UN Common Country Analysis

Companion Piece to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance

SUMMARY

MAIN OUTPUTS OF EACH STEP (INPUTS INTO THE NEXT STEP)
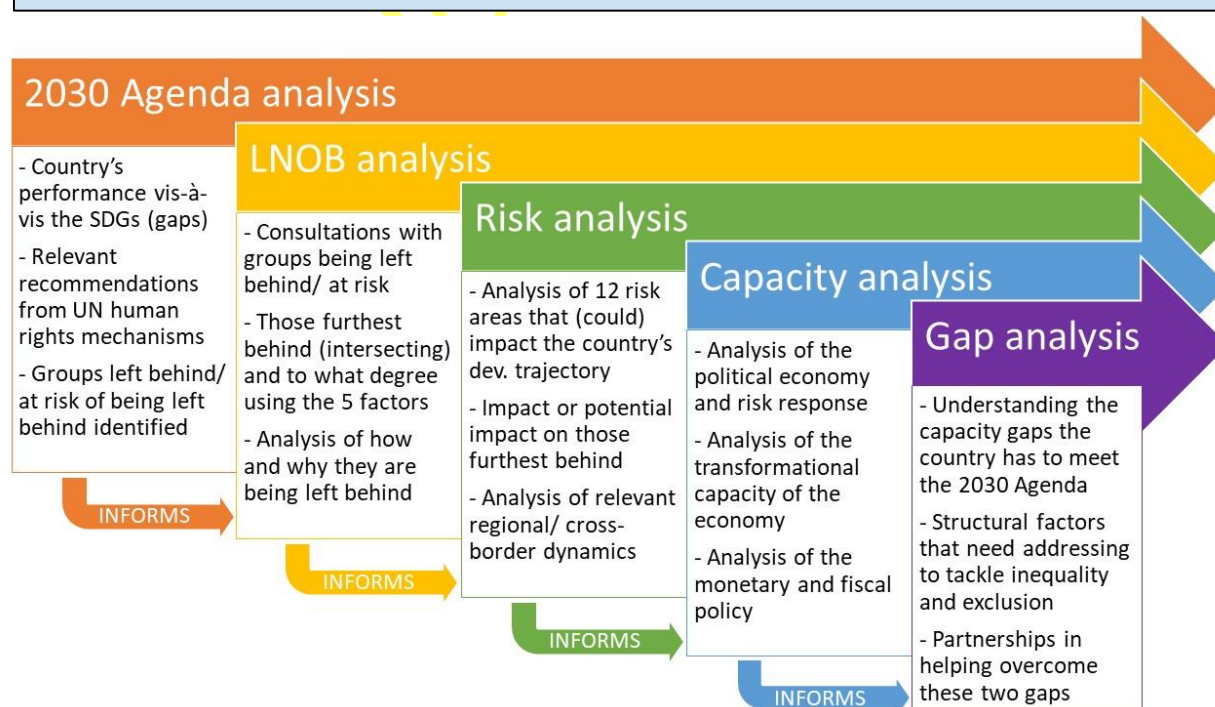
STEP 1: 2030 Agenda analysis
- Progress on the SDGs, gaps and opportunities on the three dimensions (economic, social, environmental)
- Human rights commitments that the country has made which are relevant to the SDGs
- Groups being left behind or at risk that can already be identified from this initial analysis

STEP 2: Leave No One Behind analysis
- What the groups being left behind say about their situation and the obstacles they face
- Those left behind and the furthest behind among them linked to one or more of the five factors
- Analysis of what causes people to be left behind, including root and underlying causes

STEP 3: Risk analysis
- Which of twelve risk areas require more attention, including cross-pillar elements
- The impact or potential impact the risks could have on the country's development trajectory
- What regional or cross-border elements need to be considered and coordinated beyond borders

2030 Agenda analysis

- Country's performance vis-à-vis the SDGs (gaps)

- Relevant recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms

- Groups left behind/ at risk of being left behind identified

INFORMS

LNOB analysis

- Consultations with groups being left behind/ at risk

- Those furthest behind (intersecting) and to what degree using the 5 factors

- Analysis of how and why they are being left behind

INFORMS

Risk analysis

- Analysis of 12 risk areas that (could) impact the country's dev. trajectory

- Impact or potential impact on those furthest behind

- Analysis of relevant regional/ cross-border dynamics

INFORMS

Capacity analysis

- Analysis of the political economy and risk response

- Analysis of the transformational capacity of the economy

- Analysis of the monetary and fiscal policy

INFORMS

Gap analysis

- Understanding the capacity gaps the country has to meet the 2030 Agenda

- Structural factors that need addressing to tackle inequality and exclusion

- Partnerships in helping overcome these two gaps

I.   Introduction

Per the Cooperation Framework guidance, the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) is the UN system's independent, impartial and collective assessment (i.e., a description of a country situation) and analysis (i.e., a description of causes and their implications) of a country's situation for its internal use in developing the Cooperation Framework. It examines progress, gaps, opportunities and bottlenecks vis-à-vis a country's commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda, UN norms and standards and the principles of the UN Charter, as reflected in the Cooperation Framework Guiding Principles.

