International Consultant

on

Outcome Evaluation of the Regional programme document for Arab States (2018-2021)

1. Background and context

In line with the Arab region's development priorities and the strategies elaborated at the country level and by regional institutions, and guided by the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021, the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States (RBAS) developed the regional programme document (RPD) for Arab States (2018-2021). As per UNDP regional distribution, the Arab states region includes 20 of the 22 countries belonging to the League of Arab States.¹

Within these frameworks, the regional programme was designed to respond to a regional context marked by increasing conflict, vulnerability, and exclusion in several countries, partially compensated by development gains, and a relative stability in others. To respond to the diversity of development settings and challenges in the Arab region, the regional programme was articulated in two outcomes derived from the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

- Outcome 1: Accelerate the structural transformation of productive capacities in a sustainable and inclusive manner (related to Strategic Plan Outcome 2: accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development);
- Outcome 2: Strengthen institutions to promote inclusive participation, prevent conflict and build peaceful societies (related to Strategic Plan Outcome 3: strengthen resilience to shocks and crises).

In line with the Evaluation Plan, UNDP-RBAS is commissioning an Outcome Evaluation to assess the impact of UNDP-RBAS' interventions focused on the root causes of conflict and governance deficits, designed to contribute to Outcome 2. The evaluation shall cover the 2018-2021 programme cycle.

Because of the ongoing volatility, risk-informed approaches were applied to formulate interventions aimed at increasing the capabilities of communities, institutions and stakeholders to anticipate and respond to shocks. The regional programme introduced a forward-looking perspective on how governments and non-governmental actors can cooperate to counteract fragilities while promoting democratic reforms and fostering resilience. The evaluation is intended to provide forward looking recommendations to the new regional programme cycle (2022-2025).

¹ Mauritania and Comoros are included in the Regional Bureau for Africa.

Brief Regional Context

The Arab region is home to high, middle, and low-income countries, facing different sets of development challenges and diversely affected by conflict and transition dynamics. Besides each country specificity, some regional trends can be observed:

- Mounting economic challenges and uncertainty: The region GDP growth was at 1.5 % in 2019, less than in 2018 (2.1%) and one of the lowest level since the 0.4% in 2008.² This has negatively affected an already challenging job market, with adult and youth unemployment rates among the highest in the world at 10% and 27%, respectively.³
- Conflict, Migration and Displacement: The Arab region has continued to experience severe conflicts and protracted crises challenging development gains, and bringing about great human suffering, massive displacement, and damage to infrastructure and services. Since 2012, conflict-affected countries like Libya, Syria, and Yemen have experienced unprecedented declines in their Human Development Index.⁴ Of the 60 million displaced people worldwide, close to 40% originate from the Arab region, mainly Syria and Palestine.⁵
- Persistent governance deficit: Despite reforms in some countries, international perception surveys confirm a prevalence of corruption and governance deficits in terms of rule of law, access to justice, and representation. According to the Arab Barometer, 45.5% of those surveyed expressed distrust of the courts and the legal system. ⁶ This led to widespread popular discontent, as exemplified in 2019 by social and political upheavals in Sudan, Iraq, Tunisia and Lebanon in protest against deteriorating living conditions and rising corruption.
- Gender inequality: Despite achievements in terms of closing the gender gap in health and education, numerous other obstacles still need to be tackled. Female labour force participation rate continues to be the lowest globally, at 18.4% and female unemployment in the Arab countries is at 15.6 percent three times higher than the world average. ⁷ In addition, of all regions in the Global Gender Gap Index, the Arab region has the lowest score (61.1%) hosting seven of the 10 countries with the largest gender gaps in the world, including Iraq and Yemen, which are, respectively, penultimate and last in the ranking of 153 countries.⁸
- Growing resource insecurity and Climate Change: Development trajectories in the region are further affected by climate change and the increasing fragility of natural resources. Arab countries have access to only 1% of the global water resources, while

² World Bank national accounts data. Note: the regional aggregates include Mauritania and Comoros.

³ World Bank Group, 2019, Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate), International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in June 21, 2020. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.ZS?end=2019&start=2019&view=bar

⁴ Human Development Report data: http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/data

⁵ Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017," United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2018, http://www.unhcr.org/5b27be547.pdf

⁶ Arab Barometer: https://www.arabbarometer.org/survey-data/data-downloads/. Note, the Arab Barometer (wave V) sample consists of 26,721 respondents in 12 Arab countries.

⁷ ILO World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2019

⁸ World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap report 2020 www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf. Note the regional average includes Israel.

hosting 5% of the world population.⁹ Despite scaling-up their interest in using renewable energy sources, especially wind and solar power generation, as of 2015, Arab countries have continued to rely heavily on fossil fuel, where electricity production from oil and gas account for 94% of total production, while only 0.5% stem from renewable sources (wind and solar) and 3% from hydro sources.¹⁰

These challenges have been exacerbated by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has exposed serious fault lines and vulnerabilities in societies, institutions and economies in the region. Growing number of cases in the region are cause for concern, especially in light of fragmented health care in many countries. This led to policy measures including lockdown of businesses and activities and movement restrictions in many countries in the region in an effort to curb the spread of the virus, with consequent economic fallout. Due to COVID-19, the Middle East and North Africa region's economy is expected to contract by 3.5 percent. 11 Countries in the region have uneven capacities to offer stimulus packages, limited by a serious drop in revenues from tourism, remittances, trade and production, exacerbated in oil exporting countries by the drop in oil prices¹². The heaviest burden of the pandemic falls on vulnerable groups. Women are likely to suffer significant consequences of the pandemic and migrants, accounting for 40% of all workers in the region, are exposed to limited access to services, job losses and reduced ability to return to their countries of origin.¹³ In addition, countries and communities caught up in conflicts, and especially those experiencing forced displacement, are facing additional challenges in accessing humanitarian relief and health care.

In addition to the above, the economic and political crisis in Lebanon, that was already aggravated by the fallouts of the pandemic, has been coupled with the destruction brought about by a deadly explosion at the Beirut port. The blast struck the Lebanese capital in the midst of a crippling financial and economic crisis. Nearly 180 people were killed, 300,000 displaced and more than 6,000 injured in the blast, which destroyed most of Beirut's port and surrounding neighbourhoods. According to the UN Office for the Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), the explosions damaged six hospitals, 20 health clinics and 120 schools. An appeal was launched on 14 August by the United Nations and aid partners to help the Lebanese people move from immediate lifesaving relief towards reconstruction and recovery, including repair of the shattered economy in the longer term. The appeal targets four areas: food security, health, shelter and education.¹⁴

⁹ 3RD ARAB WATER FORUM "Together towards a Secure Arab Water" Final report, 2014. http://arabwatercouncil.org/3rdAWF/files/report.pdf

¹⁰ IEA Statistics.

¹¹ International Monetary Fund, Libya not included due to significant outlie in GDP fluctuation (-58.7) https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD

¹² UN 2019, Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on the Arab Region An Opportunity to Build Back Better https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/sg policy brief covid-19 and arab states english version july 2020.pdf ¹³ lbid.

¹⁴ https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/08/1070242

OUTCOME INFORMATION

Outcome title Outcome 2: Strengthen institutions to promote inclusive participation,

prevent conflict and build peaceful societies (Related to Strategic Plan

31 December 2021

Outcome 3).

Corporate outcome and output Refer to Regional Programme Outputs matrix on page 5

Region Arab Region

Date RP Document signed 22-26 January 2018

Start Planned end

Outcome dates

01 January 2018

Outcome 2 budget USD 30.710,613¹⁵

Outcome 2 expenditure at the USD 17,352,495¹⁶ time of evaluation (August 2020)

Funding source UNDP, in addition to multiple donors

Executing agency UNDP

2. Evaluation purpose, scope and objectives

The purpose of this Outcome Evaluation is to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP-RBAS' contributions towards strengthening institutions to promote inclusive participation, prevent conflict and build peaceful societies in the Arab region, as articulated in Outcome 2 of the Regional programme document for Arab States (2018-2021).

As the regional programme is in its third year of implementation, the evaluation exercise will also be forward-looking, aimed at informing and improving the next UNDP-RBAS Regional programme document that will cover the period 2022-2025.

The evaluation findings and conclusions must be based on concrete and credible evidence that will support UNDP's strategic thinking for its new programme cycle, specifically in determining its strategic priorities in supporting regional institutions and national governments to promote inclusive participation, prevent conflict and build peaceful societies in the Arab Region.

Scope and objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation will assess achievements made to contribute to outcome 2, factors affecting the outcome, and related partnership strategies. It will evaluate processes, approaches and strategies of UNDP-RBAS' development interventions in the areas of inclusive participation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The evaluation will also look at the impact and relevance of knowledge generated while implementing initiatives in those areas. It will also take into consideration facets of mainstreaming gender through the interventions, and the overall impact of the Programme on gender equality.

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¹⁵ Excluding the Gender Justice and the Law initiative.

¹⁶ Idem.

The proposed evaluation will assess the following indicative outputs falling under outcome 2¹⁷ as stated in RPD 2018 – 2021. The outputs respond to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021 "signature solutions", integrated responses to development challenges that can be combined and configured to respond to diverse development settings. The Plan identifies six signature solutions framed around i) keeping people out of poverty, ii) strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance, iii) enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies, iv) promote nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet; v) close the energy gap, and vi) strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Through the articulation of its outputs, the regional programme intends to contribute to Outcome 2 through three out of the six signature solutions, as well as by promoting knowledge platforms, a critical delivery mechanism identified in the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

OUTCOME 2: Strengthen institutions to promote inclusive participation, prevent conflict and build peaceful societies

Solution	Regional programme outputs
#2	2.2.1 Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures
Governance	(Strategic Plan 1.2.3)
	2.2.1.1 Number of proposals adopted by public and private entities to reduce vulnerabilities to corruption in specific sectors
	and across them
	Baseline: 0
	Target: 4
	Source: Countries' laws/by-laws; ACINET's ministerial statements; project reports/evaluation Frequency: Annual
	2.2.1.2 Number of regionally supported products and platforms enabling wider participation in transparency and accountability dialogues and reforms Baseline: 0
	Target: 8
	2.2.2 Regional platforms for policy dialogue enabled to support civic engagement, constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability (Strategic Plan 2.2.2) 2.2.2.1 Number of electoral institutions adopting regional guidelines (Arab EMBs) for electoral management Baseline: 0 Target: 4
	2.2.2.2 Number of youth-led innovative solutions for civic engagement catalysed through regional support for SDG implementation Baseline: 0 Target: 12
	2.2.2.3 Number of parliaments with strengthened capacities through regional cooperation for SDG accountability Baseline: 0 Target: 4
	2.2.3 Regional and sub-regional dialogue and policy space expanded to support national capacities for social cohesion, prevention of violent extremism and durable solutions to displacement (Strategic Plan 3.2.1; 3.3.2) 2.2.3.1 Number of institutions representing youth, religious leaders and media actively engaged in evidence-based regional policy dialogue and exchange to promote social cohesion, peace and security Baseline: 0 Target: 10
	2.2.3.2 Number of evidence-based regional stakeholder exchanges on PVE Baseline: 0 Target: 6
	2.2.3.3 Number of development plans supported to integrate migration and displacement response through regional evidence and analysis

¹⁷ The indicative outputs were defined in the planning phase, with the expectation that some would change during the implementation phase.

	Baseline: 0
	Target: 3
#3 Resilience	2.3.1 Sub-regional cooperation and related capacities enhanced for stabilization, rapid recovery from crisis and return to sustainable development pathways (Strategic Plan 3.1.1; 3.1.2) 2.3.1.1 Level of country engagement in sub-regional cooperation platforms to support resilience and stabilization response plans Baseline: 2 Target: 4
	2.3.2 Regional capacities and multi-country evidence-based assessment and planning tools enable prevention and preparedness to limit the impact of crisis and conflict (Strategic Plan 2.3.1) 2.3.2.1 Extent to which the crisis management capacity of regional institutions and actors is strengthened Baseline: 2 Target: 3
Knowledge	2.5.1 Capacities developed to analyse progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions (Strategic Plan 1.1.1) 2.5.1.1 Number of institutions working on data and statistics actively participating in regional policy dialogue and exchange Baseline: 6 Target: 10
	2.5.1.2 Number of countries that adopt the SDG Tracking System for SDG monitoring Baseline: 0 Target: 4
	2.5.2 Policies, plans and partnerships for sustainable development draw upon UNDP's thought leadership, knowledge and evidence (Strategic Plan 2.2.1) 2.5.2.1 Number of knowledge products providing evidence and analysis around key sustainable development issues made available to policy makers and broader public (disaggregated by themes) Baseline: 200/9 themes Target: 300/12 themes
	2.5.2.2 Number of interactive web-based platforms fostered to promote linkages between knowledge and sustainable development at national and regional levels Baseline: 4 Target: 6
	2.5.2.3 Number of South-South Cooperation exchanges facilitated by regional programme activities Baseline: 150 (2014-2017) Target: 250
#6 Gender	2.6.1 Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake legal, policy and institutional reforms to fight gender discrimination and ensure women's participation in political and peace processes (Strategic Plan 2.6.1) 2.6.1.1 Number of electoral management bodies' strategies which mainstream gender considerations and promote the role of women in elections Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Source: Electoral management bodies strategies; Project reports and evaluation Frequency: Biannual
	2.6.1.2 Number of regional women's networks with enhanced capacities to support constitution-making legal and judiciary reforms Baseline: 0 Target: 2
	2.6.1.3 Level of engagement of women in contributing to peace and security through regional networks Baseline: 2 Target: 3

Worth noting that due to COVID-19, the projects have redirected their course of implementation using methods that do not require travelling or physical meetings. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, UNDP did not engage in any activity that would have placed the

staff and stakeholders at risk of being infected by the virus. Hence, team meetings, official events and consultations with stakeholders have been held virtually.

Projects directly linked to the Outcome

UNDP-RBAS implements projects specifically designed to contribute to outcome 2, as well as other initiatives that contribute to both Regional Programme outcomes.

Projects and initiatives that directly contribute to outcome 2:

Governance signature solution

- 1. Anti-Corruption Initiative in the Arab Countries, ACIAC (closed in 2019): ACIAC helped partners to develop national capacities to enhance transparency and accountability across different sectors and stakeholders in support of implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Initially focused on establishing a regional network of critical integrity mechanisms and institutions, including anti-corruption commissions, the project expanded to focus on preventing corruption in key sectors that deliver public services and generate state revenues using innovative methodologies. ACIAC worked with UNDP Country Offices in the Arab States to achieve three outputs:
 - 1- National capacities enhanced to draft, implement and monitor laws that prevent and combat corruption;
 - 2- Specific initiatives supported to design, advocate and integrate measures that strengthen transparency and accountability in key vulnerable sectors; and
 - 3- Participatory platforms fostered to promote, inform and review strategies that link anti-corruption to sustainable development.
- 2. KOICA Anti-Corruption Initiative in the Arab Countries, ACIAC (2019-2023): The project evolved into a new phase prioritizing seven countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia). The overall goal is to enable institutions and systems to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures to maximize availability of resources for poverty eradication and contribute to the establishment of inclusive and effective governance in line with SDG 16. The project aims to achieve three main outputs:
 - 1- Multi-country cooperation enhanced to promote the effective and inclusive implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption;
 - 2- Corruption risk management processes institutionalized in key vulnerable sectors across region; and
 - 3- Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network supported to transform into the region's leading sustainable organization promoting SDG 16.

