

NDP

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY



Our contract with The Gambia

NATIONAL MANIFESTO 2027-2031



People first.

A CLEAR PLAN FOR EVERYDAY LIFE

START HERE

A simple idea. People first.

Food. Care. Work. Fair treatment.

This is what our programme is here to improve.

01**Food within reach**

Stronger food supply. Less avoidable waste.
Help focused on serious hardship.

02**Care you can reach**

Working clinics. Essential medicines. Clear
routes to treatment.

03**Work that pays**

Useful skills. Paid experience. Support for
businesses with real customers.

04**A government that answers**

Clear fees. Open spending. Results people
can check.

The following pages explain the plan in plain language. The complete programme keeps the detailed conditions and responsibilities.

FIND WHAT MATTERS TO YOU

Eight parts. One country.

Start anywhere. Each part has a picture, three actions and a simple way to check progress.

**01****Food & farming**

PAGE 04

**02****Learning & skills**

PAGE 06

**03****Health & care**

PAGE 08

**04****Work & small business**

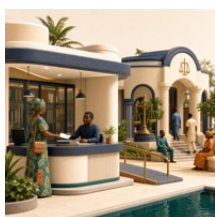
PAGE 10

**05****Household costs & trade**

PAGE 12

**06****Safe communities**

PAGE 14

**07****Fairness & honest
government**

PAGE 16

**08****Power, water &
connections**

PAGE 18

01 / AGRICULTURE & RURAL PROSPERITY



Good food. A fair living.

Help farmers grow, keep more of the harvest and get good food to the market.

01 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Start with the basics

Repair useful water systems. Make seeds, tools and machinery services easier to obtain.

2

Keep more of the harvest

Improve storage, cold rooms and routes to market. Protect fish stocks and fishing livelihoods.

3

Make support fair

Publish who can apply, what help is available and how decisions can be challenged.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

A farmer needs more than seeds: water, working tools, safe storage and a buyer all matter.

Grow



Store safely



Reach buyers

CHECK THE RESULT Are supported water systems working? Is less food being lost? Are farmers paid on time?

02 / EDUCATION, LITERACY & SKILLS



Learn well. Go further.

A school place should lead to real learning. A skill should open a useful path.

02 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Help teachers teach

Put reading, writing and maths first. Give teachers practical support and useful materials.

2

Make schools work

Prioritise safe classrooms, water, toilets and access for people with disabilities.

3

Connect skills to work

Strengthen recognised training, apprenticeships and second chances for adults.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

A certificate matters more when the person holding it can use the skill and find a route forward.

Learn



Practise



Use the skill

CHECK THE RESULT Are pupils learning? Are teachers supported? Do trainees gain useful, recognised skills?

03 / HEALTHCARE & ESSENTIAL MEDICINES



Care nearby. Help on time.

Put working clinics, essential medicines and safe referrals ahead of prestige projects.

03 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Keep the essentials ready

Improve medicine supplies, staffing, safe water, power and equipment maintenance.

2

Make the next step clear

Patients should know where to go, what services cost and how emergency referrals work.

3

Reduce financial hardship

Strengthen the existing health insurance system within available staff, supplies and funding.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

An ambulance needs more than a vehicle. It needs a trained crew, fuel and a place ready to receive the patient.

Reach care



Get treatment



Refer safely

CHECK THE RESULT Are medicines available? Does equipment work? Can patients find clear fees and complaint contacts?

04 / EMPLOYMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Skills that earn. Businesses that last.

Connect training to paid experience, real customers and safer working conditions.

04 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Learn through paid work

Develop apprenticeships with a supervisor, an agreed skill and safe conditions.

2

Help businesses operate

Offer practical support with records, product quality, registration and finding customers.

3

Measure real results

Track earnings, work that lasts and businesses still trading, not just enrolment numbers.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

A tailoring course is a start. Practice, reliable tools and paying customers help turn that skill into a living.

Gain a skill



Get experience



Build earnings

CHECK THE RESULT Were placements paid? Is work continuing? Are supported businesses still serving customers?

05 / ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION



Less wasted money. More opportunity.

Tackle avoidable costs and help productive businesses grow without political connections.

05 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Find avoidable costs

Examine food supply, border processes, transport, storage, fees and unfair market practices.

2

Back useful investment

Improve reliable services, fair rules, local supplier links and practical export support.

3

Protect families in shocks

Use clear rules and funded, targeted help when serious hardship strikes.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

A delay at the port or spoiled food in transit can add to a household bill. Fixing those problems matters.

Reduce delays



Support trade



Grow livelihoods

CHECK THE RESULT Are service delays falling? Are local suppliers taking part? Is support reaching eligible households?

06 / SECURITY & PUBLIC SAFETY



Feel safer. Be treated fairly.

Security services should protect people and the law, not a political party.

06 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Make services ready

Prioritise working communications, transport, trained staff and maintained equipment.

2

Work with communities

Build trust, record complaints and improve coordination between emergency services.

3

Protect people's rights

Support victims, investigate properly and provide a way to report abuse.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

When a resident asks for help, there should be a clear response and a way to follow up.

Listen



Respond lawfully



Follow up

CHECK THE RESULT Are incidents recorded? Can complaints be followed up? Are emergency services working together?

07 / JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY & PUBLIC SERVICE



Same rules. For everyone.

Public office should bring responsibility, not special treatment for the well connected.

07 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Open the public record

Publish covered contracts, spending and delivery results. Protect independent checks.

2

Make decisions challengeable

Improve access to justice, reliable land records, reasons for decisions and routes of appeal.

3

Keep party and state apart

Base services on fair rules. Do not use public money or personal records for party campaigning.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

You should be able to know the proper fee, get a receipt and challenge a mistake without political help.

Clear rules



Open records



Fair appeals

CHECK THE RESULT Can people see spending? Are fees clear? Are complaints answered and decisions explained?

08 / INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY & RESILIENCE



Make the basics work better.

A connection is not enough. People need services that keep working.

08 / THE PLAN IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

What this means in everyday life.

1

Repair before replacing

Maintain useful roads, pumps, power equipment and public facilities before building more.

2

Connect people to essentials

Prioritise routes and services that reach markets, schools and care.

3

Plan for the long term

Include drainage, climate risks, maintenance costs and accessible non-digital service options.

THINK OF IT THIS WAY

A shop needs power it can depend on. A community needs a water point that still works after opening day.

Repair



Keep working



Maintain

CHECK THE RESULT Are outages shorter? Do water systems work? Are repairs completed and maintained?

A COUNTRY FOR EVERYONE

You belong. Your needs count.



1

Remove barriers

Plan accessible services and practical help for people with disabilities.

2

Protect dignity

Base household support on need, with clear rules and a way to appeal.

3

Stay connected

Support citizens abroad, lawful opportunities and fair treatment at home.

HOW WE KEEP PROMISES REAL

A promise needs a plan.

Public money is not unlimited.

Before expanding a programme, these questions must be answered.

1**Is it needed?**

Choose a real service gap. Repair what can still work.

2**What does it cost?**

Include staff, supplies, fuel, repairs and future running costs.

3**How will it be paid for?**

Identify lawful funding. Do not spend money that has not been secured.

4**Who answers for it?**

Name the responsible institution. Publish spending and results.

BEGIN WITH USEFUL ACTION

The first 100 days.



DAYS 1–30

Find the urgent gaps.

Name who is responsible. Protect existing services. Identify medicine, water and equipment failures.

DAYS 31–60

Start practical fixes.

Begin funded repairs and supply work. Check financial obligations. Publish clear service information.

DAYS 61–100

Show the first account.

Publish the initial financial position, delivery plan, costs, responsibilities and first progress report.

Urgent action still follows the law and the budget. Not every national problem can be solved in 100 days.

THE JOURNEY TO 2031

Start. Improve. Show the result.

2027

Get the basics right.

Establish the financial position, repair urgent failures and start carefully funded pilots.

2028

Grow what works.

Expand programmes that show results and can be maintained.

2029

Take an independent look.

Publish an evaluation. Correct, redesign or stop programmes that are not working.

2030

Close the gaps.

Focus on unfinished essentials, reliable services and lasting maintenance.

2031

Give the full account.

Show what was promised, spent and delivered, and what remains unresolved.

THE DETAIL BEHIND THE PICTURES

Simple to follow. Serious about the detail.

The pages that follow contain the full programme: the commitments, safeguards, delivery standards and responsibilities.

Targets are goals, not claims of work already completed. Spending still needs lawful funding. Public institutions keep their independent roles.

[READ THE FULL PROGRAMME](#)

Or use the PDF bookmarks to jump to the topic you want.

A NATIONAL COMMITMENT

A government judged by what it delivers

Government earns its place in people’s lives through what it makes possible: safe communities, an honest living, schools that teach, treatment when illness strikes, and public institutions that apply the same rules to everyone. These are ordinary expectations. They should not be extraordinary achievements.

