**Title**: Strengthening the Jordanian Parliament’s role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals through inclusive and participatory decision-making and dialogue processes

**ATLAS Number:** 00113913

**Start Date:** 1 October 2018 **End Date:** 30 September 2019

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| **Brief Description** |
| UNDP Jordan will support the Jordanian Parliament to play an enhanced role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals as well as related national priorities. The proposed initiative focuses on promoting responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes, including enhanced engagement of women and youth, to strengthen the role of Parliament as an effective, transparent and accountable institution. This work will strengthen parliamentary contributions towards national responses to urgent developmental challenges through supporting its enactment of SDG-relevant legislation and conducting of appropriate executive/ budgetary oversights, while also engaging in meaningful consultation and dialogue with those previously excluded or left behind from political processes.  Through a Country Engagement Facility process, the initiative will enhance Parliament’s institutional capacities to support SDG implementation through the development of innovative mechanisms for promoting SDG-relevant activities, for monitoring and reporting on those activities. A specific focus will be given to providing opportunities for parliamentary committees to integrate SDG-related approaches into their work on key developmental areas such as poverty reduction, gender equality, economic growth, environment and climate change and, in particular, addressing measures relevant to strengthening institutions in line with SDG 16. Specific activities will also be supported to empower Parliament to support the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and SDG-5: Gender Equality. The initiative will also facilitate opportunities for the Parliament to engage in inclusive and participatory dialogue processes, especially to ensure meaningful involvement of women and youth, and citizens from across the Kingdom, in the work of Parliament.  Designed in full consultation with the Parliament, the initiative is envisaged to be delivered in close collaboration with UN Women and other UN agencies, and will be integrated into a parallel Regional Hub project on Arab Parliaments and SDGs, as well as a global project on empowering Parliaments to support the national implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda. The current Country Engagement Facility will run for nine months but is expected to be scaled-up for longer-term engagement with the new Parliament to be elected in 2020. |

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| Contributing Outcomes:  SP: Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development  UNSDF: Institutions in Jordan at national and local levels are more responsive, inclusive, accountable, transparent, and resilient;  CPD: Parliamentary processes strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability  Indicative Outputs: 1. Parliament has enhanced capacities to support and monitor SDG implementation; 2: Parliament’s inclusive and participatory engagement with citizens and stakeholders on SDGs is enhanced; 3: Parliament’s engagement on the national implementation of UNSCR 1325 is enhanced | **Total resources required:** | | $402,500 |
| Total Resources Allocated | **UNDP FW** | 360,000 |
| **UNDP WSP** | 42,500 |
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**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

**JORDAN**

**COUNTRY ENGAGEMENT FACILITY**

Strengthening the Jordanian Parliament’s role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals through inclusive and participatory decision-making and dialogue processes

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# Development Challenge

*SDGS and Parliaments*

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) define global, long-term objectives for sustainable economic, environmental, and social development, with shared prosperity, decent work for all, and assurances that no one is left behind. The importance of parliaments and parliamentarians towards achieving the SDGs was specifically acknowledged UN General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 70/1, which recognises the “essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets, and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments.” [[1]](#footnote-1)

Moreover, parliaments are foreseen as a key element within Goal 16 that seeks to *promote of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels* through *developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions* (Target 16.6) and *ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making* (Target 16.7). UNGA Resolution 70/1 also calls upon parliaments to support regular and inclusive reviews of progress towards the SDGs, and to ensure consultative processes with other key stakeholders, such as civil society and the private sector.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Jordan has been a key driver of the 2030 Agenda, and is seeking to deliver upon a roadmap towards achieving the SDGs that ensures their integration into national development priorities, as elaborated in the ‘Vision 2025’ document that conceptualizes an integrated and transformational planning framework to achieve a prosperous, resilient Jordan through: active and empowered citizens; a proud and vibrant society; a dynamic and globally competitive private sector; and efficient and effective government. This close alignment between the SDGs and the Vision 2025 approaches was highlighted in Jordan’s First Voluntary National Review (VNR) presented at the UN High Level Political Forum in July 2017.

The 2030 Agenda and the national developmental priorities provide a joint framework for Jordan to address the significant and urgent developmental challenges linked to exclusion and vulnerability that the Kingdom currently faces, especially in relation to economic, social, environmental and political challenges. These include worrying levels of unemployment, income inequality, regional disparities and environmental degradation that especially impact on women and young people. The Jordanian Parliament will play an essential role in defining the Kingdom’s response to these challenges both in the elaboration of policy goals through an inclusive, accountable and transparent decision-making process, and also in their implementation through the enactment and oversight of effective and appropriate legislation that are in line with relevant national and international standards. The Parliament’s responsibilities in support of national economic, social and political development are therefore intrinsically linked to the role envisaged of it in relation to the 2030 Agenda.

*Institutional Contextual Analysis of the Jordan Parliament*

The bicameral Jordanian National Assembly (*Majlis al-Umma*) is composed of a directly elected House of Representatives (*Majlis al-Nuwaab*), and an appointed Senate (*Majlis al-Aayan*), both with a four-year mandate. The current Parliament is the eighteenth since the establishment of parliamentary institutions under the 1947 Constitution, and is composed of 130 representatives elected from 23 electoral districts that are based on governorate and regional boundaries. At the most recent parliamentary elections in September 2016, 70 per cent of incoming MPs were new to their role.

Under the current Constitution of 1952, as amended, Parliament has authority to review and vote on draft legislation prepared by the Executive branch, including draft laws initially proposed by parliamentarians. The Parliament also has financial oversight powers, exercised through budgetary and taxation controls, and can hold Ministers to account through interpellation. Parliament is responsible for determining its own Rules of Procedure, with parliamentary sessions conducted in public, but with no obligation for committees to conduct public sessions, or to hold formal consultation with stakeholders. MPs are supported by a Secretariat with significant experience of parliamentary work.

Parliamentary development has been identified as a core element of the political reform process in Jordan: HM King Abdullah has called for a dynamic and engaged Parliament where “the people elect representatives to make important public decisions on behalf of the country as a whole”[[3]](#footnote-3) and as an effective institution that primarily serves the interests of the country and its citizens. Both legislators and staff have demonstrated a commitment to strengthening their technical capacity, and have been supported with technical and infrastructural support from international actors in terms of equipment procurement, establishing a Research Centre, developing a strategic plan, providing support on social media, ad hoc support to committees on specific topics, and on direct capacity building for MPs and staff. UNDP has provided initial support to the development of parliamentary activities on SDGs; however, Parliament does not have a formal framework for engagement in this area and lacks structures for coordinating and reporting on its activities on SDGs.

Intrinsically linked to Parliament’s role on SDGs will be for it to enhance its framework for engaging in inclusive and participatory dialogue as part of its decision-making processes. The 17th Parliament participated in a small number of consultative processes in relation to new laws on decentralisation and elections; however, such activities are on an ad hoc basis and initiated by civil society rather than by Parliament itself. As shown by the June 2018 demonstrations, there is significant frustration by the public and key stakeholders such as professional associations and civil society at being excluded from political decision-making processes. It is also notable that in their reviews of draft legislation and budgets, and also in their oversight of enacted legislation parliamentary committees have infrequently engaged experts in making contributions or reports.

