



CELMUN/ UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Topic A: The importance of the Democratic Governance in Developing

All societies have to meet the challenge of creating a system of governance that promotes, supports and sustains human development — especially human development for the poor, the vulnerable and the marginalized. For UNDP, human development is about expanding capabilities and enlarging the choices people have in fulfilling their lives. From the evidence of a practice established by UNDP for over a decade, governance is defined as comprising the mechanisms, processes and institutions that determine how power is exercised, how decisions are made on issues of public concern, and how citizens articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.

UNDP's strategy focuses on building capacities and robust institutions in support of an equitable distribution of benefits and opportunities across all segments of the population, at both national and sub-national levels. It is therefore closely integrated with UNDP's initiatives in the area of local governance. While the corporate initiative does not claim to address all aspects of public administration, the approach seeks to integrate key cross-cutting issues into the three main work streams: opening windows for citizen participation; access to information; public values and professional standards; integrity, accountability and transparency; gender in public administration; respect for human rights; rule of law in public administration; leadership and critical choice capacities; public administration assessments and political economy analysis; and knowledge management.

Public administration in developing countries, whether as a set of theories and approaches or as institutions of government, faces formidable challenges at the beginning of the twenty first century. The challenges stem primarily from the democratic transformation that took place in many of these countries during the last decade of the

twentieth century and the concomitant institutions and technologies that accompanied the democratic transition.

Has this type of regimen accelerated progress toward achieving the Millennium development goals, social welfare and human development? Within the international community, democracy and good governance are widely advocated as intrinsically desirable and important goals. Nevertheless several native schools of thought continue to dispute the consequences of democratic governance, each presenting contrasting visions about the most effective strategy.

During recent decades, the democracy promotion perspective has become increasingly popular, championed by commentators. This perspective emphasizes that deepening and consolidating the principles and procedures of liberal democracy will have intrinsic benefits, reinforcing human rights around the globe, as well as instrumental payoffs.

As from the 1980s, and specially beginning of 1990s the region's socio-economic and politico-cultural landscape is transformed significantly with the deepening of globalization economic restructuring and democratic transition. These transformations are reflected in more pluralistic lifestyles, in various mechanisms of wealth-generations of policy-making in new kinds of societal conflicts and in changes in civic culture.

The loss of governments to act, the sacrifice of democratic legitimacy, the coarsening of politics, the diminishing effectiveness of collective action and the abrupt decision to rely and on private endeavors whether they be legal or illegal, illustrate just some of the risks that must be confronted by societies within the region.

We live in a unique world: democracy finally triumphed. But at the time it became undeniable, we discover a deep disturb prisoner, when hit by a major civic attrition that abstention repudiation civic and political staff reflect barely reach.

Within a safe world evidence of his fate accompanies opposition of reason in order crowned with the state, with the anarchy of the market. In the universe devoid of a foreseeable future where we have slipped, the opposition is reversed: the evidence accompanies the creativity unfindable regulation of individual initiatives by the market against fatal disorder untimely replaced by State voluntarism.

When it comes to action on living, not on things there is no substitute: the question of the organization of authority and control requires his treatise by itself. It overflows otherwise length in the state or the company enough to think that there is. There is a traditional form of organization that is still standing, whether of religion, party or union. This allows us to glimpse the breadth of social transformation. At this point, the contrast between needs and available resources is so great that urges the pessimism.

We encountered a formidable legitimacy of the individual vector treated as true history, as creator and invention, whose formula iconic entrepreneur free return. Also, it is a formidable legitimization of democracy as political market of incomparable plasticity, speed, reaction and openness to novelty. Finally we suffered a tremendous loss of substance of democracy, understood as the collective power on itself, which explains the sluggishness and even depression that invade into victory. Democratic values have a double face: the claim by private individuals for their freedom never goes so far as to make them forget their necessary conversion, on the other hand, public power.

Focus Areas such as: Access to Justice and Rule of Law, anti-corruption, civic engagement, electoral systems and processes, public administration, etc.

UNDP views corruption as a governance deficit - a result of malfunctioning state institutions due to poor governance. Democratic governance helps to combat corruption by creating inclusive, responsive and accountable political processes to efficiently and effectively deliver social services to everyone, including the poor and marginalized. Corruption severely impacts and derails a country's progress and development, including achievement of the MDGs. For UNDP, the major focus is strengthening preventive capacities to stop leakages of public resources, working together with partners such as the United Nations Office for Drug Control, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, World Health Organization, OECD, World Bank, GTZ, Noraid and civil society organizations.

Delegates the UNDP have to consider the next questions:

1. How can countries stop the spread of corruption in the government?
2. Can the democratic governance be achieved by developing countries?
3. Development must be guided by the democratic governance
4. Which are the benefits that brings the democrace?
5. It is posible to keep the rule of law in the revolt countries?
6. Is the rise of the middle class affecting the exercise of the democratic governance?

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