The National Democratic Party puts those expectations at the centre of this programme. For a household, a functioning clinic matters more than the announcement of a new building. For a farmer, access to water, working equipment and a dependable buyer matters more than a ceremony. For a young person, a paid opportunity matters more than a certificate with no job behind it.

The first obligation is to make what already exists work. Medicines must reach health facilities. Teachers need support and materials. Roads, pumps, ferries and power equipment need maintenance. When government proposes something new, it should explain why that is better than repairing what citizens already depend on.

We see a clear role for enterprise and investment, alongside capable public services and disciplined management of public money. The state must enforce fair rules, protect essential services and maintain shared infrastructure. Businesses must have room to grow, employ people and compete without depending on political connections.

A useful programme should survive a change of government. We will not dismantle a working service simply because another administration introduced it. Nor will we defend a failing programme because it carries our name. Decisions about public appointments, contracts and assistance must follow published rules.

This is an ambitious programme, but ambition cannot replace arithmetic. We will publish what a commitment costs, what has been funded, what has been delayed and what has failed. We will not call training a job, an announcement an investment, or a planned facility a completed service.

The standard we propose is straightforward: people should be able to see what public money bought, whether it works, and who is responsible when it does not.

This manifesto sets out the NDP's national programme. It distinguishes government actions, service targets and initiatives that require technical and financial assessment. Targets describe the results we seek; they are not completed achievements or guaranteed forecasts.

HOW A PROMISE BECOMES A SERVICE



THE CITIZENS' CONTRACT

Twelve commitments that can be tested

1. Make the household budget go further. Reduce avoidable costs in food supply, transport and public services; enforce competition; and provide targeted, budgeted help during serious shocks.

2. Make essential care dependable. Put medicine availability, safe childbirth, functioning equipment and reliable referrals at the centre of health spending. Strengthen the existing health insurance system.

3. Make farming more rewarding. Improve access to water, machinery services, good inputs, storage and reliable buyers. Protect farmers' land rights and publish the rules for agricultural support.

4. Make education lead somewhere. Prioritise reading, mathematics and strong teaching, then connect recognised technical skills and apprenticeships to real economic demand.

5. Open a fair route into paid work. Pilot paid, employer-linked apprenticeships, support viable enterprises and measure earnings and sustained employment, not attendance alone.

6. Make electricity, water and internet work for people. Improve reliability and affordability, connect underserved communities and retain accessible, non-digital ways to obtain public services.

7. Make communities safer. Equip and professionalise lawful policing, emergency response and investigations, while protecting citizens from abuse and supporting victims.
8. Put government spending in public view. Publish eligible contract awards, project spending and delivery results; strengthen independent audit and anti-corruption enforcement.

9. Protect the right to a fair hearing. Pursue constitutional safeguards, impartial justice, legal aid, reliable land records and remedies for administrative mistakes.

10. Give every community a fair share. Allocate local investment by population, deprivation, service gaps and transparent costs, not political loyalty.

11. Protect dignity throughout life. Improve disability access, child protection, opportunities for women, care for older people and transparent assistance for households in hardship.

12. Be answerable for the result. Publish a first-100-day report, quarterly scorecards and annual independently scrutinised accounts of spending, achievements and failures.
- These commitments are not a substitute for the detailed programme. They are the questions against which the programme and the people responsible for delivering it should be judged.

These national policy commitments will be implemented through published budgets, lawful authorisation and the financing rules in this manifesto.

THE CITIZENS' CONTRACT AT A GLANCE

01 Household costs	02 Healthcare	03 Farming	04 Learning
05 Paid work	06 Reliable utilities	07 Public safety	08 Honest spending
09 Fair justice	10 Local needs	11 Dignity and access	12 Public reporting

READING THE PROGRAMME

Eight pillars, supported by a delivery plan

The programme retains the eight priorities of NDP's original proposal. Related reforms are grouped together so that a citizen can follow an issue from its purpose to its delivery arrangements.

How to read a promise

Commitment means an action the government will pursue within its lawful authority, with a responsible institution and budget provision. It does not remove parliamentary, judicial or regulatory powers.

Delivery target means a numerical objective measured against a verified baseline, delivery capacity and costs. Targets set a standard for performance; they are not predictions or guaranteed outcomes.

An investment initiative will proceed only when it demonstrates need, affordability, public benefit and manageable risk. Calling an initiative innovative will not exempt it from scrutiny.

The evidence pages describe national conditions and existing initiatives. The policy chapters set out the NDP's programme, while the delivery pages explain responsibilities, implementation milestones and public accountability.

EIGHT CONNECTED PILLARS

01 Food and farming	02 Learning and skills	03 Health and care	04 Work and enterprise
05 Economic opportunity	06 Public safety	07 Justice and integrity	08 Reliable infrastructure

THE EVIDENCE | PUBLIC PRIORITIES

Begin with the pressures people describe

In Afrobarometer's April-May 2024 national survey, health was named among the three most important problems by 55% of respondents, the cost of living by 45%, and crime and security by 34%. The health analysis was published in January 2026; these are not October 2026 polling results. Respondents could name several problems, so the percentages should not sum to 100.

The same survey found that 75% of respondents said they or a family member had gone without medicine or treatment at least once in the preceding year. This is a reported household experience, not a clinical measure of present-day service availability.

The policy response must therefore begin with treatment people can obtain, essential goods people can afford, and communities where residents feel safe. Long-term investment in education, production and infrastructure remains necessary, but it cannot be offered as an excuse to ignore immediate hardship.

Food security is about purchasing power as well as harvests

FAO's September 2026 brief reports cereal production of about 135,000 tonnes in 2025, around 20% above the five-year average. It also reports an estimate of approximately 262,000 people facing acute food insecurity at Crisis level or worse during the June-August 2026 lean season. These figures measure different things; better output does not ensure that every household can afford food.

A stronger harvest helps, but it does not automatically put food within every household's reach. Storage, transport, farm income, market access and targeted nutrition support must be considered together.

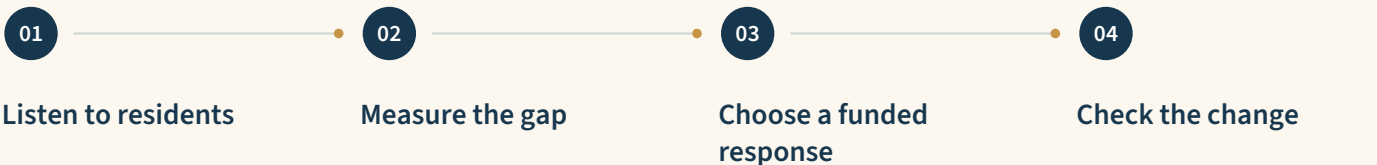
Build on institutions that already exist

The National Health Insurance Authority identifies the NHIS Act 2021 as its legal foundation. The Anti-Corruption Act 2023 already provides for a commission, and the Access to Information Act 2021 already exists.

The task is not to rename existing institutions. It is to establish where they are falling short, fund achievable improvements, protect their independence and publish evidence of better service.

Evidence should discipline promises, not decorate them. Every baseline must be dated, clearly defined and independently verifiable.

START WITH THE SERVICE GAP



THE EVIDENCE | THE ECONOMY

More opportunity, without ignoring constraints

Lower inflation does not mean low prices

The GBoS dashboard lists September 2026 inflation at 6.1% and the overall consumer price index at 186.21, with January 2020 equal to 100. The index therefore records a price level about 86% above that base, even though the annual rate of increase has slowed.

The response cannot rest on a single inflation figure. The relevant questions are whether wages and earnings keep up, whether competition works, and whether households spend less time and money obtaining essentials.

Employment needs a quality test

GBoS reports national unemployment of 6.2% in the first quarter of 2026, compared with 8.3% in the same quarter of 2025. Yet 85.8% of employment was informal, and 33.7% of people aged 15-35 were not in employment, education or training. That last measure is not the youth unemployment rate.

The employment programme must look beyond the headline unemployment rate. It should track earnings, working conditions, secure placements, business survival and the transition from training into sustained paid work.

Public finances require choices

The IMF's July 2026 assessment estimated 2025 growth at 6.0% and projected 4.7% for 2026. Its debt series estimated public debt at 82.1% of GDP in 2025 and projected 73.5% for 2026. These are that publication's estimates and projections, not final outturns. Debt-distress risks remain high.

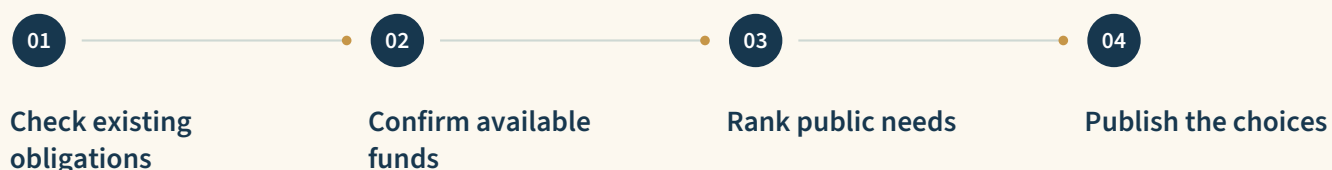
The World Bank's June 2026 public-finance assessment identifies opportunities in revenue administration, expenditure quality and state-enterprise governance. Potential revenue gains are not money already available to spend.

