

**INDIVIDUAL NATIONAL CONSULTANT PROCUREMENT NOTE**

Date: 15 March 2017

**Country: *Jordan***

**Description of the assignment: *Urban Policy Consultant (support to the formulation of a National Urban Policy in Jordan)***

**Project name: *Sustainable, Inclusive and Evidence-based National Urban Policies in selected Arab States***

**Period of assignment/services: *four working months/ 1 year***

**Starting date: 01 May 2017**

Proposal should be submitted to the following email ***vacancies.egypt@unhabitat.org***no later than ***26 March 2017***. Any request for clarification must be sent in writing, or by standard electronic communication to the address or e-mail indicated above. [*The procuring UNDP entity*] will respond in writing or by standard electronic mail and will send written copies of the response, including an explanation of the query without identifying the source of inquiry, to all consultants.

**1. BACKGROUND**

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| **a. Concept of National Urban Policy**Current trends of rapid urban growth in developing countries imply a holistic approach to synergize urban planning and policy development efforts at the regional, national and local levels and generate sustainable urban environment. In this regard, National Urban Policy has been recognized as a substantive mechanism for governments to achieve a higher level of vertical and horizontal coordination and encourage transformative change, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. By definition, a National Urban Policy (NUP) is *a coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goals that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development on the long run*. It promotes more compact, socially inclusive, better connected and integrated cities and territories that foster sustainable urban development and are resilient to climate change. Moreover, it contributes to the implementation and monitoring of the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda*, *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* and the *New Urban Agenda*. The Arab region faces unprecedented urban sprawl and the proliferation of unplanned or spontaneous growth generating significant pressure on delivery of services. It requires nation-wide coordinated urban development and policy to better respond to complex and rapidly emerging urban challenges. Nevertheless, developing a long-term urban development vision has become a challenging task for many Arab countries undergoing protracted conflicts and insecurity as well as generating massive influx of migrants and refugees to urban areas. In fact, most of the Arab countries have formulated and implemented the equivalent or elements of a NUP, tacitly expressed through a combination of legislation, sectorial strategies or frameworks that guide urban development programs and projects. **b. Regional Programme on National Urban Policy** The emergence of a new generation of NUPs offers an opportunity and answers the requirement for a coordinated response to rapid urbanization in the Arab region. This new generation, supported by UN-Habitat, aims at reasserting urban space and territoriality and promoting the positive role of urbanization in national socio-economic development. In this respect, the regional programme of *“Sustainable, Inclusive and Evidence-based National Urban Policies in selected Arab States”* was initiated to strengthen policy-making capacities in four selected Arab States (Tunisia, Lebanon, Jordan, and Sudan) and promote a participatory and inclusive approach to urbanization with a focus on the evidence-base and accountability aspects. Moreover, the programme’s outreach has a much broader scope that goes beyond building capacities of government authorities (primary beneficiaries). It aims to increase awareness of countries in the region about tools and best practices in NUP making and provides a platform for engagement and interactions among a cross section of stakeholders as well as various levels of government. An innovative aspect of the project is that unlike other agencies assisting governments in selected aspects of NUP, UN-Habitat supports countries throughout the public policy cycle (feasibility, diagnosis, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) while promoting capacity development, participation and demonstration projects throughout the policy cycle. Despite the diverse urban and demographic contexts of the four selected Arab countries, all face a similar problem of territorial balance with over concentrated populations in capital cities and large metropolitan areas. Operationalizing an effective system of cities is an ever more urgent priority for them to spur development. It demands convergence and coherence of public interventions across sectors and scales. Developing mechanisms and instruments for such coordination represents the principal problem that the NUP regional programme seeks to address. UN-Habitat will provide NUP support through a flexible approach that can be customized to countries, irrespective the stage of the policy process. The three pillars of the UN-Habitat strategy enable capacity development, participation and demonstration projects across the policy phases of diagnostic, formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. The programme also accommodates demands of development partners in the region by providing opportunities for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as gender, youth, human rights and climate change. For instance, with the increasing female participation in Arab economies, the programme will work towards encouraging and strengthening women’s voices in urban policy-making.**c. National Urban Policy in Jordan**Jordan has been experiencing a steady increase in its urban population exacerbated by the successive waves of forced migrants from surrounding countries, living mostly outside camp situations. In addition to the estimated annual average requirement of 32,000 housing units by Jordanians, the influx of refugees adds an immediate demand of around 90,000 units. With the country’s limited resources, Jordan is encountering a wide range of urban challenges, such as informal urban expansions and increasing rental prices, water deficiencies, shortage of housing and other basic services, environmental degradation and pollution. Moreover, economic growth has not been able to generate sufficient and decent job opportunities for all, and the national budget deficit and foreign debts due to energy import dependency have decreased. Although the urban - rural gap appears limited in Jordan, inequalities are larger within and between urban governorates. In this challenging environment, the current urban planning and management practices are inadequate to curb Jordan’s urban growth. Although Jordan was one of the first Arabic countries to develop a National Housing Strategy in 1989 through its Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDC), it failed to create sufficient affordable housing opportunities to meet its low-income residents demand. A number of public-private partnerships were initiated in the housing sector to engage private contractors and banks to deliver affordable and subsidized housing at scale. However, these initiatives were not successful for lack of government support for credit facilitation, marketing and monitoring of implementation. For instance, a public project entitled “Decent Housing for Decent Living” was launched by the government in 2008 to offer housing units built on state land for low-income households at subsidized interest rates. Nevertheless, it was unable to target public subsidies toward the needy segments of the population as well as its high cost to the government as a subsidy-driven program.The local governance system in Jordan is highly centralized, despite the fact that by law municipal councils and mayors are elected. Most of the municipalities lack planning capacities and qualified staff, as well as sufficient resources to respond effectively and timely to unforeseen urban problems. In addition to that, the coordination with central government is weak, hence the institutional arrangements to synchronize requirements at local level with governorate priorities are quite limited. Except the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM), the financial situation of all municipalities is critical, hampering their ability to carry out basic duties and tasks. As the country is reshaping its decentralizations structures, following the 2015 approval of the Municipalities Law and the Decentralization Law, it is vital to harmonize governorate plans with municipal council plans and ensure their synergy with national plans and strategies. In line with Jordan’s local priorities in managing the country’s urban growth and its Vision 2025, the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Arab States, in collaboration with the Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit at the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UN-Habitat, aims to support the Government of Jordan to initiate the development of a sustainable, inclusive and evidence-based NUP for the country. This will be facilitated by a number of practices including stakeholder consultation, institutional capacity development measures, evaluation of country policy processes and exchange of experiences and knowledge. The NUP development process is composed of five overlapping and interrelated phases including the feasibility, diagnostic, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Throughout the five stages of the NUP process, three key pillars must be considered: inclusive participation, capacity development at all levels, and grounding policy through acupuncture projects, to enable the NUP to respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by urbanization.  |