Moreover, the transformative nature of the SDG Agenda depends on the political participation of women and young people. Women hold 20 lower house seats (15.4%) and 10 of the 65 Senate seats, but are not represented in senior parliamentary official positions, and parliamentary office is restricted to those over 30 years. Key elements of the parliamentary political and decision-making processes that are directly relevant to women and young people are therefore taken without adequate consultation with those groups, and without an assessment of the impact of legislation on achieving the relevant SDG targets and indicators. Measures to enhance inclusion and participation will therefore both strengthen Parliament as an institution in itself and the role that it plays in addressing development challenges in line with the SDGs.

*Jordan’s Parliament: Opportunities and Challenges*

The Jordanian Parliament recognises that it faces institutional challenges to prepare for its role on SDGs. Concerns have been voiced over the quality of legislation in Jordan,[[4]](#footnote-4) while parliamentary committees have tended to play a minimal role in conducting oversight of executive action in the implementation of legislation. Moreover, there is a persistent and pervasive lack of trust amongst citizens of confidence in governmental institutions, including Parliament. While evidenced by repeated low levels of participation in elections[[5]](#footnote-5) and in responses to opinion polling,[[6]](#footnote-6) this challenge became especially relevant in June 2018 during street demonstrations over policy proposals to amend legislation on Income Tax and other measures, highlighting widespread anger against perceived political corruption and unaccountable decision-makers, and public frustration at having no opportunity to participate in key decision-making processes. Although targeting a draft law that had not yet been scrutinised by a parliamentary committee, the demonstrations showed that many citizens had low expectations that Parliament would conduct a thorough and consultative review of the proposal. As a response to the demonstrations, HM King Abdullah II specifically called for the new government of Prime Minister Razzaz and the Parliament to act in coordination on measures to improve dialogue on these controversial areas, and to review broader elements of political participation.

In these circumstances, the Parliament of Jordan faces three urgent challenges that are highly relevant to the role it will play in relation to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs: first, to enhance its legislative and oversight capacities in terms of enabling effective policy development and implementation through appropriate and responsive legislation and oversight processes on the key economic, social, environmental and political challenges facing Jordan; second, to ensure that it wins greater levels of public confidence through serving as a responsive, transparent and accountable representative institution that provides opportunities for inclusive and participatory decision-making; third, although Parliament has shown significant interest in strengthening its role on the SDGs,[[7]](#footnote-7) and was involved in the development of the SDG roadmap and the VNR process, it has a limited capacity for enhancing its role on the SDGs beyond the one it so far has played, and there is currently no formal structure within the Parliament for building its longer-term, sustained engagement on the SDGs.

The Parliament can be expected to take a significant role in relation to all 17 SDGs but especially on poverty reduction (Goal 1), health (Goal 3), Gender Equality (Goal 5), economic growth (Goal 8), reduced inequalities (Goal 10), local development (Goal 11), environmental and climate actions (Goals 7, 12 and 15), and peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16). Its key institutional responsibilities will include: parliamentary dialogue, review and adoption of where new or amended legislation will be required to create an enabling environment for the implementation SDG-related policies and initiatives; parliamentary approval and monitoring of governmental budgets impacting on the realisation of SDGs; and through parliamentary committees, conducting oversight of the executive branch’s implementation of activities and progress towards the achievement of SDGs, as well as also related areas of international instruments ratified by Jordan, such as the Universal Periodical Review process and on UNSCR 1325[[8]](#footnote-8) and UNSCR 2250.[[9]](#footnote-9) Parliament can also engage with the Senate to build a joint parliamentary approach to these areas.

Moreover, Parliament is uniquely positioned to foster a responsive political environment for the 2030 Agenda, through acting as an interface between citizens and state institutions at both a local and a national level, in particular by encouraging active participation in policy debates and decision-making on sustainable development, and to catalyse opportunities for citizens, especially women and youth, to directly participate in parliamentary work on areas relevant to the SDGs. Through their engagement with their constituents, the 130 Members of Parliament (MPs) can foster steps for the localisation of SDGs and ensure that the prioritisation and implementation of SDGs are adapted to the needs at the local level, as well as nationally.

For these efforts to succeed, Parliament will require new and enhanced capacities and innovative institutional arrangements to address the multi-sectoral scope of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs. Each of its parliamentary committees has a mandate that covers issues relevant to one or more (and in some cases all) of the SDGs and will need to engage in effective coordination and exchanges of information with parliamentary counterparts, governmental bodies and other stakeholders, especially civil society and the private sector. Consideration will need to be given on how effective mechanisms for monitoring and reporting of parliament’s engagement on SDGs and related international instruments are structured into the institutional architecture, including the publication of reports on progress made as well as participation in national and international activities to promote SDGs.

In line with the core 2030 Agenda principle of leaving no one behind, the Parliament must prioritise engagement with women, youth and other groups that have been traditional excluded from parliamentary and political processes and decision-making in Jordan through enhanced opportunities for consultation, outreach and dialogue with groups representing those sectors of society, or in enabling access to parliamentary processes for those outside of Amman. In addition, efforts should be made to enhance opportunities for parliamentary engagement in support of key international instruments such as the Universal Periodic Review process, UNSCR 1325 and 2250, and related environmental and rights-based treaties that have tended to be overlooked by the relevant parliamentary engagement.

# Strategy

The outcome of the initiative is that Parliament plays a enhanced role as an advocate for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals and related national priorities through responsive inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes, including enhanced engagement of women and youth, that strengthen its role as an effective, transparent and accountable institution.

The 2030 Agenda offers a defined, relevant and integrated framework for building inclusive and participatory parliamentary processes, and enabling open and transparent parliamentary institutions to function more effectively. While the SDG targets of 5.5,[[10]](#footnote-10) 16.6 and 16.7 are seen as having the most direct relevance, parliamentary engagement on the SDGs should follow a holistic approach to ensure that Parliament engages in the implementation of policy development and implementation for all 17 SDGs. Parliament also has a key role in the process of reviewing Jordanian legislative achievements under key international instruments, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process, UNSCRs 1325 and 2250 and related environmental and climate change treaties.

The initaitive will therefore support Parliament engage proactively on all relevant areas of the 2030 Agenda and other national priorities through: improving its institutional capacities for SDG implementation and monitoring; enhancing the integration of SDG approaches into the work of parliamentary committees; promoting engagement of the Parliament in inclusive and participatory dialogue with citizens and stakeholders; and provide a focus for the Parliament to engage on areas relevant to the UPR process, UNSC 2250, and especially on UNSCR 1325. Activities will focus on enabling greater levels of inclusion and participation of women and youth in parliamentary processes, including working with women MPs. The initiative will also facilitate the inclusion and participation of other groups that tend to be excluded from parliamentary activities, including persons with disabilities, and those living outside of the Capital.