In the wake of COVID-19, mainstreaming anti-corruption practices and related risk management approaches in the health sector will be expanded to other sectors, wherever trust in institutions plays a pivotal role, as recovery measures develop.

3. **Promoting Social Cohesion in the Arab region, PSCAR (2015-2019):** The project aimed at promoting social cohesion, with a focus on equal citizenship, trust among citizens as

well as between citizen and state; and pluralistic acceptance of the other, of different faiths, confessions, ethnic backgrounds, and political ideologies. Governments, civil society actors, journalists and media experts, religious leaders and institutions were the main stakeholders of the project. PSCAR aimed at achieving the following main outputs:

- 1- 1- Regional knowledge and advocacy platforms to promote social cohesion facilitated and supported;
- 2- Governments and civil society actors to establish measures to advance social cohesion between citizen and state and restore legitimacy and trust in state supported;
- 3- Tolerance, respect for diversity and higher social cohesion amongst different social groups promoted.
- 4. Diversity Advancement in the Arab Region (DAAR) (2019): The Diversity Advancement in the Arab Region (DAAR) initiative evolved from the above-mentioned project on social cohesion. The main aim was to shed light on the diversity spread across the Arab countries in general, and on the management of this diversity. It aimed at restoring diversity at the social, political and economic levels by investing in: supporting policy-oriented research; designing tools and methodologies; opening up knowledge exchange space and networking; advising on legislation and policies that are conducive to advancing the governance of diversity. Key stakeholders included COs and experts from and beyond the region. The main output of this initiation phase is:
 - 1. Regional project on Diversity Advancement defined and developed.
- 5. Impact measurement capacity on prevention of violent extremism, PVE (2018-2019): The Preventing Violent Extremism regional component aimed at supporting UNDP country offices, national counterparts and civil society actors to prevent violent extremism by addressing its drivers and build national capacities, with a focus on Jordan. The project has invested in establishing and developing M&E frameworks for PVE interventions in the Arab region. Further, it provided platforms for regional exchanges and experience sharing among experts, practitioners, governments and civil society representatives. The main output sought were:
 - 1- Improved capacities (knowledge and skills) of civil society, government and UN actors to monitor and evaluate impact of PVE projects, programmes and strategies, including on women;
 - 2- Increased awareness by civil society, government and UN actors of available resources and strategies to prevent violent extremism and understanding of PVE dynamics in their context, including the gendered impact.
- 6. Youth Leadership Programme, YLP (2018-June 2020): It was launched as an standalone initiative in 2018 to build a regional dynamic network, working at the intersection

of youth, innovation and sustainable development. Through 6 editions¹⁸, the project has provided leadership training to over 20,000 youth participants and 80 youth-serving organizations in 18 countries in the Arab region and supported the design of around 7,000 projects that address local development challenges. The initiative's outputs were:

- 1- Youth and partner networks expanded and mechanisms institutionalized to create an environment for acceleration of youth innovation and SDGs;
- 2- Youth Empowerment and Engagement Project developed with identified partners and funding;
- 3- Youth leaders' capacity strengthened, and their knowledge enhanced
- 7. Youth Engagement and Empowerment Project, YEEP (July 2020-2021): Opportunities, challenges, gaps and lessons learned derived from the YLP have been observed and assessed paving the way for the development of a more holistic Youth Project that aims to build on the successes of the previous years' achievements while lending itself to more impact and support to young people in the Arab Region. This new vision will be informed through a year-long process of consultation within the RBAS, UNDP country offices, youth, youth serving partner organizations, the private sector and other partners including incubators and academia. The outputs sought are the same mentioned under YLP.

Other initiatives that also contribute to this outcome are:

- 8. Arab Youth Arts and Music Initiative, AYAMI (2019-2020): Among the youth initiatives, AYAMI has been conceived with the overall objective to raise awareness on the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among children and youth, and to prepare them for being the custodians of sustainable development. The initiative places art and music at its core, as powerful tools to communicate messages and engage with people and communities. Activities have been adjusted to respond to the impact of COVID-19 on youth, putting emphasis on the importance of achieving the SDGs for a safer and better future. The outputs sought are:
 - 1- SDGs multimedia product developed;
 - 2- Communication strategy implemented to launch, promote and disseminate the multimedia product in the Arab region and beyond;
 - 3- Awareness campaign on COVID-19 raised and promoted online and offline across the Arab Region;
 - 4- Regional project on Arab Youth Art and Music defined and developed
- 9. Regional Electoral Support Project for Middle East and North Africa (Phase II 2018 2021): In coordination with the Regional Programme and contributing to Outcome 2 of the RPD, the overall aim of this global project is to support and advocate for greater social and political voice and participation in democratic processes, particularly of

¹⁸ Between 2015 and 2020. YLP was initially launched under the Mosharaka project in 2015.

women and youth. The project supports entities and initiatives that promote democratic institutions, raise awareness and knowledge on electoral processes and practices, and strengthen regional cooperation among electoral stakeholders, establishing and enhancing capacities of key actors, and reinforcing inclusive political participation. Phase II is designed around four region-specific outputs:

- 1- Regional electoral capacity and knowledge enhanced;
- 2- Profession of electoral administration strengthened through regional cooperation;
- 3- Civic and political participation of women enhanced;
- 4- Role of youth in the electoral cycle promoted.

In addition to the above, between 2018 and 2019 some preliminary work has been carried out in collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to develop the initiative "Parliaments for Agenda 2030—Empowering parliamentarians to implement the Sustainable Development Goals", designing pilot projects in Somalia, Tunisia and Jordan in order to support parliaments, through their legislative, oversight and representation functions, to fully play their role in achieving the SDGs. These initiatives are now country-led. In the same framework, UNDP, ESCWA and IsDB, in collaboration with the IPU, organized the second edition of the Arab Region Parliamentary Forum on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, providing a platform for parliamentarians from the region to debate, reflect and exchange experiences and best practices.

Resilience signature solution

- 10. Strengthening the capability in the League of Arab States Secretariat and its Member States to provide early warning and effective responses to impending regional crises, conflicts and post conflict situations (2016-2019): To support the League of Arab States (LAS) to effectively tackle and manage crises arising in the region, the project -a partnership among UNDP, the European Union and LAS- aimed to strengthen LAS institutional and operational capacities to anticipate, analyse, prevent, and respond to crises in the region, including through the establishment of dedicated task forces. The main stakeholders of the projects were LAS staff and Members States officials, the EU, and relevant regional/international bodies. The main outputs sought were:
 - 1. CMD restructured and Phase 1 achievements maintained and extended to relevant LAS sectors/departments and Member States.
 - 2. The process of establishing an Arab Cooperation Framework facilitated.
 - 3. Taskforces are established by League of Arab States and become active to support an Arab Cooperation Framework on Early Warning and Crisis Response.
 - 4. Task force members are given an in-depth training of trainers (ToT) program in (1) Conflict and (2) Peace and Security.
 - 5. The LAS/Member States and the EU (in the framework of the EU-LAS Strategic Dialogue), and other regional/international bodies deepen their policy dialogue and increase coordination on crisis related issues of mutual interest.
 - 6. Cross-Cutting Result: Focus on Gender.

- 11. Fostering Capacities in the Arab States for Sustaining Peace and Preventing Conflict (2019-2021): Supported by the Government of Japan (GoJ), UNDP is working towards building and sustaining peace and stability in the Arab States region through developing the capacity, frameworks and mechanisms of the League of Arab States (LAS). This project aims to provide timely support to the enhancement of LAS' role in initiating and facilitating the thinking of new modalities for cooperation among its member states, in order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, including those under conflict or post-conflict setting. The three key intended outputs are:
 - 1- LAS Institutional capacity strengthened, and the relevant technical knowledge and skills of staff enhanced:
 - 2- Platform for strategic dialogue between LAS and its member states and GoJ enhanced and sustained toward expanded Arab-Japan-UNDP cooperation; and
 - 3- Support for the Second Japan-Arab Political Dialogue provided.

Negotiations were held with GoJ and LAS to define a new timeline of the activities which have been disrupted by the COVID-19 crisis. Specifically, the infrastructure works under Output 1 and the roundtables under Output 2 through the organization of virtual roundtables.

- 12. Strengthening the Long-Term Resilience of Subnational Authorities in countries affected by the Syrian and Iraqi Crises (2019-2021): The municipal resilience programme in response to the Syria crisis is a joint UNDP/UN-Habitat action intervening in two of the countries affected by the impact of the Syria crisis, Lebanon and Iraq. The aim of this multi-country initiative is to improve the resilience of host and refugee populations in communities impacted by the Syrian crisis, through strengthened local multi-level governance systems and improved access to basic services, affordable housing and income. The project is funded by the European Union Trust Fund "Madad". Each country component has specific outputs, which fall under the 3 main outcomes of the project:
 - 1- Subnational authorities have enhanced capacities to engage in holistic, area-based planning and consider different scenarios that respond to the needs of host, refugee and IDP populations.
 - 2- Service delivery is increasingly responsive and generates more significant social stability outcomes based on the needs of the host, refugee, and IDP populations.
 - 3- Subnational authorities are empowered to facilitate local economic development (LED) and have better access to municipal investment that benefits the extension of safe public services and economic opportunities for the host, refugee, and IDP populations.

Gender signature solution

13. Fostering Inclusive Participation and Effective Contribution of Women in the Public Sphere, Mosharaka (2014-2018): The project aimed to address the deficits in the public participation and citizenship rights of women in the Arab Region, especially in

transition, fragile and post conflict countries. The main partners and stakeholders involved were UN Women, Union for the Mediterranean, Center of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR), the Arab Women Organization (AWO) and the League of Arab States (LAS), CSOs, governments and regional entities working on gender and women's empowerment. The project had two main outputs:

- Regional and national actors and institutions to establish measures to advance gender equality, and women's political, social and economic participation supported
- 2- Women peace and security frameworks to reinforce social cohesion and promote women's equal access to political and economic opportunities in early recovery and post crisis settings established
- 14. Gender Justice & the Law (2018-2019): Building on assessments on the law and legal practices on women's right an protection conducted in 20 countries across the region, UNDP worked with its sister Agencies at regional level (UNFPA, UN Women and UNESCWA) to sustain thought leadership and partnerships on Gender Justice & the Law providing the most updated laws and policies, analysis and advocacy messages to promote changes on gender equality before the law and its implementation. The initiative also provided the evidence base to practitioners, governments, policy makers, women machineries and civil society organization for policy debate and programmatic interventions to reverse gender inequalities in the law and enhance the delivery of justice to women in the region. The main output of the initiative was:
 - 1- Thought leadership and partnerships on Gender Justice & the Law in the Arab region created and sustained.
- 15. Ensuring Innovative Women's Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making in Post-Conflict Situations (2020): Given the prevalence of post-conflict challenges in the Arab region, UNDP in the Arab States will lead a global initiative, working with UNDP regional offices around the world, using innovative practices to source and highlight emerging solutions that enable women's economic and political participation. Key stakeholders of the initiative will be grassroots women's organizations, academics, private and public sectors with a specific focus on those whose voices have not been heard in similar fora. This initiative with its initiation phase aims at achieving the following outputs:
 - 1- Key areas of hitherto unexplored approaches to women's engagement in post conflict economic and political decision highlighted;
 - 2- Post-conflict engagement of women peacebuilders supported through the formulation and advocacy of a set of recommendations;
 - 3- UNDP programming in crisis contexts in RBAS region improved by the implementation of the recommendations from the consultation process.

Knowledge platforms

16. Arab Development Portal, ADP: Through Phase III (2016-2018) and Phase IV (2019-2021), the initiative in partnership with the Coordination Group of Arab National and Regional Development Institutions (CG) aims to create a knowledge platform which

promotes timely and high-quality knowledge on key development topics in the Arab region. With advanced tools for data browsing, extraction, and visualization, the portal offers the latest available data on 14 topics and includes around 6,500 indicators. The ADP has established the first regional SDG Tracking tool which not only monitors countries' progress against the official 244 SDGs indicators, but also considers country-specific indicators identified under the 2030 national strategies. In addition, the ADP works closely with national statistical offices (NSOs) to improve their capacity to produce, manage and disseminate data. The main project's outputs are:

- 1- Users' access to high-quality data and information on development topics in the Arab region enhanced;
- 2- Data users and producers' capacity strengthened.

Activities during COVID-19 continue entailing the maintenance of the Portal and production of infographics and social media content on the socio-economic effect of the pandemic.

- 17. Arab Human Development Report (AHDR): This flagship series of reports championed the creation and dissemination of people-centred development knowledge and ideas throughout the region. The six reports published since 2002 have been vital advocacy instruments to induce and facilitate development debate in the region and centred around the following themes: opportunities (2002), knowledge (2003), freedom (2004), gender (2005), human security (2009), youth (2016). A research paper, produced in 2019, analysed how the full realization of citizenship in the Arab countries is undermined by forces of exclusion such as discrimination, geography, socioeconomic status, unaccountable governance, and shocks and fragilities. The main project output is:
- 1- Arab Human Development Report produced.
 In lieu of publishing a traditional full-fledged AHDR, the project has pivoted to a more agile strategy given the incertitude created by COVID-19, which favours shorter papers around thematic research as well as other by-products such as blogs, etc. to help inform UNDP's programmatic offer as it continues to support countries in the region, to respond and recover from the impact of COVID-19.

Time Frame: The overall achievements of the key projects contributing directly to the outcome will be evaluated since the start of the current RPD (January 2018) until November 2020. Evaluation of relevant contribution and support provided to UNDP Country Offices under this outcome will also be conducted.

Geographical coverage: this evaluation will cover the Arab region as defined by UNDP (see background and context section), with a focus on countries the relevant regional projects are operating.

Target groups and stakeholders: Target groups and stakeholders include, but are not limited to, relevant regional institutions, government agencies and entities, civil-society organizations and research institutions, other UN agencies, donors, and the private sector, where applicable.

Target Audience: UNDP, the project beneficiaries and stakeholders, other UN agencies, donors and other relevant users of the report.