Within the scope defined by the Cooperation Framework guidance, this companion paper provides "how to" guidance, tools and examples of how a CCA should be developed in terms of both process and the substantive elements, highlighting methodologies and data sources that should inform the CCA.

The CCA is no longer a one-off event, but a core analytical function carried out by the UN development system about the situation in the country and at regional and global levels that shapes the context for sustainable development. This signature analytical function informs the UN system's work on a continuous basis, making it responsive to emerging needs and changing conditions in a country. It becomes the basis for making course corrections in programme implementation.

Multi-disciplinary in nature, the CCA seeks to engender integrated, cross-pillar systems thinking, summarizing the interlinkages and integrated nature of the SDGs; multidimensional factors spanning the development, humanitarian, peacebuilding and human rights spectrum; relevant regional, sub-regional and cross-border dynamics; the country's legal, institutional, policy and financial landscape as it pertains to the 2030 Agenda and; the root causes of crises – potential or actual – in order to prioritize our support in preventing these. In other words, the CCA should both reflect and support the ambitious and transformational change called for in the 2030 Agenda, and guide how the UN can further that Agenda in the prevailing conditions of a given country.

The companion piece offers guidance on the roles and responsibilities of Resident Coordinators, and the wider United Nations system at the country, regional and global levels in the preparation of the CCA (in accordance with the approved Management Accountability Frameworks).

Lastly, while all of the CCA's reports are an internal product of the United Nations, it is in nature the result of a multi-stakeholder process and may make available information that others may want to consult and inform the identification of collective outcomes. The CCA provides an excellent opportunity to develop a platform that combines data currently available separately throughout the system, useful to inform both internal and external audiences. Some of those data sources are outlined in the annexes.

What's new?

- Now an ongoing function, instead of a one-off event.
- Previously focused on drafting a single product (the UNDAF's CCA report), the new process is set up to generate numerous products informing different processes, one of which is the CCA report for the Cooperation Framework design process.
- Places greater emphasis on multidimensional cross-pillar analysis, especially on the root causes for crises; therefore, offers a framework for prevention.
- Provides a strong focus on the 2030 Agenda and opportunities/gaps in terms of achieving the SDGs by 2030; the integrated nature of the SDGs; the UN norms and standards underpinning the Agenda; and the Agenda's promise to leave no one behind and reach those furthest behind first.
- Includes an analysis of cross-border and regional dimensions that impact a country's development trajectory.
- Offers a more extroverted CCA process – providing stronger analysis of strategic stakeholders relevant to the 2030 Agenda in the country and laying the foundation for expanded partnerships.
- Engages the UN development system not only at the country level, but also at regional and global levels.
- Includes an analysis of the financial landscape for fulfilling the 2030 Agenda in the country.
- Reflects the advent of new data sources and approaches for integrated and multi-dimensional analysis.
- Establishes a country data and analysis repository that can serve as a resource for the UN development system.

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II.   Elements of CCA

2.1.   Taking stock of country's progress towards fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda

STEP 1: The SDGs as defining the scope of the CCA

Tracking a country's progress in achieving the 2030 Agenda's goals and targets is the first element of the CCA and will be the basis for identifying implementation gaps. Hence, the SDGs define the primary scope of analysis and the performance tracking exercise.

An important first step is to map the most relevant sources of data and analysis available to track performance for the SDGs in the country. This enables an understanding of all sources of information (official as well as new and innovative sources of data) to help place the country's progress and trajectory in terms of achieving the SDGs in terms of economic, social and environmental dimensions. This step articulates the best assessment of (i) how the country conceives in terms of pathways to progress towards the goals; (ii) what goals/targets lack the most information, (iii) what recommendations the country has

received from human rights mechanisms, as relevant to each goal; (iv) what groups can already be identified as left behind for each goal from the available information (or simply from the lack of available data on these groups); and (v) from the available information, in what ways are these groups left behind.

The CCA should include national-specific SDG baselines and help track recent trends to characterize the pace of progress, project future trajectories where data allow, and identify SDG outcomes that may be static, or even regressing; where feasible and relevant, adequate techniques to nowcast and forecast should be considered. This first mapping does not need to be exhaustive, as it will be further refined as the CCA progresses.

Resources available:
- Voluntary National Reviews and Voluntary Local Reviews can offer evidence about how the country reports on its progress towards attainment of the SDGs.
- The UNSDG website provides some data on the status of implementation of SDGs (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
- National Statistical Offices (NSOs) can provide the best and latest population and housing census data, and census in the 2020 round provides the most critical baseline for tracking SDGs to 2030.
- 2019 model-based population estimates with national population projections are available for all countries (https://population.un.org/wpp/).
- National institutions responsible for SDG reporting can potentially provide additional SDG data than is not found in global reports.
- Non-governmental organizations at the international and national level sometimes track implementation of certain SDGs, either for the country as a whole or for specific groups.
- In select countries, SDGs are disseminated through a *national portal*, some of which map geospatial displays of SDG indicators, and some level of disaggregation.
- Recommendations made to the country by UN human rights mechanisms categorized by SDG can be found at the UHRI portal (https://uhri.ohchr.org/en/).
- All UN entities should be responsible to secure and provide the best available data on SDG indicators for which they are custodians.
- Many regional development commitments also have defined tracking indicators supported by the relevant Regional Commission.
- A selection of UN and external data sources for CCA analysis are provided in Annex 3.

