



PROSPECTS FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY IN LIGHT OF THE NEW ALGERIAN MUNICIPAL LAW PROJECT

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Abstract:

This article examines the importance of participatory management introduced by the new Municipal Law project and its effectiveness in achieving sustainable and equitable development. Notably, a participatory body has been established to enable citizens and various social actors to participate in decision-making related to sustainable development.

Keywords: *Participatory management, local governance, participatory body, sustainable and equitable development, civil society, participatory planning.*

INTRODUCTION

Since the municipality is the fundamental unit for managing local affairs and serving the needs of its residents through the provision of public services to achieve local development, Algeria has introduced several reforms in the management of local communities. These reforms primarily focus on involving various social actors in local decision-making related to development in various sectors, particularly economic, industrial, social, and cultural, to achieve sustainable development and ensure balanced growth.

As the state seeks to engage citizens in municipal management to realize its objectives, this intention became evident with the enactment of the 2011 Municipal Law, which both consolidated several reforms and responded to local and regional circumstances that shaped global developments.

Participatory management has thus become one of the fundamental principles governing local affairs, reinforcing participatory democracy by enabling civil society actors to collaborate with public authorities in decision-making concerning local governance.

The objective of participatory management is to implement the principles of good governance and strengthen local participatory democracy by opening spaces for proposals, contributions, and the expression of citizens' opinions and concerns across different sectors. This, in turn, fosters stronger relationships between citizens and local officials while enhancing transparency and trust.

Furthermore, participatory management allows for collective expression of citizens' real concerns and the prioritization of development needs, reducing decisions that fail to reflect citizens' actual demands.

By involving citizens in decision-making based on priority-setting and joint planning, participatory management contributes to sustainable development. It helps bridge the gap between citizens and elected officials by strengthening oversight, minimizing corruption, and enhancing cohesion between society and local authorities. Therefore, participatory management is an effective mechanism for meeting citizens' needs and improving local public services.

However, these principles have not been fully implemented, particularly due to the absence of clear legal frameworks and regulatory mechanisms that enable citizens and local public authorities to engage effectively in participatory governance and ensure sustainable local development.

To reinforce these principles, Algeria is attempting to introduce comprehensive reforms in participatory management through the new 2025 Municipal Law project, particularly by expanding citizen participation in local decision-making.

Based on this context, we raise the following research question: **To what extent are the participatory management mechanisms introduced by Algeria's new Municipal Law project effective in achieving equitable and sustainable development?**

To address this research question, we examine the participatory management mechanisms introduced in the new Algerian Municipal Law project by analyzing their components and assessing their role based on the mechanisms previously adopted under the 2011 Municipal Law.

To answer this question, our study is divided into two main sections:

- The first section examines the limitations of participatory management mechanisms in the 2011 Municipal Law.
- The second section explores the participatory management mechanisms introduced in the new Algerian Municipal Law project and their role in achieving local development.

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of participatory local governance in achieving both equitable and sustainable development in Algeria, particularly in light of the ongoing state reforms.

CHAPTER ONE: THE LIMITATIONS OF LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR IMPLEMENTING PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT UNDER THE 2011 MUNICIPAL LAW

The 2011 Municipal Law is one of the most significant legal texts that emphasize citizen involvement and participation in local decision-making, particularly in matters related to local development. This law was enacted more than twenty years after Law No. 90/09 on municipalities, which had become outdated and no longer aligned with the evolving concerns and priorities of local governance. Over time, this law became a major obstacle to the effective management of local affairs, both for elected officials and citizens.

Moreover, the 2011 Municipal Law was introduced in a specific regional and international context, notably in response to the Arab Spring uprisings. In this context, the Algerian state initiated reforms in local governance, which were reflected in the enactment of Law 11/10. One of the key features of this law was the introduction of mechanisms aimed at improving local government management, with the legislator seeking to institutionalize participatory management as a means of achieving sustainable local development.

However, the law's effectiveness in implementing participatory management remains limited. This is evident in two main aspects: the weak effectiveness of the deliberation system within the municipal council, which will be addressed in the first section, and the failure to activate legal mechanisms for citizen participation in decision-making, which will be examined in the second section.