3. Evaluation criteria and key guiding questions

The outcome evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. It must give the intended users the information needed in order to make decisions, take action and add to knowledge. Hence, the analysis will seek to answer, at a minimum but not limited to, the following questions grouped according to the four OECD-DAC evaluation criteria: (a) relevance; (b) effectiveness; (c) efficiency; and (d) sustainability.

Relevance:

- To what extent does the intended outcome and associated outputs address regional priorities, and to what extent are these aligned with UNDP's mandate
- Are the initiatives developed to contribute to this outcome addressing the needs and requirements of the identified target groups?
- To what extent is UNDP support relevant to the achievement of the SDGs in the region?
- To what extent did UNDP adopt gender-sensitive, human rights-based and conflict-sensitive approaches?
- To what extent is the theory of change presented in the regional programme still relevant and appropriate to formulate and justify initiatives in this area?
- To what extent is UNDP engagement with partners and stakeholders a reflection of strategic considerations, including the role of UNDP in the specific regional development context and its comparative advantage?
- To what extent was the method of delivery selected by UNDP appropriate to the development context?

Effectiveness:

- To what extent has progress been made towards outcome 2 achievement? What has been the UNDP contribution to the observed change?
- Did the projects at least set dynamic changes and processes that move towards the long-term outcomes?
- How has delivery of the regional programme outputs been addressed in light of the challenges imposed by COVID-19?
- What has been the contribution of partners and other organizations to the outcome, and how effective have UNDP partnerships been in contributing to achieving the outcome?
- What have been the key results and changes attained? How has delivery of regional programme outputs led to outcome-level progress?
- Have there been any unexpected outcome-level results? Have outputs produced unexpected externalities which proved beneficial or detrimental towards the outcome?
- How have UNDP regional initiatives in this area complemented and supported UNDP work at the country office level?
- To what extent have the achieved results benefited women and men equally?
- To what extent have identified target groups benefited?
- What factors have contributed to achieving or not achieving the intended outcome?

- What additional factors should be considered to enhance effectiveness?
- To what extent did UNDP engage or coordinate with stakeholders, implementing partners, other United Nations agencies, as well as regional and national counterparts to maximise the contribution to outcome-level results?

Efficiency:

- To what extent have the programme or project outputs resulted from economic use of resources?
- To what extent were quality regional programme outputs delivered on time?
- How did the projects address the challenges faced by COVID-19 in the course of implementation?
- To what extent did the project adjustments in light of the disruption to major activities imposed by COVID-19 (including envisaged budget implications) yield to the expected results?
- To what extent were partnership modalities conducive to the delivery of regional programme outputs?
- To what extent did monitoring systems provide management with a stream of data that allowed it to learn and adjust implementation accordingly?
- To what extent did UNDP promote gender equality, the empowerment of women, human rights and human development in the delivery of the corresponding outputs?
- To what extent have UNDP practices, policies, processes and decision-making capabilities affected the achievement of outcome 2?
- To what extent have triangular and South-South cooperation and knowledge management contributed to the results attained?
- Which programme areas or approaches are the most relevant and strategic for UNDP to scale up and consider going forward?

Sustainability:

- To what extent do partners have the institutional capacities, including sustainability strategies, in place to sustain the outcome-level results?
- To what extent are policy and regulatory frameworks in place that will support the continuation of benefits?
- To what extent have partners committed to providing continuing support (financial, staff, aspirational, etc.)?
- To what extent do mechanisms, procedures and policies exist to carry forward the results attained on gender equality, empowerment of women, human rights and human development by primary stakeholders? How have these been affected by COVID-19?
- What is the level of capacity and commitment from the stakeholders to ensure sustainability of the results achieved?
- What could be done to strengthen sustainability?

The questions should be further adjusted by the evaluator in the Inception report and agreed on with UNDP.

4. Methodology

The evaluation will be carried out by an independent international evaluator and will engage a broad range of key stakeholders and beneficiaries, including representatives or regional organisations, government officials, donors, civil society organizations, which were involved in programme delivery or received advisory support, as well as UNDP staff. The evaluation is expected to take a "theory of change" (TOC) approach to determining causal links between the interventions that UNDP-RBAS supported and the observed progress against this outcome, starting with the theory of change prepared during the project design phase.

The evidence gathering will closely track the RRF for this outcome. Evidence obtained and used to assess the results of UNDP support should be gathered from a variety of sources, including data on indicators' achievement, existing reports, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, or surveys as appropriate. While interviews are a key instrument, all analysis must be based on observed facts, evidence and data. Findings should be specific, concise and supported by quantitative and/or qualitative information that is reliable, valid and generalizable. The broad range of data provides strong opportunities for triangulation. This process is essential to ensure a comprehensive and coherent understanding of the data sets, which will be generated by the evaluation The data analysis approach needs to be detailed in the inception report.

The evaluation should, inter alia, include:

- Desk reviews: The evaluator will review all relevant documentation, including the following: i) Regional Programme Document ii) project documents and progress reports; iii) past evaluation reports iv) UNDP's corporate strategies and reports, etc.
- Interviews and focus group discussions, or surveys as appropriate (focusing on an equal gender representation): Stakeholders to be engaged will include: i) UNDP staff ii) regional institutions and government partners iii) target groups and representatives of civil society organisations, including women's rights organizations.; iv) donors v) UN agencies working to contribute to the same outcome, etc.
- **Briefing and debriefing sessions:** Briefing and debriefing sessions with UNDP staff and stakeholders.

It is worth noting that as of 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic as the new coronavirus rapidly spread worldwide. Travel has been restricted since then. Accordingly, the evaluator shall develop a methodology that takes this into account to conduct the evaluation virtually and remotely, including the use of remote interview methods and extended desk reviews, data analysis, surveys and questionnaires. This should be detailed in the inception report and agreed with the Evaluation Manager.

As the evaluation will be carried out virtually, due consideration should be given to stakeholder availability and willingness to be interviewed remotely, their access to the internet/computer, and the possibility that some may be still working from home. These limitations must be reflected in the evaluation report. Remote interviews will be undertaken through telephone or online (skype, zoom etc).

A short validation mission may be considered if it is confirmed to be safe for staff, consultants, stakeholders and if such a mission is possible within the evaluation schedule.

Overall guidance on evaluation methodology can be found in the UNDP *Evaluation Guidelines*. ¹⁹ The evaluator will determine the specific design and provide a complete evaluation methodology to UNDP as part of the evaluation inception report which will include a detailed workplan for this assignment, comprehensive of interview schedule and data to be used in the evaluation. Due consideration of COVID-19 implications should also be clearly outlined in the inception report and discussed and agreed with UNDP. More information can be found in the UNDP guidance on 'virtual evaluations during COVID-19.²⁰

5. Evaluation products

The consultant is expected to submit the following deliverables:

- 1. Initial work plan
- 2. Evaluation inception report (around 15 pages). The inception report should be carried out following and based on preliminary discussions with UNDP after the desk review and should be produced before the evaluation starts.
- 3. Draft evaluation report (refer to report template in the annex²¹). The programme unit and key stakeholders in the evaluation should review the draft evaluation report and provide a set of comments to the evaluator within an agreed period of time, addressing the content required (as agreed in the TOR and inception report) and quality criteria as outlined in the evaluation guidelines.
- 4. Evaluation report audit trail. Comments and changes by the evaluator in response to the draft report should be retained by the evaluator to show how he/she has addressed comments.
- 5. Final evaluation report, including the executive summary and annexes.
- **6.** Evaluation debriefings. Following an evaluation, UNDP may ask for a preliminary debriefing of findings.

In line with the UNDP's financial regulations, when determined by UNDP and/or the consultant that a deliverable or service cannot be satisfactorily completed due to the impact of COVID-19 and limitations to the evaluation, that deliverable or service will not be paid. Due to the current situation and its implications, a partial payment may be considered if the consultant invested time towards the deliverable but was unable to complete to circumstances beyond his/her control.

6. Evaluation team composition and required competencies

The outcome evaluation will be undertaken by one external evaluator who must be independent and objective. Therefore, he/she should not have participated in the design, implementation, and decision-making of the projects / initiatives contributing to this outcome.

 $\frac{http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/covid19/update/June2020/UNDP\%20DE\%20Guidance\%20Planning\%20and\%20Implementation\%20during\%20COVID19\%20JUNE\%202020.pdf}{\label{localine}}$

¹⁹ http://web.undp.org/evaluation/guideline/documents/PDF/UNDP Evaluation Guidelines.pdf

²⁰

²¹ A length of 50 to 60 pages including executive summary is suggested.

The evaluator consultant will conduct the outcome evaluation in accordance with the proposed objective and scope of the evaluation ToR and following the UNDP evaluation guidelines (2019). She/he will perform the following tasks:

- Present an initial work plan
- Conduct a desk review of documents
- Prepare an inception report detailing the evaluation scope, of the proposed methodology, a detailed work plan and the evaluation report outline
- Conduct interviews /focus groups/surveys with regional / national and other identified stakeholders;
- Conduct debriefing sessions with UNDP as implementing partner;
- Prepare the draft evaluation report;
- Present draft findings;
- Finalize the evaluation report and submit it together with the duly filled audit trail form to UNDP.

Required Qualifications of the Evaluator:

- Master's degree in economics, public administration, political science, regional development/planning, or other social science;
- At least 10 years of experience in conducting evaluations for international organisations, preferably with direct experience in capacity development;
- Adequate experience in public sector development, primarily in the area of governance, as well as conflict prevention, resilience, and gender equality;
- Adequate experience in programme evaluations in the development field, with proven accomplishments in undertaking evaluation for international organizations;
- Proven accomplishments in undertaking evaluations in the Arab region.

Technical competencies

- Good analytical and strategic thinking skills;
- Extensive knowledge of qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods;
- Sound knowledge of results-based management systems, and monitoring and evaluation methodologies; including experience in applying SMART indicators;
- Strong working knowledge in the areas of governance, gender equality, conflict prevention and resilience in the Arab region;
- Proven commitment to the core values of the United Nations;
- Ability to meet tight deadlines;
- Experience in implementing evaluations remotely would be an asset.

Language skills required:

 Excellent written and spoken English and presentational capacities. Arabic would be an asset

Documents to be included when submitting the proposals:

Interested candidates must submit the following documents while applying:

- 1. A detailed curriculum vitae, including 3 contacts for references;
- 2. Proposal: explaining why he/she is the most suitable for the assignment, including past experience in similar evaluations;
- Financial proposal (in USD, specifying a total requested amount per day); the proposal could include an estimation for additional support in the desk review and report drafting stages as deemed needed.

7. Evaluation ethics

This evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'.²² The consultant must safeguard the rights and confidentiality of information providers, interviewees and stakeholders through measures to ensure compliance with legal and other relevant codes governing collection of data and reporting on data. The consultant must also ensure security of collected information before and after the evaluation and protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of sources of information where that is expected. The information knowledge and data gathered in the evaluation process must also be solely used for the evaluation and not for other uses with the express authorization of UNDP and partners.

8. Implementation arrangements

The consultant will be reporting to the **Regional Programme Coordinator** of UNDP-RBAS who is located at the Regional Hub, in Amman. He/She will work in close coordination with the **Evaluation Manager** (EM) who will oversee the overall evaluation process. The EM will also be responsible for liaising with the Evaluator to set up stakeholder interviews, desk review, conduct the quality assurance of the inception and evaluation reports, etc. Given that the evaluation will be conducted virtually, an updated stakeholder list with contact details (phone and email) will be provided to the consultant. An **'Evaluation Focal Team'** composed of key stakeholders and UNDP relevant staff will be set-up in order to provide technical inputs to enhance the quality of the evaluation. The **Regional Programme Coordinator** will take responsibility for the approval of the final evaluation report.

9. Time frame for the evaluation process

The evaluation is expected to take 40 working days over a period of two months starting 01 October 2020. The following table illustrates a detailed schedule for the process:

UNEG, 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation', June 2008. Available at http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/102

Working day allocation and schedule for the evaluation

ACTIVITY	# OF DAYS	DATE OF COMPLETION	PLACE	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Phase One: Desk review and inception report				
Meeting briefing with UNDP (programme managers and project staff as needed)		At the time of contract signing 01 October 2020	Remotely	Evaluation manager and Evaluation commissioner
Sharing of the relevant documentation with the evaluator		At the time of contract signing 01 October 2020	Via email / Dropbox	Evaluation manager
Desk review, Evaluation design, methodology and updated workplan including the list of stakeholders to be interviewed	10 days	Within two weeks of contract signing 15 October 2020	Home- based	Evaluator
Submission of the inception report (15 pages maximum)		Within two weeks of contract signing 15 October 2020		Evaluator
Comments and approval of inception report		Within one week of submission of the inception report 22 October 2020	UNDP	Evaluation manager and Evaluation commissioner
Phase Two: Data-collection				
Virtual consultations, in-depth interviews and focus groups or surveys	15 days	Within four weeks of contract signing 01 October to – 29 October 2020	Remotely, via Zoom or Skype	UNDP to organize with partners, project staff, etc.
Debriefing to UNDP and key stakeholders	1 day	01 November 2020	Remotely, via Zoom	Evaluator
Phase Three: Evaluation report writing				
Preparation of draft evaluation report (50 pages maximum, excluding executive summary and annexes)	10 days	Within three weeks of the completion of phase two 01 November – 22 November 2020	Home- based	Evaluator
Draft report submission		22 November 2020		Evaluator
Consolidated UNDP and stakeholder comments to the draft report		Within two weeks of submission of the draft evaluation report 05 December 2020	Remotely	Evaluation manager and evaluation reference group
Debriefing with UNDP	1 day	Within one week of receipt of comments 12 December 2020	Remotely	UNDP, evaluation reference group, stakeholder and evaluation team
Finalization of the evaluation report incorporating additions and comments provided by project staff and UNDP country office	3 days	Within one week of final debriefing 19 December 2020	Home-based	Evaluator
Submission of the final evaluation report to UNDP country office (50 pages maximum excluding executive summary and annexes)		Within one week of final debriefing 19 December 2020	Home- based	Evaluator
Estimated total days for the evaluation	40			

10. Application submission process and criteria for selection

As required by the programme unit.

11. TOR annexes

- Results framework.
- Theory of change.
- List of key stakeholders and partners.
- List of documents to be consulted.
- Evaluation matrix (suggested as a deliverable to be included in the inception report). The evaluation matrix is a tool that evaluators create as map and reference in planning and conducting an evaluation. It also serves as a useful tool for summarizing and visually presenting the evaluation design and methodology for discussions with stakeholders. It details evaluation questions that the evaluation will answer, data sources, data collection, analysis tools or methods appropriate for each data source, and the standard or measure by which each question will be evaluated.