STEP 2: Identification and analysis of those left behind or at risk of being left behind

The CCA, through inclusive, multi-stakeholder engagement processes.[1] should assess the country's implementation of its commitment to Leave No One Behind (LNOB). This step is Informed by the guidance provided within the LNOB Operational Guide in identifying who are those left behind, including those

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[1] For guidance on these, please refer to the "Common Minimum Standards for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement in the Cooperation Framework" guidance.

furthest behind and the root causes of inequality, exclusion and discrimination, including gender-based discrimination.

FIGURE 1 **FIVE FACTORS OF LNOB: ASSESSING THE EVIDENCE OF WHO IS LEFT BEHIND AND TO WHAT DEGREE?**

At the intersection of factors, people face multiple, reinforcing sources of deprivation and inequalities, making them more likely to be left behind

DISCRIMINATION:
on the basis of assumed or ascribed identity or status
Consider: SDG outcomes & opportunities by sex, age, disability & social groups (as specified in the 2030 Agenda); evidence and recommendations from International human rights mechanisms, National Human Rights Institutions

GEOGRAPHY:
isolation, risk or exclusion due to location; includes environmental degradation, transport, technology
Consider: SDG outcomes & opportunities broken down by sub-national locality; inequities in mobility related to transport & internet access

VULNERABILITY TO SHOCKS:
includes conflict, climate, environmental
Consider: places or populations that endure more frequent and/or severe setbacks due to natural or environmental disasters, violence, crime or conflict, economic or other shocks

GOVERNANCE:
laws, policies, institutions, voice & participation (includes informal and traditional governing systems)
Consider: impact of laws, policies, taxes, budgets, formal and traditional practices by sub-population and locality (i.e. distributional impacts); ability to participate in government and decision-making; civic space

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS:
multidimensional poverty; inequalities
Consider: multidimensional poverty of women, men and children; Gini coefficient; Inequalities-weighted Human Development Index; SDG outcomes and opportunities by income (and/or Multidimensional Poverty Index) quintile; sources on informal and vulnerable employment (see: www.ilo.org/ilostat/)

Source: LNOB Operational Guide

To this end, the CCA shall: (i) gather and analyse all data and information revealing gaps and trends in SDG implementation between sub-populations and/or geographic localities (using the five factors presented in the figure above); (ii) integrate data and information from a range of sources, including from national statistics, national human rights institutions, international human rights mechanisms, ILO supervisory bodies, civil society organizations, including women's organizations and/or community-level data; and (iii) combine relevant national and UN development, human rights, conflict, inequalities, political, risk and humanitarian analysis for more joined up stocktaking of who is left behind and why.

Thus, the assessment should spotlight vulnerable and excluded groups, building upon data and analysis presented in the goal by goal analysis, assuring disaggregation and sub-national granularity to the extent possible, not only to map clustering of inequalities, but also to locate and identify those experiencing multiple forms of disadvantage, i.e. the furthest behind; it should underscore a multidimensional, multi-disaggregated approach to analysis and data presentation.

Resources available:

- Official data from national statistical offices (e.g., data from census, standard national surveys, e.g. Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Living Standards Surveys; sector-specific registry and administrative systems, etc.), can be useful, and can provide sources for disaggregation.
- Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) missions and accompanying tools (e.g., Rapid Impact Assessments) have collected and analysed various data sets and identified data gaps that can inform the CCA analytics and methodologies.
- Qualitative data, situational analysis or targeted micro-surveys (e.g., compiled by academics, civil society, community groups, or National Human Rights Institutions) can provide in-depth information on groups left behind or at risk of being left behind.
- Innovative, real-time data sources from crowd sourcing, social media or mobile data provide valuable insights into values, public opinion, citizen needs and attitudes.[2]
- The 2020 census round is expected to expand data collection on disability status, and on migration status, enabling the first national baselines for disaggregation in many countries.
- Censuses that used hand-held devices for data collection (thereby including location data), have the needed data for *subnational mapping of many SDG indicators at local level for the first time*, making it possible to identify and locate geographic areas associated with key SDG shortfalls; Example: A pilot study on disaggregating SDG indicators by migratory status
- The UNFPA Population Data Platform (forthcoming end of 2019) will provide UNCTs with the best and latest population data at the highest available resolution, enabling the layering of multiple development indicators on maps to identify where *multiple dimensions of exclusion are located*, *and for whom*.
- For SDGs generated from household surveys *without* high resolution sampling, Small Area Estimation (SAE) provides a tool to combine survey and census data to predict SDG values at local level. See examples below:
  - http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/959781468290482736/Nepal-small-area-estimation-of-poverty-2011.
  - http://un.info.np/Net/NeoDocs/View/7687

The CCA can include multivariate and trend analyses to examine core determinants of disadvantage. Comparative trend analysis, for example, can highlight the impact of key investments or national shocks on the trajectories of one or multiple SDG indicators for those furthest behind.

2.2   Analysis of opportunities and constraints in achieving SDG and targets with emphasis on those left behind and structural transformation

STEP 3: Multi-Dimensional Risk

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[2] This should be done in accordance with the UN Principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy, international data protection standards and the Human Rights-based Approach to Data.