Section One: The Weak Effectiveness Of The Municipal Council Deliberation System

This section analyzes the reality of the municipal council deliberation system as outlined in the existing municipal law, focusing on how it operates and its significance for sustainable development across various sectors. Despite efforts to enhance its effectiveness, the system has shown notable weaknesses (Subsection 1). This has prompted the legislator to explore alternative mechanisms that better serve participatory governance objectives, including the adoption of an open session system (Subsection 2).



Subsection 1: The Municipal Council Deliberation System

The municipal council serves as a deliberative body composed of representatives from different political factions, reflecting the majority of the municipality's residents. It acts as a platform for addressing citizens' concerns, studying their needs, and working to meet them through a structured deliberation system.

The deliberations of the municipal council form the legal and regulatory framework through which local public authorities make decisions on municipal governance while ensuring representation of various social groups. These deliberations play a crucial role in local governance, particularly in the following aspects:

1. **Collective Decision-Making Framework:** The deliberation system fosters collective governance, steering away from unilateral decision-making that may not accurately reflect the true concerns of citizens. This helps uphold the principles of equality and fairness in development processes, which are often debated in municipal meetings focused on local development and citizen needs. To ensure the legitimacy of deliberations, municipal council meetings require a legal quorum of members, reinforcing the principle of collective management. Moreover, these deliberations only become legally binding once they achieve a specific voting threshold, making them an expression of the collective will of the entire local community and a key instrument of participatory democracy, as established by the law.
2. **A Mechanism for Planning, Participation, and Implementation:** Deliberations play a fundamental role in shaping local development plans and coordinating with national authorities. They serve as the foundation for implementing state development policies across economic, industrial, social, and cultural domains. Furthermore, deliberations facilitate the equitable distribution of financial and human resources to meet citizen needs. This contributes to improving public service performance and addressing the diverse and evolving demands of the local population.
3. **Oversight of the Executive Authority:** Municipal council deliberations function as a supervisory tool over the executive body, represented by the mayor, and the administrative authority, represented by the municipal secretary-general. The transparency inherent in deliberations allows all council members to propose and review development plans across various sectors. Additionally, deliberations enable the evaluation of executive performance, reinforcing popular oversight and accountability.
4. **Legitimization of Municipal Council Decisions:** Municipal council deliberations are subject to existing legislative and regulatory frameworks and cannot contradict them. Compliance with procedural requirements—such as deadlines, venues, and topics—as well as the legal consequences of the decisions made, is essential. A key aspect of this legitimacy is the public nature of deliberation sessions, which are held at the municipal headquarters to ensure citizens have access to the decision-making process.
5. **Conflict Resolution at the Local Level:** Beyond governance, deliberations contribute to resolving local disputes by promoting dialogue as the primary means of addressing conflicts within the municipality.

Subsection 2: The Adoption of an Open Session System

The Municipal People's Council, like all other elected local councils, designates one or more days each week to receive citizens and various social actors. This allows for hearing their concerns and enabling them to express their interests in all fields and for all social categories.

Public sessions provide an open and direct space for municipal residents to contribute to enriching and prioritizing local matters, particularly in the field of development. Through these sessions, citizens actively participate in local governance. A designated and certified registry is used to record

citizen concerns, ensuring their issues are acknowledged and later addressed in council meetings and deliberations.

Thus, these sessions serve as a cornerstone for enhancing participatory democracy and collaborative governance. Their main advantages include:

1. **Bridging the gap between citizens and local officials:** Open sessions guarantee direct communication with public authorities, allowing individuals to present and discuss their personal and collective concerns without intermediaries. This direct engagement fosters trust between local officials and citizens.
2. **Direct involvement in local governance:** By listening to citizen concerns and considering them in decision-making, these sessions contribute to achieving local development goals.
3. **Ensuring direct public oversight of council performance:** Citizens gain access to decision-making processes and the ability to hold officials accountable. This oversight improves the quality of decisions, ensuring they align with actual community needs.

Section Two: The Lack Of Implementation Of Legal Citizen Participation In Participatory Governance Under The 2011 Municipal Law

To achieve participatory governance, Law No. 11/10 granted citizens the right to participate in decision-making, particularly regarding local development in economic, social, cultural, and environmental domains. Article 15 of the law introduced several mechanisms aimed at realizing this goal, particularly through strengthening local governance (Subsection 1) and consulting local figures and associations (Subsection 2).