Table. Sample evaluation matrix

Relevant evaluation	Key	Specific sub	Data sources	Data- collection	Indicators/	Methods for data
criteria	questions	questions	sources	methods/tools	success standard	analysis

- UNDP format for the evaluation report.
- Code of Conduct for Evaluators in the United Nations system. which would be signed by the evaluator and made available as an attachment to the evaluation report.

RPD Outcome 2 Evaluation 2018-2019 List of Documents Reviewed

Document	Туре	Year	Link (to be provided on Dropbox as consultant gets recruited)
UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021)	General/Global	2018-2021	
Regional Programme Document (2018-2021)	Regional	2018-2021	
Results Oriented Annual Report (ROAR)	Regional	2018 and 2019	
Project Documents	Project Specific	As per the start of each project	
Progress Reports (Annual)	Project Specific	2018 and 2019	
ADP Evaluation Report	Project Specific (ADP)	2020	
Annual Work Plans	Project Specific	2018-2020	
Regional Programme – Results Monitoring Framework	Regional	2018 and 2019	
Project Specific Documents	Project Specific	2018-2020	
List of stakeholders	Reference	2018-2020	
Regional Programme Background	Reference	2018-2020	
UNDP Corporate Planning System	Reference	2018-2020	

Theory of Change For the RBAS Regional Programme formulation 2018-2021

Introduction

UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States (RBAS) is in the process of formulation its next Regional Programme (2018-2021), in line with the development of the new UNDP Strategic Plan and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The new Regional Programme Document (RPD 2018-2021) will focus on selected outcome areas based on a process of extensive consultations with regional and national stakeholders. The content will also be informed by research and evidence that identify key regional development trends and challenges. The new programme will build on best practices and lessons learned from the current phase (2014-2017), which was endorsed by the UNDP Executive Board during the First Regular Session of the Executive Board at the end of January 2014.

As an important step in the formulation process, a theory of change exercise was held in Amman on 20-21 February 2017. The findings of the workshop will inform the preparatory phase of the formulation process and feed into the regional consultation with stakeholders to be held in May 2017. The workshop brought together around 25 UN staff from the UNDP regional Hub in Amman and country offices in the region as well as external experts to jointly discuss inputs on the ToC.

This note should be reviewed with the other background materials that were produced for the purposes of this workshop, including several thematic papers and information documents that are accessible through this <u>link</u>.

Workshop methodology and structure of the Theory of Change

The workshop methodology was adopted based on the UNDP's ToC guidelines, focusing on identifying a problem tree, solution pathways, risks, assumptions, as well as UNDP's and partners' role. The participants introduced another step prior to developing the linear causal diagrams to better capture the dynamic and interconnected nature of issues. As such, they spent time on developing a "systems" approach to identify the dynamic relationships across issues.

In light of the above, the structure of the Theory of Change for the Regional Programme included the following:

- 1) An underlying theme across all issues that defined the main development challenge in the region around fragility, vulnerability, and exclusion: "The development in the Arab region, although at varying degrees across countries, is increasingly fragile, being vulnerable to internal and external shocks, and exclusive, unequally benefiting certain groups more than others, marginalizing or excluding others. The vulnerabilities are of different nature and include:
 - a. Economic vulnerabilities,
 - b. Environmental and energy vulnerabilities;
 - c. Socio-political vulnerabilities.

These vulnerabilities affect or are affected by the processes through which different groups may be excluded or marginzalied from opportunities that could increase scuh vulnerabilities especially for

- Guided by the exposure to risks, a system dynamics, highlighting the complex circular relationships and feedback effects among key system variables;
- 3) Linearized causal diagrams, which reflects on the system dynamics but translate them to a more traditional problem tree (inevitably losing some of the important dynamics).
- 4) Solution pathways, translating the problem tree into solutions: The two key solution pathways that emerged include the following:
 - a. Inclusive, resilient, sustainable and job rich growth addressing the poverty and inequality aspects of exclusion and the related vulnerabilities;
 - Inclusive governance, peace and stability addressing the governance and conflict aspects of exclusion and the related vulnerabilities.

These two solution pathways were considered together when reviewing the respective assumptions, risks, target groups, partners and roles.

Key takeaways from the Theory of Change

The below is an initial categorization of key issues emerged from the Theory of Change exercise and that would inform further discussion on the identification of programmatic entry points for the regional programme. The below categories should be particularly regarded through the lenses of exclusion and vulnerability, being these two issues identified as underlying development challenge for the region.

Renewed focus on Governance

Governance was identified as a key sector for the entire Arab region, and an area where UNDP traditionally has a strong added value. While validating the importance of work around anti-corruption, which constitutes one of the main focuses of the current regional programme, it was stressed that further discussion should take place to identify other governance-related entry points. In this regard, stronger emphasis should be placed on support the emergence of strong sub-national governance, as the interface between local government and community.

Considering that the policy space is constrained by elite capture and systematic exclusion limits the participation of the poor and marginalized, an important area of work would constitute in expanding the policy space and supporting effective participation mechanisms. This would allow the participation of civil society in policy making and resource allocation, and in particular the full participation of women and youth in policy dialogues, holding the ruling classes more accountable. Important in this regard is to take into consideration the different sub-regional/national contexts as the status of state institutions can significantly vary especially between conflict and non-conflict countries.

Deepened thinking on sustainable job-rich growth

Youth unemployment and low women participation in the labor force were identified as key challenges with repercussions on both the economic and the social spheres. Harnessing economic opportunities

requires access to services that build human capital, stimulate entrepreneurship, develop skills. On the other hand, efforts need to be put in place to overcome barriers to job-rich private sector investment, as well as policies to promote more sustainable and responsible investments.

However, since these economies are also increasingly vulnerable to external economic shocks, they can only be protected from such shocks through economic diversification, regional integration and vigorous development of appropriate value chains, all of which require increased regional economic cooperation supported by stronger regional institutions and private sector networks.

Strengthened focus on gender and youth

With 60% of the region's population under the age of 30, youth was increasingly seen as a priority. They face multiple challenges, from unemployment, displacement, poverty and exclusion, which can also can lead to violent extremism and further conflict. Gender equality and women's empowerment in the Arab region are generally assessed lower than elsewhere. Low labor force and political participation, domestic violence and violence in conflict, cultural and societal stereotypes, they all hamper women's economic and social development.

A multidimensional approach is therefore required to address these issues, taking though into consideration the different causes and needs of the two groups. This could be implemented through dedicated or cross-cutting interventions, or both.

Emphasis on sustaining peace

The region continues to experience severe conflict and protracted crisis in seven out of eighteen Arab countries challenging development gains, and bringing about great human suffering, massive displacement, and damage to infrastructure and services. These crises have tragic human and serious economic outcomes, spilling over to neighboring countries, ratcheting up social tensions and harming development prospects. Conflicts compounded by economic precariousness and exclusion can also led to a rise in violent extremism.

To tackle the above, further emphasis needs to be placed on "sustaining peace", in order to more efficiently and comprehensively address the connections between conflict prevention, peacebuilding, the development-humanitarian nexus, migration and the sustainable development agenda. Targeted support needs also to be provided to enhance the resilience of countries affected by crises and to their municipalities to deliver quality service to citizens despite the increased pressure.

Redefining climate resilience

The Arab region is already the world's most water insecure, food-import dependent region on the planet, with land degradation expanding and ecosystem services being rapidly depleted, and with most countries being energy import-dependent and facing serious challenges of energy insecurity. Climate change in particular has risen as a driver of change to the region's environment, exacerbating underlying challenges of inadequate governance of natural resources and the environment – also leading to natural disasters and forced displacements.

The theory of change exercise reiterated the importance to address environmental and energy issues across the region, by focusing on the water-food-energy nexus, supporting natural resource management, promoting investment in sustainable energy and developing effective energy policies. Overall these interventions would result in strengthened environmental and energy resilience, and enhanced food security with wide ranging impacts on poverty, displacement and conflict.

Knowledge for transformational change

The required policies described above, the necessary technological and social innovations, the human capacities needed to undertake the required actions, all require effective systems for the generation, application and diffusion of knowledge. To bridge the wide disparity in the region to generate the skills necessary for the productive capacities in knowledge-based economies, the importance of data quality, data availability and foresight was reiterated.

In order to produce transformational change, knowledge needs to be generated across different sector of society, including pre-university and higher education, vocational training, research and development and innovation, and use of information and communication technologies.

Next steps

Moving forward in the preparations of the Regional Programme Document, the RBAS Regional Programme will:

- 1) Incorporate the comments on the Theory of Change received from Hub and COs colleagues;
- Prepare a zero draft/outline of the regional programme document 2018-2021 that will be a working document with many versions going to June/July for the pre-PAC meeting and submission for informal discussions with the Executive Board;
- 3) Organize a regional consultation on 22-23 May 2017 in Amman, bringing together key regional stakeholders (beneficiaries, partners, donors, UN agencies) as well colleagues from country offices. This will serve to validate the process and the findings to date, and discuss areas of focus and programmatic entry points for the next regional programme.

Regional Programme Outcome 2 Projects and Initiatives List of external stakeholders

Comments (optional)																		Youth initiative					
5 2																		Youth initiative	04/04	7		· -	
Location	Dubai,	UAE		Beirut,	Lebanon						Tunis, Tunisia							Amman, Jordan	5		Rabat,	Morocco	
Contact Information	Tel: +971552003001	Email: <u>nadeem</u> .anwer@siemens.com		Mobile: +9613236984	Email: inaya.ezzeddine@gmail.com						Tel: +216 54 052 240 Email: mefteh.mohamed95@gmail.com							Tel: +962 7 92065130 Email: ghaliahatamleh@email.com			Tel: +212 661 795342	Email: elmaskaouis2012@gmail.com	
Contact Person	Nadeem Anwer,	Middle East	Compliance Officer	Inaya Ezzeddine,	Member of	parliament and	former minister of	state for	administrative	retorm (UMISAK)	Mohamed Mefteh, Director General of	the Central	Governance Cell					Ghalia Hatamleh			Mohamed	Elmaskaoui, President	
Institution	Siemens	Integrity	Initiative	Parliament							Ministry of Health							Integrity Guardians			Moroccan	Network for Defending	Public Funde
Stakeholder Choose type and relationship	Private	sector	Donor	Public Sector			User/recipie	nt			Public Sector			User/recipie	nt			cso		User/recipie nt	CSO	User/recipie	זו
Project	Anti-	Corruption	and Integrity	Anti-	Corruption	and Integrity					Anti- Corruption	and Integrity	and KOICA-	Anti-	Corruption	and Integrity	(New)	Anti- Corruption	and Integrity	(backup)	Anti-	Corruption and Integrity	and KOICA-
	-			7						•	m							4			r,		

Comments (optional)				Partnership with Arab Funds through Arab Coordination Group- OFID is the focal point	This organization represents National Statistical Institutes in the region- partnership on training content	
Location		West Bank, Palestine	Beirut, Lebanon	Vienna, Austria	Amman, Jordan	Cairo, Egypt
Contact Information		Email: pr.anticorruption@pacc.pna.ps	Tel: +961 3 499 889 Email: yasser@executive.com.lb	Tel : +431 51 564 217 Mobile : +43 699 18253344 E-mail : <u>J.Al-Mahdi@ofid.org</u>	E-mail: saidi@aitrs.org	Mobile: +201 22310 7059 E-mail: <u>shshawky@aucegypt.edu</u>
Contact Person		Ahmad Barak, Commissioner	Yasser Akkoui, Editor-in-Chief	Jaafar Al Mahdi	Heidi Saidi Director General	Sherine Shawky Senior Research Scientist
Institution		Palestinian Anti- Corruption Commission (PACC)	Executive Magazine	OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (AITRS)	The Social Research Center (SRC), American University in Cairo
Stakeholder Choose type and relationship		Public Sector User/recipie	Private sector Partner	IFI Donor	CSO Partner	Academia/re search Partner
Project	Anti- Corruption and Integrity (New) (backup)	KOICA-Anti- Corruption and Integrity (New) (backup)	KOICA-Anti- Corruption and Integrity (New) (backup)	Arab Development Portal- Data and SDGs	Arab Development Portal- Data and SDGs	Arab Development Portal- Data and SDGs
		9	7	00	6	10

	Project	Stakeholder Choose type and relationship	Institution	Contact Person	Contact Information	Location	Comments (optional)
11	Arab Development Portal- Data and SDGs	Academia/re search Partner	Economic Research Forum (ERF)	Sherine Ghoneim, Director	Mobile : +201 22317 5560 E-mail : <u>sghoneim@erf.org.eg</u>	Cairo, Egypt	
12	Arab Development Portal- Data and SDGs	Public Sector User/recipie	Directorate of Statistics (DOS), Jordan	Ahlam Al Rosan	E-mail: Ahlam.AlRosan@DOS.GOV.JO	Amman, Jordan	ADP supporting DOS develop Jordan's SDGs Portal
13	Social	International organisation Partner	Director a.i. for UNDP Oslo Governance Centre	Malin Herwig	Email: malin.herwig@undp.org	Oslo, Norway	Former advisor on Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding at the UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States
14	Prevention of Violent Extremism	International organisation Partner	International Alert	Ruth Simpson EMENA Development and Learning Manager	Tel: UK +44 (0)20 7627 6809; LEB +961 81757736 Email: RSimpson@international-alert.org Skype: ruthsimpsonalert Website: www.international-alert.org WhatsApp: +447791847012.	London, United Kingdom	
15	Elections (League of Arab States	Public Sector	Electoral Affairs Department, LAS	Hadia Sabry Director Ahmed Amin Deputy Director	Tel: 201223149667 Email: hadia.sabry@las.int Tel: +201001071855 Email: ahmed.amin@las.int	Cairo, Egypt	

Comments (optional)						WPS agenda	,	Global network of women peacebuilders		100 year old women's international	organisation fighting for
Location	Palestine	Tunis, Tunisia	Doha, Qatar		4:::	Lebanon		Washingto n, USA		Geneva, Switzerland	
Contact Information	Tel: +972599287701 Email: hkuhail@elections.ps	Tel : +0021654229906 Email: <u>hasna.benslimane@gmail.com</u>	Tel: 0097444048251 Mobile: 0097430049485	Email: galali@annhri.org	Email: Dachol woode@umomon.pag	THE STATE OF THE S		Email: mavic@gnwp.org		Email: Iaila.alodaat@wilpf.org	
Contact Person	Hisham Kuhair, Chairman of the Executive Board and CEO of Palestine Election Commission	Hasna Ben Slimane Tunisia	Ghaffar Alali Legal Advisor	General administration	Rachal Doro Wooke	women, peace and security expert, representative		Mavic Carera Chairperson		Leila al Odaat, Director MENA	
Institution	Organization of Arab EMBs (ArabEMBs)		Arab Network for National	Human Rights Institutions (ANNHRIS)	INWOOMEN			Global women peacebuilders organisation		Women's International	League Tor Peace and
Stakeholder Choose type and relationship	Public Sector	Partner	Public Sector	Partner		International organisation	Partner	International organisation	Partner	cso	Partner
Project	Electoral management bodies		Elections	(Backup)	Gender			Gender		Gender	
	16		17		, «	}		19	-	20	