The initiative will initially engage with the 18th Parliament over a 12-month period from October 2018 to September 2019, the third-year of its 4-year mandate. It is expected that during this period Parliament will need to address key legislative and oversight responsibilities that are relevant to SDGs, including consideration of taxation legislation and proposed amendments on key elements of economic, local development and environmental policy, as well as responding to the UPR process and initiatives relating to the National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325 and 2250. As a result, the Country Engagement Facility will engage strategically in providing opportunities for inclusive dialogue and consultative participation, offers of specialist technical advice and assistance to parliamentary committees, and promoting parliamentary engagement across all relevant areas of SDGs.

A key focus on this support will be to promote Parliament’s capacity to assess and report on the impact of its activities for the achievement of the SDGs and its core principle of leaving no one behind, which will then be a catalyst for promoting greater levels of public confidence in the role of Parliament, and in raising national political ownership and institutional engagement in of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Based on a 6-monthly review of its lessons learned and subject to available funding, the Country Engagement Facility may seek to be extended to provide longer-term support, developing a sustainable approach to be carried to the 19th Parliament expected to be elected in 2020.

Based on this background, the Theory of Change can be described as follows:

*Supporting the Jordanian Parliament to play a full role in providing opportunities for inclusive dialogue and participation in its decision-making processes will (i) promote the role of the Parliament in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other national priorities, (ii) strengthen the credibility of Parliament with its own citizens, and (iii) foster inclusive and participatory political processes, especially for women and youth in order to (iv) catalyse progress on sustainable development in Jordan while reaching out to those prev**iously excluded or left behind*.

*The role of UNDP*

As one of the largest provider of technical assistance to parliaments worldwide and a key actor on the 2030 Agenda, UNDP is uniquely placed to build the capacity of Parliament on this approach. UNDP’s engagement will enable an integrated global, regional, and country-level approach to policy development and programme implementation in line with the priorities outlined in the UNDP 2018-2021 Strategic Plan to support country-led efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda, with a key outcome to accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development, and with strengthening effective, inclusive, and accountable governance as key signature solutions.

The Initiative is closely linked with global and regional programmes in support of SDGs and inclusive political processes. UNDP has prioritised the development of a methodological toolkit for enhancing the role of parliaments on SDGs, including the production of key resource and capacity building materials. These include *Parliaments and the Sustainable Development Goals – A self-assessment toolkit* (2016) produced jointly by UNDP and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and *Parliament’s Role in Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals: A Parliamentary Handbook* (2017), produced by UNDP in conjunction with the Global Organisation of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

On a regional level, UNDP collaborates closely with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), in conducting seminars for Parliamentarians in the Arab Region on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which gather representatives from the parliaments in the region to collaborate on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These seminars have highlighted the importance of strengthening the institutional capacities of Parliament in achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, and of raising awareness and building knowledge among parliamentarians about the Agenda and the SDGs. At seminars in 2017 and 2018, UNDP, ESCWA and other partners were requested to continue to build the capacities of parliamentarians in the region to ensure an active parliamentary role in the drive for sustainable, inclusive, rights-based development.

On the national level, UNDP Jordan is similarly well placed to support Parliament enhance its role on SDGs. Support to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs are identified as key priorities in the UN Sustainable Development Framework (2018-2022) and the UNDP Country Programme Document (2018-2022), both of which make specific reference to the important partnership between the UN and UNDP with Parliament. This relation is further reflected in a 2017 Memorandum of Understanding between the Parliament and UNDP Jordan that includes a commitment “to promote the role of Parliament in fostering Jordan’s implementation of the SDGs through research, analysis and advocacy.” In this role, the current initiative will build upon the foundations laid by the Inclusive Political Processes in Jordan project (2017-2018) that enabled UNDP to provide a number of key areas of support for Parliament to initiate its engagement on SDGs, including an awareness raising session and participation in networking opportunities.

UNDP Jordan will ensure the delivery of cross-cutting engagement of its full country programme to support Parliament and parliamentary committees on areas especially local economic development (through its Decentralisation and Inclusive Growth programmes), environment and climate change (through its Environment programme) and mainstreaming of women and youth policy in SDGs (through its Development Impact programme), as well as linkage with its broader *Hiwar* (Dialogue) programme that seeks to promote effective structures and opportunities for dialogue at all levels, and which enables extensive engagement with civil society, especially community based organisations and grassroots activists.

UNDP will also engage with other UN agencies to ensure Parliament receives support through an integrated ‘delivering as one’ approach on crosscutting developmental issues and in monitoring the implementation of relevant international instruments. A key UN partner in the implementation of this Initiative will be UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), who will collaborate on relevant areas under Goal 5, especially in relation to women MPs and the work of the parliamentary committee on Women’s Affairs. In addition, the Initiative also envisages close collaboration with UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), UN Office for Drug Control (UNODC), UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Environment Programme (UNEP), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and other relevant UN agencies.

# Results and Partnerships

The proposed UNDP Country Engagement Facility has the following objective:

**Enhancing the capacities of Parliament in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals and related national priorities and by serving as an effective, transparent and accountable institution, by enhanced measures for responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making that engages women and youth.**

In line with this objective, the following three Outputs have been identified as critical:

## *Output 1: Parliament has enhanced capacities to support and monitor SDG implementation.*

UNDP will support Parliament in fostering Jordan’s implementation of the 2030 Agenda through promoting integration of SDG-related inputs into the role of Parliament on legislation and oversight of government action. Through technical advisory and capacity building support, the initiative will strengthen the capacity of MPs to enact responsive laws, engage sectoral committees and provide analysis of budgets with efforts to establish mechanisms to monitor and foster the linkage between parliamentary action and the implementation of the SDGs and national development priorities.

To this end, UNDP will work with three targeted groups of key parliamentary actors: the 130 elected MPs, the members of parliamentary committees, and the parliamentary secretariat, including the Legislative Studies and Research Centre. These efforts will enable integrated activities that strengthen knowledge, understanding, and professional parliamentary capacities on the 2030 Agenda, including the use of relevant tools and mechanisms that enable the Parliament to monitor its role on SDGs. The Country Engagement Facility envisages two activities under Output 1:

### *Activity Result 1.1: Institutional capacities for SDG implementation and monitoring improved*

To build institutional understanding and knowledge on the role of SDGs and their relevance to the work of Parliament in terms of legislation and oversight, the activities will support the conduct of *SDG awareness sessions* based around workshops and discussion events to enable dialogue with MPs and parliamentary staff on the relevant good practices, opportunities and lessons learned on how parliaments can institutionalise SDGs in their work, including sharing knowledge materials and reports.

To strengthen the base for Parliament to promote its role in realizing the 2030 Agenda, the activities will support the development and facilitation of a *SDG Parliamentary Capacity Assessment* exercise to identify strategic engagement opportunities for the Parliament to engage on SDG-relevant approaches, including establishing baselines and targets by the institution and its members can contribute to the 2030 Agenda both through a holistic approach and on sector-specific engagement, and links to other planned activities on Women, Peace and Security.

Based on its direct engagement with MPs and the parliamentary secretariat through the Capacity Assessment exercise, the initiative will encourage the establishment of a multi-party *SDG Parliamentary Working Group* (SDG-PWG) as an ad hoc steering group, composed of key parliamentary representatives through which efforts will be made to develop and guide implementation of an initial *SDG Parliamentary Action Plan* to establish an effective and sustainable framework through which the Parliament will identify and implement its priority areas for SDG capacity development and engagement.