The CCA will require an inter-disciplinary approach that can navigate the multi-dimensional nature of the 2030 Agenda and shed light on the persistence of intractable and complex development challenges, and why certain groups of people and certain places are left behind or are at risk of being left behind. Consequently, the logical next step is understanding the different elements that are currently impacting or that risk impacting the development trajectory of the country, hindering: national efforts to achieve the SDGs and their targets; country efforts reduce the patterns of inequality, exclusion and discrimination affecting those being left behind, and; country efforts to meet the country's obligations under international human rights law. Such an analysis must include relevant regional, sub-regional and cross-border dynamics.

To provide the foundation for a well-coordinated and integrated Cooperation Framework which takes a systems approach to development that builds resilience and reduces risks, the CCA should provide a multi-dimensional analysis of risks that takes into account the 12 dimensions of the SDG-based Risk Framework established by the UN (see Annex 1). Analysing each of these 12 dimensions, the risk analysis should outline existing or emerging and future risks and their potential impact on a country's development trajectory, particularly its impact on those furthest behind.

Resources available:
- The Words into Action on Guidelines on National Disaster Risk Assessment and the UN Guidance on Helping Guidance on Helping Build Resilience provides information on applying an integrated systems approach to resilience and risk reduction.
- In countries experiencing high outmigration, the UNDESA data base on international migration stock provides the total number of international migrants by country of origin and destination, (and by sex), https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates17.asp.
- Data on the scale and cause of internal displacement for 9 regions and more than 90 countries can be secured from the Displacement Tracking Matrix individual country pages (https://www.globaldtm.info/).

STEP 4: Political Economy and Financial Landscape

Given the commitment of the 2030 Agenda to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, the CCA includes a new focus on economic analysis. The objective is to assess the impact of a country's economic policies on inclusive growth and development. Based on an assessment of macroeconomic policies, the interplay of politics and economics (i.e., political economy) and the structure of the economy, the analysis will identify the 'winners' and 'losers' of particular economic policy choices and thus deepen understanding of why certain groups are left behind.

Economic policies can positively affect the lives of people by: ensuring an equitable tax burden; orienting public expenditures towards goods and services that benefit the poor (e.g., optimal allocations to health, education, infrastructure and social protection); easing access to credit by the poor and; creating a conducive environment for trade particularly for small scale traders while ensuring price stability.

Economic policies, however, may also reinforce inequalities, deepen poverty and ignite social unrest and conflict depending on the configuration of power relations in a country. Hence, the economic analysis should include a political economy assessment of the role of historical processes, institutions and power relations in shaping current economic outcomes, such as the distribution of power and wealth between different groups and individuals, and the processes that create, sustain and transform these relationships over time.[3]

Creating more inclusive growth will require structural and transformational shifts in the economy aimed at empowering broad segments of society to contribute to, and benefit from the development process. Hence, the analysis should interrogate the current structure of the economy and its implications for inclusive growth and development.

The economic analysis should be guided by the following steps: (i)   Assess the adequacy of growth; (ii) Assess the sustainability and resilience of the economy; (iii) Evaluate the quality or inclusiveness of growth of the economy; (iv) Identify regional and global constraints to and opportunities for inclusive growth; (v)   Assess the distributional impacts of economic policy; (vi) Examine the effectiveness of measures to protect labour rights, promote gender wage and employment parity, human rights and environmental and health standards; (vii) Analyse the trade, monetary and fiscal policy; (viii) Evaluate the environmental/cross-sectoral impacts of economic policy; (ix) Analyse the role of political economy in shaping development outcomes for segments of society that have been left behind or at risk of being left behind. Each one of these nine steps are explained in more detail in Annex 2.

Resources available:
- Tools such as social and environmental impact analyses, or human rights impact assessments (applied either ex-ante or ex-post) can help to provide a more disaggregated impact analysis.
- Cost benefit analysis tools can identify the 'winners' and 'losers' of economic policy choices or reforms.
- Tools such as budget analysis of public spending can identify how resources are distributed between specific SDG targets.
- Integrated modelling tools such as the iSDG T21, Structural Equation modelling and Computable General Equation Models are useful in estimating the social and environmental impacts of economic policies.

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[3] For example, vested interests could lobby governments to grant tax breaks to specific categories of investors, thereby leveraging their economic power. Similarly, efforts to promote self-sufficiency in food production could be undermined by constituencies that benefit from food imports.

Finally, the CCA should complement the domestic monetary and fiscal policy analysis with an international financial analysis that conveys a sound understanding of all financing flows to and within a country above and beyond the UN's own resources, accounting for country contexts and capacity constraints. This will be the basis for the UN to simultaneously leverage and connect financing SDG achievement and funding for the Cooperation Framework, as laid out in the [Companion Piece on SDG Financing and Funding](#).

2.3. Governance Structures, Institutions, Existing Capacities and Capacity Gaps

STEP 5.a: Analysis of Governance Structures

The CCA needs to analyse the country's governance structures, starting from the State as the main duty-bearer for rights, mapping the trajectory from earlier, often colonial and post-colonial periods to the present, and projections into the future. Of importance are the vertical structure and decentralization of public administration, and the authority vested in local governments to administer public services and collect revenue. An analysis of security, corruption, rule of law and access to justice will be an important element to assess the effectiveness of public administration and the capacity of the State to respect, protect and fulfil human rights.

