been introduced at the University of The Gambia to provide the requisite skills to Head Teachers, Deputy Head Teachers, and Senior Teachers to manage the schools better. In addition, with effect from September 2008, the training of about 75 Specialist Graduate Teachers for the Senior Secondary Schools has begun to address the uneven distribution of Gambian and Non-Gambian teachers at this level of the education system.
61. Gambia College will continue the regular programme for unqualified teachers at the College, and the extension programme for unqualified teachers at Janjanbureh to train teachers for the Lower and Upper Basic schools will continue.
62. To address the shortage of technical teachers in the Upper Basic schools, the Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI) will also train about 30 teachers annually in the area of Woodwork, Metalwork, and Design Technology.

**MADAM SPEAKER, I WILL NOW DISCUSS INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, POPULATION, AND WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT.**

#### **IV. INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, POPULATION AND WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT**

##### ***a. TELECOMMUNICATION***

63. In the Telecommunication Sector, Government began the process of the liberalization of the telecommunications market since 2000, and, in 2001, Licenses were awarded to two mobile operators, GAMCEL and AFRICELL and to a third operator, COMIUM, in 2007. The entry into the market of three Operators led to interconnection disputes among Telecom Operators, mainly on interconnection rate, and lease line provisioning for network interoperability. This warranted the interventions by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) to resolve matters. Now all telecommunications Service Providers – GAMTEL, GAMCEL, AFRICELL and COMIUM, have signed interconnection agreements with each other facilitated by PURA.

64. PURA, in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), commissioned a Technical Audit to look into the constant network congestion, call drops, interference, and other network related problems experienced in the telecommunication sector at the beginning of 2008. The Report highlighted some of the technical issues responsible for congestion, call drops, interference, and other network related problems. Since the beginning of the implementation of the recommendations of the Technical Audit Report, the problems identified have markedly improved, bringing better connectivity between GAMTEL and AFRICELL, and GAMCEL and AFRICELL.

MADAM SPEAKER,

*b. POPULATION*

65. Although the Gambia's rate of population growth has declined – from 4.2 per cent in 1993 to 2.7 per cent in 2003- the growth in the population size constitutes a challenge to sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development, and poverty alleviation. Related to the population growth rate and size are also the age structure, and the spatial distribution of the population. These demographic factors pose serious challenges to the country's agriculture, health system, education, environment, and other facilities and services. Government has devoted considerable resources, over the years, to address these challenges, but massive grant financing, in programs and projects, will be required from the donor community to significantly tackle these pressing problems.

*c. WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT*

66. Government has stipulated in the PRSP II Document that Gender will be mainstreamed in all policies, programmes, projects, and activities at all levels, as well as ensure the empowerment of women. Consequently, Gender focal points have been established in all Departments of State, local donor offices, Non-Governmental Organisations, and the private sector for effective gender mainstreaming. The women dominated in agriculture, particularly in the horticulture and fisheries sub- sectors. Women are also active in large numbers in livestock, tourism, and the import trade. Government is working with donors – UNICEF on the Advocacy and Communication Strategy Development and on TOSTAN, UNDP on Women in Decision Making Project, and the Spanish

Government on the Spanish African Women Empowerment Project – all in the area of women development and empowerment. Government plans to present a Women’s Bill to the National Assembly in 2009.

## **MADAM SPEAKER, ON TRADE POLICIES, AND TOURISM**

### **V. PRODUCTIVE SECTOR**

#### *a. TRADE*

67. Government continues to implement policies for a conducive economic environment for private sector-led development, allow market forces to operate efficiently, and provide reasonable incentives for indigenous and foreign investments. The process will also facilitate trade as an instrument of development, and create gainful employment for a growing population for poverty alleviation.
68. Trade facilitation ensures the effectiveness of trade as an instrument of development, and also addresses the challenges and constraints facing the trading environment. Government has now institutionalized trade facilitation by constituting an Inter-Departmental Committee to monitor the competitiveness of the business environment, and prepare recommendations for improvements, where necessary.
69. Within the framework of the Economic Partnership Arrangement, the West African Region has negotiated a quality Programme with the European Union (EU) to enhance its exports to the EU market. The Programme was officially launched recently in The Gambia with the ECOWAS Commission, and UNIDO as executing agency.
70. Government is presently updating the industrial Policy with the help of UNIDO, formulating a national Micro and Small Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy to enhance their growth, and contribution to national development; and also revising the Free Zones and Investment Promotion Acts to address the challenges faced in investment promotion, and free zones development. The Competition Policy had already been adopted, and the Competition Law enacted in 2007. The Competition Commission will now become operational in 2009.

