

Indicator 5.1: Inclusive law-making, oversight and budgeting

About this indicator

In its law-making, oversight and budgeting functions, parliament should reflect the diverse interests of the people it serves. Inclusive parliamentary practices strengthen democracy, promote integration and prevent conflicts.

Parliament can ensure its working practices are inclusive through a range of mechanisms, including protecting and promoting human rights in the law-making process and in society, considering the effects of parliamentary work on men and women, and bringing the perspectives of young people into parliament.

This indicator comprises the following dimensions:

- Dimension 5.1.1: Human rights
- Dimension 5.1.2: Impact assessments
- Dimension 5.1.3: Gender mainstreaming
- Dimension 5.1.4: Gender-responsive budgeting
- Dimension 5.1.5: Youth inclusion

The Indicators for Democratic Parliaments are a multi-partner initiative coordinated by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), in partnership with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), Directorio Legislativo Foundation, Inter Pares / International IDEA, the National Democratic Institute (NDI), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women and the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD).

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Dimension 5.1.1: Human rights

This dimension is part of:

- Indicator 5.1: Inclusive law-making, oversight and budgeting
- Target 5: Inclusive parliament

About this dimension

This dimension concerns parliament's role in protecting and promoting human rights, and in helping to realize the entire spectrum of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. Parliament fulfils this role by:

- ensuring the right of everyone to participate in the conduct of public affairs
- upholding the rule of law
- scrutinizing legislation and budgets
- overseeing executive action across sectors
- ensuring that the judiciary is independent, effective and accessible
- ensuring that national human rights institutions (NHRIs) can effectively fulfil their mandate; in many countries, the composition of the NHRI is approved by parliament and the NHRI has a duty to report to parliament
- ensuring that a free, independent and pluralistic media exists
- ensuring that civil society organizations (CSOs) can work effectively and without fear of reprisals.

The existence of a specialized parliamentary committee with a strong human rights mandate can send a strong political message, help to mainstream human rights across parliamentary work and facilitate interaction between parliament and other human rights stakeholders. Caucuses or informal groups of MPs active in the area of human rights are other common parliamentary mechanisms.

Parliament contributes to the monitoring of the implementation of international human rights obligations. Parliament should be actively engaged with United Nations human rights mechanisms, such as the UN Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review (UPR), and UN human rights treaty bodies, including by contributing to the drafting or discussion of national reports, by taking part in the official delegation that presents the report (in either an active or an observer capacity) and by helping to implement the subsequent recommendations.

Aspiring goal

Based on a global comparative analysis, an aspiring goal for parliaments in the area of "human rights" is as follows:

Parliament has a mandate to debate and ratify international human rights treaties, and to ensure that the national legal framework is consistent with international human rights obligations.

Parliament has one or more specialized committees responsible for human rights, with powers to assess legislation and government policy and action, and to ensure their compatibility with human rights obligations.

The NHRI is established in law and has the necessary mandate and resources to carry out its work. Its relationship with parliament is in line with the *Belgrade principles on the relationship between national human rights institutions and parliaments*.

Parliament has a clear role in the different stages of the reporting procedures to the UN Human Rights Council under its universal periodic review and to the UN human rights treaty bodies. It contributes to the preparation and presentation of national reports and the implementation of subsequent recommendations.

Assessment

This dimension is assessed against several criteria, each of which should be evaluated separately. For each criterion, select one of the six descriptive grades (Non-existent, Rudimentary, Basic, Good, Very good and Excellent) that best reflects the situation in your parliament, and provide details of the evidence on which this assessment is based.

The evidence for assessment of this dimension could include the following:

- Provisions of the constitution and/or other aspects of the legal framework referencing international human rights obligations
- Terms of reference for one or more parliamentary committees with responsibility for human rights
- Memorandums of understanding or other forms of cooperation between the NHRI and parliament
- Parliamentary committee reports indicating the evidence from, and routine engagement with, national human rights bodies and CSOs
- Details of the composition of national delegations to UN human rights mechanisms showing the participation of MPs in such delegations

Where relevant, provide additional comments or examples that support the assessment.