Policy implication: protect essential services, prioritise projects and publish liabilities. Do not finance permanent promises with hypothetical oil discoveries, unconfirmed grants, asset recoveries or unspecified savings.

Honest planning and public accountability

Economic indicators do not establish an election result, a complete programme budget or the government's opening financial position. Our programme therefore begins with a fiscal assessment, explicit costing rules and independent scrutiny. Commitments will be matched to verified resources, not assumptions.

MAKE ROOM FOR AFFORDABLE PRIORITIES





PILLAR 1 | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL PROSPERITY

Farming must pay, and food must reach the table

Our objective is a more productive food system that raises farm incomes, improves diets and reduces avoidable dependence on imported essentials. Food security is not a promise that every product can or should be grown domestically at any cost.

Start with water, land and working equipment

We will rank irrigation and water-control projects by technical viability, soil conditions, salinity, water availability, farmer demand and operating costs. Rehabilitating a usable scheme will take precedence over announcing a new one that cannot be maintained. Water-user arrangements will specify access, fees, maintenance responsibilities and dispute procedures before construction begins.

Farmers will obtain machinery through competitive service centres, cooperatives or private operators with published charges, booking systems, spare parts and trained mechanics. Public support will purchase dependable services, not vehicles that stand idle or are distributed for political loyalty.

Inputs that arrive when they are useful

Seed, fertiliser and veterinary support will follow published seasonal calendars and quality standards. Eligibility, subsidy values, supplier contracts and aggregate delivery results will be disclosed. Farmers will have a complaints route when products are late, defective or diverted. Personal beneficiary data will not become a public political database.

Extension staff will combine field visits and demonstration plots with practical advice through radio, ordinary phones and digital channels. Advice must be usable without owning a smartphone. Soil improvement, water efficiency and integrated pest management will be part of production support, not optional extras.

Turn production into income

Storage, drying, milling, cold rooms and feeder-road repairs will be selected together with credible buyers and management arrangements. Schools and health facilities will procure suitable local food through competitive, transparent contracts, with food-safety standards and timely payment.

Finance will match seasonal cash flows. Any interest support, insurance premium assistance or credit guarantee will have an explicit budget and loss ceiling. No farmer will be encouraged into a loan on the false assumption that government guarantees the harvest or the sale price.

Secure the right to produce

We will improve fair access to land and water for legitimate users, including women producers, while respecting lawful customary interests and providing notice, consultation and appeal. No agricultural investment will excuse uncompensated dispossession or a secret allocation of community land.

The result we seek is not simply more tonnes. It is better net income, less loss and more affordable, nutritious food.

PILLAR 1 | MARKETS, FISHERIES AND DELIVERY

Keep more value in the country

A practical food-security programme

We will select priority crop and livestock value chains through agronomic and market analysis, rather than impose a single national crop. Rice, millet, maize, groundnuts, horticulture and livestock proposals will be tested for local suitability, household nutrition and commercial demand. Support will include animal health, responsible water use and food safety.

Emergency food arrangements will use clear release triggers, independent stock checks and published procurement rules. Any reserve will have a defined purpose, rotation plan and storage budget. It will not become an unlimited government promise to buy every harvest or a politically controlled distribution system.

Fish for livelihoods, nutrition and sustainable trade

We will publish commercial fishing licences and key agreement terms, subject to lawful confidentiality, and strengthen catch monitoring and enforcement against illegal fishing. Access decisions will follow scientific advice and the long-term health of stocks.

Landing sites, ice, hygienic handling, safe processing and affordable transport will be prioritised where operators and demand justify them. Pollution from processing facilities will face monitoring and enforcement. Domestic food access and ecological limits will be assessed before supporting industrial expansion. Aquaculture proposals will undergo environmental, feed-cost and market appraisal rather than receive automatic subsidies.

Deliver through existing institutions

The ministries responsible for agriculture and fisheries, relevant technical agencies, councils, producer organisations and private operators will prepare a shared annual plan. Responsibilities for construction, operation and maintenance must be named separately. We will avoid creating overlapping agencies to manage the same facilities.

First year: publish a seasonal input calendar; audit the condition and use of existing public schemes and machinery; identify urgent repairs; establish a baseline for selected value chains; and contract a limited set of storage, irrigation and market pilots.

Years two and three: expand projects with verified demand, maintenance capacity and evidence of better outcomes. Provide independent checks on procurement, farmer access and environmental safeguards.

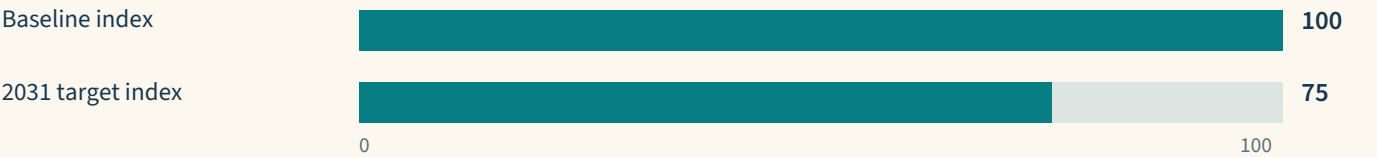
Years four and five: consolidate successful projects and redirect resources from schemes that remain unused or financially unsustainable.

What citizens will be able to check

The annual report will show net farm-income trends in participating areas, yields, irrigation functioning, post-harvest losses, payment delays and market access. The delivery target is a 25% relative reduction in measured post-harvest losses in supported value chains by 2031, subject to baseline and cost validation. National output will also be reported, but not every change will be attributed to government programmes.

The post-harvest loss target will be implemented against a verified baseline and costed delivery plan.

2031 TARGET: LESS POST-HARVEST LOSS



Index only, baseline = 100. The goal is a 25% relative reduction in supported value chains, subject to baseline and cost validation.



PILLAR 2 | EDUCATION, LITERACY AND NATIONAL VALUES

A school place matters only if a child learns

Our priority is a strong foundation in reading, writing, mathematics, reasoning and responsible citizenship. Access matters, but a place in a classroom is not enough when learning materials, teaching time or teacher support are missing.

Put teaching at the centre

We will use national learning assessments to identify gaps and direct support, not to stigmatise children or punish schools for serving disadvantaged communities. Early-grade teachers will receive practical mentoring, appropriate materials and structured support for pupils who fall behind.

Teacher recruitment and deployment will be transparent. Rural-service packages will combine feasible housing, professional support and budgeted incentives. Attendance systems will distinguish absenteeism from authorised duties and genuine illness, with fair procedures for correction. Better accountability must be accompanied by usable classrooms, manageable demands and dependable pay.

Make schools safe and accessible

School investment will prioritise safe classrooms, drinking water, suitable toilets, menstrual-health facilities, disability access and protection from abuse. Repair and maintenance costs will be included when facilities are approved. Children should not be pushed out of learning by avoidable documentation barriers, disability or household hardship.

School meals will expand in phases according to need, nutrition standards and financing. Local procurement will support producers where quality and value are demonstrated. We will publish attendance, meal delivery and food-safety results rather than count food purchases alone.

Respect identity and widen opportunity

We will work with madrassas, Arabic schools, other faith-based schools and non-formal educators on voluntary, transparent quality arrangements and bridging pathways in language, mathematics, science and practical skills. Cooperation will respect religious identity while protecting children's safety and recognised learning opportunities.

Local-language support will help children understand lessons and public information. English-language competence and additional language learning will remain valuable routes to further study and international work. Language policy will be developed with educators and communities, without imposing an ethnic hierarchy.

Give learning a public standard

The delivery target is a 15-percentage-point improvement in the share of pupils meeting the agreed early-grade literacy and numeracy standard by 2031, measured against a validated 2027 baseline using a comparable assessment. This target requires an independently assessed teaching and financing plan before implementation.

Our promise is not a school system full of certificates. It is a school system that opens doors.

PILLAR 2 | QUALIFICATIONS AND SECOND CHANCES

Build a route from learning to a livelihood

Technical skills with real recognition

We will strengthen existing technical and vocational institutions, apprenticeships and competent local training providers before constructing new campuses. Courses will be selected with employers and occupational bodies, covering viable needs such as construction, electrical work, agricultural processing, repair, hospitality, care services and digital work.

Every publicly funded vocational course will identify the skill being assessed, the qualification or competency standard, the equipment required and the route to further learning or work. Trainees will receive information on fees, completion expectations and placement support before enrolment.

