

Problems and Difficulties Facing oversight apparatuses in North Africa

introduction

The international activity of oversight institutions in the African continent must serve the interests of the members in the Organization of the Ombudsman and all the members in the Organization according to the nature of each institution to achieve the common objectives. These oversight institutions is to promote human freedom, equality and emphasize its dignity to live above the earth and under the sun. To correct errors and the implement programs and projects as planned and review the administrative processes of the state and the movement of financial revenues and expenses as well as eliminate the additional burdens of the government and provide advice for future for the happiness and equality between human beings. To build human being first, secure his life, continue progress, security, prosperity, education, health and communicate with each other to exchange experiences and provide technical and administrative assistance to AOMA member countries.

Historical Concept of North African Countries

North Africa is a term for a group of Mediterranean countries located in north African region of the continent. According to the regional distribution of the United Nations, it includes seven countries and regions are Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Sudan. While Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania form the Maghreb region, Egypt and Sudan which located in the Nile Basin.

North Africa also includes the Spanish regions of Ceuta and Melilla and some of the small islands of northern Morocco known as Placas de Supiriana, as well as the Canary Islands and the Portuguese island of Madeira in the North Atlantic.

There is much to distinguish North Africa from much of sub-Saharan Africa historically and naturally because of a natural barrier created by the Sahara for a long period of modern history. Since 3500 BC, following the sudden desertification in the Sahara due to gradual changes in Earth's orbit, this barrier separates culturally from the rest of the continent.

The Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Muslims and others also facilitated the communication and migration across the Mediterranean. The cultures of North Africa are clearly linked to Europe and South-West Asia more than sub-Saharan Africa. The influence of Islam in the region has also had a clear impact in the culture and vapors of this region.

About Ombudsman:

Ombudsman is one of the important mechanisms to protect people from violating their legal rights against the abuse and use of power, Although they are deeply rooted in the Arab-Islamic heritage in the so-called Diwan of Grievances, Europe was inspired in the beginning of the 19th century, it developed and gained modern character and stretched in Many of the countries of the world, but it has not yet received attention or insufficient enough in the Arab world.

The Ombudsman institutions take many names and forms, most commonly the offices of the Ombudsman as is common in northern European countries, it's called the people defender in some institutions in Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries, in United Kingdom and Sri Lanka called the parliamentary commissioner of the administration, in France and some French-speaking countries its called regional mediator, the Public Complaints Commission, as they are called in Nigeria etc.... These institutions take a variety of names on the Arab scene: The Office of Grievances (Sudan), the Administrative Coordinator (Tunisia) (Mauritania, (Egypt), National Council for Human Rights (Egypt).

Role of SAIs in North African Countries:

The powers of these institutions vary in several areas. The Ombudsman institutions focus mainly on the administrative aspect of the relationship of individuals with the state. The law requires some of these institutions to refer the complaints and reports related to human rights to the national institution. While national institutions have a broader mandate to consider all complaints within their jurisdiction, although some national institutions are also obliged to refer their complaints concerning the competence of the Ombudsman institution to that institution.

In the proceedings, the laws establishing the Ombudsman institutions are more specific in the procedure for considering complaints of national institutions. It determines the nature of the admissible complaints.

such as being individual or submitted by a natural person, the complainant having exhausted the administrative remedies available and identifying cases where he or she may not intervene, such as those cases before the courts or final judgment has been issued (except for intervention to enforce judgments rendered), or to consider complaints between State organs. While the laws establishing national institutions do not specify such conditions and leave the procedures for admission and follow-up to the jurisprudence of these institutions.

In the Arab countries, there are eight institutions for the Ombudsman, and some institutions within the competence of the Ombudsman.

