Niger’s score on the Open Budget Index shows that the government provides the public with minimal information on the central government’s budget and financial activities during the course of the budget year. This makes it difficult for citizens to hold government accountable for its management of the public’s money.

The Open Budget Index 2008 evaluates the quantity and type of information that governments make available to their publics in the seven key budget documents that should be issued during the budget year. One of the most important documents is the executive’s budget proposal. It should contain the executive’s plans for the upcoming year along with the cost of the proposed activities. The proposal should be available to the public and to the legislature prior to being finalized, at least three months before the start of the budget year to allow for sufficient review and public debate.

In Niger, the proposal provides minimal information to the public, meaning citizens do not have a comprehensive picture of the government’s plans for taxing and spending for the upcoming year. In addition, very little public information is provided about the conditions associated with foreign aid. Moreover, it is difficult to track spending, revenue collection and borrowing during the year. Niger does not publish its in-year reports or a mid-year review. Publishing these documents would greatly strengthen public accountability, since they provide updates on how the budget is being implemented during the year.

It is also somewhat difficult to assess budget performance in Niger once the budget year is over. A year-end report is produced, allowing comparisons between what was budgeted and what was actually spent and collected, but it lacks some important details. Also, Niger does not make its audit report public and does not provide any information on whether the audit report’s recommendations are successfully implemented.

Access to the highly detailed budget information needed to understand the government’s progress in undertaking a specific project or activity remains limited. Niger has yet to codify the right to access government information into law.

Public Participation and Institutions of Accountability

Beyond improving access to key budget documents, there are other ways in which Niger’s budget process could be made more open.

Opportunities for citizen participation in budget debates could be increased. While the public can attend the full parliamentary debates on the budget, citizens cannot typically participate. One exception is the Finance Commission, which asks for comments from certain groups (such as unions and associations) on specific questions.

The independence of Niger’s Supreme Audit Institution is somewhat limited. Although the SAI has the discretion to decide which audits to undertake, it does not have a budget or staff sufficient to fulfill its mandate.
The Open Budget Index evaluates the quantity and type of information available to the public in a country’s budget documents. A country’s placement within a performance category was determined by averaging the response to 91 questions on the Open Budget Questionnaire related to information contained in the eight key budget documents that all countries should make available to the public.

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The International Budget Project was established as part of the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a Washington, DC-based non-partisan non-profit research organization, in 1997 to support civil society organizations around the world interested in strengthening public budget processes, institutions and outcomes. For more information on the IBP and the Open Budget Initiative 2008, please visit www.openbudgetindex.org

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