Experienced artisans will be able to seek assessment and recognition of skills gained outside formal education. Recognition will not mean automatic certification without competence. Adult literacy and second-chance programmes will allow people to re-enter learning without being treated as failures.

Higher education with a clear public purpose

We will strengthen teaching, research relevance, accreditation and financial governance in existing tertiary institutions. Scholarships will use published criteria, independently assessed selection and an appeals mechanism. Need, merit and national skills shortages will guide support, not political connections.

Where publicly funded specialist training includes a service obligation, its terms will be clear, proportionate and enforceable through fair procedures. International partnerships will focus on staff development, laboratories, clinical and technical practice, and useful research. We will not promise a new university in every region before establishing staff, demand and recurrent financing.

Digital skills without digital exclusion

Students and teachers need safe connectivity, basic computing and the ability to assess information critically. Technology procurement will include training, device maintenance and replacement costs. AI tools may assist learning, but will not replace accountable teachers, validated assessments or protections for children's data.

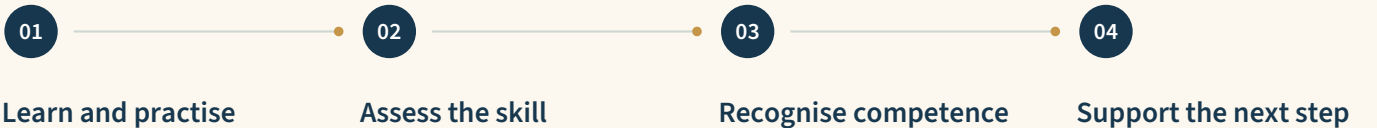
Delivery and measures

The education ministries and training authorities will publish a joint annual learning-and-skills plan, with school-level and provider-level needs aggregated for public scrutiny. The first year will focus on foundational learning, teacher support, safeguarding, maintenance and the accreditation of priority training pathways.

Results will include attendance, completion, comparable learning outcomes, teacher vacancies, disability access and recognised competencies. Employment follow-up after training will be reported separately from course completion, with six- and twelve-month checks and protection of personal information.

Funding decisions will account for staff, books, equipment, connectivity and maintenance after the opening year. A building will not be approved without a realistic operating plan.

A ROUTE FROM LEARNING TO A LIVELIHOOD





PILLAR 3 | HEALTHCARE, MEDICINES AND EQUIPMENT

Treatment should be there when it is needed

We will put dependable primary care, safe childbirth, medicine availability and timely referral ahead of prestige purchases. Specialised services will expand where clinical need, trained staff, maintenance and financing support them.

Medicines that reach the patient

The Ministry of Health will define a clinically appropriate list of tracer medicines and supplies for each facility level. Stock will be tracked from purchase to dispensing, with expiry control, reorder thresholds and physical verification. Public reports will show availability and stock-out days by facility, without revealing patient records.

Procurement will use quality-assured products, transparent competition and supplier-performance checks. Emergency purchasing will have clear rules, documented reasons and subsequent scrutiny. Regulatory capacity, testing and medicine-safety reporting will be strengthened so that cheap procurement does not mean unsafe treatment.

Staff and facilities that can deliver

Facility assessments will link buildings to staffing, water, electricity, laboratory capacity, oxygen where appropriate and safe waste disposal. Rural retention will combine professional development, safe working conditions, feasible housing and budgeted incentives. Medical equipment purchases will include operators, spare parts, service contracts and lifetime costs.

Community health teams will strengthen immunisation, nutrition, maternal and child health, prevention and continuity of care. Support for hypertension, diabetes, mental health, addiction and other long-term conditions will be integrated progressively into primary services, with clinical standards and referral pathways.

Protect people from unaffordable bills

We will strengthen the existing National Health Insurance Scheme rather than describe it as a new invention. Its benefit package, provider payments, eligibility rules and financing will be published in understandable form. Expansion will prioritise verified health needs and financial vulnerability, supported by an actuarial and service-capacity assessment.

The objective is to reduce avoidable out-of-pocket hardship. No blanket promise of unlimited free treatment will be made without the staff, supplies and financing to honour it. Complaints about unauthorised charges will be independently appealable.

Make emergency referrals function

Referral arrangements will specify whom to contact, where a patient can be accepted, transport availability and clinical responsibility. Ambulances require dispatch, crews, fuel and maintenance, not only vehicles. Maternity services will prioritise trained attendance, emergency capability, safe blood systems and prompt onward referral.

Patients should be able to know what care is available, what it lawfully costs and where to obtain help when it fails.

PILLAR 3 | THE PATIENT SERVICE CHARTER

The patient should know what to expect

What every participating facility must display

Each public facility will display its opening hours, services, authorised fees and exemptions, referral arrangements, complaint contacts and information on medicine availability. Material will be accessible to people who cannot use the internet. Patients will receive clear explanations and confidential treatment regardless of political affiliation or social status.

A missing birth certificate or administrative record should trigger help to resolve the problem, not an avoidable delay in emergency stabilisation. Financial and identification procedures will be designed around lawful access to care, fraud prevention and patient safety.

First-year actions

Within the first 100 days, the health ministry will publish an initial readiness and medicine-supply assessment using existing records and rapid verification. Urgent supply and repair actions will proceed alongside the assessment within lawful budget authority; the assessment will not become an excuse for inaction.

By the end of year one, a costed primary-care and referral improvement plan will identify priority facilities, staffing requirements, procurement schedules, maintenance contracts and health-insurance financing needs. NHIA and providers will agree realistic payment and claims standards, with checks against false claims and delayed reimbursements.

Service targets

By 2029: halve stock-out days for the approved tracer list in participating facilities, relative to the validated baseline, without redefining the list to hide shortages.

By 2031: aim for at least 95% availability across the defined facility-medicine-days in that programme. Publish the denominator, sample coverage and independent verification method.

By 2031: provide reliable safe water and essential backup power at all facilities in the published priority network, with functioning-maintenance checks. The network, costs and expansion schedule must be approved and disclosed, not selected later to make the target appear achieved.

Delivery will be guided by verified baselines, reliable procurement, qualified staff and sustainable financing. Maternal, neonatal and other health outcomes will also be tracked using appropriate statistical methods; the programme will not attribute every change in mortality to a single intervention.

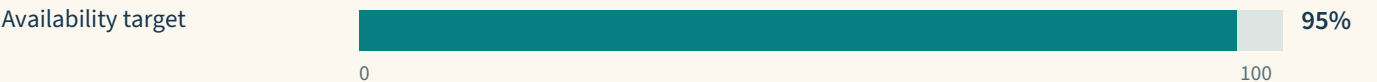
Funding and responsibility

The Ministry of Health leads service delivery and clinical standards; NHIA leads its lawful insurance functions; procurement, regulatory and audit bodies retain their separate responsibilities. Contracts will not combine purchasing, independent verification and political oversight in the same hands.

Funding will prioritise recurrent essentials and repairs before expansion. Grants will supplement, not disguise, an unfunded long-term staffing or medicine bill.

Health-service targets will be delivered through verified baselines, clinical standards, funded procurement and a published implementation schedule.

2031 TARGET: ESSENTIAL-MEDICINE AVAILABILITY



Goal: at least 95% of defined facility-medicine-days in the programme. Scope and verification must be published. This is not a current result.



PILLAR 4 | EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A first job should open a path forward

We will connect training to paid experience, customer demand and sustained earnings. Employment policy must support people already working in insecure conditions as well as those seeking their first opportunity.

A paid apprenticeship pathway

We propose a staged national apprenticeship programme delivered through existing training and employment institutions, participating businesses, farms and accredited master artisans. Every placement will have an agreement, a supervisor, an assessed skill, safe working conditions and a defined public contribution.

Employer commitments will be verified before a place is offered. Support will not subsidise fictitious trainees, repeatedly replace regular workers or reward firms for dismissing staff and rehiring them under a subsidy. Participants will have a confidential complaints route and reasonable access arrangements.

The programme will assess a five-year pathway of up to 20,000 paid apprenticeship placements. These are placements, not a guarantee of permanent jobs. Delivery will be phased according to approved funding, employer capacity and independently assessed pilot results.

Make enterprise support useful

Business support will combine practical bookkeeping, product quality, registration assistance, customer access and appropriate finance. Grants and loans will have different purposes and clear rules. A viable enterprise needs paying customers, not simply a launch ceremony or a certificate.

Publicly supported finance will be provided through properly supervised institutions with transparent selection, credit assessment and complaints mechanisms. Government guarantees will have a disclosed ceiling and budgeted expected losses. Political officeholders will not select individual borrowers or interfere with credit decisions.

Remove obstacles to participation

Training arrangements will consider transport, accessibility, caregiving responsibilities and safe working conditions. Open eligibility criteria will prevent political discrimination. Adults needing a second chance will have appropriate pathways; the system will not imply that opportunity ends at an arbitrary age.