Equally significant is an understanding of state/society relations, including the legal[4] and de facto status of civil society organisations, minority, youth and women's groups, community organizations, volunteer groups, professional associations, organized labour, cooperatives, etc., including the means available for the participation of marginalized groups in decision-making processes. The CCA should assess how rights-holders relate with duty-bearers and determine whether rights-holders, particularly those left behind or at risk of being left behind, have the right to form groups, organize, and engage duty-bearers (access to information, freedom of expression, of association and assembly) including the role of community-based organizations and volunteer groups in building social cohesion and trust in institutions that can help to ensure the achievement of SDGs. Also relevant for the CCA is the history of privatization of public services and sale of previously publicly-owned institutions and the impact of these changes on the credibility of public administration.

STEP 5.b: Institutional Analysis

The 2030 Agenda calls for modern and innovative national and sub-national institutions able to translate public demands and needs to inclusive and responsive policies, programs, budgets, and regulatory frameworks. The CCA should include a thorough analysis of institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms, including the adoption of new technologies and data systems, particularly among strategic institutions that have direct relevance and/or impact on SDG achievement. It will analyse the UN's work with key national and sub-national institutions, towards enhancing common strategies and promoting synergy. The analysis will assess institutional capacities and effectiveness at three levels: (i) integration of

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[4] This is not limited to law, but includes other regulations, including administrative and financial regulations.

SDGs in policy, planning and expenditure frameworks; (ii) funding of SDGs; cross-sectoral coordination and programming that leverages inter-sectoral synergies in support of inclusive and sustainable development, and; (iii) regulatory frameworks that drive or constrain inclusion as well institutional performance and contributions to the SDGs particularly to those left behind.

Through data-driven analytics, the CCA will assess the following:
- National and sub-national capacities for SDG nationalization and localization, and integration into national development plans and budgetary frameworks.
- National and sub-national coordination mechanisms and their capacity and influence to promote integrated policy and programmatic approaches
- National and sub-national capacities to introduce inclusive, responsive and innovative public engagement (including feedback systems) and public services particularly targeting those left behind
- National and sub-national capacities for integrated policy design and programming that leverages synergies across the economic, social and environmental sectors, including social safety nets that provide cushions against inequality and poverty.

STEP 5.c: Analysis of Existing Capacities and Capacity Gaps

The combined analyses outlined above provide a strong foundation for assessing the existing capacities and capacity gaps that the country can use to achieve SDGs and targets. Knowledge about the history of electoral and political processes, of state-society relations, and of the privatization of public assets/services provides the basis for an institutional analysis of public and private sectors, and the civil society and community landscape. It can also improve our ability to analyse stakeholder networks crucial for policy reform, planning, and investment needed to finance the SDGs.

Civil society actors, including women, minorities and youth, are often important development and peacebuilding agents as well as early responders to crisis. As such, the engagement of community-based actors is a critical component of the analysis, identifying how these can contribute to the country's efforts to meet the 2030 Agenda.[5] The CCA should also assess the State's capacity for stakeholder consultations, for example, of the platforms that governments use to address issues of concern to multiple sectors. At the subnational level, it should also consider associations of local and regional governments.

Within private industry, the CCA may assess the capacity of federations of employers, chambers of commerce and other business associations, trade unions and other forms of organized labour, as well as professional associations to affect a range of SDG indicators, including access to decent employment for under-represented groups, gender discrimination, or violence in the workplace, etc.

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[5] The CCA may consider platforms representing people's volunteer actions for the SDGs, such as platforms established for Voluntary National Review preparations.

Finally, the CCA should assess platforms that bring together diverse constituents to further the efforts of entrepreneurs belonging to groups left behind or at risk of being left behind, local, neighbourhood and community organizations, as some of these directly address one or multiple SDG targets, through measures such as gender-budgeting, policy guidelines on public access of persons with disabilities, Safe City initiatives, women-friendly transport, etc.

2.4. Identification of emerging challenges, critical gaps and potential partnerships to support implementation of commitments

The CCA should culminate in a brief overview of critical gaps and potential partnerships that the UN could prioritize to support the country to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The CCA should also help identify potential negative effects on conflict dynamics or patterns of exclusion and ensure that the partners do not unintentionally exacerbate latent conflicts or patterns of inequality and exclusion or reinforce dynamics that perpetuate these.

The CCA should draw upon the all the above analyses to identify ways to strengthen relevant multi-stakeholder platforms at national and sub-national levels, to ensure active and meaningful participatory processes in efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda, addressing the obstacles for those left behind and those who are at risk of being left behind to become active agents of development. Cross-national partnerships should be considered where major gaps call for such engagement.

III. Process of Preparing, Validating and Applying CCA (A first pilot proposal)

3.1. Mechanisms for Consultative Processes within the UN system and with Stakeholders

The initial CCA can be undertaken at any moment that the RC and the UNCT find most appropriate, prior to the initiation of the design of the Cooperation Framework (meaning at latest, it should be undertaken during the penultimate year of the current UNDAF). In countries with a mission and/or a humanitarian setting, the RC will coordinate the timing of the initial CCA with the SRSG and/or the HC (if different from the RC) and involve them at all stages of the process, so that the necessary linkages are drawn between the different planning processes.

