

The Gambia

Overview



Transparency:

36 /100

(Open Budget Index score)



Public Participation:

26 /100



Budget Oversight:

57 /100

About the survey

Government budget decisions – what taxes to levy, what services to provide, and how much debt to take on – have important consequences for all people in society. When governments provide information and meaningful channels for the public to engage in these decisions, we can better ensure public money is spent on public interests.

The Open Budget Survey (OBS) is the world's only independent, comparative and fact-based research instrument that uses internationally accepted criteria to assess public access to central government budget information; formal opportunities for the public to participate in the national budget process; and the role of budget oversight institutions, such as legislatures and national audit offices, in the budget process.

The survey helps local civil society assess and confer with their government on the reporting and use of public funds. This 9th edition of the OBS covers 125 countries.

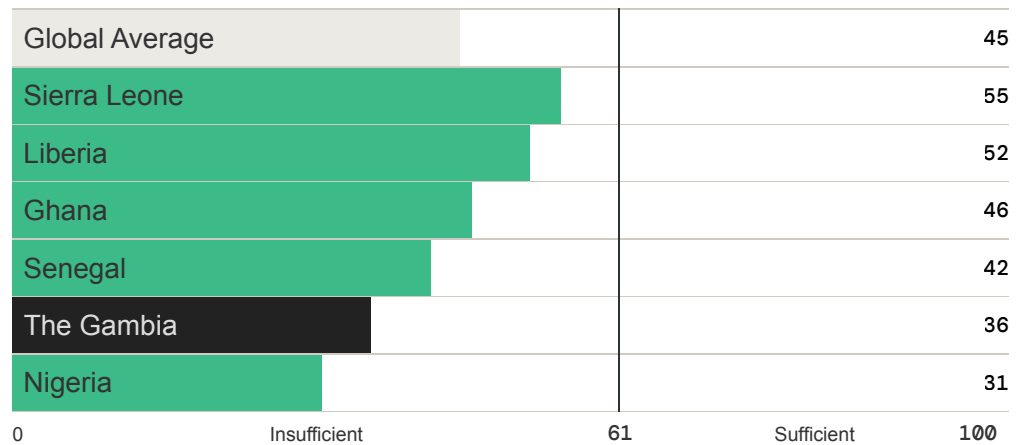
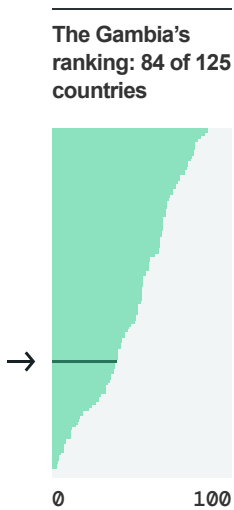
Visit www.internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey for more information, including the full OBS methodology, the 2023 Global Report, findings for all surveyed countries, and the Data Explorer.

Transparency

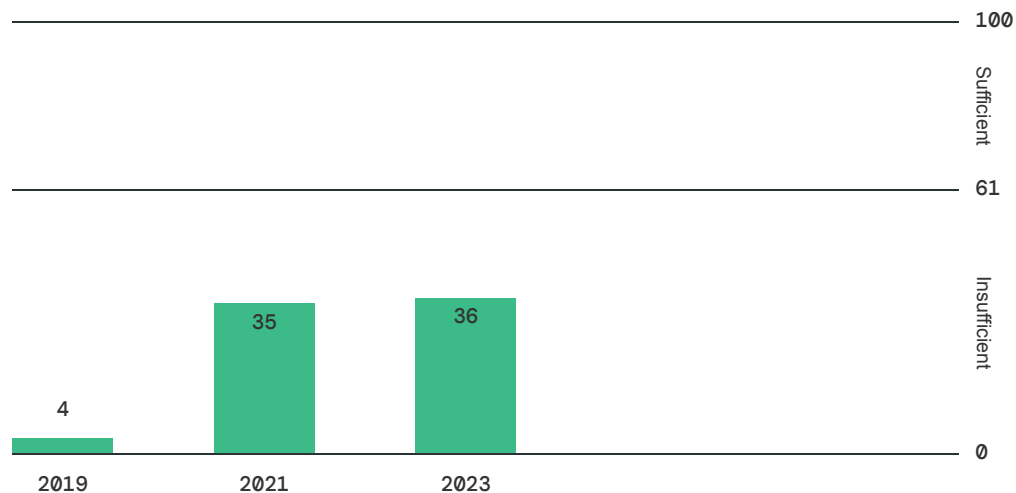
This part of the OBS measures public access to information on how the central government raises and spends public resources. It assesses the **online availability, timeliness, and comprehensiveness** of eight key budget documents using 109 equally weighted indicators and scores each country on a scale of 0 to 100. **A transparency score of 61 or above indicates a country is likely publishing enough material to support informed public debate on the budget.**

The Gambia has a transparency score of **36** (out of 100).

Transparency in The Gambia compared to others



How has the transparency score for The Gambia changed over time?