Career guidance will provide realistic information about qualifications, earnings and vacancies. Recruitment for public programmes will be open and auditable. Personal applicant data will not be reused for party campaigning.

Count outcomes honestly

Reports will separate enrolments, completions, paid placements, employment retained after six and twelve months, self-employment earnings and businesses still trading. An individual appearing in several programmes will not be counted repeatedly as several jobs.

A livelihood is more than an announcement. We will measure whether people are earning, whether the work is safe and whether the opportunity lasts.

PILLAR 4 | SMALL BUSINESS, WORK AND CREATIVE LIFE

Support the people keeping the economy moving

Make it easier to operate honestly

We will assessment overlapping licences, inspections and fees, publish requirements and introduce a single payment record where lawful. Legitimate health, safety, labour and environmental protections will remain. Simplification is not permission for fraud or dangerous work.

Markets will receive needs-based improvements in drainage, sanitation, lighting, fire safety, storage and loading arrangements. Councils will publish authorised market charges and provide receipts and appeals. Improvements will be planned with users and avoid sudden displacement without lawful process and workable alternatives.

Public procurement will use proportionate requirements and suitably sized contracts so that competent smaller suppliers can compete. A proposed standard is payment within 30 days of acceptance of a valid invoice on new, properly funded contracts. Historic arrears will have a separate verified settlement plan; disputed invoices will receive reasons and a assessment route.

Improve the quality of work

We will support fair written terms, occupational safety, accessible labour-dispute resolution and enforcement against exploitation. Wage-setting assessments will use evidence, consultation and lawful institutions rather than unsupported promises. Public contracts will require compliance with applicable labour standards.

Formalisation should offer a practical benefit: clearer rights, access to services, reliable records and proportionate contributions. Small informal operators will receive guidance and realistic transition arrangements, not surprise penalties designed merely to raise revenue.

Treat sport and culture as part of national development

We will prioritise usable community facilities, school sport, coach development, transparent association governance and access for persons with disabilities. Maintenance and broad participation will take precedence over a prestige stadium without an operating plan.

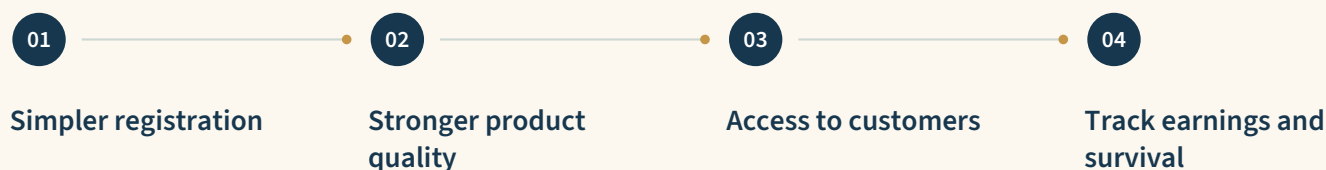
Artists and cultural workers will benefit from transparent small-grant competitions, copyright administration, training, affordable access to existing venues and fair contracts. Cultural heritage and archives will be protected through competent institutions and community participation. Support will not depend on performing for a political party.

Delivery and accountability

The institutions responsible for employment, trade, training, youth, sport and culture will coordinate through a published annual programme rather than establish competing funds. Councils, employers and worker representatives will contribute to design and monitoring without controlling individual benefits.

Measures will include supplier-payment times, business survival, earnings, workplace safety, apprenticeship retention and actual use of supported facilities. We will stop programmes whose administrative cost or political interference overwhelms their benefit.

PRACTICAL SUPPORT FOR A WORKING BUSINESS





PILLAR 5 | ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Household costs need practical answers

A household should not pay more because a public process is slow, a market is manipulated or a service is unreliable. We will address avoidable costs while recognising that global prices, weather and exchange rates are not controlled by a manifesto.

An essential-cost assessment with public follow-through

The first-year programme will examine the costs between import or production and the household: border procedures, port handling, transport, storage, losses, taxes, fees and market competition. Assessments will publish evidence and specific remedies, not use traders as convenient scapegoats.

The relevant competition and consumer institutions will investigate credible evidence of collusion, misleading prices and unfair practices through lawful procedures. Public information will compare a defined basket of essential goods across markets using a consistent method. A price difference alone will not be treated as proof of wrongdoing.

Reduce friction without weakening safeguards

Customs and licensing reforms will use clearer documentation, risk-based processes and transparent service standards. Food safety, tax compliance and lawful security checks will remain. Agencies will explain exceptional delays and provide an appeal mechanism.

Road repairs, storage, dependable electricity and water will be treated as economic measures because they affect the cost of producing and selling. Transport reforms will combine service reliability, safety, route planning and disclosed charges rather than promise an administratively fixed low fare without financing it.

Protect households during shocks

Temporary assistance will have defined triggers, eligibility, payment dates, an appeals process and a budget limit. Existing social-protection systems will be strengthened before parallel registries are created. Assistance will be based on need, not attendance at a rally or endorsement of a leader.

Any subsidy will identify who benefits, what it costs, how leakage will be controlled and when it will be assessed. Broad price freezes and open-ended subsidies will not substitute for supply, competition and targeted support. No essential-service subsidy will be removed without assessing the impact and preparing a feasible protection plan.

Respect monetary independence

The Central Bank's statutory independence and financial-stability responsibilities will be respected. We will support sound fiscal policy and competitive markets, not instruct the Bank to finance unbudgeted promises or defend an arbitrary exchange rate. Savings and payments must remain trustworthy.

Our commitment is to tackle avoidable costs and strengthen earning power, not to promise that every price will fall on command.

PILLAR 5 | PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT AND TRADE

Grow businesses that employ and supply locally

Compete through reliability

Investment policy will prioritise dependable utilities, secure contracts, fair regulation, practical skills and access to markets. Tax incentives will be published, time-limited and assessed for additional public benefit. A foreign investor and a Gambian investor should face transparent rules, not different unofficial channels.

Land, infrastructure and public guarantees offered to investors will be valued and disclosed. Public-private partnerships will be assessed against realistic demand, user charges, environmental obligations and the costs government may eventually bear. A private partner's involvement does not make a project free.

Link tourism to the wider economy

We will improve the quality and reliability of existing tourism services, support local supplier links and assess opportunities in cultural, nature-based, river and domestic tourism. Heritage protection, safe transport, waste management, hospitality skills and access for persons with disabilities will be part of the product.

New development must respect coastal resilience, community interests and lawful public access. We will judge success by visitor spending retained locally, viable businesses, job quality and environmental performance, not only arrivals or hotel announcements.

Build feasible processing and export capacity

Food processing, fisheries, light manufacturing, repair, logistics and digital services will compete for support through published tests of demand, competitiveness and public benefit. Existing industrial sites and utilities will be assessed before new zones are built.

Export support will focus on standards, certification, packaging, logistics and buyer connections. Local-content measures will develop actual supplier capability and skills rather than create permanent protection for politically connected intermediaries. No factory will be promised without a viable market and operating plan.

Facilitate regional commerce

We will pursue practical cooperation with Senegal and regional partners on predictable transit, border procedures, standards, energy and transport. Trade arrangements will protect sovereignty while reducing unnecessary obstacles to lawful enterprise.

Ports, ferries and river-freight proposals will undergo independent demand, safety, environmental and financial appraisal. Existing concessions and contracts will be assessed lawfully; renegotiation will not be used as an excuse for arbitrary cancellation or confidential replacement deals.

Delivery measures

Annual reporting will show business-service times, realised rather than announced investment, supplier participation, export readiness, tourism local value and jobs sustained. New projects will carry a budget identifier and disclose expected public liabilities.

INVESTMENT MUST PASS PRACTICAL TESTS



Public value

Benefits that justify the investment.



Fair terms

Clear obligations and public scrutiny.



Local business links

Opportunities for Gambian suppliers.



Manage public risks

Identify costs and liabilities.

PILLAR 5 | PUBLIC FINANCES AND STATE ENTERPRISES

A promise is only credible if it can be paid for

Establish the full position

Within the first 100 days, the finance ministry will publish an initial fiscal and obligations statement covering available revenue, expenditure, debt, arrears, guarantees, state-enterprise risks and major contractual commitments. Gaps will be identified and corrected as verification proceeds. An initial statement is not a substitute for a full independent audit.

Existing donor-funded programmes and projects will be mapped to prevent double counting. Contract assessments will distinguish poor value, administrative weaknesses and evidence requiring investigation. Allegations will not be treated as convictions.

Improve revenue fairly

We will publish tax expenditures and assessment exemptions, strengthen administration, reduce opportunities for evasion and make compliance simpler. Compliant small firms and households will not be asked to carry the entire adjustment while influential beneficiaries retain undisclosed privileges.

Every proposed tax change will have an estimated revenue effect, distributional assessment, implementation cost and consultation process. Digitalisation must reduce friction and improve accountability, not simply add a new layer of charges. Taxpayers will have accessible dispute and appeal mechanisms.