**2. SCOPE OF WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ANALYTICAL WORK**

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| For detailed information, please refer to ***Annex 1 – Consultancy Vacancy Announcement: Urban Policy Consultant (support to the formulation of a National Urban Policy in Jordan)*** |

**3. REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS**

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| I. Academic Qualifications:* Advanced university degree (Master or PhD) in public policy development and analysis, urban planning, urban policy, urban geography, architecture, engineering, or a related field.

II. Years of experience:* Minimum 15 years of working experience with relevant in urban development policies and strategies. Proven experience in urban policy development and institutional capacity building is an asset.

III. Competencies:* Relevant working experience in developing countries and recognised works produced during previous UN assignments;
* Relevant experience in public policy, decentralisation, city development strategies, urban planning and design, urban policy formulation, and sound knowledge in aligning population growth with economic, social and environmental development;
* Capability to organise and facilitate participatory meeting with the ultimate goal of working towards building consensus for policy discourse;
* Ability to work independently with a high degree of responsibility, in a flexible manner and often under pressure;
* Good communication skills;
* Ability to write technical and project documents, particularly policy documents;
* Sound judgment and excellent analytical skills, ability to plan and organise workshops;
* Proficiency in spoken and written English, and Arabic.
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**4. DOCUMENTS TO BE INCLUDED WHEN SUBMITTING THE PROPOSALS.**

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| Interested individual consultants must submit the following documents/ information to demonstrate their qualifications:1. **Technical Proposal:**
	1. Explaining why they are the most suitable for the work.
	2. Provide a brief methodology on how they will approach and conduct the work.
	3. Personal CV including past experience in similar projects and at least 3 references.
2. **Financial Proposal (Lump Sum):**

The financial proposal shall specify a total lump sum amount, and payment terms around specific and measurable (qualitative and quantitative) deliverables (i.e. whether payments fall in installments or upon completion of the entire contract). Payments are based upon output, i.e. upon delivery of the services specified in the Terms of Reference (ToR). In order to assist the requesting unit in the comparison of financial proposals, the financial proposal will include a breakdown of this lump sum amount (including travel, per diems, and number of anticipated working days). All envisaged travel costs must be included in the financial proposal. This includes all travel to join duty station/repatriation travel. In general, UNDP should not accept travel costs exceeding those of an economy class ticket. Should the IC wish to travel on a higher class he/she should do so using their own resources. In the case of unforeseeable travel, payment of travel costs including tickets, lodging and terminal expenses should be agreed upon, between the respective business unit and Individual Consultant, prior to travel and will be reimbursed. |

**6. EVALUATION**

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| Individual consultants will be evaluated based on the Cumulative Analysis Methodology. When using this weighted scoring method, the award of the contract should be made to the individual consultant whose offer has been evaluated and determined as a) responsive/compliant/acceptable, and b) having received the highest score out of a pre-determined set of weighted technical and financial criteria specific to the solicitation.**Technical Proposal:** *Q*ualifications, technical proposal and an interview will be weighted a max. of 70% based on the following criteria. Only candidates obtaining a minimum of 75 point would be considered for the Financial Evaluation.* *Criteria A: relevance of education/ degree (15%)*
* *Criteria B: years of relevant experience (15%)*
* *Criteria C: demonstrated methodology (10%)*
* *Criteria D: adequacy of competencies for assignement (20%)*
* *Criteria E: fluent in Arabic and English (10%)*

**Financial Proposal (Lump Sum):** The Financial Proposal will be weighted a max. of 30%. |

**ANNEX**

**ANNEX 1- TERMS OF REFERENCES (TOR)**

**ANNEX 2- INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANT GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS**