

SUMMARY OF PARTICIPATIVE BUDGET IN AMPASY NAHAMPOANA – MADAGASCAR

Title of the experience : Participatory Budgeting		
Name of city/region : Commune Rurale (Rural Municipality of) Ampasy Nahampoana / Region of ANOSY		
Promoting entity: PGRM / PGDI / ONG SAHA		
Country: Madagascar		
Starting date: 2008		Finishing date : Until this day
Population size: 10.250 inhabitants		
Surface area: 87 km ²		
Population Density: 117 h/km ²		
GDP per capita: 1 US \$ per day		
Sector of the economy: Great Mine, Agriculture and Livestock		
Type of experience:	Participatory budget	X
	Diagnosis, prospection, prioritization, monitoring etc. workshops or spaces	X
Regional scope	Entire Region	X
	Neighbourhood	X
Thematic area	Governance	X
	Education	X
	Transportation	X
	Health	X
	Safety	X
	Environment and agriculture	X
	New social movements and associations	X
	Culture	X
	Housing	X
	Employment	X
	Decentralization	X

	Local Development	X
	Learning/training	X
	Economy and/or finances	X
	Social inclusion	X
	Sport and leisure	X

Municipality of Ampasy Nahampoana has applied Participative Budget (PB) for nine consecutive years as a tool of taking decisions and management to optimise citizen participation in the management of the municipality.

We've passed through: start up, execution, experimentation, adaptation, rectification and improvement.

We must say that the application of PB is not observed in any of Madagascar Laws; it is competence of the mayor. If our municipality could apply the process of Participative Budget it was thanks to the political will of the major.

To make it possible, first of all, we have raised awareness our councilmen about the benefits of this tool of management as a matter of good governance. They saw the execution of PB as a positive way of management for the municipality. After reaching an agreement with the governing body, we could start the projects of PB.

Historically, the arrival of the great mining company Rio Tinto-QMM in the region of Anôsy to exploit ilmenite and zircon within our municipality in 2008 supposed the necessity of a change in the local finances, since they turned from 6.000\$ to 400.000\$ income per year.

To better achieve our objective, we have used different support organisations to guide our process in the implementation of Participative Budget. This demand of collaboration was attended by the World Bank through two projects: Project of Governance of Mineral Resources and Governability and the Project of Institutional Development.

Our objectives were:

Allow people to participate actively in the elaboration of the budget (establish outcomes and incomes), and get them involved in the realisation of projects and in the improvement and diversification of the financial resources of the city.

Make people responsible for taxes (to increase the incomes of the city).

Turn incomes from a non-renewable resource (mining products) to sustainable incomes.

Ensure the good governance, transparency and social responsibility to the citizens about the management of the municipality.

The methodology for the implantation of Participative Budget was done in 6 steps:

1st: Mobilization and divulgation en each core of the municipality to start up the participative democracy.

2nd: public consultation: everyone can participate and express opinion. There are around 150 participants in each meeting.

3rd: after considering most important activities and the different needs and expectations of citizens, delegates of each core meet again with the directors of the city.

4th: Executive committees of the municipality, headed by the mayor, meet to estimate the budget and value the different projects. We also verify technically and juridically each project to guarantee the coherence between all documents of planning.

5th: After the assessment, budgeting and auditing by our technics, projects are presented to the councilmen so they can deliberate.

6th: Before the start up, it must be accepted by the district responsible in order to have an equality control.

Thanks to the implementation and tracing of the selected projects of PB, we have achieved some basic infrastructures:

Social: primary school, general and technical college, clinic, water supply, domestic latrines...

Economy: Hydraulic dam, bridges, rice mills, public market, public transport, barn...

Principal benefit of the implementation of PB is the confidence between suppliers, deliberative and population has risen.

As a conclusion, we must say it has been an innovative experience and it has achieved not only a social inversion but also an economic development to overcoming dependence on mining revenues.