Spend better before promising more

Procurement, payroll integrity, travel, allowances, duplicated structures and underperforming programmes will be assessed. Savings will be counted only when verified and available after transition costs. Essential staffing will not be cut indiscriminately to produce a headline saving.

The presidential administration will publish its expenditure and justify non-essential spending against competing service needs. Symbolic personal pay reductions will not be presented as sufficient financing for national reform.

Make state enterprises accountable

State-owned enterprises will have professional appointments, timely financial reporting, service obligations and transparent subsidies. Commercial and public-service functions will be distinguished. Restructuring will assess workers, consumers, competition and fiscal risk; there will be no blanket promise either to privatise everything or to retain every failing arrangement unchanged.

Borrow only with a clear purpose and repayment path

New borrowing will be evaluated within a published medium-term debt strategy and stress tests. Concessional finance will be preferred where appropriate. Guarantees, public-private partnership obligations and foreign-exchange exposure will be disclosed. Routine spending will not depend on speculative resource revenues or borrowing hidden outside the budget.

No ministry may make a commitment without identifying its lawful authority, funding and future operating costs.

PUBLIC MONEY: A CHECK AT EVERY STAGE





PILLAR 6 | SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Safe communities. Professional institutions.

Security services exist to protect people and the constitutional order, not a political party. Effective law enforcement and respect for rights are duties that must be delivered together.

Equip the service that reaches the citizen

We will prioritise dependable communications, transport, investigation tools, protective equipment, evidence management and maintenance. Deployment will respond to documented need. Public complaints about delayed response or refusal to record an incident will receive a traceable reference and an appropriate assessment route.

Community policing will build lawful cooperation and trust without creating party patrols, informal intelligence militias or unaccountable youth guards. Recruitment, promotion and discipline will use clear standards and professional oversight.

Investigate crime without abandoning due process

Police and prosecutors will strengthen evidence-led responses to violence, theft, trafficking, financial crime and cybercrime. Seizures, searches and surveillance will remain subject to lawful authority and oversight. No arrest quota, conviction quota or campaign promise will override the presumption of innocence.

Drug policy will combine action against trafficking and illicit finance with prevention, treatment and reintegration. People seeking help for addiction should not be treated as a disposable population. Victims of sexual and domestic violence, children and other vulnerable people will have confidential, properly trained support.

Connect emergency services

Police, fire and rescue, health services, disaster-response authorities and maritime services will agree practical coordination and dispatch arrangements. Vehicles, boats and equipment will have crews, fuel, maintenance and training budgets. Road safety will address dangerous driving, vehicle condition and road design through proportionate enforcement.

Professional security under civilian authority

Security-sector reform will protect lawful civilian oversight, institutional neutrality, personnel welfare and transparent expenditure. Sensitive operational information may require protection, but security classifications must not conceal corruption. International security cooperation will respect sovereignty, constitutional requirements and public accountability.

First-year actions and measures

An operational-readiness assessment will identify urgent gaps and repair priorities. The government will publish lawful service standards, complaint arrangements and aggregate incident and response data. Independent assessment will examine misconduct and use-of-force allegations.

Crime statistics will distinguish reported incidents, victimisation evidence, investigations and court outcomes. An increase in reporting may reflect greater confidence, so a simple fall in recorded complaints will not be used as the sole measure of success.



PILLAR 7 | JUSTICE, RULE OF LAW AND DEMOCRACY

The law must apply to those who govern

A constitutional settlement that can endure

We propose a national constitutional process informed by the 2020 draft, subsequent debate and current law. Core objectives are a clear two-term presidential limit, no artificial reset to evade that limit, separation of powers, independent oversight and enforceable fundamental rights.

Within 100 days, the government will publish a lawful legislative and consultation timetable. It will seek cross-party and public agreement and respect the National Assembly's role and any referendum requirements. No president can responsibly guarantee unilateral constitutional adoption by a fixed date.

Judicial, electoral, audit and other oversight bodies must have lawful appointment processes, security of tenure and adequate, accountable funding. Their independence includes freedom to make decisions inconvenient to the government.

Justice people can reach

We will work with the judiciary on court administration, case records, facilities, scheduling, legal aid and accessible procedures. Digital tools will support, not replace, access for people without connectivity. Interpretation and public legal information will improve understanding of rights and obligations.

Backlog reduction will distinguish case type and age, and protect fair-hearing rights. The executive will not dictate verdicts or pressure judges to meet conviction targets. Mediation and other lawful dispute-resolution mechanisms must preserve voluntary participation and the right to seek formal justice.

Protect lawful criticism and political participation

We will assessment laws and administrative practices affecting expression, assembly, journalism and association against constitutional safeguards. Public-order management must be lawful, necessary and proportionate, with accessible assessment.

GRTS should serve the public rather than the governing party, with editorial safeguards, transparent financing and fair access. Public information must not become state-funded campaign material. Journalism and whistleblowing will receive protection consistent with the law and fair process.

Complete justice without political revenge

We will support lawful transitional-justice processes, survivor participation, reparations and independent investigation. Funds legally reserved for victims will not be diverted to general political projects. Asset recovery will respect court orders, ownership rights, due process and transparent disposal arrangements.

A government proves its commitment to democracy when it respects limits on its own power.

PILLAR 7 | CLEAN GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Public office carries obligations, not privileges

Make existing safeguards work

We will implement and, where necessary, strengthen the Anti-Corruption Act 2023, the Access to Information Act 2021 and other applicable accountability rules. Lawful enforcement institutions will receive operational independence, professional capacity and transparent budgets. The manifesto does not claim that these legal foundations are new.

Asset and interest declarations will have verification, conflict-management rules and lawful public disclosure. Investigations must be impartial. Neither a political opponent nor a government supporter will receive special protection or selective punishment.

Publish the public's business

For contracts covered by disclosure requirements, our proposed standard is publication of the award and core terms within 30 days, with lawful redactions explained. Amendments, payment progress and completion status will follow. The public record will identify the procuring institution and disclose ownership information as required by law.

Emergency procurement will remain subject to recorded justification and audit. A public dashboard will not replace original records, external audit or parliamentary oversight. Citizens will be able to obtain information through offline channels as well as online.

Audit recommendations will be assigned to responsible institutions with published responses and action dates. Findings indicating possible wrongdoing will be referred through lawful procedures. Recoveries and savings will not be booked before they are realised.

A professional civil service

Recruitment and promotion will use merit, transparent criteria and fair assessment. Payroll and functional audits will distinguish genuine duplication or irregularity from legitimate employment. Reform will not become a partisan purge.

Senior officials will have measurable responsibilities for service quality, financial management and delivery. Performance systems will include resources available, institutional constraints and due process. Training, reasonable working conditions and predictable remuneration will accompany accountability.

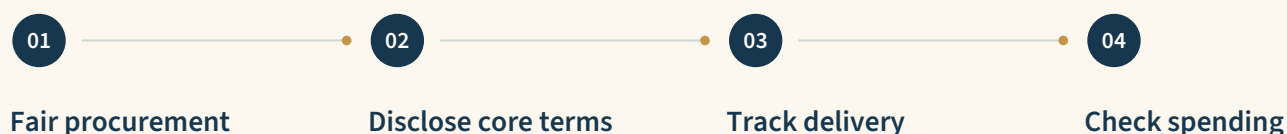
Keep party and state separate

Public vehicles, employees, funds and service databases must not be used to reward supporters or punish critics. Officials will declare conflicts and recuse themselves where appropriate. Public communications will explain services and decisions, not impersonate independent news or conceal political sponsorship.

A right to challenge failure

Government service points will publish fees, requirements and time standards. Complaints will receive reference numbers, reasons for decisions and routes of appeal. Aggregate results will be reported without exposing complainants to retaliation.

A PUBLIC CONTRACT SHOULD LEAVE A PUBLIC RECORD



PILLAR 7 | LAND, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND FAIR ACCESS

A fair deal does not depend on connections

Clear land records, fair decisions and a right to appeal

We will improve surveying, allocation records, registration, document verification and lawful dispute resolution. Digitisation will follow verification of underlying rights; putting an unreliable record on a computer or blockchain does not make it true.

Public-land allocations and concessions will be assessed and disclosed within the law. Community and customary interests, legitimate occupiers and lawful purchasers will have notice, representation and appeals. No mass cancellation or eviction will be used as a substitute for case-by-case due process.

Women and men will have fair access to land services, legal assistance and financing. Spousal and family interests will be protected through clear, lawful rules rather than assumed away during registration. Sensitive personal information will not be published indiscriminately in an open ownership database.

Give councils predictable responsibilities and resources

A proposed fiscal-decentralisation framework will state which level of government is responsible for each service, the funding formula and the reporting requirements. Formula design will consider population, deprivation, service gaps and delivery costs, with a needs-based floor and transparent treatment of performance.