Through direct collaboration with the SDG-PWG and the Legislative Studies and Research Centre, the activity will establish an innovative *SDG Implementation and Monitoring Tool* to identify and to track how daily parliamentary engagement (such as legislative reviews by parliamentary committees, plenary session debates, oversight sessions, etc.) are relevant to achieving progress on the SDG Parliamentary Action Plan.

Through the tool, the activity will support the SDG-PWG to prepare and publish regular online updates and reports on parliamentary engagement on SDGs, culminating in the publication of an *Annual SDG Parliamentary Progress Report* at the end of the 18th Parliament that records all activities undertaken by the Parliament in support of SDGs during its third ordinary session, and in particular the extent by which activities have contributed to Jordan’s achievement of key targets and indicators, and especially in relation to Parliament’s own achievement of Targets 16.6 and 16.7. The activity will also support outreach opportunities for the Parliament to share this information across media, including online and social media.

To ensure effective knowledge sharing and capacity development, the activity will also provide support to the Parliament to engage its representatives in national, regional and global SDG-related capacity building events and networking opportunities, such as the joint UNDP-ESCWA regional seminars.

Key outputs for this activity are therefore:

* Production of an SDG Parliamentary Capacity Assessment that outlines strategic opportunities and establishes baselines
* Establishment of an SDG Parliamentary Working Group composed of key parliamentary stakeholders
* Preparation of an initial SDG Parliamentary Action Plan
* Establishment of an SDG Implementation and Monitoring Tool
* Publication of an Annual SDG Parliamentary Progress Report and related outreach
* Participation of Jordanian Parliamentary representatives in national, regional and global SDG-related capacity building events and networking opportunities

### *Activity Result 1.2: Integration of SDGs into the work of parliamentary committees enhanced*

As part of the above SDG Parliamentary Capacity Assessment exercise, the activity will engage directly with the chairpersons and members of each of the [15] parliamentary committees to identify the SDG-relevant areas that fall under the mandate of each committee, and of the scope of interest for each committee to engage on SDG issues in their direct work in reviewing legislation, conducting oversight and taking other kinds of relevant action within their mandate.

Based on the Capacity Assessment, and in liaison with the SDG-PWG, the parliamentary secretariat and key committee members, the activity envisages that it will provide support to four identified priority committees (for example, Finance/Economics, Administration, Health/Environment and Women’s Affairs) for the development of *SDG Parliamentary Committee Action Plans* through which the committee’s members will identify their committee’s priority areas for SDG capacity development and engagement over the activity period. The identified committees will also be supported to prepare *Annual SDG Parliamentary Committee Progress Reports*.

In addition, the activity will collaborate with the Legislative Studies and Research Centre to provide *targeted SDG research and technical support* for parliamentary committees during their reviews of draft legislation or their oversight of budgets or adopted legislation to identify and assess the extent to which the draft laws being considered have an impact on SDG-related areas, or on how the adopted laws have made an impact.

Based on these SDG impact assessments and in response to requests from the parliamentary committees, the activity will seek to provide parliamentary committees conducting reviews/ oversight of legislation and budgets with the support of *expert advisors for parliamentary committees* on specific areas. In particular, the activity will seek to identify and facilitate the support of experts from UN agencies, related independent bodies, academia, the private sector or civil society.

Key outputs for this activity are therefore:

* Development of four SDG Parliamentary Committee Action Plans and related reports
* Provision of targeted SDG research and technical support delivered to parliamentary committees
* Provision of expert advisors for parliamentary committees in their review of SDG-relevant areas

## *Output 2: Parliament’s inclusive and participatory engagement with citizens and stakeholders on SDGs is enhanced*

UNDP will support Parliament to ensure opportunities for citizens and other relevant stakeholders to engage in inclusive and participatory engagement in its decision-making processes on issues relevant to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. This is both a specific responsibility for Parliament in terms of its institutional achievements of targets envisaged under Target 16.7, while also contributing to building public support for the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of Parliament as an institution as envisaged by Target 16.6. As the transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda depends on the participation of women and young people, the Initiative will provide specific targeted support to those groups, as well as to those who also have tended to be marginalised from participating in parliamentary consultation, such as those resident outside of the Capital, or persons with disabilities. The Initiative will also seek to promote avenues for Parliament to demonstrate its active engagement in dialogue to raise public awareness of the relevance of Parliament to Jordan’s work on the 2030 Agenda and of the Kingdom’s progress towards meeting the SDGs.

The Country Engagement Facility envisages the following activity under Output 2:

### *Activity Result 2.1: Parliamentary engagement in inclusive dialogue with citizens and stakeholders are enhanced*

To enable Parliament to offer effective opportunities for inclusive and participatory decision-making, the activity will provide technical advice and assistance for Parliament and/or parliamentary committees to conduct *Parliamentary-Citizen Dialogues* to enable direct engagement and consultation with citizens and other relevant stakeholder groups on issues relevant to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It is possible that dialogue events may be organised in collaboration with civil society organisations or academic institutions.

In line with the UNDP’s broader *Hiwar* programme in support of national dialogue processes, the activity will seek to ensure full inclusivity by promoting targeted measures to ensure the dialogue process have the active involvement of women and youth, or their representative groups, as well as enabling for dialogue events to take place away from the parliamentary buildings, including events in areas outside of the Capital, and for measures for the meaningful involvement of persons with disabilities in events.

To ensure an effective participatory approach, the activity will support the Parliament in the development of *Hiwar*-style guidelines so that events allow that a credible dialogue process takes place, and that records are made, and shared, of the issues raised at the dialogue.

Envisaged priority areas for the dialogue events include reviews of draft legislation on taxation, local development and environmental policy that will specifically address SDG-relevant areas where there have been concerns expressed over the lack of previous opportunities. Specific events will also focus on the role of Parliament on the UPR process and on Jordan’s achievement on UNSCR 2250 for youth participation.

To assess the impact of the Parliament-Citizen Dialogue events on making progress for the SDG Targets of 16.6 and 16.7, the activity will support monitoring and evaluation tools to gather relevant impact data.

Key outputs for this activity are therefore:

* Conduct of 15 Parliamentary Citizen Dialogue events, involving women and youth, at least ten of which take place outside of the Capital.
* Published reports on the conduct of each dialogue event, including impact assessments of the effectiveness of the events.

## *Output 3: Parliament’s engagement on the national implementation of UNSCR 1325 is enhanced*

The Country Engagement Facility will support the Parliament in identifying priorities for supporting women, peace and security (WPS) in line with UNSCR 1325 and which, along with the SDGs, represent an opportunity to transform development and planning approaches and mechanisms for implementation to ensure equality of opportunity and the empowerment of women by provide a means to ensure the inclusion and participation of women in decision-making. However, despite there being a need for extensive policy and legislative development measures for its implementation, the Parliament has only had a limited engagement on identifying its potential role for supporting measures such as in reviewing and enacting legislation, and in the oversight of executive action and budgets to ensure implementation, as well as using this work to promote women’s and civil society’s participation in decision-making and highlighting other linkages to gender justice and developmental challenges. UNDP therefore seeks to initiate specific activities targeted at promoting the Jordanian Parliament in this work through a collaborative global project ‘Empowering Parliaments to Support National Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda’ and in close collaboration with UN Women and the JNCW.