	Project	Stakeholder Choose type and relationship	Institution	Contact Person	Contact Information	Location	Comments (optional)
			Freedom (WILPF)				peace and freedom –
21	Gender justice	Public Sector	Arab Women Organization (AWO)	Fadia Kiwan, Director General	Email: info@arabwomenorg.net	Cairo, Egypt	Intergovernmental Specialized Agency on gender affiliated with the
į		Partner					League of Arab States. One of the main partners on gender
22	Gender justice	International organisation Partner	Womens centre, ESCWA	Nada Darwazeh	Email: Nada.darwazeh@un.org	Beirut, Lebanon	Regional commission
53	Gender Justice	CSO User/recipie nt	The Arab Women Center for Training and Research (CAWTAR)	Soukeina Bouraoui, Director	Email: cawtar@cawtar.org	Tunis, Tunisia	An Independent Regional Institution promoting Gender Equality through research, training, Ongoing cooperation on
							gender legal analysis
24	Youth	Partner CSO	Injaz	Samar Dani, Executive Director	Tel: +961 1 493 740/1 Ext. 107 Mobile: +961 3 63 6459 Skype: samar_dani Email: samar@injaz-lebanon.org Website: www.injaz-lebanon.org	Beirut, Lebanon	One of the main youth serving organizations implementing UNDP's Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) in
25	Youth	Public Sector Donor	Arab Youth Center (AYC)	Doaa Kazweni	Tel: +971 52 855 7743 Email: Doaa.Kazweni@ArabYouthCenter.org	Abu Dhabi, UAE	Donor/partner funding the youth development delegates.
	Public Sector						

Comments (optional)																												
Location	Tripoli, Lebanon														Tokyo													
Contact Information	Mobile: +961 76 330323 Tel: +961 6 201069	Email: manage@fayhachoir.org													Email: anna.dan@mofa.go.jp													
Contact Person	Roula Abou Baker Manager														Anna Dan	Assistant Director,	First Middle East	Division					tbd					
Institution	Fayha Choir		ļ												Ministry of	Foreign	Affairs,	Government	of Japan				League of	Arab States				
Stakeholder Choose type and relationship	Partner	CSO		Choose an	item.	Choose an item.	Choose an	item.	Choose an	item.	Choose an	item.	Choose an	item.	International	organisation			Donor				Public Sector		User/recipie	nt		
Project	AYAMI		Choose an item.	Parliaments			Parliaments				Parliaments				Fostering	capacities in	the Arab	States for	sustaining	peace and	preventing	conflict	Fostering	capacities in	the Arab	States for	sustaining	peace and
321	56			27			28				29				30								31					

Comments (optional)		Team Leader and	contributing author of	the Arab Human	2016: Youth & Prospects	for Human Development	Contributing author)												
Location		Beirut,	Lebanon				Beirut,	Lebanon							Iraq		Brussels,	Belgium		
Contact Information		Tel: +9611350000 ext. 4442	Mobile: +961301//42	Chino: drindshaphan	Website: www.jadchaaban.com		Tel: +961 1 350000 ext. 4664	Email: ra15@aub.edu.lb						Tel: +964 751 692 3568	Email: <u>basel.alashi@un.org</u>		Tel: +32 (0)2 299 52 29	Email:	Maxime.montagner@ec.europa.eu	
Contact Person		Jad Chaaban,	Associate Professor				Rima Afifi,	Professor and	Associate Dean at	Department of	Health Promotion	and Community	Health	Basel Alashi,	Programme	Manager	Maxime	Montagner,	Cooperation Officer	
Institution		American	University of	מפות			American	University of	Beirut				:		UN-Habitat		EU MADAD	Trust Fund		
Stakeholder Choose type and relationship		Academia/Re	Search				Academia/Re	search	Partner					International	Organization	Partner	International	organisation	Donor	
Project	preventing conflict	AHDR					AHDR								MADAD		MADAD			
		32					33							34			35			

List of UNDP stakeholders (BPPS Team Leaders, Country Offices, RP Project CTAs) Regional Programme Outcome 2 Projects and Initiatives

Contact Information (telephone and email)	Email: Raquel.laguna@undp.org	Mobile: +962-797308262 Email: frances.guy@undp.org	Mobile: +9613372248, Tel: +961 1962503 Email: Hassan.krayem@undp.org Skype: Hassan krayem	Mobile: +962-79-9789631 Email: rawhi.afaghani@undp.org Skype: AfaghaniRawhi	Mobile: +962797140281 Email: kawtar.zerouali@undp.org	Contact Information	Email: adel.abdellatif@undp.org	Email: Fumiko.fukuoka@undp.org
Name & Title	Raquel Laguna Acting director, Gender BPPS	Frances Guy Gender Team Leader	Hassan Krayem Governance Portfolio Manager Regional Hub, Amman	Rawhi Afghani Governance and Peacebuilding Team Leader Regional Hub, Amman	Kawtar Zerouali Regional Innovation Advisor, Arab States Regional Hub, Amman	Name & Title	Adel Abdellatif Senior Strategic Advisor RBAS, New York	Fumiko Fukuoka Senior Partnership Development Advisor
Thematic Area	Gender	Gender	Governance	Governance and Peacebuilding	Innovation	Relevant for project	АНDR	LAS-Japan
BPPS Team	1	2	m	4	TO.	6 UNDP RBAS, New York	1	5

		Rana Mohamed Essam, Project Manager	Email: Rana.Essam@las.int
UNDP Country Offices			
1.lraq	МАБАБ	Isabela Ulribe Head of UNDP Erbil Office and Headway Project Manager	Mobile: +964 (0) 750 300 3003 Email: isabela.uribe@undp.org
2. Lebanon	MADAD	Marija De Wijn Chief Technical Advisor	Mobile: +961 (0)71 157 570 Email: marija.dewijn@un.org
3. Lebanon	ACIAC	Natacha Sarkis Project Manager	Mobile: +961 70 234 554 Email: Email:
		Anti-Corruption for Trust (ACT)	natacha.sarkis@undp.org skype: live:natacha sarkis
4. Morocco	ACIAC	Chafika, Affaq Project Analyst Democratic Governance	Mobile: 00 212 661 164247 chafika.affaq@undp.org
5.Kuwait	ACIAC	Hideko Hadzialic	Mobile: 00965 9744 1546
		Resident Representative	Email:
			hideko.hadzialic@undp.org
6. Tunisia	DLI	Adata Fishta and Eduardo Lopez A pilot project; introducing it to external parties to be initiated in August 2020	Email: eduardo.lopez- mancisidor@undp.org
7. Jordan	PVE	Baker al-Hiyari Senior Programme Advisor Preventing Violent Extremism & Resilience	Tel: +962-79-5561888 Email: baker.alhivari@undp.org
8. Sudan	PVE	Khalid Eltahir	Tel: +249123525070 Email: khalid.eltahir@undp.org
9. Morocco	ΥΙΡ	Walid Machrouh Youth Project Associate Youth Development Delegate	Email: walid.machrouh@undp.org Tel: +212 699 113 878

	Contact Information	Email: Khaled.abdelshafi@undp.org	Mobile: +962791825465 Email: paola.pagliani@undp.org	Email: atsuko.geiger@undp.org	Email: <u>luis.martinez-</u> <u>betanzos@undp.org</u> Skype: luismarbetanzos	Mobile: +9613918672 Email: farah.choucair@undp.org	Mobile:+9613330448 Email: Arkan.el- seblani@undp.org	Email: maya.beydoun@undp.org
A young person that was part of UNDP's YLP in Morocco and is now a youth delegate working in the UNDP Morocco CO as paid for by the Arab Youth Center.	Name & Title	Khaled AbdelShafi Regional Hub for the Arab States Director Amman	Paola Pagliani Regional Programme Coordinator	Atsuko Geiger Project Coordinator	Luis Martinez Betanzos Regional Electoral Advisor Project Manager	Farah Choucair Chief Technical Advisor	Arkan El-Seblani Chief Technical Advisor	Maya Beydoun Programme Management Specialist
	Project			Fostering capacities in the Arab States for sustaining peace and preventing conflict	Regional Electoral Support Project	Arab Development Portal	Anti-Corruption and Integrity in the Arab Countries	
- -	Regional Programme	П	2	ന	4	ĸ	9	7





UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

UNEG, March 2008

The Code of Conduct was formally approved by UNEG members at the UNEG Annual General Meeting 2008.

Further details of the ethical approach to evaluation in the UN system can be found in the *Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation in the UN System* (UNEG/FN/ETH[2008]).

UNEG/FN/CoC(2008)

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR EVALUATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

- 1. The conduct of evaluators in the UN system should be beyond reproach at all times. Any deficiency in their professional conduct may undermine the integrity of the evaluation, and more broadly evaluation in the UN or the UN itself, and raise doubts about the quality and validity of their evaluation work.
- 2. The UNEG¹ Code of Conduct applies to all evaluation staff and consultants in the UN system. The principles behind the Code of Conduct are fully consistent with the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service by which all UN staff are bound. UN staff are also subject to any UNEG member specific staff rules and procedures for the procurement of services.
- 3. The provisions of the UNEG Code of Conduct apply to all stages of the evaluation process from the conception to the completion of an evaluation and the release and use of the evaluation results.
- 4. To promote trust and confidence in evaluation in the UN, all UN staff engaged in evaluation and evaluation consultants working for the United Nations system are required to commit themselves in writing to the Code of Conduct for Evaluation² (see Annexes 1 and 2), specifically to the following obligations:

Independence

5. Evaluators shall ensure that independence of judgement is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.

Impartiality

6. Evaluators shall operate in an impartial and unbiased manner and give a balanced presentation of strengths and weaknesses of the policy, program, project or organizational unit being evaluated.

¹ UNEG is the United Nations Evaluation Group, a professional network that brings together the units responsible for evaluation in the UN system including the specialized agencies, funds, programmes and affiliated organisations. UNEG currently has 43 such members.

² While the provisions of the Code of Conduct apply to all UN staff involved in evaluation, only UN staff who spend a substantial proportion of their time working on evaluation are expected to sign the Code of Conduct, including staff of evaluation, oversight or performance management units directly involved in the management or conduct of evaluations. All evaluation consultants are required to sign when first engaged by a UNEG member.

Conflict of Interest

7. Evaluators are required to disclose in writing any past experience, of themselves or their immediate family, which may give rise to a potential conflict of interest, and to deal honestly in resolving any conflict of interest which may arise. Before undertaking evaluation work within the UN system, each evaluator will complete a declaration of interest form (see Annex 3).

Honesty and Integrity

8. Evaluators shall show honesty and integrity in their own behaviour, negotiating honestly the evaluation costs, tasks, limitations, scope of results likely to be obtained, while accurately presenting their procedures, data and findings and highlighting any limitations or uncertainties of interpretation within the evaluation.

Competence

9. Evaluators shall accurately represent their level of skills and knowledge and work only within the limits of their professional training and abilities in evaluation, declining assignments for which they do not have the skills and experience to complete successfully.

Accountability

10. Evaluators are accountable for the completion of the agreed evaluation deliverables within the timeframe and budget agreed, while operating in a cost effective manner.

Obligations to participants

11. Evaluators shall respect and protect the rights and welfare of human subjects and communities, in accordance with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights conventions. Evaluators shall respect differences in culture, local customs, religious beliefs and practices, personal interaction, gender roles, disability, age and ethnicity, while using evaluation instruments appropriate to the cultural setting. Evaluators shall ensure prospective participants are treated as autonomous agents, free to choose whether to participate in the evaluation, while ensuring that the relatively powerless are represented. Evaluators shall make themselves aware of and comply with legal codes (whether international or national) governing, for example, interviewing children and young people.

Confidentiality

12. Evaluators shall respect people's right to provide information in confidence and make participants aware of the scope and limits of confidentiality, while ensuring that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source.

Avoidance of Harm

13. Evaluators shall act to minimise risks and harms to, and burdens on, those participating in the evaluation, without compromising the integrity of the evaluation findings.

Accuracy, Completeness and Reliability

14. Evaluators have an obligation to ensure that evaluation reports and presentations are accurate, complete and reliable. Evaluators shall explicitly justify judgements, findings and conclusions and show their underlying rationale, so that stakeholders are in a position to assess them.

Transparency

15. Evaluators shall clearly communicate to stakeholders the purpose of the evaluation, the criteria applied and the intended use of findings. Evaluators shall ensure that stakeholders have a say in shaping the evaluation and shall ensure that all documentation is readily available to and understood by stakeholders.

Omissions and wrongdoing

16. Where evaluators find evidence of wrong-doing or unethical conduct, they are obliged to report it to the proper oversight authority.

(Each UNEG member to create its own forms for signature)

Annex 1: United Nations Evaluation Group – Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Evaluation Staff Agreement Form

To be signed by all staff engaged full or part time in evaluation at the start of their contract.

Agreement to	abide by the	Code of	Conduct for	Evaluation i	in the UN
System					

Name of Staff Member:
I confirm that I have received and understood, and will abide by the United Nations Evaluation Group Code of Conduct for Evaluation.
Signed at (place) on (date)
Signature:
prisugnito

(Each UNEG member to create its own forms for signature)

Annex 2: United Nations Evaluation Group Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

To be signed by all consultants as individuals (not by or on behalf of a consultancy company) before a contract can be issued.