The transfer schedule, appropriations and amounts actually released will be published. Communities must not lose essential services because they elected a different party. Councils will in turn publish budgets, procurement, fees, audit responses and maintenance plans.

Listen before building

Local investment plans will be discussed in accessible public meetings and made available in understandable formats. Consultation will include people who face barriers to participation and will record disagreement, not manufacture unanimous support.

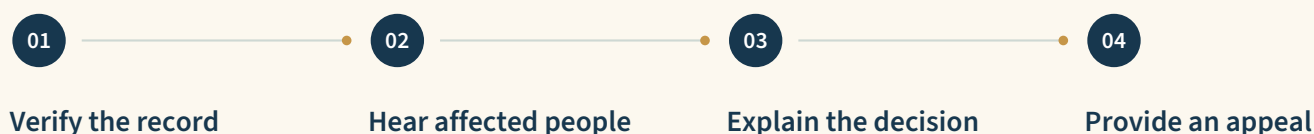
Project selection will be published before contracts are awarded. Residents will be able to see the location, purpose, cost, delivery date and responsible office. Participatory budgeting will be piloted within a clear legal and financial framework, not promised as control over money that has not been appropriated.

Service before administrative expansion

New districts, councils, agencies or city designations will require a public case explaining costs, boundaries, responsibilities and service benefits. Renaming an administration is not the same as improving waste collection, a road or a market.

First-year priorities will be land-service transparency, an inventory of contested public allocations, a assessment of intergovernmental responsibilities and a published timetable for fair financing reforms. Disputes will remain subject to independent legal determination.

FAIR LAND DECISIONS NEED MORE THAN A DATABASE



PILLAR 8 | INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND RESILIENCE

Electricity must be reliable, not merely connected

We will preserve useful investment already underway and focus on the difference between access on paper and a service that works. Existing national and regional electricity programmes form part of the starting point, not new NDP achievements.

Maintain and strengthen the system

Grid rehabilitation, metering, commercial-loss reduction, maintenance and dependable supply arrangements will be planned together. New connections must be accompanied by adequate capacity and safe installation. Projects will be selected using realistic demand, procurement competition and lifetime costs.

Renewables, storage, regional imports and other supply options will be assessed on reliability, affordability and risk. Renewable energy will not be described as automatically free electricity; financing, networks, maintenance and balancing still need to be paid for.

Protect essential users and productive work

Health facilities, water systems and schools will receive priority in reliability planning. Productive-use connections for viable farms, workshops, cold chains and businesses will be evaluated alongside household access.

Connection-cost assistance and any lifeline tariff will be targeted, transparent and funded. Tariff proposals will disclose the cost of service, efficiency improvements and protection for households in hardship. Unfunded tariff freezes will not be used to hide losses that ultimately return to the public budget.

A utility that answers to its customers

Utility governance will separate service obligations, commercial performance and public subsidies. Published indicators will cover outages, repair times, billing disputes, collections, safety and financial performance. Customers will have a route to challenge billing and service failures.

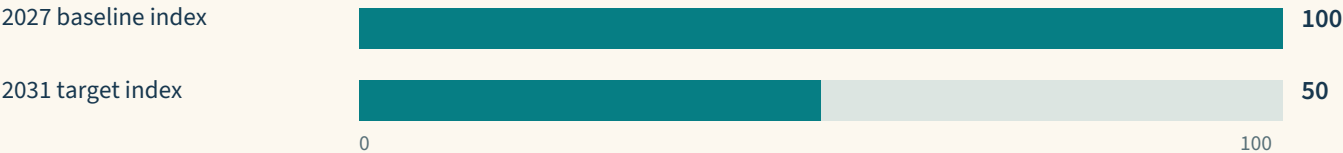
Government departments will budget for and pay their legitimate utility bills. Consumers should not be asked to carry hidden arrears created by public institutions.

A measurable reliability objective

The delivery target is a 50% reduction in average outage duration per customer by 2031, relative to a verified 2027 baseline using a consistent definition. Reliability measures must be reported alongside new connections so that newly connected or underserved areas are not hidden.

A first-year least-cost delivery plan will establish responsibilities, maintenance budgets, procurement schedules and the financing status of each major project. The government will seek the target only after technical and fiscal validation, and will publish any necessary adjustment with reasons.

2031 TARGET: SHORTER POWER OUTAGES



Index only, baseline = 100. Goal: 50% less average outage time per customer against a verified 2027 baseline, using a consistent definition.



PILLAR 8 | WATER, TRANSPORT AND CLIMATE

Maintain the essentials. Prepare for shocks.

Safe water and sanitation

We will prioritise reliable water supply, testing, repairs and maintenance arrangements, not simply the number of boreholes drilled. Public facilities and underserved communities will be ranked by health risk, service gaps and cost. Sanitation investment will include safe containment, drainage and waste handling rather than facilities that cannot be operated.

Councils and relevant agencies will coordinate waste collection, disposal, public toilets and drainage. Contracts will define service areas, frequencies, environmental standards and verification. Cleaning a drain once for a photograph is not a maintenance system.

Roads, ferries and public transport

The transport programme will begin with an asset-condition register and a ranked repair pipeline. Routes connecting communities to markets, schools and essential care will receive particular attention. Road designs must account for drainage, pedestrian safety, accessibility and future maintenance.

Ferries and passenger boats require inspection, qualified crews, safe loading and rescue capability. Bus and public-transport reforms will use service contracts or other transparent arrangements where justified, with explicit treatment of fares, subsidies, safety and operator performance.

New ports, major bridges and large transport schemes will pass independent technical, social, environmental and financial appraisal. We will not crowd out essential maintenance for prestige projects whose demand or repayment plan is unclear.

Adapt to floods and coastal risks

Land-use decisions will incorporate flood and coastal-risk information. Early warning must reach people through practical channels, with identified shelters, evacuation support and response responsibilities. Where relocation is necessary, it must follow consultation, lawful safeguards and fair support, not sudden displacement.

Mangroves, wetlands, forests and coastal ecosystems will be protected through workable community arrangements and enforcement. Mining and construction activity will face transparent licensing, environmental conditions and restoration obligations. Environmental damage must not be treated as a hidden subsidy to investors.

Finance resilience honestly

Climate-finance applications will be prepared around technically sound projects and realistic co-financing. A possible grant will not be recorded as secured funding. Every new asset will include operating and maintenance costs, climate exposure and an institution responsible for its condition.

Annual reporting will show water-system functionality, service interruptions, road condition, drainage maintenance, waste-service coverage and independently verified project completion. These measures will guide investment revisions rather than be replaced by lists of announced projects.

PILLAR 8 | HOUSING AND DIGITAL PUBLIC SERVICES

Modern services must work for the people using them

Housing with secure rights and workable costs

We will examine serviced-land, incremental housing, rental and partnership models against household affordability, infrastructure and public risk. Allocations will use transparent criteria and appeals. No national free-housing promise will be made without land, construction, maintenance and financing costs.

Planning and building approvals will become clearer and more predictable while maintaining safety standards. Tenants and owners will have better information on lawful rights, deposits, notices and dispute resolution. Consumer protection will address misleading development claims and payments taken for projects without credible delivery capacity.

Digital services that save time

Priority services will be selected by the burden they impose on citizens: registration, permits, payments, records and complaints. Processes will be simplified before they are digitised. Service design will include accessible help desks, ordinary-phone options where feasible and non-digital alternatives.

Government systems will use appropriate interoperability, procurement competition, cybersecurity, backup arrangements and privacy protections. Citizens must be able to correct inaccurate records and challenge automated decisions. Sensitive health, welfare and financial information will never become a campaign database.

Internet affordability will be addressed through competition, infrastructure sharing, transparent regulation and targeted access measures. Public connectivity initiatives will have operating and maintenance budgets. AI may support tasks where it is useful, but decisions affecting rights require accountable human assessment and suitable safeguards.

Better payments before speculative promises

We propose lower-friction, interoperable payments and remittances through regulated institutions, with transparent fees, fraud protection and accessible complaints. Fintech experimentation should operate under responsible supervision, not regulatory exemptions that put depositors at risk.

Any eDalasi proposal would be subject to an independent Central Bank-led feasibility assessment and public consultation. It would represent the existing national currency, not a second speculative coin. Cash would remain available, and access would not require a smartphone. Privacy, offline resilience, consumer protection and financial-stability risks would be assessed before any pilot or rollout.

No public-service entitlement would depend on buying a token, using a party-linked company or surrendering unnecessary personal data. Public funds would not guarantee crypto returns or finance a technology project merely because it is fashionable.

A DIGITAL SERVICE MUST STILL WORK FOR PEOPLE



Simplify the process

Remove unnecessary steps first.



Online and offline access

Keep services open to everyone.



Protect personal data

Use only what the service needs.



Keep a human appeal

Provide a way to challenge errors.