Assessment criterion 1: International human rights obligations

Parliament has a mandate to debate and ratify international human rights treaties, and to ensure that the national legal framework is consistent with international human rights obligations.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 2: Specialized committees

Parliament has one or more specialized committees responsible for human rights, with powers to assess legislation and government policy and action, and to ensure their compatibility with human rights obligations.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 3: NHRI

The NHRI is established in law and has the necessary mandate and resources to carry out its work. Its relationship with parliament is in line with the *Belgrade principles on the relationship between national human rights institutions and parliaments*.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
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Evidence for this assessment criterion:

Assessment criterion 4: Engagement with UN human rights mechanisms

Parliament has a clear role in the different stages of the reporting procedures to the UN Human Rights Council under its universal periodic review and to the UN human rights treaty bodies. It contributes to the preparation and presentation of national reports and the implementation of subsequent recommendations.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
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Evidence for this assessment criterion:

Assessment criterion 5: Practice

In practice, human rights are mainstreamed throughout parliamentary work. Parliament interacts on a regular basis with NHRIs, CSOs and UN human rights mechanisms.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
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Evidence for this assessment criterion:

Recommendations for change

Use this space to note down recommendations and ideas for strengthening rules and practice in this area.

Sources and further reading

- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), [Human Rights: Handbook for Parliamentarians No. 26](#), revised edition (2016).
- United Nations, [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) (1948).
- United Nations, [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (1966).
- United Nations, [Belgrade principles on the relationship between national human rights institutions and parliaments](#) (2012).
- United Nations, [Contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review](#) (2018).

Dimension 5.1.2: Impact assessments

This dimension is part of:

- Indicator 5.1: Inclusive law-making, oversight and budgeting
- Target 5: Inclusive parliament

About this dimension

This dimension concerns parliament's practices relating to impact assessments, which are a process of identifying the future consequences of a current or proposed action. Impact assessments are an important element of evidence-based law-making, providing for a systematic and critical analysis of the positive and negative effects of proposals for laws.

Impact assessments can be broad and determine the consequences of a law or policy from an economic, social, environmental, climate or other perspective, or they can be targeted and focused on the impact on specific groups, such as women, young people, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Parliament can mandate the executive to accompany proposals for laws with assessments of the impact of these laws. Some parliaments also conduct or commission their own impact assessments. The findings of impact assessments should be publicly available and considered by parliament during the legislative process.

Since impact assessments require expertise that is generally not part of legal training, they are typically conducted by administrative staff, parliamentary advisory bodies or external experts. In any event, impact assessments should be an inclusive and transparent process.

Aspiring goal

Based on a global comparative analysis, an aspiring goal for parliaments in the area of "impact assessments" is as follows:

Impact assessments of the positive and negative effects of proposals for laws on different groups in society are an established part of the law-making process.

Parliament has the necessary expertise, among parliamentary staff, advisory bodies or external experts, to analyse impact assessments reports or to conduct or commission its own impact assessments.

The findings and reports of impact assessments, whether carried out by parliament or by the executive, are made available to MPs and the public.

Assessment

This dimension is assessed against several criteria, each of which should be evaluated separately. For each criterion, select one of the six descriptive grades (Non-existent, Rudimentary, Basic, Good, Very good and Excellent) that best reflects the situation in your parliament, and provide details of the evidence on which this assessment is based.

The evidence for assessment of this dimension could include the following:

- Parliamentary impact assessment guidelines
- Impact assessment findings and reports
- Number of impact assessment exercises conducted by parliament during the year
- Examples of proposals for laws or proposed policies modified as a result of an impact assessment
- Details of a special unit or staff responsible for conducting impact assessments

- Impact assessment reports published on the parliamentary website

Where relevant, provide additional comments or examples that support the assessment.

Assessment criterion 1: Use of impact assessments

Impact assessments of the positive and negative effects of proposals for laws on different groups in society are an established part of the law-making process.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 2: Expertise

Parliament has the necessary expertise, among parliamentary staff, advisory bodies or external experts, to analyse impact assessments reports or to conduct or commission its own impact assessments.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 3: Publication

The findings and reports of impact assessments, whether carried out by parliament or by the executive, are made available to MPs and the public.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 4: Practice

In practice, parliament routinely analyses impact assessments provided by the executive, conducts or commissions its own impact assessments, and uses the related findings and reports to inform its work.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Recommendations for change

Use this space to note down recommendations and ideas for strengthening rules and practice in this area.

Sources and further reading

- Patricia Popelier, [A legal perspective on Regulatory Impact Assessments](#) (2017).
- Irish Vocational Education Association (IVEA) and The Equality Authority, [Guidelines for conducting equality impact assessments on IVEA and VEC plans, policies and programmes](#) (2007).

