

## Common Country Analysis (CCA) Template

COUNTRY XXXX

FIRST CONDUCTED IN MONTH [XYZ] YEAR 20XX  
(Updated in Month xxx year 20XX)

**NB:**

- *The total CCA should not exceed 30-40 pages (excluding Annexes). Be mindful of a reader-friendly publication. Avoid generic and descriptive content. Consider moving analytical details into Annexes.*
- *Refer to the companion pieces for more details on the analytical content for each section.*
- *In each of the sections explain how people and the planet are affected.*
- *Integrate across all sections a thorough analysis of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and the status of the recovery in the country.*

### 1. Executive summary

**Content:** *This should be a high level/strategic reflection on the CCA, covering the following: The purpose and living nature of new generation CCAs; the methods and time employed to prepare the CCA, including the extent of stakeholders' engagement; the UN's independent conclusion on the status of 2030 Agenda/SDGs in the country and Guiding Principles – Leave-no-one-behind, human rights-based approach, gender equality and women's empowerment; resilience, sustainability and accountability; and the emerging top priorities for advancing progress during the Decade of Action, focussing on the priorities of the next Cooperation Framework period.*

### 2. Introduction

**Content:**

*In drafting this section please do the following:*

- *Briefly state what the new generation CCA is and its purpose*
- *Describe methodology for data collection, analysis, interpretation and report preparation. Highlight any innovations applied in this process. (Including info on the role of consultants, if any were used).*
- *Outline the collective engagement of UN system in the country (irrespective of physical location) and across the development, human rights, humanitarian and peace pillars.*
- *Outline key stakeholders consulted, including government, development partners, International Financial Institutions, civil society, including marginalised groups, private sector, academia, etc.*
- *Describe possible changes to and lessons learned from the CCA process this time round.*

### 3. Progress towards 2030 Agenda and SDGs in the Country, including Commitments towards International Norms and Standards

**Content:** *The below sub-headings are elements that the CCA needs to cover. The structure and sequence of these sections can naturally be adjusted based on the methodology chosen, the country development context etc. This is intended as guidance. **Throughout** these elements however, and in line*

with the guiding principles of the CCA and Cooperation Framework, the RC and UNCT do need to meet the following minimal requirements viz:

(a) Building on UN assessment of regional progress, analyse progress towards, challenges and opportunities for national 2030 Agenda/SDG achievement, national priorities and plans, as well as commitments towards international norms and standards, including by undertaking root cause analysis of each development challenge.

(b) Make use of analysis, evidence and data from a variety of sources, national (including State or public reports, academic, think tank, and civil society), regional as well as international (including reports from UN and multilateral organizations, IFIs, development partners, academic and so on). Disaggregated data should be drawn upon whenever possible. Gaps in data and data-capacity gaps should also be assessed.

(c) Identify human rights standards relevant to development challenges, map relevant international obligations and commitments made by the country in terms of human rights, LNOB, gender and the environment and connect recommendations from human rights mechanisms with the analysis on challenges and opportunities for SDG achievement.

(d) Include integrated (causal) analysis within and across issues and subheadings to reflect the integrated nature of the SDGs; and identify underlying causes of development challenges and non-fulfilment of rights

(e) Offer forward-looking analysis that – based on development trends, including previous CCAs, risks and so forth – develops scenarios and outlines their implications for the country's trajectory to 2030;

(f) Identify cross border/regional progress, challenges, opportunities and threats (NB: This would include consultation with UNCTs in the neighbouring countries about their analysis of common regional issues).

(g) Consider institutional capacity gaps and challenges.

- **Overview of population groups (at risk of being) left behind and main drivers of exclusion**

**Content:** This section provides an overview of populations and population subgroups, who is (already or at risk of being) left behind and why, i.e. multiple forms of exclusion and their intersection, drivers, manifestations, patterns and consequences for achieving 2030 Agenda noting the intersectionality across sub-groups. It could look at e.g., (1) discrimination, (2) governance, (3) socio-economic status, (4) geography (5) vulnerability and shocks; analyze what causes people to be left behind and conduct root cause, role patterns and capacity gap analysis in line with the HRBA methodology

- **Social development and exclusion analysis**

**Content:** For example, analyze trends in investment and outcomes for human development (e.g. education, health etc), leaving-no-one-behind, gender equality and women's empowerment, resilience, accountability, and the underlying social structure of the society and its implications for more equitable development. In undertaking this analysis, it is particularly important to identify those left behind in each country context, but also those left furthest behind, including by analyzing these groups situation based on disaggregated data

- **Economic transformation analysis**

**Content:** For example, including references to country profiles prepared by the UN Regional Economic Commissions, analyze the extent to which economic transformation is advanced to simultaneously maximize sustainable social, environmental and economic outcomes and build a new social contract; the status of economic and other inequalities and potential of distribution of income and wealth, public services; the extent to which budgets and economic and fiscal policies support greater social spending on services; digital/ICT transformation, adequacy and quality of employment for an inclusive, resilient and green economy. A people-centered approach will investigate how economic transformation is impacting vulnerable groups and risks of exclusion. Refer to data and evidence from sources outlined in the economic transformation companion piece.