## ***b. TOURISM***

71. The Tourism Sector plays an important role in economic development, contributing 16 per cent of GDP, a major source of foreign exchange for The Gambia, as well as a major source of employment. Marketing The Gambia as the number one choice destination is a cornerstone of Government's Tourism Policy, and during the 2007/2008 seasons, numerous achievements have been registered. There has been an improvement in the total number of tourist arrivals from 120,000 in 2006 to 150,000 in 2007, representing an increase of 14 per cent. Recent marketing campaigns in the Spanish and Italian markets have borne fruit, with the increase of Spanair flights from Spain, and the recent increase in tourists visiting The Gambia from Italy. In terms of promotion, Government has undertaken Phase II of the international advertisements on CNN with great success, and has also embarked on promoting regional tourism, which has seen the rise in regional flights into The Gambia.

72. Government recognizes that quality service delivery enhances sustainable tourism development, and is, therefore, considering series of tailor-made training packages for the Hospitality Sector, in such areas as Guest Relations and Customer Care, Quality Management, as well as Product Development for both the formal and informal sectors of the tourism industry. Government is also in the process of finalizing the integration of tourism into the school curriculum, and it is hoped this development will help prepare our youth for productive participation in tourism.

73. With regards to standards and quality control, Government has strengthened the Inspectorate Unit of the Gambian Tourism Authority to inspect and monitor facilities on the Tourism Development Area, and a comprehensive checklist of best practice standards has been developed by a Licensing Committee to monitor compliance level of all tourism enterprises. Government is also now poised to introduce, and implement the first-ever hotel classification system in The Gambia.

74. Major infrastructural and product development were implemented in and around the Tourism Development Area. These include a Dream Park located close to the Kotu Stream, and Phase II of the Street Lightening Project utilizing solar panels. Community-based pro-poor tourism projects are also underway in Kartong, Juffureh, and Albreda. In terms of human development and empowerment, these pro-poor tourism projects have now become a model for the

whole of West Africa (WTO ST-EP) in terms of sustainability, and community involvement.

75. Due to the current economic environment, The Gambia has now become a favourite place for tourism investments. Approval has been granted, and initial works are in progress, for the construction of Four 5 Star Hotels, in addition to the 5 Star Meridian Hotel under construction in Brufut. Substantial employment will be created in these facilities, and the product range will be diversified, and high quality clientele will also be attracted.

76. In 2008, the 9<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Roots Home Coming Festival was successfully celebrated, and this attracted the participation of Africans in the Diaspora, and peoples of African descent everywhere. Government has now allocated land for the construction of a National Theatre Complex, and, in 2009, resources will be mobilized for the construction of the facility.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

**I WILL NOW DISCUSS THE PERFORMANCES OF THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.**

## **VI. PERFORMANCES OF THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.**

### ***a. SOCIAL SECURITY AND HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION (SSHFC)***

77. Consolidated gross income for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 decreased by 13 per cent from D307.9 million to D268.7 million in 2007. Consolidated gross income for the year 2008 is estimated at D562.23 million. Recurrent expenditure increased by D24 million from D79.1 million in 2006 to D98.70 million in 2007. Thus, the corporation recorded a consolidated Net Surplus of D39.1 million, after charges on income, including gross income, Royalty, and interest on members' fund. The Corporation's total Net Assets grew by 11 per cent from D2.60 billion in 2006 to D2.89 billion in 2007.