Dimension 5.1.3: Gender mainstreaming

This dimension is part of:

- Indicator 5.1: Inclusive law-making, oversight and budgeting
- Target 5: Inclusive parliament

About this dimension

This dimension concerns the mechanisms by which gender concerns are mainstreamed across parliamentary processes and outputs, with the aim of achieving gender equality and preventing discrimination on the basis of gender.

MPs have a duty and power to ensure that the national legal framework is consistent with international agreements on gender equality, notably the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). They also have a responsibility to hold the executive to account for progress in gender mainstreaming across all policy sectors. All MPs – men and women – should have the understanding, skills and information necessary to use parliamentary mechanisms effectively to address gender equality issues.

Many parliaments have established a gender equality committee or other dedicated body to review legislation from a gender perspective. Notwithstanding, gender mainstreaming implies that responsibilities are shared across all parliamentary committees, as well as in cross-party groups. Other mechanisms for gender mainstreaming include caucuses of women parliamentarians, networks of parliamentary leaders, internal gender audits, and specialist research units.

A gender-sensitive parliament takes a strategic approach to gender mainstreaming and has strong institutional capacity to incorporate a gender perspective throughout its work. Parliament should aim to prevent gender-based discrimination in all its forms, including on the basis of sexual orientation and gender expression or identity.

To achieve these goals, parliament needs institutional connections with a broad range of groups, including CSOs, the private sector and academia, and an evidence-informed approach, including systematic use of gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data. Increasingly, gender-sensitive language is employed as standard in law-making and other parliamentary practices.

Aspiring goal

Based on a global comparative analysis, an aspiring goal for parliaments in the area of “gender mainstreaming” is as follows:

A commitment to gender mainstreaming is publicly manifested in parliamentary rules, strategic planning documents and practices. Parliament regularly monitors and reports on its performance on gender mainstreaming.

Parliament has established a gender equality committee or other dedicated body with a mandate to scrutinize legislation and oversee the executive from a gender perspective. Mechanisms exist to support the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the work of all parliamentary committees.

National women’s groups, gender rights advocates, CSOs, the private sector, academia and other outside sources of expertise are routinely consulted in the work of parliament and its committees.

Parliament participates in the preparation and presentation of national reports to international bodies including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) and holds debates on the resulting recommendations.

Training on gender issues is provided for all MPs. Parliamentary research and committee staff have the capacity to provide expert analysis and briefings on gender issues, including gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data.

Assessment

This dimension is assessed against several criteria, each of which should be evaluated separately. For each criterion, select one of the six descriptive grades (Non-existent, Rudimentary, Basic, Good, Very good and Excellent) that best reflects the situation in your parliament, and provide details of the evidence on which this assessment is based.

The evidence for assessment of this dimension could include the following:

- A parliamentary strategic plan, gender equality plan, gender audit, or other plans and/or policy documents
- Provisions of parliament's rules of procedure on gender mainstreaming
- Terms of reference, statutes or other documents establishing a parliamentary gender equality committee, women's caucus or other body dedicated to gender mainstreaming
- Training materials for MPs and staff on gender equality
- Parliamentary research papers or briefings on gender-related issues
- Laws relating to gender equality passed by parliament in the past five years or more
- Reports to the CEDAW Committee and other bodies demonstrating parliamentary scrutiny and inputs
- Parliamentary toolkits and/or checklists for gender-sensitive analysis of legislation

Where relevant, provide additional comments or examples that support the assessment.

Assessment criterion 1: Commitment to gender mainstreaming

A commitment to gender mainstreaming is publicly manifested in parliamentary rules, strategic planning documents and practices. Parliament regularly monitors and reports on its performance on gender mainstreaming.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 2: Law-making and oversight

Parliament has established a gender equality committee or other dedicated body with a mandate to scrutinize legislation and oversee the executive from a gender perspective. Mechanisms exist to support the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the work of all parliamentary committees.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 3: Consultation

National women's groups, gender rights advocates, CSOs, the private sector, academia and other outside sources of expertise are routinely consulted in the work of parliament and its committees.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>

Evidence for this assessment criterion:

Assessment criterion 4: CEDAW Committee

Parliament participates in the preparation and presentation of national reports to international bodies including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) and holds debates on the resulting recommendations.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
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Evidence for this assessment criterion:

Assessment criterion 5: Resources

Training on gender issues is provided for all MPs. Parliamentary research and committee staff have the capacity to provide expert analysis and briefings on gender issues, including gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
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Evidence for this assessment criterion:

Recommendations for change

Use this space to note down recommendations and ideas for strengthening rules and practice in this area.