Once the UNCT and the RC agree on the timing of the initial CCA process, the RC will inform the Regional DCO, who will convene a Country Analytical Support Team (CAST) from system entities interested in supporting the UNCT in undertaking the initial CCA process.[6] The CAST will be assembled by the Regional DCO from nominated candidates, based on the needs for expertise identified by the RC and UNCT, and be coordinated by the RC .

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[6] Inviting RECs, regional entities, and entities working across the development, humanitarian, human rights, political and peace and security spectrum, including those that are in regional structures and HQ-based, to nominate a candidate for the CCA.

In coordination with the CAST and taking into account the elements to be covered by the CCA process, the RC and UNCT will identify key sources, methodologies and tools for the initial CCA process, including key national stakeholders to be consulted.[7] The Regional DCO will assist the RC and UNCT with identifying key sources, methodologies, tools and key international stakeholders to be considered for regional and cross-border issues in the CCA.

The UNCT, under the leadership of the RC, will be responsible for undertaking the initial and subsequent CCA processes (in the case of the initial CCA process, with support from the CAST). The output of the initial CCA process will become the foundation of the UNCT's Data and Analysis Repository. The Repository will provide a "living" data and analysis resource, including linkages to other dynamic UN and external data platforms and sources, and provide for the underlying source material for the subsequent CCA processes. The CAST will disperse after concluding the initial CCA process and assembling the initial Repository, but its members may be called upon by the Regional DCO to support in subsequent CCA processes.

3.2.   CCA Report: Utilizing the CCA for development of the Cooperation Framework

The RC/ UNCT will produce a country analysis report for the Cooperation Framework (CCA Report), based on data sources within the Data and Analysis Repository. The report may be shared with national stakeholders as a basis for the strategic prioritization. The format of the CCA Report should follow Annex 2 in the Cooperation Framework guidance. The CCA Report will be submitted by the RC on behalf of the UNCT to the Regional PSG for quality assurance, prior to making it available to national stakeholders. In countries with a mission and/or a humanitarian setting, the RC will also coordinate these actions with the SRSG and/or the HC (if different from the RC).

3.3.   Updating of the Data and Analysis Repository

The Data and Analysis Repository will be open for information retrieval by the UNCT members, the Regional DCO, RECs, regional entities, and select parts of headquarters, as an internal source of country-relevant statistics, data and analytic outputs, at any given moment. In countries with a mission and/or a humanitarian setting, the Data and Analysis Repository will also be available to the SRSG and/or the HC (if different from the RC).

The Data and Analysis Repository will be a resource for producing other country analysis reports to support UNCT's inputs to different UN processes (e.g. VNRs, UPRs, etc.), and it will provide up-to-date national data and analytic summaries, some of which may become available to national stakeholders and the public in general.

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[7] CCA consultations with stakeholders will be undertaken in line with the Common Minimum Standards for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement.

The CCA process will inevitably uncover important data gaps, including for the Data and Analysis Repository. These should be systematically discussed within the UNCT and with national counterparts to identify opportunities in cooperating in data collection exercises, with attention to south-south or triangular support.

The UNCT will update the Data and Analysis Repository as new data and analysis become available (e.g. new consultations, surveys, assessments, reports, publications, etc.), or when national circumstances change (e.g. new political risks, population displacements, economic shifts, etc). Some data will be automatically updated through links to real-time data dashboards and statistical outputs. The RCO will be responsible for curating the information, with relevant inputs provided by the UNCT members, including through the different UNCT results and thematic groups.

The UNCT will meet at least once a year, or when significant changes occur in the country's landscape, to review the CCA process and information in the Data and Analysis Repository, to identify new data needs, and/or potential adjustments to existing assumptions, analyses or other outputs. In countries with a mission and/or a humanitarian setting, the RC will also invite the SRSG and/or the HC (if different from the RC) to the review meetings.

END

Annex 1. The United Nations SDG-based Risk Framework

SDGs	Risk Areas
SDG 16, 17	Democratic space
SDG 16, 17	Displacement and migration
SDG 8, 17	Economic stability
SDG 12, 13, 14, 15, 17	Environment and climate
SDG 2, 17	Food security, agriculture and land
SDG 16, 17	Internal security
SDG 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 17	Infrastructure and access to social services
SDG 16, 17	Justice and rule of law
SDG 16, 17	Political stability
SDG 3, 17	Public health
SDG 16, 17	Regional and global influences
SDG 1, 5, 10, 17	Social cohesion, equality and non-discrimination