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System

Name of Consultant:					
Name of Consultancy Organisation (where relevant):					
I confirm that I have received and understood and Conduct for Evaluation.	will abide	by the	United	Nations	Code
Signed at (place) on (date)					
Signature:					

												2018- 2021 Projects Results							
Outcome	Outcome Indicator Frequency Source Baseline Target 2018 Actual	Solution Output	Outp	eput Indicator Frequency	Source Base	Mileston 2018	e Actual 2018	Milestone 2019	Actual Target 2019 2021	Actual P	roject Project	Outputs Project Output indicators	Baseline Data	Target (2018)	Actual (2018)	Target (2019)	Actual (2019)	Target (2020)	Can data be publicly shared on IATI dashboard? (Y/N)
	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in povery in all its dimensions by selected Annual ADP 18.20%										1. LAS capacity manage process	es of regional	L1. Low (Lack of dedicated support to LAS senior management for PAFTA upgrading ACU preparatory processes; non-existence of technical models for trade policy formulation) [2017]	1.1. High	1.1. High (Comprehensive analysis on key areas for PAFTA upgrading endorsed, technical models designed for PAFTA upgrading and ACU establishment; endorsed ministerial resolution on PAFTA upgrading)	1.1. High	1.1. High (Eleven LAS technical committees benefited from UNDP technical support, technical analysis prepared for topics identified by LAS, new management tools provided)	1.1. High	Y
	measures of multidimensional poverty (SDG 1.2.2)									Stree	economic integr agthenin Arab	Indicator 1.2. Level of capacity of LAS Secretariat to facilitate the regional economic integration agenda (low, moderate, high, significant)	1.2. Low (Lack of work programs and non-existence of regulations) [2017]	1.2. High	1.2. High (Website of LAS Economic Sector is functional, and three studies on the impacts to revenue in Arab countries launched)	1.2. Significant	1.2. High (New framework of effective upgrading the Arab cooperation, work plan adjusted for the support to Economic Sector of the LAS on the basis of new directions set by ECOSOC)	1.2. Significant	Y
	Growth rate-real GDP (SDG8.1.1) Annual WB (average 1980-									Inte	gration for 2. Members Sta	technically significant)	2.1. Low (Low level of commitments to provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement) [2017]	2.1. Moderate	2.1. High (Technical advice delivered and a set of regulations drafted for a number of committees in charge of economic integration; trainings delivered for PAFTA Local Developed Countries number	2.1. High	High (Supported policy consultations and dialogues between Arab policymakers, analysis of technical proposals of Arab countries, trainings revokled on low techniques of negotiation of local 2.2. High (Introduced innovation into the	2.1. High	Y
	(SDG8.1.1) Alimuai WB 1980- 2016)	1.1.1 Capaci	ities						3	Deve	lopment prepared for reg integration.		2.2. Low (Lack of technical advice and expertise to member states of PAFTA and inadequate knowledge and skills of policymakers) [2017]	2.2. High	 High (Two national regulations on the application of trade facilitation measures adopted by Jordan and specialized training delivered) 	2.2. High	conventional methodology with emphasis of the role of private sector in Morocco, promoted sharing of experiences on trade in services and technical	2.2. Significant	Y
	% of Arab intra- regional trade Annual Comtrade (2015)	developed f progressiv expansion o	ior 1.1.1.1 Ex e capacity of and region	extent to which the y of sub-regional onal organizations	LAS policies;						3. Engagement of development act through inclusive	ors ensured (limited, moderate, high, significant). Indicator 3.2 Number of conder responsive mechanisms to ensure	3.1 0 (Non-existence of systematic works of documentation on the impacts of trade on the achievement of the SDGs.	3.1. Moderate	3.1. Low	3.1. Moderate	Noculedate to Arab countries: 3.1. Moderate (Raised awareness on the compliance to the new regulations and promotion of voluntary compliance among Arab countries—analysis of the	3.1. Moderate	Y
	Labour Force HDP / 22.3%	Poverty inclusive regir economic integration (Strategic Pl	trade a integrati	gthened to utilize and economic ation to promote h and economic	countries' policies and strategies; project						processes for re- integration. 1. Knowledge o trade on Arab e	gonus economic systematic integration of gender sensitivities in trade policy-making and negotiations of the impacts of	3.2. 0 [2017] 1. Unclear understanding and lack of awareness of how trade contributes to	Significant - Enhanced knowledge on impacts of	Significant - Detailed understanding of impacts of trade for inclusive growth under SDGs through	3.2. 2 N/A	3.2. 0 N/A	3.2. 2 N/A	Y
	Level of access to Arab	1.1.2)	op	pportunities Annus	reports/evaluati	2 2	2	3	4		integration and o guided by the Si 2. A system of r	levelopment Octamework Difference of the Octament Octame	2. On the understanding and act to a wateriess or now trade commones to achievement of the SDGs in Arab countries.	trade on the achievement of the SDGs	detailed analysis of key areas				Y
	sastainable energy Annual Future TBC STOYL' 3.1. Januards Food security index (SDO 2.1.2 adapted) Food 62.1 CWB Consumption (SDG Annual Currainabl 4.20%		sustainab plans inte per region	1.2 Number of able development stegrating trade as onal economic and stegration strategies	Pan Arab Free Trade al Agreement (PAFTA) implementation plans; Project	0 0	0	2	2 4	s	effects/impacts of relation to SDG emphasis on qualitative indicate benchmarks for seed in	s designed with initiative and tots that are also Safa regional	Non-existence of systematic work tracking the impacts of trade on the achievement of the SDGs	Significant - Trade-related indicators are finalized	Significant - 632 trade-related indicators and the manual of application finalized	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
			authoriti regional develop	Number of local ties that integrate al value chains in pment plans and responses	Project al reports/evaluati ons	0 1	1	3	2 4	2	3. Strategic reco monitoring and contribution of vesulting from o policy level debt	benchmarking rade to SDGs, utputs of High	3.0 (Non-existence of systematic works of documentation on the impacts of trade on the achievement of the SDGs)	3. 7 substantive recommendations prepared for consultation	3. 7 recommendations finalized and presented for consultation	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
		1.2.1 Governs capacities a national and	at countrie sub- account	1.1 Number of ties where social ntability of local Annua		0 0	0	0	0 4										
		Governan ce national leve strengthened promote inclusiveness	through s 1.2.1.2 N economic	es is strengthened sub-resional and Number of local c development and c recovery systems	policies; proiect reports Countries' LED policies;					Gov &	ocal ernance Local lopment								
		local developr systems (Strat Plan 1.2.1	tegic enhance	and cross-country	al project (reports/evaluati on	0 0	0	0	0 4							1.1. Existence of the SDG Climate Facility=No	1.1. Existence of the SDG Climate Facility = No		
												Indicator 1.1. Existence of the SDG Climate Facility	1.1. Existence of the SDG Climate Facility= No	N/A	N/A	(steps for design of the Facility and future implementation actions confirmed)	(Terms of References developed for Senior Advisor for Design of the SDG Climate Facility) 1.2. 1 (Successfully miegrated and conducted discussion on coherence between SDGs, Climate	See below, against ProDoc rev in 2020	
											understanding level of the ber approach to el achieving ber	which gaps and opportunities for climate action which gaps and opportunities for climate action effits across the	1.2.0	N/A	N/A	1.2.2	Change and Disaster Risk Reduction into two Arab Partnership Meetings for Disaster Risk Reduction. UN-Habitat also has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the World Green Building T.S. Silicessiting Conducted two Sessions turning Arab	See below, against ProDoc rev in 2020	
		#3 Resilience	nt lans, 1.3.1. countries regional or preventi	I.1 Number of s enabled through l exchange to link tion policies and	Project al reports/evaluati on	0 0	0	0	4	CI	SDGs as v prevention/ r DG imate scillty	rell'as crisis ecovery efforts Indicator 1.3. Level of enhanced understanding of nexus approach to climate action and SDGs (Where 0 - low understanding, 1 - moderate understanding, 2 - high understanding, 3 - very high understanding)	1.3. Missing	N/A	N/A	1.3.1	Sustainable Development Week in 2019, including on (i) "Climate Resilience Pathways" to raise awareness among Arab States on the climate impacts on global, regional and national scales to assess the region's needs towards achieving \$500 13; and (ii) on "Climate Change Impacts on Socially Vulnerable Communities", flocusing on climate risks and extremed \$1,1 (succession) reviewer use france Strategy for \$1,1 (succession) reviewer use france Strategy for \$1,1 (succession) reviewer use france Strategy for \$1,2 (succession) reviewer reviewer use france Strategy for \$1,2 (succession) reviewer	See below, against ProDoc rev in 2020	
		climate char adaptation a mitigation (Strategic Pl 1.3.1; 2.3.1; 3	nge to integr	rning systems, and grate climate risks	Cont.				0		2. Enhanced acc tools and strateg level to support to advancing cli	ies at regional a nexus approach mate action	2.1. 0	N/A	N/A	2.1. 1 (Nexus approach incorporated into one regional strategy and/or assessment report)	Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2030 and its implementation plan and developed a brief report to assess, identify the gaps and provide recommendations to enhance the climate resilience 2.2. Low (Terms of Reference for dedicated technical	See below, against ProDoc rev in 2020	
											across the SDG: prevention/ reco 3. Strengthened	very goals Indicator 2.2. Quality of early warning services being used for decision-making (Low, moderate, high)	2.2. Low quality of early warning services being used for decision-making	N/A	N/A	2.2. Moderate	expert finalized under World Food Programme component of the multi-year work programme and	See below, against ProDoc rev in 2020	
											local capacities t integrate climate considerations it and crisis preven	o effectively change country) Indicator 3.1. Number of local solar solutions (disaggregated by country)	3.1. the	N/A	N/A	solutions to expand access to health and education)	commencement of project implementation in 2019	See below, against ProDoc rev in 2020	
												cale-up climate that achieves Indicator 3.2. Number of assessments and restoration measures for critical ecosystems	3.2. 0	N/A	N/A	3.2. 2 (Enhance capacities of two local communities in the Arab region to address risks from climate change on critical ecosystems)	3.2. 0 (Assessments for critical ecosystems in potential target locations in Iraq have been carried out by the Government of Iraq and UNDP CO which will be followed by, and lead to, the implementation of	See below, against ProDoc rev in 2020	
Accelerate structural transformation of productive cases in a sustainable and inclusive manner			countries access to s solutions	1.1 Number of es with increased sustainable energy Annus is through cross- ry collaboration	Project al reportsievaluati on	0 0	0	1	1 4		knowledge and climate-security stakeholders at to achieve clima benefits across to crisis prevention of Output 1.1. Est SDG Climate F: partner regional accelerating clim way that generating clim way that generation recording the compensation of the compensation from the compensation fr	condunation on among key many key many key men group in project Board agrees on one option and efforts underway to establish the regional level estations where the extra with the conduction of the SDGs, and the SDGs and the SD	2.0 4.0 5.0 6. 7.0 8.tow 9.0 10.0	N/A	N/A	Reporting against the above indicators prior to ProDoc revision in 2020	Reporting against the above indicators prior to ProDoc revision in 2020	1. 1 2. 0 3. Low 4. 1 5. 1 6. 0 7. 0 8. Medium 9, 9, 1 10. 2 11. 1	
		1.4.1 Region capacities strengthead climate region of antural record & Energy de Company (Strange, P. 1.4.1; 2.5.1; 2.4.1; 2.5.1	in the second se	1.2 Number of mally supported strategies that take and approaches for esident ecosystem annagement 1.3 Number of es with increased to climate finance	OCF/GEF allocations;	0 0			1 4	Cl F: (Sub Rev the l	analysis, node a regional level to necus approach SDGs and preve Output 2.1. Be characteristical section of the characteristic statistics and prevention of the characteristic statistics and the characteristic statistics and the characteristic statistics and adoptive capacity of the characteristic statistics and the characteristic statistics and adoptive capacity of the characteristics and	methodology development in progress. 2 = methodology consulted and disadische 3 = methodology frauliscol 1 and to climate ulterachibility and presented in the control of t	3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.0	N/A	N/A	ProDoc revision in 2020		1.0 2.2 3.1 4.2 5.0 5.0 5.0 1.7 7.1 8.1 9.0 10.1 11.1 1.0 2.0 3.1 4.2 5.2 6.0 7.3 8.0 9.1 11.1 11.1 11.1 12.1 13.0 14.0 14.0 15.0	
											Output 3.3. Ac	ed, country- baseline; 1 = baseline surveys underway; 2 = baselines undertaken and valkated; 3 = baseline used regularly by other stateholders) cess to innovative dae ourtmershines is readv; 2 = online olatform is launched; 3 = online olatform is readv; 2 = online olatform is launched; 3 = online olatform is						16. 0 17. 0 18. 0	