Sources and further reading

- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), [Gender-Sensitive Parliaments: A Global Review of Good Practice](#), (2011).
- IPU, [Evaluating the gender-sensitivity of parliaments: A self-assessment toolkit](#) (2016).
- Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), [Making Laws Work for Women and Men: A Practical Guide to Gender-Sensitive Legislation](#) (2017).
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Parliament of the Republic of Fiji, [Scrutinising Legislation from a Gender Perspective: A Practical Toolkit](#) (2017).

Dimension 5.1.4: Gender-responsive budgeting

This dimension is part of:

- Indicator 5.1: Inclusive law-making, oversight and budgeting
- Target 5: Inclusive parliament

About this dimension

This dimension concerns gender-responsive budgeting, which involves the integration of a gender perspective into parliament's scrutiny and adoption of the national budget.

Gender-responsive budgeting is a practice adopted by many parliaments around the world, allowing for an understanding of how and to what extent a given policy affects men and women. In many countries, the executive includes this type of analysis in the draft budget in the form of a gender budget statement. In this way, parliament can question budget priorities and scrutinize the extent to which the executive is developing policies that promote gender equality, and can influence policymaking from the outset in the planning phase.

Many parliaments have a dedicated body or bodies responsible for supporting and monitoring gender-responsive budgeting across parliament, such as a parliamentary committee or subcommittee, caucus or network. Portfolio committees may also conduct a sectoral review of the budget from a gender perspective.

The extent to which parliaments can adopt gender-responsive budgeting practices depends on a number of contextual factors, such as the legal framework, parliament's mandate with respect to the budget process, and the available time, capacity and resources.

Aspiring goal

Based on a global comparative analysis, an aspiring goal for parliaments in the area of "gender-responsive budgeting" is as follows:

The legal framework requires the executive to produce a gender budget statement to accompany the draft budget.

Parliament has a dedicated body or bodies responsible for supporting gender-responsive budgeting, which have established procedures and authority to obtain supplementary information from the executive.

Parliament has sufficient research and analysis capacity to support gender-responsive budgeting. MPs have access to training on gender-responsive budgeting and to information needed to support their work.

Assessment

This dimension is assessed against several criteria, each of which should be evaluated separately. For each criterion, select one of the six descriptive grades (Non-existent, Rudimentary, Basic, Good, Very good and Excellent) that best reflects the situation in your parliament, and provide details of the evidence on which this assessment is based.

The evidence for assessment of this dimension could include the following:

- Provisions of parliament's rules of procedure establishing bodies to support gender-responsive budgeting, such as a gender equality committee or subcommittee
- Provisions of parliament's rules of procedure providing opportunities for members of the public and other groups and organizations to engage in the budget process
- Terms of reference of parliamentary committees or subcommittees indicating their responsibilities for gender-responsive budgeting

- Sex-disaggregated data from the parliamentary administration and/or from national statistical institutes
- Details of training provided for MPs on gender-responsive budgeting, including training materials or reports from the parliamentary administration or external sources of expertise
- Formal records of standard operating procedures for gender-responsive budgeting in parliament

Where relevant, provide additional comments or examples that support the assessment.

Assessment criterion 1: Gender budget statement

The legal framework requires the executive to produce a gender budget statement to accompany the draft budget.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 2: Dedicated body

Parliament has a dedicated body or bodies responsible for supporting gender-responsive budgeting, which have established procedures and authority to obtain supplementary information from the executive.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 3: Resources

Parliament has sufficient research and analysis capacity to support gender-responsive budgeting. MPs have access to training on gender-responsive budgeting and to information needed to support their work.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Recommendations for change

Use this space to note down recommendations and ideas for strengthening rules and practice in this area.

Sources and further reading

- Elisabete Azevedo-Harman and Ricardo Godinho Gomes, [*Post-Legislative Scrutiny of the Law against Gender-Based Violence: The Successful Story of the Cabo Verde Parliament*](#) (2019).
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), [*Manual for Training on Gender Responsive Budgeting*](#) (2006).
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), [*Europe: A Survey of Gender Budgeting Efforts*](#) (2016).
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and others, [*Parliament, the Budget and Gender: Handbook for Parliamentarians No. 6*](#) (2004).
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), [*Gender Budgeting in OECD countries*](#) (2017).
- UN Women, [*Gender-Responsive Budgeting: Analysis of Budget Programmes from Gender Perspective*](#) (2016).

Dimension 5.1.5: Youth inclusion

This dimension is part of:

- Indicator 5.1: Inclusive law-making, oversight and budgeting
- Target 5: Inclusive parliament

About this dimension

This dimension concerns the inclusion of young people and youth issues in parliament's formal and informal political processes.

Parliament can play an important role in the development of youth-sensitive policies and the promotion of youth inclusion by engaging young people in its work, by supporting and partnering with youth organizations, and by creating youth education and empowerment programmes. Some parliaments have a parliamentary body specialized in youth matters. It is especially important for parliament to include young people from vulnerable groups in society.

Examples of youth engagement and education activities can include the following:

- Establishing civic education programmes, possibly in conjunction with schools and universities
- Inviting young people to visit parliament
- Providing specially designed programmes for children and young people
- Setting up internship programmes for students in parliament
- Encouraging MPs to engage with young people through different channels, including online
- Supporting youth parliaments
- Organizing youth forums

Youth engagement in parliamentary activities, particularly on topics that specifically affect this age group, should be promoted through the use of digital and other tools and channels that are adapted to young people. The content of proceedings, debates and decisions on issues affecting young people should be communicated in a way that is accessible to young men and women.

See also *Dimension 7.2.3: Representation of youth* and *Dimension 7.3.3: Gender and age balance in parliamentary bodies*.

Aspiring goal

Based on a global comparative analysis, an aspiring goal for parliaments in the area of "youth inclusion" is as follows:

Parliament regularly consults with youth organizations with a view to developing effective mechanisms for including young people in formal and informal political processes.

Parliament provides young people with meaningful opportunities to engage in core aspects of parliamentary work, including the work of its committees. Such forms of engagement are substantive and influence parliamentary decision-making.

Parliament has developed diverse, meaningful and youth-friendly programmes for youth inclusion and education, including programmes developed in conjunction with schools, universities and youth organizations.

Parliament gathers data and participant feedback on its youth inclusion and education programmes for the purpose of continuous improvement.

Assessment

This dimension is assessed against several criteria, each of which should be evaluated separately. For each criterion, select one of the six descriptive grades (Non-existent, Rudimentary,

Basic, Good, Very good and Excellent) that best reflects the situation in your parliament, and provide details of the evidence on which this assessment is based.

The evidence for assessment of this dimension could include the following:

- Parliament's strategies, action plans, programmes or other documents involving or addressing youth inclusion and education
- Meeting records and reports describing youth engagement
- Feedback from participants in youth programmes
- Digital and other tools tailored to young people
- Monitoring and evaluation documents on youth inclusion and education

Where relevant, provide additional comments or examples that support the assessment.

Assessment criterion 1: Consultation

Parliament regularly consults with youth organizations with a view to developing effective mechanisms for including young people in formal and informal political processes.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 2: Youth engagement opportunities

Parliament provides young people with meaningful opportunities to engage in core aspects of parliamentary work, including the work of its committees. Such forms of engagement are substantive and influence parliamentary decision-making.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 3: Youth inclusion and education programmes

Parliament has developed diverse, meaningful and youth-friendly programmes for youth inclusion and education, including programmes developed in conjunction with schools, universities and youth organizations.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Assessment criterion 4: Continuous improvement

Parliament gathers data and participant feedback on its youth inclusion and education programmes for the purpose of continuous improvement.

Non-existent <input type="checkbox"/>	Rudimentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Basic <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Very good <input type="checkbox"/>	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>
Evidence for this assessment criterion:					

Recommendations for change

Use this space to note down recommendations and ideas for strengthening rules and practice in this area.

Sources and further reading

- Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), [Youth participation in the democratic process](#), resolution adopted by consensus by the 122nd IPU Assembly (2010).
- IPU, [Handbook on Child Participation in Parliament](#) (2011).
- IPU, [Conference Report: Stepping up youth participation in politics and parliaments: From words to action](#) (2021).
- IPU, [Youth participation in national parliaments](#) (2021).