The first category includes the Office of Grievances in the Sudan (2001), in Jordan (2008), the Kingdom's Mediator in Morocco and the Administrative Coordinator in Tunis (1992); the Administrative Control Authority in Libya; the Mediator of the Republic in Mauritania;

The second category includes institutions that combine the competencies of national institutions and the Ombudsman. The most prominent examples on the Arab area are the Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizens' Rights, which is entrusted with its statutes and the National Consultative Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Algeria. Between public administration and citizens along with the tasks of protecting and promoting human rights, the complaints offices of the National Council for Human Rights in Egypt, the National Center for Human Rights in Jordan, The National Human Rights Committee of Qatar, as well as complaints offices in specialized national councils such as the National Council for Women in Egypt and the National Council for Motherhood and Childhood (Egypt).

Relations between SAls in North Africa and their importance in leadership, training and exchange of experiences:

The relationship must be in the North African region is continuous so that each regulatory institution can carry out its duties and cooperate with each other and exchange experiences, views and periodic meetings every three months and address the problems facing the process of control in each country of this region whether it is a member of the Ombudsman Or member of the region so that they can be persuaded to join the African and International Ombudsmen and include the entire region and planning

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for future success and building bridges of communication with the whole continent. The establishment of periodic meetings among the senior departments of the regulatory bodies opens the areas of Doubt and experience among Member States, must therefore work to promote dialogue and coordination by the international representative of the Organization of the Ombudsman and the private North Africa (Tunisia now), and choose the most ready and safer places and the ability to manage these meetings the African Ombudsman or North Africa alike.

The impact of political changes in the region on the work of the SAIs in North Africa:

The political, economic and social stability are all factors to provide the necessary environment for the growth of the principle of transparency, accountability and the fight against corruption. However, the recent years imposed on the region directed by political and economic changes have negatively affected in the establishment of the principle of transparency, accountability and human rights to building freedom of opinion and thought. Because of the weakness of the prestige of countries and their financial and administrative capacity and low oil prices.

The impact of terrorism on the general activity of the countries in this region in general and increases in some degree of disruption or weakening and reflected on the weakness of its role within the States, their relationship with their counterparts in the countries for the region with the absence of assistance and cooperation among the regulatory bodies in North African countries.

Programs such as the General Assembly or training courses in the territory of the member States of the African Ombudsmen or members of the North African States should be developed. The responsibility for this task rests with the Regional Representative for North Africa in coordination and consultation with all parties to achieve this in the future.

Regional Delegate in Charge of Ombudsman Activity in North Africa:

In fact, we hope that the regional delegate will visit and consult the North African countries and hold training courses and meetings in the country of the regional delegate to mediate geographically between the countries in this region, known for the regional representative of the region is the

sisterly and friendly Tunisia through the Tunisian administrative coordinator.

Challenges facing the future of the region:

- Poor liquidity and funding for the region's joint activity.
- Lack of planning for the future work of the Region in accordance with a timetable for dialogue, communication and implementation of programs of interest to the members.
- Technological development in the world and the possibility of settling it on the continent and the region.
- Building African democracies that are compatible with the culture of the peoples in the continent through similar regions in history, customs, traditions, religion, language and governance.
- Lack of importance by the senior departments of the regulatory bodies of African and regional issues and their concern to implement and fulfill the local tasks and competencies of each country.

Problems and Difficulties Facing Ombudsman in the North African Region:

- Lack of communication and consultation in the region.
- Meetings and training sessions are limited to South and Central Africa only.
- Political changes have negatively affected the region's activity in North Africa.
- Reflection of the security situation and the economy and the spread of terrorism in the world led to the departure of members of the region on the regional role and limited to the domestic and international role only.

Recommendations:

From the above we can see the following:

- Activate the role of the North African region through regular meetings between members of the region.

- The introduction of the Arabic language into the official correspondence of the African Organization of the African Nations (AOMA).
- The establishment of some African meetings in North Africa in the safest countries in the region.
- Holding training courses in the field of leadership, management and preparation of African administrative leaders in cooperation with the International Organization of the Ombudsman.
- To assist countries with administrative and financial problems in giving priority to training support, funding and technical advice.
- To build and train team of African trainers and advisers in developed countries in a collective manner to facilitate communication among the trainers of Member States of the Ombudsman.

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2018