



Democratic Governance Practice

United Nations Development Programme

Why UNDP?



UNDP advocacy for democratic governance:

- Both as an intrinsic value, for its own sake, and as an instrumental tool to achieve other goals, notably to promote UNDP development goals and to strengthen international principles
- Expand capabilities and enlarging the choices people have in their lives:
 - is not just a social, economic and technological challenge
 - is also an institutional and political one.

Core aim of the Practice:

- to encourage democratic governance institutions and processes that are responsive and accountable to all citizens, especially the poor and marginalized.

UNDP Strategic Plan (2008-2011)

Corporate Priorities for Contributing to DG



- Fostering inclusive participation
- Strengthening responsive and accountable governance institutions, including a deepened commitment to improving governance at the local level
- Supporting national partners to implement democratic governance practices in human rights, anti-corruption and gender equality

UNDP's Core Services



- Policy advice and technical support
- Strengthening capacity of institutions and individuals
- Advocacy, outreach, and public information
- Promoting and brokering dialogue
- Knowledge networking and sharing of good practices

DG Practice in UNDP: Statistical Data



- UNDP is **one of the largest providers** of DG technical cooperation globally, spending over \$5.13 billion worldwide in the period 2004-2007
- As of 2008, DG remains **the largest priority** area for UNDP development cooperation:
 - DG: **41 %** of its overall portfolio
 - Poverty reduction: 33 %
 - Crisis prevention: 14 %
- Overall, 80 percent of resources were spent on public administration reform and anti-corruption, decentralization and local governance, and electoral systems
- Most of these expenditures involved non-core resources

Situation in Turkey



- Turkey-EU accession process:
 - In December 1999 Turkey was granted the status of candidate country
 - Accession negotiations with Turkey were opened in October 2005
- EU accession is an important trigger for the reform initiatives of the country

Situation in Turkey:

Fostering Inclusive Participation



- Local and regional governance platforms including city councils, which are designed to be a platform to enhance citizens' engagement in decision and policy making processes, are needed to be strengthened to be more inclusive, functional and operational
- Civic engagement to legislation making was practiced on pilot basis. Two articles that promote civic engagement are added to the drafted rules of procedure of the Parliament, its endorsement by the Parliament is pending.

Situation in Turkey:
*Strengthening responsive and accountable governance
institutions*



- Improvements in legislative framework are in place, in some fields most are completed and in others still work is needed:
 - July 2009 regulation to deliver better public services to citizens
 - Basic legislation concerning local authorities has been entirely renewed and necessary secondary legislation completed and enacted in many fields
 - March 2009 the Regulation on the Organization and Duties of the Gendarmerie amended and the powers of the police and gendarmerie in urban and rural areas clarified
 - The legislative framework designed to prevent corruption improved

Situation in Turkey:
*Strengthening responsive and accountable governance
institutions*



- Drafting or endorsement of reform packages or framework documents:
 - August 2009 judicial reform strategy and its Action Plans
 - January 2010 national anti-corruption strategy adopted

Situation in Turkey:
*Strengthening responsive and accountable governance
institutions*



- Instruments and mechanisms developed or commitment stated:
 - Equal Opportunities Commission of the Parliament
 - Independent National Human Rights Institute
 - Anti-Discrimination and Equality Body

Situation in Turkey:

Supporting national partners to implement democratic governance practices in human rights, anti-corruption and gender equality



Democratic Opening

- Whose name is recently agreed on but details on the substance of this initiative have not revealed yet
- In the scope of this, Government expresses the view of solving the Kurdish issue through peaceful means and holistic policy responses covering cultural, political and economic matters
- Internal displacement is also a topic that needs to be addresses along with village guard system and land mines those remain a security concern for both military personnel and civilians

Situation in Turkey:

Supporting national partners to implement democratic governance practices in human rights, anti-corruption and gender equality



Women's Status

- Gender equality remains a major challenge in Turkey and a gender equality body as required by the *Acquis* has yet to be established
- Political representation of women, at both national and regional levels, is very low. After March 2009 elections: there are only two female mayors at provincial capital level and seventeen at district town level
- There is a lack of an effective dialogue of the civil society organizations with the government on gender-related issues

Situation in Turkey: Bottlenecks and Challenges



- De jure vs de facto situation
- Institutional and professional capacity problems for the full-fledged implementation of the reforms
- Ambiguities remain in the authority and responsibilities of civilian or military bureaucracy
- Problems in change management
- Partnership and networking
- Low ownership and/or lack of consensus on the substance, scope...etc of the reforms

Program Components

(Expected Results and Impact)



- To assist the Government of Turkey in the formulation of a coherent and comprehensive National Action Plan for IDP service delivery as a ground for durable solutions for the IDPs living in the Southeast Anatolia
- To enhance the institutional capacities of the local governance practices for improved and institutionalized civic engagement in decision making processes and promote culture of dialogue at the grassroots level
- To develop and strengthen the administrative capacity and cooperation of Turkish Ministry of Interior, unions of local authorities and local authorities themselves in the task of ensuring the effective implementation of new policy and legislation on local administration
- To work with the justice sector to contribute towards strengthening of its capacity to fulfill its updating mandate in the EU accession process
- To structurally embed expanded enjoyment of civil rights by Turkish citizens and democratic control of internal security in the regulatory system and public administration practice of Turkey

Partners, Funding, Delivery



Partners

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Justice
- High Judiciary
- Development Agencies
- Human Rights Presidency and Boards
- Parliament's Different Commissions
- National Gender Equality Machinery
- CSOs
- Academia
- SPO

Partners, Funding, Deliver



Funding

- Core resources
- Non-core resources
 - Government cost sharing
 - EU
 - SIDA

Delivery



Year	Delivery Amount	Delivery Percentage
2007	1,981,112	91
2008	1,939,010	94
2009	2,885,410	87

Success stories/lessons learned



- Efficient broker role in most sensitive topics
- Strategic positioning vis-a-vis the national counterparts in delicate issues
- Successful advocacy and outreach
- Consistent and clear messages on sensitive issues such as internal displacement

Challenges/ opportunities



- Fragile environment for the practice: political crisis and deepening inconfidence problems among the state powers
- Bureaucracy's reactions
- Very limited funding opportunities
- Need for enough funding for the new fields such as rule of law and access to justice
- Visibility vs low profile approach

Future Plans



- New technical cooperation fields upon the request coming from the national counterparts:
 - Restructuring of the judiciary
 - Restructuring of national human rights institute
 - Anti-corruption
 - Community empowerment initiatives