

The ability of the State to promote the development of the country and democratic governance remains low

Mainly because of the mixed results of the economic reforms, it became obvious to many missing in Mali two essential factors in a real dynamic of sustainable development:

-human resources competent and motivated, working in institutions with clearly defined missions and operating rules effectively applied;

-rooting of democratic governance, thus the existence of a rule of law in which all actors, including the State itself, are subject to the law, where public affairs management is transparent, where officials have the duty to make account of their actions and where is effective participation of citizens and civil society well structured design the implementation and evaluation of public policies of development.

Indeed, the functioning of the political system has shortcomings that require reforms. Mali is not an Administration to give strong impetus to the development of the country. The distrust of citizens for justice remains strong. Civil society, very present, does not have the capabilities of its ambitions.

The functioning of the political system has shortcomings

The democratic system of the country revealed malfunctions and deficiencies in part attributable to the inadequacy of the policy and institutional framework existing. Indeed, its operation is characterized by the multiplication of electoral disputes, low participation in the elections, the difficulty of properly organize financing political parties and election campaigns, the weakening of the partisan system and the many questions about the relevance of maintaining certain institutions or their current rules of operation.

The current state of the Administration does not give a strong boost to the development of the country

The current situation of the Administration is far from the vision of the President of the Republic, which is that of an administration to give strong impetus to the development of the country.

In its political program, the President has developed his vision of the Malian Administration as follows:

-authority found, with a strong and sovereign State which guarantees the consolidation and respect for democratic institutions;

-a healthy and transparent Administration close to the citizen, which gives an image of efficiency and equity;

-relationships between the citizen and the Administration of serenity, mutual trust and transparency.

- due diligence in the services rendered to the citizen;
- relief procedures, formalities and delays;
- generalization of computer technology to facilitate term processing remote administrative acts;
- the eradication of corruption, waste, mismanagement, of laxity, carjacking, cronyism, politicization in the choice of men or the award of the contracts, rights passes, unnecessary hiring;

"-a great effort of equipment of the administrations in modern and efficient, hardware emulation through a policy of adaptation of workers to jobs, a motivating pay policy and the creation of the conditions for a healthy career through a management framework of transparent and fair competition".

The administration of the country is today shared between the State and local communities. At each of these levels exist, despite the multiple actions of reform and modernization, many problems.

The State Administration, which has a proliferation of structures, remains highly centralized. This administration is driven by a few powerful staff because it is low-skilled, low reasoned, sometimes frustrated and generally ill-equipped. His level of qualification is gradually sinking because of the scarcity of training or career development opportunities. It is little motivated because of the weakness of the remuneration in general and the disparity of the premiums and benefits in particular. He is sometimes frustrated by the lawlessness that ruled the promotions.

The State Administration functions according to rules and complicated procedures that enormous corruption and other forms of financial crime and has little concern for the user.

According to the World Bank corruption in Mali is systemic and pernicious. It is maintained by the complexity of the procedures, the non-application of the legislation governing public services, the meager wages, the irregularity of the controls and inspections and the impunity of the corrupt and the corruptors. The fight against corruption is made difficult by the anachronistic nature of the legislation anti-corruption, difficult to bring prosecutions, the weakness of the control structures resulting from the insufficient material, logistical, human, financial and educational...

The State Administration takes too little account of the user of the public service. No action is developed to better take into account the wishes of users, and then even this could significantly improve the quality of benefits provided by the public services, which is an important criterion of good governance.

The local administration, objective of decentralization, suffers from deficiencies of the institutional system and the weakness of the resources. The situation is characterized by insufficient staff and a mismatch of the system of financing of activities. The articulation between the national development program and local development programs does not exist yet, hence the risk of duplication. The schema for the transfer of skills and resources proved increasingly ineffective insofar as he arrived to achieve transfer of skills or resources.

It is the implementation of a territorial public service and the creation of own services in local communities.

Despite the huge efforts made for the training of actors, the qualitative weakness of human resources is the Achilles heel of the decentralization in Mali.

Very few municipalities have the resources necessary for their operation and cannot simply exist today without the financial assistance of the State.

The distribution of justice is the subject of criticism which most are unfortunately based

The observation made at the forum on justice from March 30 to April 3, 1999. To paraphrase the Bar of the order of lawyers, the justice is independent of everything except money... Hence a huge distrust of public justice and violation of numerous decisions of justice.

Civil society does not have the means to play an important role

Civil society has become a key partner of the Government and other development partners.

These organizations however have serious problems of administration and management and the most do not have the means to their ambitions, either human or financial. As political parties, they have internal convulsions which typically are crises of leadership.

Light of the foregoing, the weakness of national capacity is, no doubt, a major impediment to the process of economic and social development.

Space for democratic inquiry (EID)

The sixteenth edition of the space for democratic inquiry on experiences, it is at least that can be said at the end of this plateau for Exchange and reflection that contributes to a pluralistic democracy in the service of the people.