Risk area	Description of risk area (and indicative scope)	Examples of risk factors (not exhaustive)
Political stability	Risks to the stability of established political and government structures in the territory resulting from politically-driven factors *Indicative scope* • Challenges to political system / government • Politically compromised government/ institutions • Irregular changes to governance structures or principles	• Deep-rooted or antagonistic political polarisation • Prolonged or widespread social unrest /disruption • Disputed election processes / outcomes • Disorderly transition of government • Non-conventional threats to state/gvnmt authority • Chronic loss of legitimacy of government • Political elites operating outside of state structures • Corruption which compromises state interests • Reorganisation of the state and its institutions
Democratic space	Risks to democratic and human rights institutions, and to civil and political rights resulting from shrinking civic space, exclusion, repression, and intimidation *Indicative scope* • Undue limits on democratic rights or freedoms • Constraints on civil society, rights actors or rights institutions • Active repression of civil society, rights actors, and others	• Lack of meaningful participation / representation • Stifling of dissent and the diversity of views • Limits on rights to peaceful assembly &expression • Censorship or unequal access to information • Targeting of activists, critics, media and others • Arbitrary arrests/detention of activists, critics etc. • Threats to/ harassment of activists, critics, media • The obstruction of human rights/media/civic actors • The outlawing/ closure of human rights entities

Risk area	Description of risk area (and indicative scope)	Examples of risk factors (not exhaustive)
Social cohesion, gender equality & non-discrimination	Risks to social unity and equality resulting from direct and indirect discrimination, horizontal inequalities and demographic trends *Indicative scope* • Discriminatory practises • Power imbalances within society • Demographic pressures	• Prejudice on basis of sex, race, belief, ethnicity etc • Power imbalances based on social norms • Hate speech in the public domain • Grievances or lack of cross-cultural respect • Unequal rights afforded to minority groups/women • Limitations on opportunities for minority groups • Social exclusion/ stigmatisation of minority groups • Youth or old-age population bulge • Unequal access to resources, including land • Unmanaged urbanisation or existence of slums
Regional & global influences	Risks to the integrity, stability, safety and prosperity of the territory and its people as a result of the actions of external actors, or the influence of external events *Indicative scope* • International tensions • Fragility in neighbouring countries • Sanctions, exploitation, or dependencies	• Undue political interference by external actors • Aggressive political / military posture from outside • Lack of agreement on international boundaries • Cross-border military incursions / airstrikes • Spill-over of conflict /criminal actors from outside • Transnational organized crime • Trade wars or damaging restrictions imposed • Inequitable exploitation of resources from outside • Deprivation of access to resources / infrastructure

Risk area	Description of risk area (and indicative scope)	Examples of risk factors (not exhaustive)
Internal security	Risks to the security of the territory, its people and infrastructure, and to the ability of the international community to operate effectively as a result of security issues *Indicative scope* • Internal conflict and insecurity • Non-state armed groups and militia • Crime and terrorism	• Control of territory by non-state armed groups • Non-state sanctioned military actors (e.g. militia) • Insecurity affecting voter registration/participation • Widespread incitement to violence • Dissent among national security forces • Ready availability of arms and weapons • Terrorism and recruiting by terrorist groups • High levels of violent or organized crime • Trafficking of people, drugs or resources • Lack of humanitarian or other access
Justice & rule of law	Risks to the fair, effective and comprehensive implementation and application of the principles of justice, the rule of law and accountability from issues *Indicative scope* • Weak or compromised institutions • Security forces who act outside of or do not respect the law • A culture of the denial of rights or impunity	• Lack of impartiality in justice & rule of law sectors • Capture of justice & rule of law sectors • A lack of mechanisms to protect human rights • A lack of confidence in justice / protection systems • Intrusive surveillance or unlawful inspections • Excessive use of force / killings by security forces • The use of torture by security forces / state agents • Systematic /widespread violations of human rights • A lack of accountability for violations or crimes • The denial of violations of international laws

Risk area	Description of risk area (and indicative scope)	Examples of risk factors (not exhaustive)
Economic stability	Risks to the economic, financial and fiscal stability of the country which could impact governance, social cohesion, or people's ability to satisfy their needs *Indicative scope* • Macro-economic volatility • Economic underdevelopment • Economic inequality	• Currency devaluation or hyperinflation • Deep-reaching austerity measures • Inability to pay public sector wages • Possible debt default or obstacles to debt relief • Possible financial crisis / economic collapse • Existence of sizeable black / grey economy • Collapse of key employers and industries • Lack of employment training opportunities / jobs • Increasing poverty / high dependency on welfare • High levels of reliance on remittances • High level of aid dependency
Infrastructure & access to social services	Risks to society and the population resulting from a lack of availability or limitations on access to physical infrastructure, and/or basic social services *Indicative scope* • Inadequate provision of basic services or technologies • Disruption to services, infrastructure, energy or transportation • Inequitable access to basic services or infrastructure	• Lack of health, education, sanitation services • Lack of key staff, equipment, or materials • Absence /degradation of physical infrastructure • Absence of / disruption to power or energy supply • Absence of / disruption to key communications/ IT • Unequal access to services for minorities • Restrictions on availability / use of infrastructure • Disruption to key air, ground or water transport