		1.5.1.1 Number of countries benefiting from							and Knowled developed, las enhanced to p accessible dat	ledge4all digital portal t, launched and to provide easily data on knowledge	indicator 1.1. The extent to which areas related to knowledge (ability acquire, discentinate and produce knowledge) are covered in the AKI	I.1 Inadequastely-No index capturing areas related to knowledge exists.	LL Largely - Wider in-depth coverage of the knowledge-related areas in the Global Knowledge Index 2018 through structure review and data update.	countries in 2018. It maintained the 7 components of knowledge: (1) pre-university education, (2) technical and vocational education and training, (3) higher education, (4) research, development and innovation, (5) information and communications sechnology. (6) economy, and (7) energal enabling	Index 2019 through structure review and data	(5) information and communications technology, (6) economy, and (7) general enabling environment.	N/A (Please refer to new indicators against KP)	Y
		knowledge platforms and policy dialogue facilitated to	Project innual reports/evaluati on	0 0	0	3	2 8	(CI	osed in consumption	on within a ent framework.	he digital portal	1.2. 0	1.2. 160	1.2. 189 indicators forming the Global Knowledge Index 2018 / 58 publications made available on the website and the mobile application		1.2. 199 indicators forming the Global Knowledge Index 2019 made available on the website and the mobile application	N/A (Please refer to new indicators against KP)	Y
		promote digital learning and skills-development								1	indicator 1.3. Number of new knowledge products produced as a tool of oster development dialogue and debate on emerging issues,	1.3 3 (AKR 2009, AKR 2010/11, AKR 2014)	1.3. 3 (Global Knowledge Index 2018 and two analytical reports: i) On Global Knowledge Index 2017 results; and ii) on the Future of Knowledge)	1.3. 3 (Global Knowledge Index 2018, Knowledge and Fourth Industrial Revolution Report, and The Future of Knowledge: A Foresight Report)	1.3. 3 (Global Knowledge Index 2019, Analysis of Global Knowledge Index 2018, and The Future of Knowledge Report)	1.3. 2 (Global Knowledge Index 2019 and The Future of Knowledge: A Foresight Report 2019)	N/A (Please refer to new indicators against KP)	Y
	1.5.1 Capacities and systems developed to								organized to r	atory platforms to maximize outreach	indicator 2.1. Number of participatory platforms fostered to promote inkages between knowledge and sustainable development at national and regional levels	2.1.7	2.1 13	2.1. 15	2.1. 10	2.1. 12	N/A (Please refer to new indicators against KP)	Y
	promote knowledge-based #5 economic								and dissemina products deve	nination of knowledge		22. 0	2.2.2	2.2.2	2.2.5	2.2. 20	N/A (Please refer to new indicators against KP)	Y
, s	Knowledg transformations e that foster collaboration between education									ess on building a	indicator 1.1. Number of knowledge products	1.1. 2 [Global Knowledge Index 2019 (136 countries); The Future of Knowledge Foresight Report 2019 (40 countries)]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1.2 (GKI methodology revised and GKI variables updates and new countries added based on the availability of data FoK methodology revised and new edition of the Future of Knowledge Report to include	
	and industry (Strategic Plan 1.1.2)	1.5.1.2 Number of	Arab Knowledge					Kn	among policy	e economy enabled ficymakers, academia, I CSOs in the Arab	indicator 1. 2. Number of downloads and visitors to the Knowledge or All portal and knowledge products and number of Knowledge4All ocial media platforms followers	1.2. 200,942 users	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2. 100,000 users	
		evidence and analysis tools generated on knowledge systems to support cross- country evidence base	Index; Innual Knowledge4Al I; Project reports/evaluati on	1 1	2	2	2 4		roject ostantive evision)	·	indicator 1.3. Number of youth participants in workshops and rainings (sex-disaggregated)	1.3. 60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3. 70	
									supported in t and beyond, t	in the Arab countries	indicator 2.1. Number of knowledge-based strategies in Arab countries and beyond indicator 2.2. Level of implementation of skills gap assessment	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1. 0	
									assessment str	t strategies 5	trategies [Low, moderate, sigh, significant] (Number of countries benefiting from skills gap sessement strategies: Number of participants benefiting from training	2.2. Low	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2. Low	
	1.6.1 Regional capacities and policies	1.6.1.1 Number of regional women's networks with enhanced capacities to	Capacity assessment of regional networks;	0 0	0	1	3 2		actors and ins	t regional and national institutions to establish	indicator 1.1 Number of knowledge products to support enacting meaningful/practical legislative reforms to promote/improve gender quality and women's empowerment held	1.1. 0 (2015)	1.1. 1 Tool to promote women's political participation and representation.	1.1. 3 (Gender Strategy for the Regional Elections component; study on Mainstreaming Gender in the SDGs; updated e-platform on Legal and Human Rights of Women and Men in the Arab Region)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
	#6 Gender strengthened to advance women's empowerment (Strategic Plan 1.6.1; 3.6.1)	support the achievement of gender-related SDGs	Project reports/evaluati on Regional/natio						equality, and social and eco (Strategic Pla	economic participation Plan Output #4.1,	indicator 1.2 Level of support to regional networks on constitution, egal reforms, electoral processes and judiciary to promote gender quality and women's empowerment provided indicator 1.3. Number of youth trained and/or youth led initiatives to	1.2. 0 (2015) Not adequately- Networks do not have knowledge of other experiences on constitution, legal reform and judicary. (2015)	1.2. Largely - Support regional networks on the engendered SDGs implementation	1.2. Largely - A Regional Network of Women in Elections established; support to the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) to promote Women's Economic Empowerment, and support Civil Society	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
	1.0.1; 3.0.1)	regional trade policy- making and negotiations integrate gender responsive	nal trade strategies and policies:	1 2	1	2	1 3	Mo	sharaka	Ē	promote leadership, SDGs in the Arab Region with emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment		1.3 70 youth initiatives on innovation, SDGs and gender equality	1.3. 70 initiatives on youth, innovation, SDGs and gender equality	N/A (Moved under YLP project)	N/A (Moved under YLP project)	N/A (Moved under YLP project)	Y
Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public off class one public Annual Perception 32.7		2.6.1.1 Number of electoral management bodies' strategies which mainstream Bis	Electoral management biannu bodies	0 4	4	9	11 5		security frame	h women peace and ameworks to reinforce	indicator 2.1. Number of peace builders on conflict analysis, dialogue accompaniment, mediation and social mobilization trained	2.1. 0 (2015)	2.1. 40 women peacebuilders	2.1. 40 women peacebuilders	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
official and who paid a Asimuma lectorarum abribe to a public (SDG l6.5.1) UN High		gender considerations and promote the role of women in elections	al strategies; Project reports and evaluation						women's equi and economic early recovery	esion and promote equal access to political mic opportunities in very and post-crisis trategic Plan Output	indicator 2.2 Number of documented stories, lessons learnt, best reactices of women engaged in peace building activities prepared	2.2. 0 (2015)	2.2. 2 documented stories	2.2. 2 documented stories	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Number of countries reporting progress on SDGs in multi- stakeholder Annual Sustainable		2.6.1.2 Number of regional women's networks with enhanced capacities to support constitution-making	Capacity assessment of regional networks;	0 0	0	1	1 2		#6.4; #4.2 RF	RPD Output #4.1)								
frameworks (SDG 17.16.1) Developme nt	2.6.1 Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake	legal and judiciary reforms	Project reports/evaluati on					Ju: Ti (In	itiation partnerships of	thought leadership and ps on Gender Justice &		 High (Outreach to media and dissemination of the Eighteen Gender Justice country reports published in December 2018) 	1.N/A	1.N/A	High Moderate (Resources mobilized from donors and	High ((Regional Gender Justice report and regional summary chart on Gender Justice published) Moderate (Resources were mobilized from	N/A	
	legal, policy and institutional reforms to fight gender							cor	plan, npleted (2019)		indicator 2. Extent to which partnership efforts through financial ontributions with UN Agencies and donors have been developed (low, noderate, high)	 Low (UN Women, UNFPA and UN-ESCWA contributed financially in 2018 to launch and the production and dissemination of the reports) 	2. N/A	2. N/A	financial contributions from UN Agencies to Gender Justice activities in 2019)	ESCWA & UNFPA: ESCWA funded the second steering committee meeting for the Regional Report and UNFPA co-funded with UNDP the launch of the Report and the technical workshop on GRV	N/A	
	discrimination and ensure women's participation in							Er	unexplored ap		indicator 1.1. Number of global participants engaged in online liscussion	1.1. 0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1. 20, 000 participants from all continents	
Proportion of sustainable indicators produced at the national level with full Regular Tracking TBC	political and peace processes (Strategic Plan 2.6.1)	2.6.1.3 Level of engagement of women in contributing to peace and An	Project	2 2	2	1	1 3	Part in	conflict econo decision highl Political	onomic and political	indicator 1.2. Number of academic institutions engaged	1.2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2. 15 different academic institutions	
disaggregation when relevant to the target (SDG 17.18.1)		security through regional networks	ons					Ec De Ma	women peace king in through the fo	nflict engagement of acebuilders supported	indicator 2.1. Number of local, regional and global academic nstitutions engaged in the formulation process	2.1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1. 15	
								Ci Sit (In	advocacy of a recommendat recommendat	of a set of dations e	indicator 2.2 Number of media outlets and global women's networks ingaged in advocacy	22.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2. 12	
									improved by	h RBAS region by the implementation ommendations from the	indicator 3.1. Number of Country Programmes adopting ecommendations	3.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1. 4	
Proportion of seats held by women in national purliaments (SDG 5.5.1) Annual HDR 15.50%	1	2.2.1.1 Number of proposals adopted by public and private entities to reduce vulnerabilities to	Countries' laws/by-laws; ACINET's ministerial statements;	0 4	4	8	9 16		to draft, imple laws that prev corruption	sevent and Combat	indicator 1. Level of progress achieved in drafting, implementing and monitoring laws that prevent and combat corruption (limited, moderate, ignificant, outstanding)	 Limited (2014) - Specialization among practitioners and their ability to influence related reforms is limited 	Significant - Specialization among practitioners and their ability to influence related reforms is significant	Significant - Specialization among practitioners and their ability to influence related reforms is significant	Significant - Specialization among practitioners and their ability to influence related reforms is significant	Significant - Specialization among practitioners and their ability to influence related reforms is significant	N/A (A new KOICA-ACIAC project launched)	Y
Voter turnout in national elections, disaggegated by sex, Annual IDEA 54% age and excluded erous Strateic Plant		corruption in specific sectors and across them	project reports/evaluati on					(CI	CIAC to design, adv measures that transparency:	that strengthen i	indicator 2. Extent to which sectoral transparency and accountability nitiatives are mainstreamed in national and regional policies and reogrammes (nominal, slight, substantial, strategic)	 Nominal (2014) - Mainstreaming of related initiatives in national and regional policies and programmes is nominal 	Strategic - Mainstreaming of related initiatives in national and regional policies and programmes is strategic	Strategic - Mainstreaming of related initiatives in national and regional policies and programmes is strategic	Strategic - Mainstreaming of related initiatives in national and regional policies and programmes is strategic	Strategic - Mainstreaming of related initiatives in national and regional policies and programmes is strategic	N/A (A new KOICA-ACIAC project launched)	Y
eronnes (Strategie, Plan Numere of ro'Onitice related deaths per 10,000 ropoglation by TBC WDI 15 Uncold robustler Direct disaster economic loss in									3. Participator fostered to preview strateg corruption to	atory platforms promote, inform and lategies that link anti-	indicator 3. Number of participatory platforms fostered to promote inkages between anti-corruption and sustainable development at the egional and national levels	3. 0 (2014)	3. 15	3. 15	Missing	Missing	N/A (A new KOICA-ACIAC project launched)	Y
relation to the desired posses Annual Events ####### Database									development	ent	indicator 1.1: Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by country, type and gender) participating in related capacity building activities	11.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	2.2.1 Institutions								enhanced to p effective and	ountry cooperation to promote the nd inclusive	indicator 1.2: Number of related legal and regulatory reform proposals ormulated with support of south-south exchanges	12.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-									n against Corruption	indicator 1.3: Number of joint events held between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders on UNCAC implementation	13.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	corruption measures (Strategic	2.2.1.2 Number of regionally-supported products and platforms enabling wider participation An	National Transparency Centers;	0 2	3	4	9 8			1	indicator 2.1: Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by country, type and gender) participating in related capacity building activities	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		in transparency and accountability dialogues and reforms	project reports/evaluati on					K A	OICA- CIAC processes inst vulnerable sec	tion risk management institutionalized in key sectors across region	indicator 2.2: Number of sectors / countries with corruption risk ssessments and mitigation plans completed	22.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
										,	indicator 2.2: Number of entired costs consider working account	23.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
										ľ	indicator 3.1: Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by country, type and gender) participating in related capacity building activities	3.L 0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
									Integrity Netv transform into leading sustain	stainable organization	indicator 3.2: Number of regional studies / papers developed to foster vidence-based dialogue on achievement of SDG 16 targets	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
									promoting SE	1	indicator 3.3: Number of national strategies supported to address ynergies between corruption and SDG implementation	33.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Number of forcibly displaced people, disaggregated by type, annual OCHA world refugees		2.2.2.1 Number of electoral institutions adopting regional guidelines (Arab EMBs) for electoral	Arab EMBs recommendatio ns; Project reports/evaluati	0 0	0	7	11 4	E	ections									
Gender Gap Index Global Good		management	on								indicator 1.1. Number of thematic curriculums developed to support	1.1. 1 (2017)	N/A	N/A	1.1.2	1.12	N/A (Moved under YLP project)	
(GGI) Annual GGI 40%									1. Youth lead	eaders' capacity ed. and their	innovators and change-makers							