Space for democratic inquiry's main purpose to inform national and international public opinion on the State of human rights in Mali and contribute active and educational manner to the achievement of national democratic culture and promote significantly the policy of promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of the citizens. Also, it is a national pride only by its original character but also because it is a popular forum for ordinary people to participate in the control of the management of the affairs. This exercise which originated in the rich culture of Mali, based on dialogue, listening and dialogue, is integrated into overtime in the institutional arsenal of Mali, and appears today as a privileged instrument of good governance, essential element of economic and social development. The holding of the democratic inquiry (EID) space which is part of an established tradition, takes a particular hue in view of the context in which it occurs, one of reforms policies of the President of the Republic and the Organization next general elections. By opening the work, the Minister of justice custody seals held first to account for the suites reserved for stops and the 15th edition of the space for democratic Inquiry recommendations. In regards to the 15th edition, 88 records of arrests were received by the Board. At the end of the deliberations the jury made against the Government of the recommendations organized into eleven points. Space for democratic inquiry, the Board wished that reflection be carried with the commission of counting of the stops on the criteria for the classification of stops. He also requested that be strengthened the educational character of the EID. And this is its extension to the whole country and found a better organization to strengthen its credit and its effectiveness.

Concerning the extension of the OIA to the whole country and the search for a better form of organization, the Government projects to reform policy of the President of the Republic decided to entrust the Organization of EID to the mediator of the Republic. This year through this point the jury of honor has attracted the attention of the Government on the fight against corruption, the delay in payment of severance of many workers and good governance. All the words that hinder the management of public goods and its people were hammered in long and wide by the various stakeholders.

It should be remembered that the Prime Minister, head of Government that presided over the opening ceremony of the 16th Edition of the space for democratic inquiry and took the opportunity to visit the booths of products of the penitentiaries of the country, exposed on national day structures of inmate.

That said the constitution of Mali

Article 1: the human person is sacred and inviolable. Everyone has the right to life, liberty, security and integrity of the person.

Article 2: all Malians are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. Any discrimination based on social origin, color, language, race, sex, religion and political opinion is prohibited.

Article 3: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, degrading or humiliating treatment or abuse. Any individual, any officer of the State making is guilty of such acts, either on its own initiative or on instructions, shall be punished in accordance with the law.

Item 4: Any person is entitled to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, worship, opinion, expression and creation in compliance with the Act.

Article 5: The State recognizes and guarantees, under the conditions laid down by the law, the freedom to come and go the free choice of residence, freedom of association, meeting, procession and demonstration.

Article 6: The home, the field, the private and family life, the secrecy of correspondence and communications shall be inviolable. He can there be violated only under the conditions provided for by law.

Article 7: Freedom of the press is recognized and guaranteed. It is exercised under the conditions laid down by the Act. Equal access for all to the State media is provided by an independent body, the status is fixed by an organic law.

Article 8: Freedom of artistic and cultural creation is recognized and guaranteed. It is exercised under the conditions laid down by the Act.

Article 9: The punishment is personal. No person shall be prosecuted, arrested or charged under a law promulgated prior to the facts alleged against him. Any accused is presumed innocent until his guilt is established by the competent court. The right to defense, including the right to be assisted by counsel of his choice is guaranteed since the preliminary inquiry.

Article 10: Any person subject to a measure of freedom has the right to be examined by a doctor of his choice. No one may be detained for longer than forty eight hours by reasoned decision of a magistrate of the judiciary. No one may be detained in a penitentiary on warrant issued by a magistrate of the judiciary.

Article 11: Everything that is not prohibited by the law may be prevented and no person shall be compelled to do what it does not order.

Article 12: No one shall be forced into exile. Any person persecuted for his political beliefs or religious, ethnic membership, may benefit from the right of asylum in the Republic of Mali.

Article 13: The right to property is guaranteed. No one may be expropriated for cause of public utility and against a just and prior compensation.

Article 14: Freedom of enterprise is guaranteed in the laws and regulations in force.

Article 15: Everyone has the right to a healthy environment. Protection, the defense of the environment and the promotion of the quality of life is a duty for all and for the State.

Article 16: Found national disaster, all citizens have the duty to assist in the conditions provided for by law.

Article 17: Education, education, training, work, housing, leisure, health and social welfare constitute recognized rights.

Article 18: Everyone is entitled to education. Public education is compulsory, free and secular. Private education is recognized and is exercised under the conditions defined by law.

Article 19: The right to work and to rest is recognized and is equal for all. Work is a duty for every citizen, but no person shall be compelled to work determined that in the case of performance of exceptional service of interest, equal for all under the conditions determined by law.

Article 20: Freedom of Association is guaranteed. Trade unions operate without constraint and without limitations other than those prescribed by law.

Article 21: The right to strike is guaranteed. It is exercised within the laws and regulations in force.

Article 22: The defense of the homeland is a duty for every citizen.

Article 23: Everyone must work towards the common good. It all his civic obligations and fulfill its tax contributions.

Article 24: Any citizen, any person living in Malian territory has the duty to respect in all circumstances the Constitution.

God the United Nations for a world fair amen

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