Subsection 1: Enhancing and Supporting Local Governance

Law No. 11/10 introduced the concept of "local governance" as a mechanism for implementing participatory democracy. Article 11 states: *"The municipality serves as the institutional framework for practicing democracy at the local level and for implementing local governance."*

Furthermore, Article 12 delegated the details of its implementation to regulatory provisions.

However, no regulatory texts have been issued to define the legal frameworks and mechanisms enabling the municipal mayor to implement this principle. A major shortcoming of this article is that it left the choice of mechanisms for involving citizens in local governance entirely up to municipal mayors, without setting clear guidelines.

As a result, this approach requires high levels of civic awareness, democratic culture, and responsibility among mayors. Since citizen involvement in local governance remains optional rather than mandatory, many mayors choose not to involve community representatives, whether individuals or local associations. This reluctance has hindered the activation of these legal provisions, despite the significant role of local governance in driving local development, particularly through the following aspects:

1. **Providing Opportunities for Municipal Residents:**
 - Allowing citizens to express their proposals and concerns, particularly in various areas of economic, social, and cultural development, as well as environmental issues—especially cleanliness.
 - This approach practically embodies the principle of bringing administration closer to citizens and ensures their right to equitable development without discrimination.
2. **Addressing Local Needs Efficiently:**

○ Local governance plays a key role in responding to citizens' needs through services provided by local public facilities.

○ It enables local authorities to build a database of citizen concerns across various fields and work towards addressing them, ultimately enhancing trust between the public and officials.

3. Strengthening Participatory Democracy:

○ Encouraging citizens to take part in decision-making, particularly regarding development-related issues.

4. Improving Public Services:

○ Citizens, including local figures and active associations, can propose opinions and alternative solutions to enhance service delivery.

5. Achieving Sustainable Development:

○ Local governance fosters active citizen participation in managing local affairs, sharing responsibility in economic and social development, environmental protection, and conservation.

○ Citizens have the right to defend their environmental rights and contribute to environmental enhancement.

6. Building Trust Between Citizens and Local Authorities:

○ Strengthening relations between the public and officials reduces bureaucracy and combats corruption.

However, achieving these goals requires equipping local authorities with the necessary financial and human resources to develop and implement realistic participatory development plans. This, in turn, would realize the objectives of decentralization and ensure fair and inclusive local development, fostering social cohesion, satisfaction, and solidarity among citizens.

Subsection 2: The Absence of a Legal Mechanism for Consulting Local Figures and Associations

The 2011 Municipal Law grants the Municipal People's Council the right to consult any legally recognized figure or association and to seek expertise that could contribute to municipal development and environmental protection.

The significance of consultation lies in the following:

1. Leveraging the Expertise of Local Figures and Associations:

○ Utilizing their knowledge and experience in diagnosing and analyzing citizen concerns, leading to effective problem-solving and policy formulation.

2. Establishing a Comprehensive Information Database:

○ Gathering field data to prioritize development projects based on actual community needs.

○ Local associations, often specialized in particular sectors, can provide valuable insights and actively contribute to local development.

3. Effectively Addressing Citizens' Concerns:

○ By monitoring and assessing local issues firsthand, authorities can make informed decisions that directly benefit citizens, reducing conflicts between the public and local officials.

4. Promoting Comprehensive Development:

○ Consultation contributes to economic, industrial, social, and cultural progress, ultimately leading to fair and sustainable development across all municipal areas.

5. Empowering Civil Society as a Genuine Partner in Local Governance:

- Enhancing cooperation between social actors and local authorities.
- Civil society plays a vital role in relaying citizens' real concerns to decision-makers.

Thus, consulting local figures and associations is one of the most effective mechanisms for strengthening local democracy. More importantly, it contributes to fair and efficient laws that genuinely meet citizens' needs and aspirations.

Despite the major improvements introduced by the 2011 Municipal Law in enhancing municipal governance—particularly through local governance mechanisms—the lack of regulatory frameworks specifying how to involve citizens in local governance has resulted in many municipal council leaders neglecting this crucial aspect.

Thus, the absence of legal frameworks—particularly regulatory texts governing the areas and methods of citizen and local association involvement in decision-making—has resulted in a lack of citizen participation in municipal affairs.

For this reason, it is essential to establish a clear legislative and regulatory framework that enables municipal councils to engage citizens in local decision-making, particularly in various development projects. However, the mere existence of a legal framework is insufficient; it must also be institutionalized to ensure effective implementation of citizen participation, making it more structured and impactful in practice.