- **Environment and climate change analysis and progress on global commitments**

**Content:** For example, progress, challenges and opportunities of environmental and climate change issues, including global commitments, and their linkages to economic growth and social inclusion; the economic and social 'value' of the environment; trends around natural resource management, energy mix, climate adaptation and disaster risk management, blue economy, protection of ecosystems, amongst others. This should include an analysis of how environmental problems impact on people, including particularly impacted groups, as well as a root cause analysis of environmental problems, with related role patterns and capacity gaps analysis.

- **Governance and Political Analysis**

**Content:** For example, trends of democratic governance (openness, transparency, accountability, representation, rule of law, civic space, human rights), and implications of political dynamics and institutional structures for sustainable development.

- **Multidimensional SDG Risk Analysis**

**Content:** For example, using the SDG-based risk framework present the information innovatively in graphic form and summarize key risks and the capacities to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover from hazards/shocks, while attaching the completed tool as annex with details. Consider integrating the risk analysis across all elements of this section 3.

- **Prevention and humanitarian-development-peace linkages**

**Content:** For example, conduct a conflict analysis and identify drivers of fragility that can put stability and the achievement of the SDGs at risk and will require anticipatory action; in countries where there is a Humanitarian Response Plan and/ or a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and/ or an Integrated Strategic Framework analyse the progress and challenges in the interface and linkages between the humanitarian, human rights, development and peace contexts.. Such analysis is important for subsequently designing results shared results for the different instruments.

- **National vision and development plan vis-à-vis the 2030 Agenda with links to regional and global frameworks/goals, when relevant**

**Content:** For example, examine the national vision and national development plan, the extent to which they reflect the 2030 Agenda/SDGs and other regional/global frameworks vis-à-vis the overall progress towards SDGs. Highlight national progress around developing and integration of national SDG indicators as well as institutional mechanism and systems for advancing the 2030 Agenda and regional/global frameworks.

- **Financial landscape analysis**

**Content:** For example, analyze amongst others the volume, mix, duration and sequencing of international, domestic, private and public and their alignment with national development strategies and SDG plans is examined? Does CCA identify barriers and opportunities to unblocking

and mobilizing financing and new financing sources/instruments? Does this analysis build on human rights and gender budgeting assessments?

- **Stakeholder/ Partnership Analysis**

**Content:** For example, map key stakeholders in the country and their contributions or lack of engagement with the 2030 Agenda/SDGs in the country. This can also include the cross-border and regional stakeholders with potential for engagement in south-south/triangular cooperation with the country. Consider integrating the risk analysis into previous elements of Section 3.

#### 4. Conclusions

**Content:** This section outlines the UN’s independent views on the 5-10 key development challenges and opportunities that will have the most catalytic impact to achieve the SDGs.

This section is NOT a recommendation section what the UN should focus on in the Cooperation Framework (this will be part of the prioritization exercise in the Cooperation Framework design process). Instead, this section highlights broadly the top priority issues which **government and all other stakeholders, including the UN**, ought to address to advance 2030 Agenda/SDGs, and hence becomes the basis for broader policy dialogues with government and other key stakeholders.

In the next step of strategic prioritisation, which happens after the CCA, the UN will identify those development issues for which it has the mandate and capacity to address, amongst other criteria.

#### 5. Annexes

**Content:** For example, List all the sources of data/evidence for preparing the CCA; modality for keeping the CCAs update in a rolling manner.

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#### Annex 2: Time frame for CCA formulation

Action	Timelines	Lead
CCA Consultant on boarding and initial briefing with CCA core team: 1. Development of Methodology	20 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup> June 22	Consultant with guidance from Core team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection and Desk review</li> <li>• Research and Analysis of secondary resources (UN agency and RGoB analytical products)</li> <li>• Stakeholder consultations for CCA (RGoB, CSO's, private sectors, academia)</li> <li>• Produce first draft of CCA upon review of written inputs from different working groups, technical team, responsible agencies including parts of the CCA as pre guidance.</li> </ul>	1 <sup>st</sup> Jul-22 – 30 <sup>th</sup> August 2022	Consultant
Draft CCA to be submitted to Core team for review and feedback	15 <sup>th</sup> August	Consultant
Incorporate comments and share final draft	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept	
Finalize the document	10 <sup>th</sup> Sept	