Public availability of budget documents in The Gambia

KEY

- Available to the Public
- Published Late, or Not Published Online, or Produced for Internal Use Only
- ⊘ Not Produced

Document	2019	2021	2023
Pre-Budget Statement	●	●	●
Executive's Budget Proposal	●	●	●
Enacted Budget	●	●	●
Citizens Budget	●	●	●
In-Year Reports	●	●	●
Mid-Year Review	●	●	⊘
Year-End Report	●	●	⊘
Audit Report	●	●	●

How comprehensive is the content of the key budget documents that The Gambia makes available to the public?

KEY	
●	61-100 / 100
●	41-60 / 100
●	1-40 / 100

Key budget document	Document purpose and contents	Fiscal year assessed	Document content score
Pre-Budget Statement	Discloses the broad parameters of fiscal policies in advance of the Executive's Budget Proposal; outlines the government's economic forecast, anticipated revenue, expenditures, and debt.	2023	Internal Use
Executive's Budget Proposal	Submitted by the executive to the legislature for approval; details the sources of revenue, the allocations to ministries, proposed policy changes, and other information important for understanding the country's fiscal situation.	2023	52
Enacted Budget	The budget that has been approved by the legislature.	2022	89
Citizens Budget	A simpler and less technical version of the government's Executive's Budget Proposal or the Enacted Budget, designed to convey key information to the public.	2023	50
In-Year Reports	Include information on actual revenues collected, actual expenditures made, and debt incurred at different intervals; issued quarterly or monthly.	2022-21	26
Mid-Year Review	A comprehensive update on the implementation of the budget as of the middle of the fiscal year; includes a review of economic assumptions and an updated forecast of budget outcomes.	2022	Not Produced
Year-End Report	Describes the situation of the government's accounts at the end of the fiscal year and, ideally, an evaluation of the progress made toward achieving the budget's policy goals.	2021	Not Produced
Audit Report	Issued by the supreme audit institution, this document examines the soundness and completeness of the government's year-end accounts.	2020	Internal Use

The Gambia's transparency score of **36** in the OBS 2023 is near its score in 2021.

What changed in OBS 2023?

The Gambia has decreased the availability of budget information by:

- Producing the Pre-Budget Statement for internal use only.

Recommendations

The Gambia should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

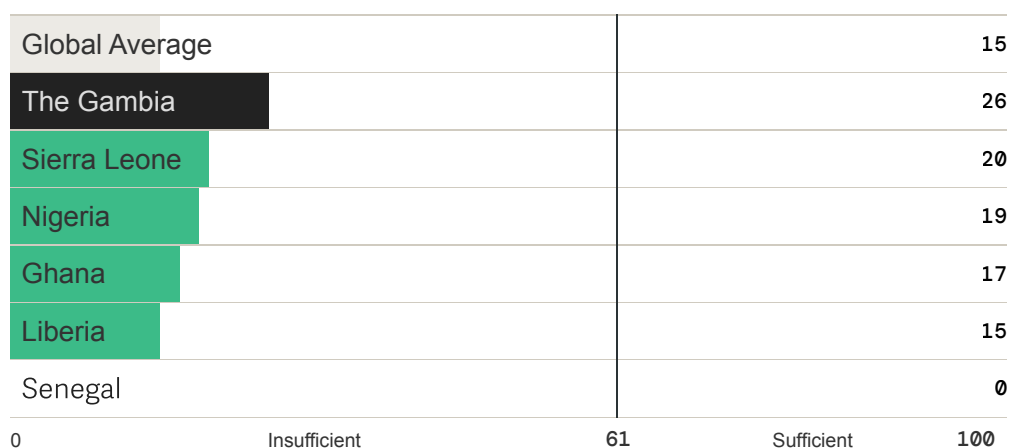
- Publish the Pre-Budget Statement online at least one month before the Executive's Budget Proposal is submitted to the legislature for consideration.
- Publish the Audit Report online in a timely manner. The Audit Report should be published within 18 months of the end of the fiscal year.
- Produce and publish the Mid-Year Review and Year-End Report online in a timely manner. The Mid-Year Review should be published within three months of the mid-point of the fiscal year, while the Year-End Report should be published within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year.
- Include in the Executive's Budget Proposal data on the financial position of the government and information on performance and policy. This includes publishing information on extra-budgetary funds, tax expenditures and alternative display of expenditures (by gender, age, regions). Additionally, the Executive's Budget Proposal should include information on how new policy proposals affect expenditures, as well as information on the link between the budget and all of the government's stated policy goals for the budget year and future years (for example, non-financial data on inputs, results and targets).
- Improve the comprehensiveness of the Citizens Budget.
- Improve the comprehensiveness of the In-Year Reports (monthly expenditure reports) by publishing disaggregated information on expenditures (below budget entities) as displayed in the Enacted Budget. Additionally, it should include information on actual revenues.

Public Participation

The OBS assesses the formal opportunities offered to the public for meaningful participation in the different stages of the budget process. It examines the practices of the central government’s executive, the legislature, and the supreme audit institution (SAI) using 18 equally weighted indicators, aligned with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency’s [Principles of Public Participation in Fiscal Policies](#) , and scores each country on a scale from 0 to 100.