A NATION THAT INCLUDES EVERYONE

Public services must reach people who need them

Protect households in hardship

We will strengthen existing social-protection arrangements and improve the accuracy and accessibility of beneficiary information before building parallel systems. Eligibility will be based on transparent measures of need, with appeals, safeguards against exclusion and regular assessment.

Transfers will have published payment schedules and budget provision. Emergency support will connect to flood, food-security and other shock-response plans. Public reports will describe coverage and performance without disclosing sensitive household details or exposing recipients to political pressure.

A proposed disability and older-person support package will be assessed for eligibility, benefit levels, delivery costs and sustainable financing. It will not be presented as an immediately affordable universal pension without the necessary actuarial and fiscal work.

Remove barriers, not people's rights

Public buildings, schools, transport information and service channels will progressively improve accessibility. Disability inclusion will be built into procurement and design rather than treated only as a charitable afterthought. Reasonable accommodation, rehabilitation and access to appropriate assistive support will be included in service planning.

Women's access to education, land services, finance, safety and paid work will be protected. Affordable care arrangements and safer markets will be considered within employment and local-service programmes. Participation will be measured by actual access and outcomes, not symbolic appointments alone.

Protect children and survivors

We will uphold child-protection safeguards and support enforcement against abuse, exploitation, child marriage and female genital mutilation. Schools, health services and justice institutions will coordinate confidential referrals and survivor support. Prevention will be respectful and evidence-based, without compromising children's safety.

Violence within families is a public-protection concern, not a reason to deny a victim help. Legal aid, shelter and psychosocial support will be developed according to need and available capacity, with clear professional standards.

Respect belief and national diversity

The state will protect lawful religious practice and freedom of conscience, treat communities fairly and uphold constitutional rights. Traditional and religious leaders, civil society and community organisations may contribute to consultation, but will not replace citizens' individual rights or determine eligibility for state services.

Local-language and accessible versions of public information will carry the same commitments and qualifications. Government will not tell different communities incompatible stories about what it intends to do.

ACCESS IS PART OF DELIVERY, NOT AN AFTERTHOUGHT

01	People with disabilities	02	Women’s opportunity	03	Older people
04	Children’s protection	05	Households in hardship	06	Equal treatment

THE GAMBIA AT HOME AND ABROAD

Opportunity at home. Respect beyond our borders.

Migration should be a choice, not a trap

We will pursue lawful labour-mobility opportunities with credible partners, transparent recruitment, recognised qualifications and protection against exploitation. Public agencies will publish authorised channels and warn against fraudulent recruitment promises.

Consular services will assist citizens in distress within their mandate. Return and reintegration programmes will support dignity, skills recognition and sustainable livelihoods, without treating every returnee as a security threat or guaranteeing a business grant to everyone.

Anti-trafficking enforcement will focus on criminal networks and exploitation, with protection for victims and due process. Maritime safety and rescue cooperation will be strengthened. No programme will claim that a small training scheme can, by itself, end dangerous migration.

Treat the diaspora as partners, not a compulsory funding source

We will improve consular service standards, document services, professional exchange and routes for investment and skills transfer. Remittance recipients should benefit from competitive costs and consumer protection, not compulsory conversion into a government investment product.

Diaspora investments will disclose risk, fees, governance and use of funds. Any sovereign or project bond must pass debt, securities and suitability assessment. National loyalty is not a substitute for an investor's right to understand the risk of loss.

We will support a lawful, independently administered pathway for diaspora electoral participation and examine associated representation and eligibility questions through constitutional and legislative processes. The executive cannot promise arrangements that require action by other institutions without acknowledging that process.

A practical foreign policy

Relations with Senegal will prioritise good neighbourliness, sovereignty, predictable trade, transport, energy and cooperation on shared challenges. We will work with ECOWAS, the African Union and other partners on lawful commerce, peace, development and rights.

Diplomatic missions will have published service and economic-cooperation objectives, with realistic resources and accountable spending. Agreements involving land, debt, resources or long-term public obligations will receive appropriate legal assessment and disclosure.

International partnerships will be judged by public benefit, not prestige. We will seek support for health, learning, climate resilience, productive investment and institutional capability while retaining national responsibility for priorities and obligations.

No citizen should be valued only for the remittance they send, and no investment should be sold as risk-free because it carries the national flag.

PRACTICAL CONNECTIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD



Consular support

Practical help for citizens abroad.



Safer lawful migration

Protection and lawful opportunities.



Fair remittance services

Regulated, transparent channels.



Productive partnerships

Public value and local opportunity.

DELIVERY | THE FIRST 100 DAYS

Begin with the facts, and show the first results

The first 100 days will combine urgent action with a transparent account of the inherited position. Existing lawful services, contracts and benefit payments will not be suspended simply to mark a change of government.

What will not be promised in 100 days

We will not claim that all hospitals can be rebuilt, every jobseeker employed, every land dispute resolved or a new constitution adopted by executive order. These actions require resources, legal processes and institutional work beyond an announcement.

How citizens can verify delivery

Every flagship action will receive a public identifier connecting the commitment to its budget line, institution, procurement and result. Information will be available in accessible reports and through non-digital channels, not only a website.

Ministries will be responsible for delivering their services. A small coordinating function within existing government structures will track agreed priorities and resolve cross-ministry bottlenecks. It will not override the finance ministry, regulators, councils, courts or the National Assembly.

No blank cheque for emergency action

Urgent purchases and repairs must still be documented. Exceptions will have reasons, lawful authorisation and subsequent audit. Reports will identify what was delivered, what remains unresolved and why.

The administrative timetable respects legislative, budgetary and independent decision-making processes. Reporting and verification costs will form part of the delivery budget.

THE FIRST 100 DAYS: THREE STAGES

DAYS 1–30

DAYS 31–60

DAYS 61–100



DELIVERY IN PRACTICE

The first 100 days: responsibilities and evidence

PERIOD / DAYS 1-30

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Assign delivery responsibilities; issue lawful conflict-of-interest and spending instructions; protect essential-service continuity; identify urgent medicine, water and equipment failures.

PUBLIC EVIDENCE

Named institutional leads; published priorities; urgent-action register and budget authority.

PERIOD / DAYS 31-60

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Begin verified repairs and supply interventions within appropriations; assessment fiscal obligations and existing projects; publish core service-fee information; agree initial health and skills programme designs.

PUBLIC EVIDENCE

Procurement and repair records; preliminary liabilities register; service information; programme eligibility and safeguards.

PERIOD / DAYS 61-100

PRIORITY ACTIONS

Publish the initial fiscal statement, priority delivery plan and first scorecard; establish a constitutional consultation timetable; release ranked service gaps and a costed first-year action package.

PUBLIC EVIDENCE

Costs, funding status, responsible institutions, deadlines, baseline gaps and a publicly accessible 100-day report.

DELIVERY | THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

Build, test, expand and account

2027: establish a dependable starting point

Complete the initial fiscal assessment and sector baselines using existing data wherever reliable. Stabilise priority medicine supplies, undertake urgent repairs, publish service standards and pilot apprenticeships and selected agricultural support. Publish the first full annual delivery report and costed medium-term programme.

New benefits will begin at a scale the budget and delivery system can support. Existing successful initiatives will be retained and recorded separately from new measures.

2028: expand what demonstrates results

Expand verified health, learning, agricultural and skills interventions. Introduce improved procurement and contract-reporting practices, strengthen land-service procedures and implement approved local-government financing reforms. Infrastructure expansion will proceed only where operating and maintenance arrangements are in place.

2029: independent mid-term assessment

Commission an independent evaluation of flagship programmes, public liabilities and service outcomes. Publish the assessment, management responses and proposed corrections. Programmes that fail on value, equity, safety or feasibility will be redesigned, reduced or stopped rather than protected for political reasons.

Target revisions will preserve the original commitment and explain the change.

2030: close delivery gaps

Focus resources on unfinished priority services, reliability and institutional capability. Strengthen maintenance, workforce continuity and recurring financing. Avoid a pre-election rush of projects that lacks procurement integrity or a credible operating budget.

2031: publish the full account

Publish a commitment-by-commitment report showing original promises, approved budgets, actual expenditure, verified results, unresolved obligations and lessons. Include projects inherited, completed, cancelled or delayed, with clear attribution.

Reporting discipline throughout the term

Quarterly progress reports will be issued within a proposed 45 days after each quarter. Annual reporting will follow the statutory budget and audit processes. Public dashboards will disclose methodology and revisions, and independent institutions will retain control over their own assessments.

Outcome data will support fair services, with privacy safeguards. It will not be used for political profiling or to distribute benefits by voting history.

A missed target must produce an explanation and corrective action, not a quieter definition.

FIVE YEARS, WITH PUBLIC CHECKS ALONG THE WAY





People first.

Food people can afford.
Care people can reach.
Work that pays.
A government that answers.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NATIONAL MANIFESTO 2027–2031

Read the complete edition for the full policy programme, delivery standards and responsibilities.