The Country Engagement Facility envisages the following activity under Output 3:

### *Activity Result 3.1: Empowering Parliament to support National Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda*

The activity will work with the Parliament to identify relevant counterparts who can work as a WPS Working Group (WPS-PWG) in support of the 1325 Agenda and support a preliminary assessment of issues related to the role of Parliament on women, peace and security and the broader 2030 Agenda. Already, a National Action Plan on WPS was endorsed by the Government early in 2018, but considerable work now needs to be done to implement the NAP. This activity will commission an analysis of current WPS issues facing Jordan, in the context of the priorities already identified in the NAP, which will also identify possible entry-points for Parliament specifically to take action to support national WPS priorities.

Based on this analysis, the activity will support the conduct of a parliamentary workshop bringing together members of the WPS-PWG with relevant government stakeholders and civil society actors working to progress the WPS agenda. The workshop will: take stock of the national WPS framework; gather critical data on the most important national WPS issues; and identify the priority issues to be supported over the remainder of the parliamentary session.

Following the workshop, the activity will work with the WPS-PWG and with relevant parliamentary committees to progress implementation of those priorities, whether through legislative action, institutional oversight, parliamentary consultations etc.

Key outputs for this activity are therefore:

* A national WPS Briefing Paper on (i) key WPS issues and priorities for Jordan and (ii) entry-points and priorities for WPS action by the Jordan Parliament;
* Establishment of a WPS Parliamentary Working Group
* Conduct of an assessment on opportunities for parliamentary engagement on WPS
* Conduct of a national workshop on parliamentary engagement on national implementation of WPS
* Follow-up activities with the WPS-PWG and parliamentary committees

## *Partnerships*

UNDP envisages a close partnership with UN Women in the implementation of this activity, especially in relation to engaging with women MPs, the role of SDG5 across parliamentary committees, and on promoting the inclusive participation of women in dialogue and decision-making processes.

In addition, collaboration is also envisaged from a range of UN agencies, including ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNFPA, UNEP and WHO, in the delivery of targeted support to parliamentary committees on relevant SDG topics.

The Country Engagement Facility will also be closely aligned and integrated into the delivery of the UNDP Regional Project “Parliaments for Agenda 2030 – Empowering Parliamentarians to Implement the SDGs”, which includes a funding window to support the Jordanian Parliament. This project involves a partnership with ESCWA and the conduct of regional seminars on parliamentary engagement on SDGs.

UNDP Jordan will also seek collaborative engagement with other multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), as well as international parliamentary institutions, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and the parliamentary institutions of UN member states.

The Initiative will seek to work closely with and complement other assistance projects currently working with the Parliament including: Westminster Foundation for Democracy, operating under funding from the European Union; National Democratic Institute, operating under funding from the United States Agency for International Development, and; Global Partners Governance, operating under funding from the United Kingdom. None of these assistance projects are currently directly engaged on promoting the role of Parliament on the 2030 Agenda or SDGs or on promoting inclusive and participatory dialogue.

## *Resources*

UNDP Jordan has mobilised resources from the UNDP Funding Window of US$360,000 to cover the initial 9-month period for implementation of Outputs 1 and 2. This funding will include the recruitment of relevant staff (including a Country Engagement Facility Coordinator) and consultants, as well as logistics related to workshops and dialogue events.

UNDP headquarters has assigned resources of US$42,500 from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as part of its support to the global project ‘Empowering Parliaments to Support National Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda’ to cover the implementation of Output 3.

The parallel UNDP Regional Project ‘Parliaments for Agenda 2030 – Empowering Parliamentarians to Implement the SDGs’ will assign a funding window to provide further targeted support to the Jordanian Parliament on SDG-related areas. The level of funding is to be confirmed.

UNDP Jordan envisages the project will leverage additional funding from donors, including for longer-term support to the Parliament for the period October 2019 onwards.

## *Risks and Assumptions*

The success of this Country Engagement Facility envisages a series of risks and assumptions, including:

* *Funding is fully mobilized*. Following UNDP funding commitments, there is therefore minimal risk that funding for the envisaged activities will not be mobilised.
* *The 18th Parliament fulfils its mandate*. There is risk that the 18th Parliament may be dissolved early (i.e. before the scheduled end of its mandate in summer 2020) during the period of the period, which would lead to a 3-month period for electing a new Parliament. In the case of dissolution, UNDP will adapt to the changed circumstances and suspend direct activities involving MPs, and will seek restructuring to engage with the 19th Parliament upon its election.
* *Jordan remains stable in political, economic and social terms*. While there is a risk of possible instability in Jordan, its impact on activities will depend on the scale of developments. UNDP will adapt to the changing environment and will be responsive to the emerging needs of the country and the arrangements of Parliament and related stakeholders.
* *Parliamentary actors and other stakeholders support the Country Engagement Facility.* The Parliament and key stakeholders have signalled their support to the Facility but circumstances (such as a further deterioration in public confidence in Parliament) may require an adaptation to include alternative measures for engagement.
* *Funding for continuation of activities will be mobilised*. UNDP envisages that this Country Engagement Facility will provide a basis for mobilising resources for additional or longer-term activities with Parliament. In the case that additional resources are not mobilised, UNDP will maintain a close relationship with the Parliament on SDGs through its broader country programme.

## *Stakeholder Engagement*

The primary institutional partner and stakeholder for this Country Engagement Facility is the Jordanian Parliament and it is envisaged that its 130 MPs and parliamentary staff will be the primary beneficiaries and participants. UNDP will identify MPs who have specific responsibilities relevant to the 2030 Agenda (such as assigned SDG focal points, parliamentary committee chairs/vice-chairs and members, and members of a potential SDG Parliamentary Working Group). Furthermore, activities will engage with all 20 women MPs. UNDP has closely liaised with the Office of the Secretary-General of Parliament in the formulation of activities, and has also consulted with MPs and parliamentary staff in its design.

The Country Engagement Facility also envisages engagement with the following stakeholder groups:

*Women and women’s interest groups*: Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is at the heart of the SDGs, with SDG 5 and SDG 10 identifying a number of targets and indicators that will require an active role for Parliament to enact new legislation.[[11]](#footnote-11) The small proportion of women MPs in Parliament means that women’s perspectives tend to be overlooked during parliamentary activities, or seen as a niche issue within the mandate of the parliamentary committee on Women and Family Affairs. Women, women’s groups and women-led organisations have tended to be under-engaged in any consultative and dialogue events organised by the Government or Parliament. The Country Engagement Facility will ensure that support to the Parliament on SDGs will include research and knowledge sharing on gender-related issues and ensure that SDG-relevant legislation is being reviewed from inclusion and gender perspectives. The Country Engagement Facility will make specific efforts to ensure that women are included in the dialogue events and that efforts are in place to ensure their meaningful participation. In line with the 2016 UNDP Guidance Note on strategies and good practices in promoting gender equality outcomes in Parliaments,[[12]](#footnote-12) UNDP and UN Women will work together to ensure that SDG 5 is seen as a crosscutting goal that is relevant to all parliamentary committees, especially on Women, Peace and Security, and ensure that all data collected will be gender-disaggregated.

