



WESTMINSTER
FOUNDATION FOR
DEMOCRACY



GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES PARLEMENTAIRES CONTRE LA CORRUPTION
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE PARLAMENTARIOS CONTRA LA CORRUPCIÓN
المنظمة العالمية للبرلمانيين ضد الفساد



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THE JAKARTA DECLARATION

*DECLARATION ON DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS TO
IMPLEMENT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS*

We, the members of Southeast Asian Parliamentarians Against Corruption (SEAPAC) and South Asian Parliamentarians Against Corruption (SAPAC), regional chapters of the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC), gathered together in Jakarta, Indonesia from 30-31 August 2016 for a meeting on strengthening the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in ensuring the effectiveness of development resources in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the course of our meeting, we, parliamentarians from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste, participated in working sessions and exchanges with subject-matter experts to discuss the new 2030 Agenda and SDGs and identified strategies and approaches that we could use to promote and support the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. We now therefore,

EMBRACE the 2030 Agenda and SDGs adopted by the member states of the United Nations on 25 September 2015, in particular Goal 16 which commits member states to promoting inclusive and peaceful governance including through ensuring that parliaments are representative, participatory, inclusive and accountable institutions in accordance with Goal 16, Targets 16.6 and 16.7;

RECOGNISE that parliamentarians have a critical role to play in promoting, implementing and monitoring the 2030 Agenda and SDGs through our law-making, budget, oversight and representative functions;

COMMIT to the fight against corruption at home and abroad, including through implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption, to ensure that domestic and foreign resources are effectively, efficiently and accountably utilised for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in accordance with Goal 16, Target 16.5;

COMMIT to partnering closely with government bodies, independent authorities and civil society to support inclusive, transparent and accountable implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs;

ACKNOWLEDGE the importance of supporting efforts to ensure development effectiveness in the utilisation and oversight of resources in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs in accordance with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant frameworks;



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ACKNOWLEDGE the potential for international development partners to work with parliamentarians and other national stakeholders to progress the 2030 Agenda and SDGs; and

DO HEREBY RESOLVE THAT WE GOPAC MEMBERS SHALL:

1. Endorse the GOPAC/UNDP/ISDB *Parliamentary Handbook on Parliament's Role in Implementing the SDGs* as a valuable resource to guide parliamentarians on effective approaches to SDGs implementation and monitoring by parliaments;
2. Make every effort to use parliamentary mechanisms to promote the implementation and monitoring of the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 16 that deals with governance, corruption and the rule of law;
3. Urge our governments and related multilateral organisations – such as the United Nations and Inter-Parliamentary Union – to initiate a broad national consultative process involving parliament, civil society and other related stakeholders before submission of voluntary national review (VNR) reports to the SDGs High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and to involve parliaments in subsequent HLPF hearings and other global SDGs processes;
4. Support ongoing awareness-raising activities on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff in order to ensure they are kept updated on international and domestic activities and processes related to SDGs implementation;
5. Foster cooperation through regional organisations – such as GOPAC's regional chapters for South Asia and Southeast Asia (SEAPAC, SAPAC), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and regional United Nation agencies, such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – to support parliamentarians to experience and learn from each other across jurisdictions in relation to SDGs implementation and monitoring;
6. Identify and engage with opportunities to work with the executive branch and other stakeholders to engage in national SDGs policy processes, including for example, through mechanisms such as a National SDGs Taskforce or cross-party SDGs Parliamentary Working Group;
7. Work with the executive branch to review the existing legislative framework in order to:
 - (i) Identify gaps and opportunities for reform with a view to supporting the enactment and/or amendment of legislation in order to support implementation of the SDGs, including by enacting laws to promote gender equality and the inclusion of marginalised groups;



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- (ii) Identify specific opportunities to strengthen domestic accountability and anti-corruption laws, including in order to implement the UN Convention Against Corruption;
8. Reflect upon existing parliamentary oversight mechanisms in order to ensure that parliamentarians have the power and tools available to ensure effective monitoring and oversight of SDGs implementation, including:
 - (i) Reviewing existing rules and standing order to ensure that parliamentary committees are established and empowered;
 - (ii) Strengthening the capacities for committees to undertake effective SDGs oversight, including by ensuring that committee members have sufficient qualified staff and resources to undertake and implement participatory and transparent committee oversight processes;
 - (iii) Strengthening the capacity for parliamentary oversight of national resources including development aid, in both donor and recipient countries, to ensure that national resources and aid are managed effectively and with integrity to attain national development priorities, with specific reference to the SDGs;
 - (iv) Supporting the development and utilisation of tools to enable parliamentarians to undertake more effective oversight of proposed laws, budgets, programmes and policies to assess their contribution to SDGs implementation;
9. Review existing parliamentary budget mechanisms in order to ensure that:
 - (i) Budget appropriations and expenditures are analysed to assess how effectively they contribute to SDG implementation;
 - (ii) Budget analysis includes a review of both domestic and external resources in order to enable parliamentarians to more effectively act to promote development effectiveness;
 - (iii) Parliamentarians have the power and capacities to effectively engage with budget development, approval and oversight processes in order to promote effective, efficient, transparent and accountable SDGs implementation;
10. Provide support to sub-national elected bodies (eg. provincial, regional, district) to implement and monitor the SDGs recognising that they are most closely positioned to the populace and often have responsibility for critical SDGs-related issues;
11. Develop a more systematic relationship with the National Statistics Office and other relevant data collection bodies to encourage the production of disaggregated data and enable parliamentarians to



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better access and understand data related to SDG implementation and monitoring, including in order to better assess the geographic and demographic impact of SDGs activities;

12. Foster cooperation with independent accountability institutions (such as National Human Rights Institutions, anti-corruption bodies and Supreme Audit Institutions), as well as with the media and civil society organizations (CSOs) in order to enable parliamentarians to develop partnerships that will further their efforts to promote, implement and monitor SDGs implementation;
13. Support the development of processes and tools to strengthen parliamentary inclusiveness, access to information, accountability and transparency in order to encourage increased civil society and public engagement in support of SDGs implementation and monitoring;
14. Encourage public involvement in the development of legislation and the oversight of governmental and parliamentary policies on SDGs implementation, particularly by vulnerable and marginalised groups;
15. Support capacity building activities on the 2030 Agenda and SDGs for parliamentary staff in order to ensure that they have strong capacities to provide support to parliamentarians to discharge their law-making, budgeting, oversight and representation duties effectively;
16. Request development partners, specifically GOPAC, UNDP and WFD, to establish some form of regional mechanism such as a task force and/or meetings to follow up on the Jakarta declaration and collect and disseminate information on parliamentary efforts to support SDGs implementation and monitoring.

DONE IN THE CITY OF JAKARTA, INDONESIA, 31 AUGUST 2016.