### ***b. GAMBIA PORTS AUTHORITY (GPA)***

78. The financial performance of the Gambia Ports Authority for the year 2007 has been satisfactory. Despite increasing fuel prices, and the fierce inter-port competition within the sub-region, the Authority achieved good results. The Gambia Port Authority registered a throughput increase of 9 percent from 1,042,903 metric tonnes in 2006 to 1,140,377 metric tonnes in 2007. However, turnover decreased by 6 percent from D399 million in 2006 to D376 million in 2007. The decrease in 2007 can be attributed to the reduction in the Authority's cargo tariff, and the revenue related exchange rate losses, due to the appreciation of the Dalasis against major foreign currencies.

79. Net profit after tax increased from D64 million in 2006 to D77 million in 2007, representing an increase of 20 percent. The increase in net profit is mainly attributed to increased investment, and other non-operating income, coupled with significant exchange rate gains in the external loan repayments. The gross value of fixed assets stood at D670 million in 2007, compared to 679 million in 2006, representing a decline by 1 percent.

*c. GAMBIA MARITIME ADMINISTRATION (GMA)*

80. In order to ensure full compliance with all national regulations, and international conventions on the maritime industry, Government set-up The Gambia Maritime Administration, which began operations in early 2008, to serve as a Regulatory Institution enforcing merchant shipping laws of The Gambia. The Maritime Administration's primary objective is to promote and achieve safe and secured shipping within the Gambia's Maritime Zone.

*d. GAMBIA CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY (GCCA)*

81. The Gambia Civil Aviation Authority's financial performance has shown remarkable improvement in 2007. Profit after tax amounted to D69,686,000 million, compared to a loss of D14,219,000.00 million in 2006. However, in 2008, revenue will decrease due to reduction in charges and fees up to 45%.

*e. MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGENCY (MSA)*

82. The company registered a turnover and pre-tax profit of D8,028,733 and D1,040,440 respectively in 2007. The turnover registered by September, 2008 is D6,834,626, and is expected to increase to D9,112,835 by end December, 2008.

*f. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY (NAWEC)*

83. Over the past two years, Government has intensified efforts to improve electricity supply in both the Greater Banjul Area, and the rural areas. This is evident in the signing of a Power Purchase Agreement with the Global Electrical Group (GEG), and the improvements in the Electricity Transmission and Distribution network in the Greater Banjul Area.

84. With respect to the finances of the company, NAWEC is expected to make a moderate profit of D21 million in 2008, compared to a provisional profit of D15 million for 2007. Turnover for 2008 is also projected to increase to D1.5 billion, representing an increase of more than 15 per cent over the turnover for 2007. The significant increase in the turnover is the result of the additional sales from electricity purchased from the Independent Power Producer in Brikama.

*g GAMBIA PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORPORATION (GPTC)*

85. GPTC'S operations for the financial year 2008 show a significant improvement, compared to 2007. Turnover has increased from D13.7 million in 2007 to D14.8 million in 2008, showing a positive variance of D1.1 million, or an increase of 8 per cent over the 2007 figure, mainly as a result of efficiency in service delivery. Operating cost has reduced from D11.7 million in 2007 to D8.6 million in 2008, showing a positive variance of D2.7 million, or 23.74 per cent. Miscellaneous income has increased from D0.25 million in 2007 to D0.44 million in 2008, or 78.23 per cent.

*h. ASSET MANAGEMENT RECOVERY CORPORATION (AMRC)*

86. For the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007, the Corporation generated a total income of D14.4 million, and a net surplus of D2.3 million, compared to a loss of D0.5 million in 2006. For the period ended August 31, 2008, the Corporation realised income of D7.8 million, against a budgeted sum of D12.5 million, recording a shortfall of D4.7 million. The Management is currently reviewing strategies and actions for the Corporation to remain relevant in national development.



*i. THE GAMBIA PRINTING & PUBLISHING CORPORATION (GPPC)*

87. The Gambia Printing and Publishing Corporations financial performance in 2008 has shown good improvement over 2007. The revenues generated from Government as it's major client, The Private Sector, Public enterprises, Area Councils, International Agencies, and NGOs have increased the corporation's income significantly.

88. Consequently, the turn-over has increased from D23,952,000 in 2007 to D29,525,000 in 2008, representing an increase of 23.26 per cent.

89. However, total Expenditure has increased in 2008 from D14,187,738 to D19,304,995.32, an increase of D5,117,257.32, or 36.07 per cent.

*j. GAMBIA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES (GIA)*

90. The turnover for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2007 is D220 million, a decrease of 0.01%, compared to D223 million in 2006.

91. Operating results reversed from a profit of D7.7 million in 2006 to a loss of D145.4 million in 2007. Consequently, pre-tax results decrease from a profit of D12 million in 2006 to a loss of D143 million in 2007.

*k. GAMTEL AND GAMCEL*

92. From the Management Accounts, Gamtel registered a turnover of D905 million in 2007, which, compared to 2006, showed an increase of D271 million. Gamcel, on the other hand, registered an operating profit of D184 million, compared to a loss of D90 million in 2006. Gamcel registered a turnover of D619 million in 2007, an increase of D74 million over 2006, or an increase of 14 percent. Profit before tax for Gamcel in 2007 was D163 million, a decrease of D79 million, or 48 per cent, over 2006.

**MADAM SPEAKER,**

**THE 2009 REVENUES, RECURRENT, AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS**

## VII. 2009 BUDGET ESTIMATES

93. The assumptions for the 2009 Budget have taken into account the likely negative impacts of the food and fuel price increases, and the global financial crisis on The Gambian economy from tourism receipts, remittances, foreign direct investments, and foreign aid inflows.

94. Consequently, growth in 2009 is projected to slow down to 4.6 per cent- 6 per cent from the higher projected growth rate of 6.1 percent in 2008. Inflation is projected to recede to at least 5 percent in 2009, from the higher rate of about 8 percent in 2008. The international reserves of the country will still be at around 3.5 – 5 months of import cover, and the basic balance will reduce from a projected surplus position of D35 million in 2008 to a deficit position of –D100 million.

### *a. REVENUES IN 2009*

95. In the 2009 Budget, total revenues and grants are estimated at D4,582 million. Total revenues are projected at D3,771 million, which represents 22 per cent of GDP. Out of domestic revenues, tax revenue constitutes D3,391 million or 90 per cent of domestic revenues, or 18.8 per cent of GDP, while non-tax revenue is estimated at D380 million. The total amount of grants is estimated at D811 million, of which project grants stand at D513 million, and direct budget support and debt relief is estimated at D298 million.

### *b. EXPENDITURE IN 2009*

96. Expenditure and Net-Lending is projected at D5,363 million by end-December 2009, which is equivalent to 26.7 per cent of GDP. Of this amount, current expenditure is estimated at D3,466 million, representing 65 per cent of total expenditure and net lending. Salaries, wages, and other personnel expenditures are projected at D1,034 million, representing 30 per cent of current expenditure. Other charges are estimated at D1,586 million, of which goods and services are D1,066 million, and current transfers are D520 million. The debt interest is projected at D845 million, equivalent to 4.2 per cent of GDP. Furthermore, loan disbursements are projected at D979 million, representing 4.9 per cent of GDP. As a result, the basic balance deficit is estimated at D100 million, or 0.5 per cent of GDP. The share of poverty reducing expenditures has increased from 46.6 per cent in 2008 to 55.01 per cent in the 2009 Budget.

*c. FINANCING*

97. The 2009 Budget that I present to the National Assembly is a fully financed Budget. The financing is comprised of a domestic borrowing of D167 million, a net external financing of D676 million, repayment of domestic loans of D117 million, capital revenues of D24 million, and privatization proceeds of D31 million.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Madam Speaker,

98. For the last six consecutive years, the Gambian economy has performed magnificently, but serious challenges from outside have started to emerge in 2008, and the situation may continue into 2009. Caution and restraint, but with the will, courage, determination, and right policies for progress, is the path to follow. We cannot ascertain exactly for now the details of the impact of the world financial crisis, the credit crunch, and rising food prices on our economy, and people. We have seen the value of our imports drops, and so our revenues on non-oil imports. All we know is that remittances, tourism receipts, foreign direct investment, and aid flows may be affected. Some challenges have already emerged, and, perhaps, more formidable challenges may come sooner than later. The Gambian people have made great sacrifices in the recent past, and overcame great difficulties, when the country was left on its own to manage its own survival and development. And as a country, we succeeded magnificently. This is the genius of the Gambian people and society. If need be, Gambians will make further sacrifices to ensure the continued development of their country. In this enterprise, and as before, your Government has always been, and will always be, on your side, and will never quiver in its responsibility to sustain democratic pluralism, good governance, and the rule of law, and ensure peace, security and economic progress and prosperity for the Gambian people.

MADAM SPEAKER,

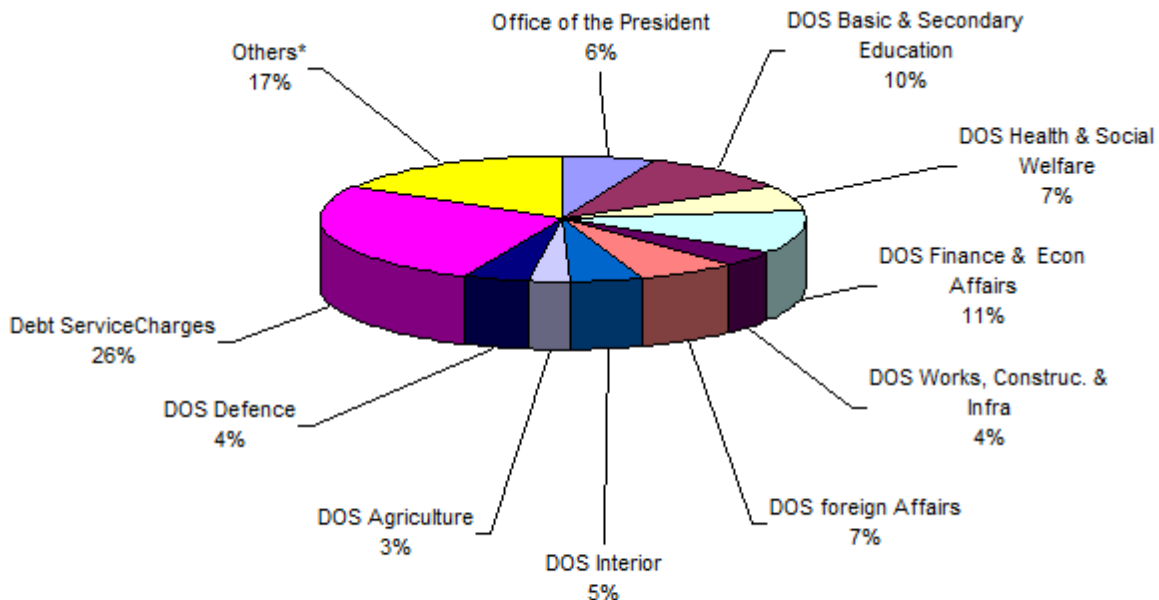
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# IX. APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1