		#2	,								knowledge enhanced							
		Gover	ernan e								knowledge ennanced	Indicator 1.2. Number of new initiatives created by the YLP participants	1.2. 60 (2018)	N/A	N/A	1.2. 100	1.2 100	N/A (Moved under YLP project)
							2 2	3 2		(YLP)	 YLP network expanded and mechanisms institutionalized to 	Indicator 2.1 Number of campaigns for network expansion	2.1.0	N/A	N/A	2.1. 1 Social media campaign encouraging young people to political and civic engagement	2.1. 0 (The campaign will be launched in Quarter 1 of 2020)	N/A (Moved under YLP project)
				2.2.2.2 Number of youth- led innovative solutions for civic engagement catalysed through regional support for SDG implementation	Project Annual reports/evaluat on	i 0			12	plan: start		Indicator 2.2 Number of participants engaged in across all platforms	2.3. 4,448 [1,100 (Twitter), 3,348 (Facebook)]	N/A	N/A	2.2. 7,000 across all platforms	2.2. 14,192 (Twitter: 1,992 Facebook: Likes: 12, 200, Following: 12,539)	N/A (Moved under YLP project)
				for SDG implementation								Indicator 3.1 Number of new partners engaged	3.1. 0 (2018)	N/A	N/A	3.1. 2	3.1.5 (Arab Youth Center, UAE-UN Women-UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation-Tech Tribes, Jordan-Harvard Arab Alumni Association - Arabi Impact)	N/A (Moved under YLP project)
Strengthen institution	itions		2.2.2 Regional platforms for policy	y							 National, Regional and Global YLP's engagement enhanced. 	Indicator 3.2 Level of engagement through the standard mechanisms (Low, moderate, high, significant)	3.2. Low (2015)	N/A	N/A	3.2. High level of engagement	3.2. High level of engagement	N/A (Moved under YLP project)
to promote inclusir participation, preve conflict and build peaceful societie	event fild		dialogue enabled to support civic engagement, constitution- making, electoral	0							Youth and partner networks expanded and mechanisms institutionalized to create an environment for acceleration of	Indicator I. Level of expansion of youth and partner networks (Number of strategic partners mapped and engaged, platforms expanded, and events executed)	1. Low (0;1;2 in 2019)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1. Moderate (10;1;3 in 2020)
			and parliamentary processes and institutions to promote inclusion, transparency and								youth innovation and SDGs 2. Youth Empowerment and Engagement Project developed	Indicator 2.1. Project document developed	2.1. A draft Concept Note on YEEP 2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1. Project document for YEEP Next Generation approved by RBAS
			accountability (Strategic Plan 2.2.2)							Youth Engageme	with identified partners and funding	Indicator 2.2. Number of funding partners engaged through funding agreements	22.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2. 1
										Empowers nt (YEEP (Initiation Plan)	ne ()	Indicator 3.1. Number of Country Offices supported on youth programming	3.1.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1 . 16
				2.2.2.3 Number of parliaments with strengthened capacities	Project reports/evalual on;	i					3. Youth leaders' capacity strengthened, and their knowledge enhanced	Indicator 3.2. Level of engagement with and of youth serving organizations	3.2. Moderate (2020)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2. High
				through regional cooperation for SDG accountability	parliamentary by-laws/draft laws	0	0 0	0 0	4			Indicator 3.3. Number of curricula developed to support YEEP	33.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.3
										AYAMI	SDGs multimedia product developed	Indicator 1.1. A high-quality SDGs multimedia product developed for the youth and children in the Arab region	1.1. SDGs song for the youth and children produced (2019)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.1. SDGs music video for the youth and children produced
										Plan)	 Communications strategy and outreach implemented to launch, disseminate and promote the multimedia product in the Arab region and worldwide 	Indicator 2.1. Level of momentum for SDGs promotion among youth	2.1. Low level of momentum for SDGs promotion among youth and children in the Arab region	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1. Moderate level of momentum for SDGs promotion among youth and children in the Arab region
										Parliamen	ts							
				2.2.3.1 Number of institutions representing youth, religious leaders and media actively engaged in evidence-based regional			15 30	0=The project related to 0 this component	10		 Regional knowledge and advocacy platforms to promote social cohesion facilitated and supported 	Indicator 1.1 Extent to which knowledge of intergroup and state- society dynamics is enhanced and factors (and actors) supportive of social cohesion or triggering violent extremism are identified	Low - Absence of an agreed upon methodology and analysical tool to assess, measure and monitor changes in social cohesion and violent extremism (2015)	1.1 Partially - Support to 3 UNDP Country Offices (Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia or Lebanon) for implementation of the Social Cohesion Index	1.1 Low - 2 UNDP Country Offices (Iraq and Tunisia) supported to use the Social Cohesion Index, but implementation did not proceed	N/A	N/A	N/A Y
				2.2.3.2 Number of evidence-based regional	Project		1 1	2 2			Governments and civil society actors to establish measures to advance social cohesion between	Indicator 2.1 Number of regional mechanisms for experience sharing	2. 0 (2015)	2.13 (Governance dashboard meeting, Inter-religious Summit, and media training)	2.1 3 (Governance dashboard meeting, Inter- religious Summit, and media training)	N/A	N/A	N/A Y
			sub-regional dialogue and policy	stakeholder exchanges on PVE	Annual reports/evalual on				6	PSCAR	 citizen and state and restore 1 olerance, respect for diversal and higher social cohesion amongst different social groups 	Indicator 3.1 Low - (2015)	3. Low - (2015)	3.1 Partially - CSOs, media and women religious leaders use social cohesion framework to advance their rights	3.1 Partially - CSOs, media and women religious leaders use social cohesion framework to advance their rights	N/A	N/A	N/A Y
			space expanded to support national capacities for socia cohesion,	2.2.3.3 Number of development plans	Project		0 0	0 0			Resilience of local public facilities to the unprecedented	Indicator 4.1 [Lebanon 1] Inadequate-Current dumpsite presents high risk and environmental hazard, and absence of baseline data	4.1 [Lebanon 1] Inadequate-Current dumpsite presents high risk and environmental hazard, and absence of baseline data	4.1 Not applicable	4.1 Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A Y
			prevention of violent extremism and durable solutions to displacement	supported to integrate migration and displacement response through regional evidence and analysis	Annual reports/evaluat on	i 0			3		pressure on water resources and solid waste management caused by refugee crisis (Lebanon and Jordan) strengthened.	Indicator 4.2 [Jordan 1] The absence of greywater treatment units and rainwater harvesting systems within the targeted locations in Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa, Jarash and Ajloun	4.2 [Jordan 1] The absence of greywater treatment units and rainwater harvesting systems within the targeted locations in Mafraq, Irbid, Zarqa, Jarash and Ajloun	4.2 Not applicable	4.2 Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A Y
			(Strategic Plan 3.2.1; 3.3.2)								Inproved capacities (knowledge and skills) of civil society, government and UN actors to monitor and evaluate impact of PVF inniects. Increased awareness by civil	Indicator 1. # of representatives of national NGOs, governments and UN actors participate in the trainings	1. 0 representatives have participated in such trainings	1. 60	1.65	1. 60 representatives participate in trainings by end date	1. 91. (Training of Trainers: 2. Training of Government representatives: 8. Training of PVE Focal Points at UNDP Country Offices in the region: 13. Participants of Preventing Violent Extremism in the Arab States' workshor: 71)	N/A Y
										PVE	 Increased awareness by civil society, government and UN actors of available resources and strategies to prevent violent extremism and understanding of PVE dynamics in their context 	Indicator 2. Level of outreach and dissemination of resources developed, adapted and tested	Inadequate level of outreach and dissemination among civil society, government and UN actors of available resources and strategies to prevent violent extremism	Moderate - Level of awareness among civil society, government and UN actors of available resources and strategies to prevent violent extremism	2. Moderate - Level of awareness likely to have increased among different stakeholders, including civil society, government and UN actors to whom the outreach and engagement was insufficient. A deepened level of understanding achieved through the exposure to the developed "trofildi" on	Moderate - Level of awareness among civil society, government and UN actors of available resources and strategies to prevent violent extremism	the Arnh States' workshom: 71) 2. Moderate - Level of awareness increased among different stakeholders. A deepened level of understanding achieved through exposure of tools'guidelines (shared via e-mails reaching approximately 200 receivers. 4 promotion videos prosted on warthub Promotion video for the Toolkit	N/A Y
			2.3.1 Sub-regional cooperation and related capacities	2.3.1.1 Level of country	2.3.1.1 Level of country engagement in													
			enhanced for stabilization, rapid recovery from crisi	engagement in sub-regional	Annual sub-regional cooperation platforms to	2	3 4	4 4	4	SRF								
		#3 Resilie	development	stabilization response plans	support resilience and stabilization response plan													
			pathways (Strategi		кодоляе реп					the Arab	1. LAS institutional capacity strengthened, and the relevant technical knowledge and skills of staff enhanced. 2. A platform for dialogue.	Indicator 1. Level of progress towards strengthening LAS institutional and human capacity 0 (no assessment and design plan in place), 1 (needs and priorities identified), 2 (implementation plan incl. digital strategy in place), 3 (casacits destoment also formalls adouted).	1.0	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.1	1.3
										sustaining peace and preventing conflic (Substanti	between LAS and its member- states and the Government of Inpan established 2. A platform for strategic	Indicator 2. Platform for dialogue addressing areas of common interest 0 (no existence of platform for dialogue), 1 (preparatory work incl. policy papers and two round tables convened), 2 (platform for dialogue established)	2.0	N/A	N/A	2.2	2.2	2.3
										Revision t extend project til March 202	in September 2019 3. Support for the Second Japan	Indicator 3. Extent to which LAS and Japan are prepared to launch a joint partnership for peace in the Arab region () (no existence of preparatory work for the Japan-Arab Political Dialogue), 1 (preparatory work incl. a background paper and a side eyest on business and sustainable development with Jaman and LAS).	3.0	N/A	N/A	3.1	3. 0	3.1
											CMD restructured and Phase achievements maintained and extended to relevant LAS	event on husiness and sustainable development with Japan and LAS) Indicator 1. Degree of restructuring and upgrading the CMD	 Outdated CMD structure, with no separate focus on different functions and no systematic targeted service products as agreed by senior management at LAS (2016) 	Significant - Established unit within CMD maintained and upgraded	N/A	Significant - maintaining room hardware and software along with staff capacity building	Significant- Hardware and software maintained along with staff capacity building through the visit to CMD staff to Brussles.	N/A Y
			2.3.2 Regional capacities and mult								Task forces are established by the League of Arab States	Indicator 2. Number of task forces established and approved by LAS	2. 0 – No existing task forces (2016)	2. 1 task force from LAS secretariat and member states established and approved	Significant - Restructuring and upgrading process of the CMD is completed, including ongoing maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A Y
			country evidence- based assessment	2 3 2 1 Eytent to which the	LAS reports;					LAS Crise	3.Taskforce Members are provided an in-depth training of trainers (ToT) programme	Indicator 3. Number of training sessions provided to task forces	3. 0 -No training sessions undertaken so far to task forces (2016)	3. 2 training sessions provided to task force + 1 simulation	2. 1 task force from LAS secretariat and member states established and approved	3. 2 training sessions provided to task forces + 2 simulations	3. 2 training sessions and 1 simulation were provided to task forces - the other simulation is scheduled to take place at the end of October in Mali (Bamako)	N/A Y
			enable prevention and preparedness to limit the impact	of regional institutions and	Annual Project reports/evalual on	i 2	2 2	3 3	3		4. An Arab Cooperation		Low level of Arab cooperation in the field of Early Warning and Crisis Response (2016)	Significant - Decision by the Arab Ministerial Council on the establishment of cooperation framework following the recommendations found in	3. 2 training sessions provided to task force; (simulation postponed till 2019)	Moderate - The possibility of holding a senior official meeting to discuss the cooperative framework	4. Moderate - Exploring with LAS the possibility of	N/A Y
			of crisis and conflict (Strategic Plan 2.3.1)								5. Policy dialogue and increased coordination between the LAS/Member States, the EU,	Indicator 5.The extent to which a regular and structured policy dialogue on crisis response exists between LAS and the EU	Inadequately-No regular and structured dialogue between LAS and other organizations on regional crises (2016)	5. Adequately - An annual and structured dialogue between LAS and the EU and other international	Low - No decision was taken on the establishment of cooperation framework	between LAS and the EU and other international	Inadequately - Structured dialogue between LAS and the EU and other international organizations not	N/A Y
											and other regional/international 6. Cross-Cutting Result: Focus on Gender		Inadequately-Irregular and insufficient work on gender in crisis management (2016)	organizations established 6. Moderate - Existing tools for gender analysis in crisis adapted based on findings of the gender analysis	Inadequately - Structured dialogue between LAS and the EU and other international organizations not	organizations established 6. Significant - A conference on the role of women in post conflict period	established 6. Significant - Holding a conference on the role of women in post conflict period - conference planned to	N/A Y
					Project reports/evalua	í					Arab Development Portal	Indicator I. Extent to which users' access to data and information on development topics in the Arab region is improved	Portal not developed yet, and no information compiled [2013]	report L Largely - Comprehensive database with SDGs tracking tool fully functional, including 2 additional topics; Datasets/overviews/snapshots updated. 100 publications, 12 blogs, 24 infographics uploaded; 3 spots, I paper on data ecosystem and I brochure	established 6. Limited - Existing gender analysis tools were not tailored due to the inability to find a service provider (Alternatively, the Project Board decided to holding a conference on the role of women in post conflict	as poor courses person	take effect in November	N/A Y
				2.5.1.1 Number of institutions working on data and statistics actively participating in regional	on; Arab Institute for Training and Research in	6		10	10	ADP (Pha		Indicator 2. Level of progress achieved in enhancing the NSOs	2 No constant with NSOs and Fig. 4 (500)	produced; engagement on social media and website traffic enhanced; engagement and data literacy of disease data communicies achieved (courth 2. Significant - 3 regional training workshops and 3	situations in 2019) 1. Largely - SDGs tracking tool launched; a comprehensive database with ICT and Governance tonics added Datasets/overviews/snanshots undated:	N/A	N/A	N/A
			2.5.1 Canacities	policy dialogue and exchange	Statistics recommendati ns and		8 8	10 10			2. Support NSOs	capacity to disseminate data	2. No contact with NSOs established [2013]	country support missions conducted	topics added Datasets/overviews/snapshots updated; 100 publications, 5 blogs, 33 infographics uploaded; 4 tutorials, 2 snots, 1 brochure and one namehlet	N/A	N/A	N/A Y

	developed to analyse progress towards the SDGs using innovative		activities								1.1. Degree of timeliness, comprehensiveness and diversity of content published on the portal (limited, moderate, high, significant)	1.1. Moderate (14 development topics, 22 Arab countries, 5400 indicators, country and thematic overviews updated)	N/A	Significant - 2 regional training workshops, 3 country support missions conducted in Syria, Iraq and Algeria respectively		1.1. High (15 development topics, 22 Arab countries, more than 7000 indicators, country and thematic overviews updated)	1.1. High
	and data-driven solutions (Strategi Plan 1.1.1)								ADP (Pi	quality knowledge on development topics in the Arab region enhanced	1.2. Level of outreach and dissemination (low, moderate, high, significant)	1.2. Moderate	N/A	N/A	1.2. High	1.2. High (Youth newsletter and 5 blogs published and disseminated, ADP presented in 5 regional workshops, 2 outreach spots and brochures produced, daily content posted on Social media platforms, number of users reached 96.000 users increasing by	1.2. High
	#5 Knowledg	2.5.1.2 Number of countries that adopt the SDG Tracking System for SDG monitoring	Annual SDG tracking pool; project reports/evaluati on	0	0	0	1 1	4	IV)	Output 2: Data users and	2.1. Level of support to data users/producers on data usage, visualization and dissemination provided (limited, moderate, significant outstanding)	2.1. Moderate (2 regional training workshops with NSOs, 2 e-learning courses produced; 3 country missions; Visualize 2030, data journalism workshop)	N/A	N/A	2.1.Significant	trainings)	2.1. Significant
	e									producers' capacity strengthened	2.2. Level of cooperation with strategic partners (limited, moderate, significant, outstanding)	2.2. Limited	N/A	N/A		2.2. Moderate (collaboration with regional and international partners namely: Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Arabnet, National Democratic Institute, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNESCO)	2.2. Significant
	2.5.2 Policies, plans and	2.5.2.1 Number of knowledge products providing evidence and analysis around key sustainable development issues made available to policy makers and broader public (disaggregated by themes)	Quarte knowledgeplat riy form.org/Prod ucts	200/9 themes	230	232 2	10 242	300/12 thernes			Indicator I. Number of knowledge products made available to policy makers and the broader public that include gender analysis as a cross-corting issue	L 6 (AHDRs between 2002-2016)	L O (A conceptual framework produced, aiming at setting the foundation for the production of AHDR 2019)	1. U I A conceptual paper was produced on the row of citizenship in implementing the 2000 Agenda and archiving the SDGs. It will use the foundation for the production of the 44DR, expected in 2019. Infographics on related trends in the Arab countries the production of the 44DR, expected in the version for the production of the district councils in the version for the produced in the play used in a district councils in the version for the produced in the flow just dismaind in district councils in discripantics, charts and tables are based on updated data for Arab countries in the following dimensions: 1 Demographics Migration and displacement	1. 1 (Publication of the AHDR)	I. 0 (Publication of the AHDR postponed to Q1 2020)	
	partnerships for sustainable development draw upon UNDP's thought leadership knowledge and evidence (Strategis Plan 2.2.1)	2.5.2.2 Number of interactive web-based platforms fostered to promote linkages between knowledge and sustainable development at national and regional levels	Regional Annual programme e- portals	4	5	5	5 9	6	AHDI	Arab Human Development Report	Indicator 2. Number of imstitutions engaged (through dialogue events, including stakeholders such as civil society, opinion leaders and government officials among others) to foster dialogue on the Report's theme	2.0 (2014)	2. Not applicable	2. Not applicable	At least 20 academic and civil society institutions to be consulted during the preparation of the AHDR		
			Online								Indicator 1: New Arab HDR research and materials published (2020)	Latest Arab HDR published in 2016/new AHDR research paper published in 2019/1 AHDR blog published in 2019	Not applicable	Not applicable			1. 4-5 research papers and 3-5 blogs published
		2.5.2.3 Number of South- South Cooperation exchanges facilitated by regional programme activities	Annual calendar of events; projects reports/evaluati	150 (2014- 2017)	80	70 4	5	250			Indicator 2: Number of downloads and single views of HDR materials and related pages (2020)	2 2,948	Not applicable	Not applicable			2. 3,500
		activities	ons								Indiactor 3: Number of regional institutions and experts engaged to foster dialogue on the AHDR research theme (2020)	3. 32 in 2019	Not applicable	Not applicable			3. 30-40

Type of Indicator 8 Indicators # Updated Percentage

Outcome 16 0 0 0%

Output 31 31 35 100%

Project (2020) 89 0%

Total 136 31 83%

Hease refer to the
Corporate Praining
System for more details:

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