CHAPTER TWO: PROSPECTS OF PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE UNDER THE 2025 DRAFT MUNICIPAL LAW

The 2025 Draft Algerian Municipal Law has been introduced as part of the broader state reforms across various sectors. It aims to expand democratic participation in line with the 2020 Constitution while addressing the shortcomings of the 2011 Municipal Law. This proposed law is expected to bring fundamental changes to municipal governance.

One of its key objectives is to fill the gaps that hinder municipal councils and citizens—particularly in development matters.

The new draft law introduces several reforms to enhance municipal management, reduce conflicts between local authorities and citizens, and fulfill public aspirations more effectively.

A major highlight of the draft law is the introduction of new mechanisms to strengthen citizen participation in decision-making and local governance, particularly regarding fair and sustainable development. Among the most significant of these mechanisms is the Participatory Council.

To fully understand this new entity, which embodies the fundamental principles of local development and meets citizens' expectations, we will examine:

1. The Concept of the Participatory Council (*First Subsection*).
2. Its Role in Establishing Participatory Governance (*Second Subsection*).

Section One: Establishing a Participatory Governance Mechanism under the 2025 Draft Municipal Law

One of the most significant innovations in the 2025 Draft Municipal Law is the creation of a municipal body called the "Participatory Council". This new body will be added to the existing municipal structures, which include:

- The Deliberative Body, chaired by the Mayor.
- The Executive Body and Administration, managed by the Secretary-General under the Mayor's supervision.

The legal introduction of this Participatory Council aims to address criticisms regarding the citizen engagement mechanisms in the 2011 Municipal Law. The 2011 law failed to define a specific structure for citizen participation, mainly due to the lack of a regulatory framework that would compel municipal leaders to involve citizens in governance.

In contrast, the 2025 Draft Municipal Law—specifically Article (19)—proposes the establishment of an advisory body that will reinforce participatory governance, particularly through its structure and areas of intervention.

To illustrate its importance, we will explore:

1. The Specific Features of the Participatory Council (*First Subsection*).
2. Its Areas of Intervention and Impact (*Second Subsection*).

Subsection one: The Specific Features of the Participatory Council

The Participatory Council is a deliberative body proposed in the 2025 Draft Municipal Law. The obligatory nature of its formation is reflected in the fact that it is included in the same legal provision that defines municipal institutions.

The Participation Authority enjoys several features and characteristics that make it the legal and institutional framework for involving citizens in decision-making, particularly through the following:

1. **Establishment:** The authority is established based on a deliberation of the Municipal People's Council. However, the President of the Municipal People's Council does not have the right to create it unilaterally. This ensures that the formation of the authority reflects the collective will of the council, which can propose individuals and associations that genuinely represent the composition of the local community.
2. **Timeframe for Formation:** The authority must be formed within three months of the installation of the new Municipal People's Council. This alignment ensures coordination, consultation, dialogue, and planning over the council's five-year term.
3. **Composition and Membership:** The participatory authority consists of local figures and representatives from different areas and legally recognized civil society associations. These include associations active in development, environmental issues, social, cultural, and sports activities, as well as agricultural and educational associations, charities, and religious organizations. This broad representation ensures inclusivity and enhances participatory democracy.
 - The collective composition strengthens its representational power across various fields.
 - Membership in the authority is voluntary and unpaid, reinforcing its independence and credibility.
4. **Operational Mechanism:** Article 148, paragraph 2, of the proposed law states that the formation of the participatory authority must take place in a public deliberation, allowing all interested parties to attend.
 - The selection process is announced and must be completed within three months following the installation of the Municipal People's Council.
 - Membership can be periodically renewed to promote inclusivity and rotation, allowing new individuals and associations to participate in decision-making and contribute to local governance.

- Renewal helps discover new competencies, enhances participatory governance, and strengthens local democracy.

Section Two: Areas of Intervention of the Participatory Authority

The Participation Authority serves as a legal framework enabling the President of the Municipal People's Council to engage with various local community groups. Its composition aligns with the council's term to ensure active participation in different areas and fulfill its designated roles.