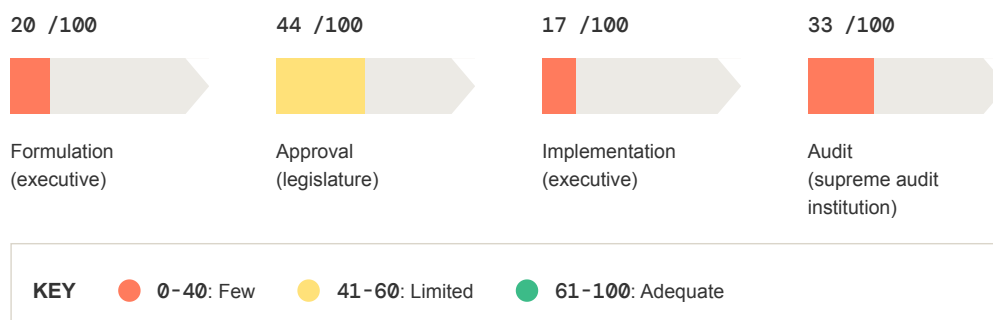
The Gambia has a public participation score of **26** (out of 100).

Public participation in The Gambia compared to others



For more information, see [here](#) for innovative public participation practices around the world.

Extent of opportunities for public participation in the budget process



Recommendations

The Gambia's Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs has established public consultations during budget formulation and public consultations during budget implementation but, to further strengthen public participation in the budget process, should also prioritize the following actions:

- Expand mechanisms during budget formulation and implementation to engage any civil society organization or member of the public who wishes to participate.
- Actively engage with vulnerable and underrepresented communities, directly or through civil society organizations representing them.
- Provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used in the formulation and in monitoring the implementation of the annual budget.

The Gambia's National Assembly of The Gambia has established public consultations related to the approval of the annual budget, but should also prioritize the following actions:

- Allow any member of the public or any civil society organization to testify during its hearings on the budget proposal prior to its approval.
- Allow members of the public or civil society organizations to testify during its hearings on the Audit Report.

The Gambia's National Audit Office has established mechanisms for the public to assist in developing its audit program. It should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in the budget process:

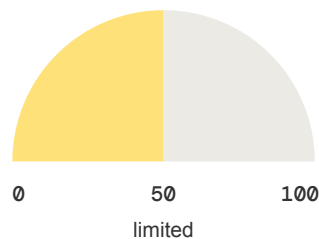
- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to contribute to relevant audit investigations.
- Provide the public with feedback on how citizens' inputs have been used to determine its audit program.

Budget Oversight

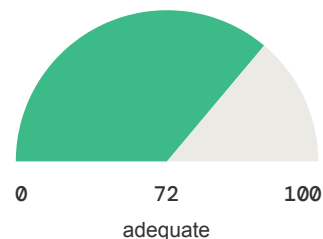
The OBS examines the role that legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAIs) play in the budget process and the extent to which they provide oversight; each country is scored on a scale from 0 to 100 based on 18 equally weighted indicators. In addition, the survey collects supplementary information on independent fiscal institutions (see Box).

The legislature and supreme audit institution in The Gambia, together, provide limited oversight during the budget process, with a composite oversight score of **57** (out of 100). Taken individually, the extent of each institution's oversight is shown below:

Legislative oversight



Audit oversight



KEY ● 0-40: Few ● 41-60: Limited ● 61-100: Adequate

Recommendations

The Gambia's National Assembly of The Gambia provides adequate oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and weak oversight during the implementation stage. To improve oversight, the following actions should be prioritized:

- The legislature should debate budget policy before the Executive's Budget Proposal is tabled and approve recommendations for the upcoming budget.
- The Executive's Budget Proposal should be submitted to legislators at least two months before the start of the budget year.
- A legislative committee should examine in-year budget implementation and publish reports with their findings online.

- In practice, ensure the legislature is consulted before the executive shifts funds specified in the Enacted Budget between administrative units or reduces spending due to revenue shortfalls during the budget year.
- A legislative committee should examine the Audit Report and publish a report with their findings online.

To strengthen independence and improve audit oversight by the The Gambia National Audit Office, the following actions are recommended:

- Require legislative or judicial approval to appoint the head of the supreme audit institution.
- Ensure the supreme audit institution has adequate funding to perform its duties, as determined by an independent body (e.g., the legislature or judiciary).

The emerging practice of establishing independent fiscal institutions

The Gambia's independent fiscal institution (IFI) is the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO). Its independence is not set in law, and it reports to the legislature. Its staffing and resources, including funding, are insufficient to carry out its tasks.

The indicators on IFIs are not scored in the Open Budget Survey.

Methodology

- Only documents published and events, activities, or developments that took place through 31 December 2022 were assessed in the OBS 2023.
- The survey is based on a questionnaire completed in each country by an independent budget expert:
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- To further strengthen the research, each country's draft questionnaire is also reviewed by an anonymous independent expert, and in The Gambia by a representative of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and by a representative of The Gambia National Audit Office.