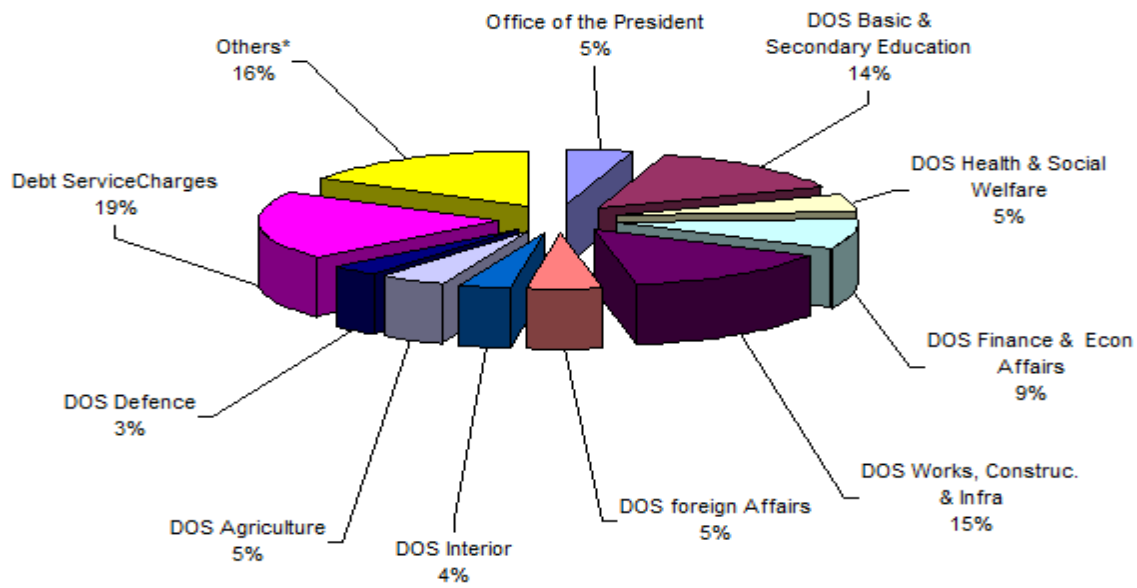
### SECTORAL ALLOCATION FOR 2009 BUDGET

| Departmental Resources & Development Budget (GLF) | D' Million     | % of Total    |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Office of the President                           | 265.76         | 6.15          |
| DOS Basic & Secondary Education                   | 442.59         | 10.24         |
| DOS Health & Social Welfare                       | 289.56         | 6.70          |
| DOS Finance & Economic Affairs                    | 476.87         | 11.04         |
| DOS Works, Construction. & Infrastructure         | 165.50         | 3.83          |
| DOS foreign Affairs                               | 286.49         | 6.63          |
| DOS Interior                                      | 214.77         | 4.97          |
| DOS Agriculture                                   | 120.50         | 2.79          |
| DOS Defense                                       | 189.05         | 4.38          |
| Debt Service Charges                              | 1148.62        | 26.59         |
| Others*   | 720.72         | 16.68         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | <b>4320.44</b> | <b>100.00</b> |



**SECTORAL ALLOCATION FOR 2009  
BUDGET**

| <b>Departmental Resources &amp; Development<br/>Budget (All Funds)</b> | <b>D' %<br/>Million</b> | <b>of<br/>Total</b> |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Office of the President</b>   | <b>265.76</b>           | <b>4.57</b>         |
| <b>DOS Basic &amp; Secondary Education</b>                             | <b>839.75</b>           | <b>14.45</b>        |
| <b>DOS Health &amp; Social Welfare</b>                                 | <b>290.84</b>           | <b>5.00</b>         |
| <b>DOS Finance &amp; Econ Affairs</b>                                  | <b>498.59</b>           | <b>8.58</b>         |
| <b>DOS Works, Construc. &amp; Infra</b>                                | <b>848.39</b>           | <b>14.59</b>        |
| <b>DOS foreign Affairs</b>   | <b>286.49</b>           | <b>4.93</b>         |
| <b>DOS Interior</b>  | <b>214.77</b>           | <b>3.69</b>         |
| <b>DOS Agriculture</b>   | <b>265.18</b>           | <b>4.56</b>         |
| <b>DOS Defence</b>   | <b>189.05</b>           | <b>3.25</b>         |
| <b>Debt Service Charges</b>  | <b>1148.62</b>          | <b>19.76</b>        |
| <b>Others*</b>   | <b>965.47</b>           | <b>16.61</b>        |
| <hr/>  |                         |                     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>5812.90</b>          | <b>100</b>          |
|  | <b>6</b>                |                     |



- |                            |                                 |                             |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Office of the President    | DOS Basic & Secondary Education | DOS Health & Social Welfare |
| DOS Finance & Econ Affairs | DOS Works, Construc. & Infra    | DOS foreign Affairs         |
| DOS Interior               | DOS Agriculture                 | DOS Defence                 |
| Debt ServiceCharges        | Others*                         |                             |