*Youth and youth organizations*: The transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda requires the active involvement of young people at all levels, and issues impacting on young people cross-cut all 17 SDGs. With more than 70% of the Jordanian population aged under 30 years, their inclusion and participation in decision-making processes is especially crucial for the Kingdom to build sustainable developmental solutions. However, their voice is rarely heard inside Parliament, not least as a constitutional provision imposes an age qualification of 30 years for being elected as an MP. UNDP will work with organisations representing young people, and youth-led groups, to engage with the Parliament in ensuring draft legislation are reviewed from a perspective of assessing their impact of youth, and especially to ensure young people participate in the related dialogue events.

*Persons with disabilities:* Parliament’s endorsed of the 2017 Law on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (PWD) marked a major improvement in enabling guarantees for PWD to participate in political processes; however, there remains limited inclusion and participation of PWD in consultative and dialogue processes. In line with SDG Target 10.2, the Initaitive will promote measures for PWD to be included in parliamentary activities, especially those relevant to SDGs and for the meaningful participation in dialogue events.

*Residents outside of the Capital:* Although parliamentary sessions are mostly held in public and are often televised, meaningful opportunities for members of the public to participate in consultations and dialogue with MPs is limited, especially for those living outside of the Capital. As part of the core SDG principle of leaving no one behind, the Initiative will facilitate opportunities for MPs to conduct public consultative and dialogue events in areas outside of the Capital.

*Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)*: UNDP envisages extensive engagement with a wide range of CSOs during the implementation of activities. In particular, it will work closely with CSOs engaged in parliamentary monitoring activities, including Al-Hayat Centre, to enable link-ups to their role in supporting transparency measures, such as those organised during the Open Parliament Weeks scheduled for November 2019, and which are closely aligned to the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. UNDP will also identify CSOs that are specifically relevant to SDG issues, such as professional associations, sector specific organisations, and private sector representative groups, who will be key to provide expert contributions to parliamentary committees and participate in consultative and dialogue processes. In particular, UNDP will utilise its extensive network of grassroots organisations to ensure inclusive participation in events conducted outside of the Capital.

## *South-South and Triangular Cooperation*

In line with UNDP’s global support to Parliaments on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, this initiative recognises the critical importance of offering Parliaments the opportunity for knowledge exchange across countries and regions, and will proactively identify opportunities to harness South-South expertise whenever relevant. The Country Engagement Facility envisages to actively support Jordanian MPs in becoming part of global and regional communities of practice for parliaments on the SDGs. This will include opportunities to engage in relevant seminars, workshops and exchanges organised by UNDP and other agencies.

This Country Engagement Facility will directly benefit from the opportunities provided by the parallel regional project ‘Parliaments for Agenda 2030 – Empowering Parliamentarians to Implement the SDGs’, which is led by the UNDP Regional Hub and is funded by the Islamic Development Bank. This project will provide additional support that includes the establishment of a regional network in partnership with ESCWA and participation in high-level regional meetings which will serve as discussion platforms build consensus among Arab parliamentarians on findings and recommendations presented to the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development and the High-Level Political Forum. These will provide important opportunities to share policy, lessons learned and best practices in one country that could be leveraged to bolster policy-making capacities in other countries.

The Country Engagement Facility will also benefit from the UNDP global project ‘Empowering Parliaments to Support National Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda’ which is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This project will include engagement with the national parliaments of Kyrgyzstan, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka, as well as Jordan.

The Country Engagement Facility will furthermore contribute to strengthening South-South knowledge platforms that facilitate establishing dialogue among national parliaments to encourage good practice and engagement on the SDGs, and promote peer-to-peer exchanges of knowledge, lessons learned and innovative practices. This will include hosting relevant materials on the *AGORA Portal for Parliamentary Development* and by ensuring Jordanian Parliamentarians have knowledge of and access to it.

## *Sustainability and Scaling-Up*

While initial focus will be on developing personal and professional capacities of MPs, the Country Engagement Facility recognises the importance of strengthening the sustainability of its developmental gains through focusing on establishing institutional knowledge, capacity and structures, and especially on aiming to building broader understanding of the role of Parliament and of the parliamentary secretariat on promoting the 2030 Agenda through structures such as a SDG Parliamentary Working Group. This is especially relevant given that the longer-term role of individual MPs may be at risk if they do not get re-elected. This is recognized as global good practice in the area of parliamentary development, where building a cadre of well-capacitated staff who have the resources to provide parliamentary services to MPs is recognized as critical to sustainability.

The Country Engagement Facility has been designed to be complementary to existing national structures in relation to the 2030 Agenda, including liaison with the Ministry of International Planning and Cooperation, who are assigned as the governmental focal point on SDGs, and the Higher National Committee on Sustainable Development, which has responsibilities for reviewing and strategising on Jordan’s progress towards SDGs.

In line with its approach outlined in the current Strategic Plan and its CPD for Jordan, UNDP will ensure strategies that contribute to prioritisation of support Jordan in achieving the SDGs, and ensuring the sustainability of activities, strengthening national capacities, enabling of effective national and international monitoring of achievements, and ensuring of national ownership. UNDP has a demonstrably successful track record in supporting sustainability of its project activities in Jordan. UNDP will work with the Office of the Secretary General and other Jordanian authorities to ensure activities are undertaken in line with international best practices for ensuring excellence in public sector processes.

# Coordination Management

*Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness*

The Country Engagement Facility has been designed over an extensive period of liaison and consultation between UNDP Jordan and the Parliament, and reflects a strategic approach that will deliver immediate and longer-term results in relation to the identified need for Parliament to expand and deepen its engagement on SDGs, to strengthen its effectiveness as a representative institution, and to enable greater levels of inclusion and participation in its activities. The initaitive will prioritise available resources to ensure direct support is provided to the Parliament in terms of recruitment of coordination and parliamentary specialists and SDG-thematic experts. In this regard, the Country Engagement Facility will leverage expertise within the UNDP Jordan Inclusive Participation team, as well as from across UNDP Jordan’s country programming team, as well as other UN agencies, to include the engagement of expertise and resources on SDG-relevant areas, including economic development and environment. This approach has been adapted from experiences of parliamentary development in other countries and reflects an innovative expansion from previously sector-specific approaches that should ensure effectiveness is maximised while ensuring cost-efficiency. The duration of activities has been identified as relevant to ensure further effectiveness and efficiency in regard to the available resources, especially that alternative options for donor funding is limited. By initiating the Country Engagement Facility, UNDP will expect to leverage its successes as a foundation for mobilising additional resources for longer-term engagement with Parliament on SDGs and dialogue processes.