Based on new provisions introduced in the 2025 Municipal Law draft, the key areas where the authority can intervene include:

1. Contributing to the Preparation of the Participatory Municipal Plan:

- After the installation of the Municipal People's Council, it prepares a development plan in coordination with local stakeholders, referred to as the "Participatory Municipal Development Plan."
- The President of the Municipal People's Council is required to involve the participatory authority in its preparation.
- The planning process is preceded by an extensive diagnostic assessment of the municipality's issues, priorities, and citizens' concerns in various sectors, such as economic, social, cultural, and environmental fields.
- The authority can help collect crucial data, particularly in areas where specialized and legally recognized civil society organizations operate, contributing to a municipal information bank for effective decision-making.

2. Attending Deliberations on the Approval of the Participatory Development Plan:

- Once the necessary information has been gathered from different sectors and regions, the Municipal People's Council prepares the participatory development plan in alignment with national development guidelines.
- The plan is then presented to the participatory authority for discussion, enrichment, and approval in an open public session.
- Attendance of the participatory authority at these deliberations is mandatory and fundamental.

3. Enhancing the Participatory Municipal Development Plan:

- After the plan's approval and implementation, new developments may arise in various fields of development.
- The authority can propose amendments to the President of the Municipal People's Council or be consulted on any modifications to the participatory municipal plan.
- The law allows the council to engage the authority in all phases of drafting, updating, and amending the plan, particularly in public service sectors where continuous development and adaptation are essential to improving service quality and meeting citizens' needs.

Section Two: The Role of the Participatory Body in Establishing Participatory Governance

The participatory body plays an active role at all levels and in various fields, particularly in supporting citizen participation and implementing participatory democracy (First Subsection) and in overseeing the Municipal People's Council (Second Subsection).

First Subsection: Supporting and Implementing Participatory Democracy

The areas of action of the participatory body in activating participatory democracy can be outlined as follows:

1. The participatory body serves as an open space for various local actors, including individuals and civil society organizations, to present their proposals and opinions, especially regarding local development in economic, social, cultural, and environmental fields. Given that the 2025 Municipal Law Project has adopted strategic planning in development processes, the legislator emphasizes that development is a shared responsibility between local public authorities and the community.

2. Bringing the administration closer to the citizens and reducing the gap between them. Through its collective structure and citizen representation, the participatory body conveys citizens' concerns and interests across various economic, industrial, social, cultural, and environmental fields, prioritizes them, communicates them to the Municipal People's Council, deliberates on them, and ensures they are considered for implementation to meet citizens' needs in the public interest. Additionally, the Municipal People's Council consults the participatory body whenever necessary, as it serves as a reference, particularly as a repository of information and data across various sectors. Thus, the relationship between the participatory body and the council should not be viewed negatively but rather as a complementary one, especially since their objectives align.

3. Strengthening trust between citizens and the administration. This can only be achieved through citizens' involvement in decision-making alongside the Municipal People's Council and local public authorities. This is especially true when the council actively communicates with the participatory body, consults it, and allows it to fulfill its role in enriching discussions, conveying citizen concerns, and transparently addressing and implementing them.

Second Subsection: Overseeing the Municipal People's Council

1. Enhancing Popular Oversight of the Municipal People's Council and Local Public Authorities

The participatory body, although established by the Mayor, is an integral part of the municipality and holds significant authority, particularly as it operates through deliberation, representing various segments and regions of the local community. Furthermore, according to Article (149), the Mayor is not free to summon or ignore the participatory body at will. The law mandates at least two annual meetings in which the work and activities of both the participatory body and the council are evaluated to enhance and develop them. Additionally, the Mayor is responsible for communicating and coordinating with the participatory body, as well as preparing periodic and annual reports as required by circumstances and developments.

2. Promoting Transparency in Participatory Governance

In addition to its involvement in planning processes and its active participation in preparing the municipality's participatory development plan, the participatory body attends deliberations related to the implementation of development plans. It also prepares various periodic reports on its activities and its coordination with the Municipal People's Council. Transparency is further reinforced by the participatory body's preparation of reports sent to the Wali (Governor), ensuring greater oversight of the council's activities. Similarly, the Mayor, who also receives copies of these reports, can review the participatory body's work and monitor the different initiatives undertaken.

3. Contributing to Reducing Corruption

The participatory body, in coordination with the Municipal People's Council, particularly in development-related matters, is authorized to attend council meetings, propose development projects, and contribute to development planning. This ensures that project selection reflects the will of the citizens. Additionally, the participatory body prepares annual and periodic reports on its activities and its joint efforts with the council. These reports are submitted to both the Wali and the Mayor, increasing transparency in governance and aiding in corruption prevention and eradication.



