**Tabulated Response to Member State Comments on the Draft CPD for Jordan (2018-2022)**

**21 November 2017**

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| **Canadian comments** | **Status** | **Country Office remarks** |
| In paragraph 26, UNDP has made a commitment to allocate 15% of its programme budget to “gender-responsive programming”.   Gender-responsive refers to an approach to programs, policies, budgets that assess and responds to the different needs and interests of women and men, girls and boys, as well as the differentiated impact of initiatives. Therefore, we would expect the majority of UNDP programming to be “gender-responsive”.   Is it gender-specific programming that is intended? | Revision incorporated into CPD | As described across in the CPD (e.g. in paragraphs 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19), UNDP programming aims to be fully gender-responsive in its approach. However, UNDP also commits to ensuring that at least 15 per cent of its budget will be allocated to gender-specific programming. The text of paragraph 26 has been revised accordingly. |
| **Denmark comments** | **Status** | **Country Office remarks** |
| It could be further exemplified how UNDP plans to reach the marginalized/excluded groups who according to UNDP, are crucial for strengthening social cohesion. The proposed activities will have to involve already established structures such as civil society organizations. Yet, these organisations are now experiencing an increased control, e.g. registration of all new organizations, which generally is very challenging for their work. | No need for further reference in CPD. | As outlined in the CPD paragraph 12, UNDP programming on social cohesion envisages will continue its close collaboration with civil society (including community based organisation and other groups representing vulnerable communities and marginalised or excluded groups) as well as other formal and informal actors. In particular, UNDP will seek to build capacities of critical partners and to create an enabling space for their inclusion so as to provide a voice for marginalised groups. This work includes advocacy and interventions to address legal/procedural frameworks that arbitrarily or inappropriately restrict the scope of critical partners. UNDP has accepted a recommendation from the 2016 Assessment of Development Results (ADR) to supporting advocacy on sensitive issues, such as the wider engagement of civil society (see paragraph 7). |
| Youth are identified as a main target group in the CPD. The Ministry of Youth in Jordan is currently developing a new youth strategy (seemingly with support from the royal family, in light of the Crown Prince's involvement with UN SCR 2250). It would be relevant for UNDP to cooperate with the Ministry of Youth and to refer to the youth strategy in the CPD. | Revision incorporated into CPD | The CO appreciates comment. UNDP has played a role in the development of a youth strategy and envisages continued close cooperation with the Ministry of Youth, as well as other relevant actors (including the Crown Prince Foundation) in the implementation of the youth strategy.  The CPD RRF (at page 9) does identify the Ministry of Youth as a major partner for UNDP, especially in relation to its work on inclusive participation and social cohesion. The RRF has been revised to add the Crown Prince Foundation as a major partner.  The CPD has also been revised to specify UNDP’s support to implementation of the youth strategy (paragraph 19). |
| Important for the analysis informing the CPD to recognize the challenges underpinning the development of a democratic and inclusive political system in Jordan that are based on political parties with e.g. constituencies, relevant by-laws, political programmes etc. The current systems in place where tribal relations hinder the further development of such a political system is the most critical aspect in this regard. | No need for further reference in CPD. | The CO appreciates this comment. Space limitations with the CPD do not enable a more comprehensive analysis of the political system in Jordan. While a strengthened role for political parties, and the challenges created by tribal influence, are important aspects towards building a democratic and inclusive political system, UNDP has prioritised analysis that reflects the limited participation by citizens, especially women and youth, in decision-making processes, and the indicators of citizen’s low levels of confidence in the political process and democratic institutions. In its programming, UNDP will work with relevant actors (such as the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs and Parliament) in enabling an improved environment for political parties’ participation in the political system, as well as working with political parties to promote their role in encouraging inclusive participation. |