*Coordination and Management*

The Country Engagement Facility will be coordinated by the Inclusive Participation programme of the UNDP Country Office in Jordan, and will be managed by a direct-hire Country Engagement Facility Coordinator and a Researcher, and will benefit from shared team leadership and operations support provided by the Inclusive Participation programme and the UNDP Jordan country programme, especially those activities in line with the *Hiwar* programme and the Decentralisation and Local Development Support programme. Parliamentary and SDG specialist consultants will be hired to provide specific areas of expertise. Additional expertise and support will be provided by UNDP Jordan staff engaged on programmatic areas that are directly relevant to the role of Parliament and SDGs. This will include the Environment Team, Livelihood and Economic Growth Team, Development Impact and Policy Team, and Community Security and Social Cohesion Team. Additional support to activities will come from the UNDP Regional Hub for the Arab States.

Activities will mostly take place at the Parliament in Amman, along with dialogue events in areas in Irbid, Mafraq, Jerash, Ajloun, Zarqa, Salt, Madaba, Karak, Ma’an, Tafileh and Aqaba, as well as other areas of Amman governorate that are outside of the Capital. The Parliament will be requested to provide adequate spaces for activities and operations, including meeting spaces, but staff will be based at the UNDP premises.

# Results Framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSAF Results and Resource Framework:**  Jordan has undertaken democratic governance institutional reform in line with SDG16. | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:**  CPD: Parliamentary processes strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability  1. Parliament has enhanced capacities to support and monitor SDG implementation; 2: Parliament’s inclusive and participatory engagement with citizens and stakeholders on SDGs is enhanced; 3: Parliament’s engagement on the national implementation of UNSCR 1325 is enhanced | | | | | | | |
| **Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Accelerate structural transformation for sustainable development** | | | | | | | |
| **Project title and Atlas Project Number:**  Strengthening the Jordanian Parliament in the implementation of SDGs and inclusive dialogue (2018-2019) | | | | | | | |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **OUTPUT INDICATORS** | **DATA SOURCE** | **BASELINE** | | **TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)** | | **DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS** |
| **Value** | **Yr** | **Year 1 (Oct – Dec 2018)** | **Year 2 (Jan – Sep 2019)** |
| **Output 1**  **Parliament has enhanced capacities to support and monitor SDG implementation** | *Activity Result 1.1: Institutional capacities for SDG implementation and monitoring improved* | UNDP  Parliament |  |  | Conduct of baseline survey on stakeholder (MPs and Civil Society) perspectives on parliament and SDGs | Conduct of tracking survey on stakeholder perspectives on parliament and SDGs indicates improvement (% level of improvement established after baseline) | DC: Online/paper survey  R: Response rate of participants |
| Production of an SDG Parliamentary Capacity Assessment | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Production of a SDG Parliamentary Capacity Assessment | Follow-up review of capacity assessment based on annual report | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Conduct of SDG awareness sessions for MPs and staff | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Conduct of at least 3 sessions  20% of MPs receive introductory session on the SDGs, including at least 50% of women MPs. | Conduct of at least 5 sessions  50% of MPs receive introductory session on the SDGs, including all women MPs. | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Establishment of an SDG Parliamentary Working Group | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Members of SDG PWG identified | SDG PWG established and meeting regularly | DC: Project reports; Minutes of meetings  R: MPs not engaged |
| Preparation of an initial SDG Parliamentary Action Plan | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Draft SDG Parliamentary Action Plan prepared | SDG Parliamentary Action Plan adopted by PWG | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Establishment of an SDG Implementation and Monitoring Tool | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Workshop with Research Centre to develop outline framework for SDG Implementation and Monitoring Tool prepared | SDG Implementation and Monitoring Tool launched and effective | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Publication of an Annual SDG Parliamentary Progress Report and related outreach | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Updates on SDG activities drafted | Annual SDG Parliamentary Progress Report drafted and published | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Participation of representatives in capacity building/networking events | UNDP  Parliament | 2 | 2018 | 3 MPs participate in related events | 5 MPs participate in related events | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| *Activity Result 1.2: Integration of SDGs into parliamentary committee work enhanced.* | UNDP  Parliament |  |  | Conduct of baseline survey on stakeholder (MPs and Civil Society) perspectives on parliamentary committees and SDGs | Conduct of tracking survey on stakeholder perspectives on parliamentary committees indicates improvement (% level of improvement established after baseline) | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Development of SDG Parliamentary Committee Action Plans and related reports | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Identification of four priority committees  Drafts outline of SDG Parliamentary Committee Action Plan | SDG Parliamentary Committee Action Plans prepared and adopted | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Provision of targeted SDG research and technical support delivered to parliamentary committees | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | 2 parliamentary committees provided with research and technical support on issues relevant to SDGs | 10 parliamentary committees provided with research and technical support on issues relevant to SDGs | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Development of Impact Assessment Mechanism | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Workshop with Research Centre to develop outline framework for SDG Impact Assessment Mechanism  2 draft laws reviewed for impact on SDGs | SDG Impact Assessment Mechanism launched and effective  5 draft laws reviewed for impact on SDGs | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged |
| Provision of expert advisors for parliamentary committees in their review of SDG-relevant areas | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Parliament provided with list of potential expert advisors on issues relevant to SDGs  2 parliamentary committees provided with expert advisors issues relevant to SDGs | 5 parliamentary committees provided with expert advisors issues relevant to SDGs | DC: Project reports  R: MPs not engaged; Non-availability of experts |
| **Output 2**  **Parliament’s inclusive and participatory engagement with citizens and stakeholders on SDGs is enhanced** | *Activity Result 2.1: Parliamentary engagement in inclusive dialogue with citizens and stakeholders are enhanced* | UNDP  Parliament |  |  | Conduct of baseline survey on stakeholder (MPs and Civil Society) perspectives on parliamentary-citizen dialogue processes and role of Parliament as a responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative institution (SDG 16.7.1) | Conduct of tracking survey on stakeholder perspectives on parliamentary-citizen dialogue processes indicates improvement in terms of inclusivity and participation (% level of improvement established after baseline) |  |
| Parliamentary Citizen Dialogue events on topics to be identified in consultation with Parliament and parliamentary committees: | UNDP  Parliament | 0 |  | Conduct of 3 Dialogue events   * At least 1 event outside of Capital * At least 30% of participants are women * At least 40% of participants are aged under 30 * Assurances for opportunities of engagement by persons with disabilities   Publication of reports on each event, include assessment that at least 50% of participants found event useful and relevant | Conduct of 7 Dialogue events   * At least 4 events outside of Capital * At least 30% of participants are women * At least 40% of participants are aged under 30 * Assurances for opportunities of engagement by persons with disabilities   Publication of reports on all dialogue events include assessment that at least 50% of participants found event useful and relevant  Impact assessment of dialogue processes on effectiveness of parliamentary institution | DC: Project reports; Surveys of participants  R: MPs not engaged; Lack of interest from stakeholders |
| **Output 3: Parliament’s engagement on the national implementation of UNSCR 1325 is enhanced** | *Activity Result 3.1:* *Empowering Parliament to support National Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda* | UNDP  Parliament  JNCW  UN Women |  |  | Conduct of baseline assessment on stakeholder (MPs and Civil Society) perspectives on parliamentary engagement on WPS Agenda | Conduct of tracking survey on stakeholder perspectives on perspectives on parliamentary engagement on WPS Agenda (% level of improvement established after baseline) | DC: Project reports; Surveys of participants  R: MPs not engaged; Lack of interest from stakeholders |
| Establishment of a WPS Parliamentary Working Group |  |  | Members of WPS PWG identified | WPS PWG meets regulalry |
| Conduct of a national workshop on parliamentary engagement on national implementation of WPS |  |  | Workshop with key actors to develop outline framework for WPS & parliament | Follow-up activities as identified |
| Follow-up activities with the WPS-PWG and parliamentary committees |  |  | Follow-up activities as identified | Follow-up activities as identified |