CONCLUSION

At the conclusion of this study, we find that the participatory body is one of the most significant mechanisms introduced by the legislator to achieve participatory governance, in line with the principles of participatory democracy established by the 2020 Constitution. It strengthens local participatory democracy by engaging citizens and various local actors in planning and execution processes to achieve inclusive, sustainable, and equitable economic, social, and cultural development. Moreover, it enhances oversight of the Municipal People's Council and local public authorities by ensuring transparency and accountability, thereby contributing to reducing financial and administrative corruption.

The participatory body embodies the principle of bringing administration closer to citizens, as it actively participates in various development processes, from planning to implementation and oversight, particularly through its mandatory involvement in the council's activities.

However, the successful implementation of these reforms requires significant public awareness, particularly in fostering unity, solidarity, and avoiding political and regional divisions that could hinder the achievement of desired objectives. Additionally, the weakness of elected councils may lead to the failure of participatory governance mechanisms, causing them to be ignored or reduced to a mere formality without real effectiveness. Another critical issue is the shortage of human and financial resources, which could hinder the achievement of planned objectives and the fulfillment of local citizens' needs, potentially undermining mutual trust between citizens and the Municipal People's Council.

Therefore, it is crucial that Municipal People's Councils work in coordination with the participatory body to raise public awareness and encourage citizens' active participation in local decision-making. Moreover, it is essential to support municipalities, particularly those suffering from financial constraints, to achieve genuine, sustainable, and equitable development.

REFERENCES:

Law 11-10 dated June 22, 2011, concerning the Municipal Law, Official Gazette No. 37, issued on July 5, 2011.

1. See Articles 23, 26, and 30 of Law 11-10.
2. See Article 54 of Municipal Law 11-10.
3. See Article 11 of Law 11-10.
4. Proximity management is a modern administrative and organizational concept that emerged in the late 20th century in Europe, particularly in France. It aims to improve the performance of local communities, especially municipalities, by enabling citizens to participate in managing their local affairs, particularly in network services and environmental protection.
5. See Article 11 of Law 11-10.
6. Article 12 of Law 11-10 states: *"...The Municipal People's Council shall ensure the establishment of an appropriate framework for local initiatives aimed at encouraging citizens and motivating them to participate in solving their problems and improving their living conditions."*
7. Article 19 of the 2025 Municipal Law Draft states: *"The municipality consists of: a deliberative body represented by the Municipal People's Council, an executive body headed by the Mayor, an administration led by a Secretary-General, and an advisory body called the Participation Authority."*
8. See Article 147 of the 2025 law draft.
9. See Article 148, paragraph 2, of the 2024-2025 law draft.



10. See Article 148 of the 2025 Municipal Law Draft.
11. Article 150 of the 2025 Municipal Law Draft states: *“The Mayor is responsible for communication with the Participatory Body, assisted by a deputy and a municipal employee.”*
12. Article 152, paragraph 1 of the 2025 Municipal Law Draft states: *“The participatory municipal development plan expresses a multi-actor planning process aimed at achieving integrated, inclusive, and sustainable local development in alignment with the national development plan.”*
13. Article 152, paragraph 2 states: *“The Mayor presents the draft participatory municipal development plan for consultation with the members of the Participatory Body.”*
14. Article 153 states: *“The council approves the participatory municipal development plan by deliberation within six months of its installation.”*
15. Article 154, paragraph 2 of the 2025 Municipal Law states: *“The participatory municipal development plan may be adapted and modified according to developments and changes, in accordance with Article 152.”* This confirms the involvement of the Participatory Body in all stages of preparing, updating, and amending the participatory municipal development plan.
16. See Articles 152 to 158 of the 2025 law.
17. See Article 149 of the 2025 law.
18. See Article 150.
19. See Article 151 of the 2025 law.
20. In line with the principles of participatory democracy enshrined in the 2020 Constitution and to address shortcomings in representative democracy, the amendments stipulate the establishment of a Participatory Body within the municipality, composed of economic, community, and cultural actors, as well as representatives from all municipal areas.
21. To prevent conflicts between the committee and the municipality, the amendments clearly define the roles of its members, with a term duration equal to that of the Municipal Council.