# Monitoring And Evaluation

In accordance with UNDP’s programming policies and procedures, the Country Engagement Facility will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monitoring / Evaluation Activity** | **Purpose** | **Frequency** | **Expected Action** | **Partners**  **(if joint)** | **Cost**  **(if any)** |
| **Progress Reports** | A quarterly progress report will be prepared and shared with key partners and key stakeholders, consisting of progress narrative and data showing the results achieved against defined targets at the activity level, risk updates and reports prepared. | Quarterly | The Team Leader will be responsible for drafting report by end of quarter and gather all relevant data/reports relevant to outputs. |  |  |
| **Track results progress** | Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess progress in achieving the agreed outputs. | Quarterly | Delays in progress will be addressed by project management. |  | N/A |
| **Monitor and Manage Risk** | Based on the risk log, the project will conduct a quarterly assessment of activities and related context to identify risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP’s audit policy to manage financial risk. | Quarterly | Risks are identified by UNDP management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken. |  | N/A |
| **Learn** | Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured quarterly as well as actively sourced from other projects/ partners and integrated into the project. | Quarterly | Relevant lessons are captured by the team and used to inform management decisions. |  | N/A |
| **Quality Assurance** | Initiative will be assessed against UNDP’s quality standards to identify strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve implementation | Bi-annual | UNDP Jordan Programme Manager will review areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed that will be used to inform decisions to improve performance. |  | N/A |
| **Review and Make Course Corrections** | Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making. | Bi-annual | Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections. |  | N/A |
| **Implementation Review** | UNDP will convene a meeting to review and assess the performance and its Work Plan/Budget, to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize results and lessons learned with relevant audience. | Bi-annual | Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified. | Parliament  UN Women | N/A |
| **Final Evaluation** | An independent evaluation consultant will conduct a 360° assessment with stakeholder responses on achievements and impact. The report will detail achievements and recommendations. | September 2019 | UNDP will recruit an independent consultant and support possible conduct of survey and/or focus groups. UNDP will provide a management response to evaluation. | Parliament  UN Women | US$10,000 |
| **Final Report** | A final report will be prepared and shared with partners and key stakeholders, consisting of narrative and data showing the results achieved against defined targets at the activity level and reports prepared. | September 2019 | The Team Leader/Manager will be responsible for drafting final report by end of project and gather all relevant data/reports relevant to outputs. |  |  |
| **End-of-Implementation Review** | UNDP will convene a meeting of key partners to review and assess the performance and its impact, including potential for scaling up and next steps. | September 2019 | A final meeting will take place and will review the final evaluation and reports. | Parliament  UN Women |  |

# Work Plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **Planned Budget by Year** | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | | |
| Y1 | Y2 | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| **Output 1**  **Parliament has enhanced capacities to support and monitor SDG implementation** | *Activity Result 1.1: Institutional capacities for SDG implementation and monitoring improved* | $30,000 | $98,000 | UNDP | FW | Techncial expertise  Workshops  Travel (flights, per diem, other travel related costs) | $128,000 |
| *Activity Result 2.1: Parliamentary engagement in inclusive dialogue with citizens and stakeholders are enhanced* | $21,000 | $76,000 | UNDP | FW | Techncial expertise  Workshops  Public events | $97,000 |
| MONITORING | $2,000 | $2,000 | UNDP | FW |  | $4,000 |
| **Sub-Total for Output 1** | | | | | | $229,000 |
| **Output 2**  **Parliament’s inclusive and participatory engagement with citizens and stakeholders on SDGs is enhanced** | *Activity Result 2.1: Parliamentary engagement in inclusive dialogue with citizens and stakeholders are enhanced* | $32,000 | $85,000 | UNDP | FW | Techncial expertise  Public events | $117,000 |
| MONITORING | $2,000 | $2,000 | UNDP | FW |  | $4,000 |
| **Sub-Total for Output 2** | | | | | | $121,000 |
| **Output 3**  **Parliament’s engagement on UNSCR 1325 is enhanced** | *Activity Result 3.1: Parliamentary empowered on women, peace & security agenda* | $40,000 | $0 | UNDP | NORWAY | Techncial expertise  Workshops | $40,000 |
| MONITORING | $2,500 | $0 | UNDP | NORWAY |  | $2,500 |
| **Sub-Total for Output 3** | | | | | | $42,500 |
| **Evaluation** *(as relevant)* | EVALUATION | $0 | $10,000 | UNDP | FW | Independent Evaluator | $10,000 |
| **General Management Support** | (No GMS charged on FW; GMS on Norway at HQ) | $0 | $0 | UNDP | FW |  |  |
| **Total** | | | | | | | $402,500 |

# UNDP

1. ‘Transforming the World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, UNGA Resolution 70/1 adopted on 25 September 2015, paragraph 45. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Parliamentary engagement on SDGs is further outlined in the UNDP publication Parliament’s role in implementing the SDGs: a Parliamentary Handbook (2017) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Discussion Paper No. 2 of HM King Abdullah II, “Making our Democratic System work for all Jordanians”, January 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. For example, the World Bank refers to the “the country suffers from an ‘implementation deficit’ … resulting from legislation that gets stalled or diluted […or…] poorly drafted laws or laws written with the intention to enable loopholes” in its Systematic Country Diagnostic report on *Promoting Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity* (February 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Turnout in the 2016 parliamentary elections was 36%. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. A recent International Republican Institute survey on public opinion in May 2017 identified 27% of respondents responded positively to the question ‘Do you believe the current parliament is effective in exercising its duties of monitoring the government and issuing legislation?’ [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. At a Parliamentary Forum on Poverty, Unemployment and Education organised by the Parliament’s Administrative Committee in November 2017, participating MPs adopted the recommendation “Parliament should be engaged in monitoring the role that SDGs can play in addressing unemployment and poverty, and that all stakeholders should be made aware of the relevant SDG targets and indicators”. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. UN Security Council Resolution 1325, adopted 31 October 2000, on Women, Peace and Security. The Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) for the Implementation of UNSCR was adopted by the Jordanian Cabinet on 3 December 2017, and is being supported by an extensive programme of support by the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) and UN Women. The Parliament is a member of the National Coalition for the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. UN Security Council Resolution 2250, adopted15 December 2015, on Youth, Peace and Security. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Target 5.5: ‘*Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision- making in political, economic and public life*.’ [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. e.g. Target 5.c: ‘Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all level.’; Indicator 5.1.1: ‘Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex’; SDG 10.2: 10.2: ‘By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.’ [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/parliamentary_development/guidance-note---strategies-and-good-practices-in-promoting-gende.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)