Risk area	Description of risk area (and indicative scope)	Examples of risk factors (not exhaustive)
Displacement & migration	Risks to the population and to the stability of the territory resulting from pressures associated with displacement and/or migration	• Large-scale displacement of populations • Forced relocation of parts of the population • Lack of preparedness to cope with inward flow • Politicisation of the presence/status of migrants • Arbitrary / prolonged detention of migrants • Exclusion of migrants from basic services or work • Migrants exposed to exploitation/ violence / abuse
	Indicative scope • Movement of people within into or from the territory • Level of rights and protection afforded to migrants • Social, economic, cultural, environmental impact of migration	• Pressures on host communities • Tension between host and migrant populations • Hate speech / crimes targeting migrants • Brain drain resulting from displacement/migration • Environmental degradation caused by migration • Involuntary / unsustainable /non-compliant returns
Public health	Risk to the population, the economy and stability of the territory resulting from actual and emerging public health emergencies	• Absence of vaccination programmes • Absence of surveillance, tracking or investigation • Significant uptick in disease transmission • High mortality rates and falling health outcomes • Uptick in Malaria, Cholera, Polio, HIV/AIDs • Ebola, SARS, Zika, MERS, Disease X outbreak • An outbreak requiring enhanced border controls • Release of chemicals, or chemical agents
	Indicative scope • Increase in preventable or treatable health issues • Epidemics, pandemics and infectious diseases • Chemical, radiological, and other biological agents	• Release of a pathogen or radiological material • Massive loss of life

Risk area	Description of risk area (and indicative scope)	Examples of risk factors (not exhaustive)
Food security, agriculture & land	**Risks to people, agriculture, and/or food production in the territory resulting from crop, food production, livestock and land-related issues** *Indicative scope* • Insufficient arable land, crops or livestock • Inadequate food supply • The use of and rights over land	• Loss, damage to or lack of crops and resilience • Lack of crop diversity • Loss, damage to or lack of livestock • Competition over arable / grazing land • Loss or lack of arable land • Land right issues • Over-reliance on food imports • Lack of resources for food production sectors • High levels of food insecurity • Food poverty due to increasing food prices • High malnutrition and malnourishment rates • Famine
Environment & climate	**Risks to the ecology of the territory, its ecosystem and its people resulting from issues associated with the environment, climate and natural resources** *Indicative scope* • Natural hazards or extreme weather events • Ecological damage and climate impacts • Exploitation of natural resources	• Floods, cyclones, hurricanes • Increased frequency / duration / scale of drought • Erosion, rising sea level, deforestation, landslides • Changes to weather and climate patterns • Loss of critical species or biodiversity • Sustained pollution of land, rivers, or air • Damaging / unsustainable resource extraction • Inequitable extraction / exploitation of resources

Annex 2. Steps in the Political Economy Analysis

The economic analysis should be guided by the following steps:

i) **Assess the adequacy of growth** by: comparing trends in GDP growth with sub-regional regional and other relevant benchmarks; and analysing GDP per capita growth trends to determine whether GDP growth is keeping pace with population growth.

ii) **Assess the sustainability and resilience of the economy** by analysing its structure and drivers of growth (i.e., the fastest growing sectors). The structure of the economy provides insights into its potential strengths and vulnerabilities. It can be determined by estimating the relative shares of agriculture, industry and services in the GDP. For instance, countries with a dominant agricultural and extractives (i.e., natural resource rich) sectors tend to be vulnerable to external shocks due to the volatility in the export price of such commodities.

iii) **Evaluate the quality or inclusiveness of growth** of the economy by first identifying the drivers of growth (i.e., the fastest growing sectors) and assessing whether the growth of such sectors is associated with corresponding increases in employment and wages. For instance, growth that is driven by extractive sectors tends to exacerbate poverty and inequalities because resource extraction is largely capital-intensive with limited value-addition and consequently weak in employment generation. Extractive industries have also been linked to and human rights violations and high levels of illicit financial outflows which deprive countries of development resources. Data on sectoral growth rates can be obtained from national accounts, the ILO and national budget statements.

iv) **Identify regional and global constraints to and opportunities for inclusive growth.** Growth and development are influenced by external as well as internal factors. Regional and global barriers to trade for instance, can adversely impact local communities. Conflicts of shared water basins can undermine livelihoods, fuel internal displacements of people and deepen poverty and inequality. Other examples of regional and global constraints to development include revenue leakages through illicit financial flows, nurtured through international tax havens. Regional power pooling arrangements can ease energy shortages in deficit countries while regional cooperation can facilitate improvements in regional transport infrastructure and open up trading routes particularly for landlocked countries. The analysis should therefore highlight key regional developments that have significant implications for inclusive growth. Sources of information include regional and global economic reports as well as sub-regional reports by UN entities at the regional level.

v) **Assess the distributional impacts of economic policy** by evaluating the impacts of key fiscal (i.e., tax incidence), monetary (i.e., interest exchange rate policy, access to credit) and trade and exchange rate policies on disadvantaged groups. How resources are mobilized and spent can have a significant impact on accentuating or reducing vulnerabilities. Hence, the analysis should not only determine whether the tax regime disproportionately burdens the poor but assess the impact of public expenditure patterns on the vulnerable. Tools such as budget analysis (including gender budget analysis) of public spending can identify whether adequate

resources are being spent on services such as social protection, healthcare and education as well as the beneficiaries of those public expenditures.

vi) **Examine the effectiveness of measures to protect labour rights, promote gender wage and employment parity, human rights and environmental and health standards.** The analysis should examine the effectiveness of each of these measures in accordance with relevant international standards and principles, such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. It should also take account of civic engagement and the principles of participation, non-discrimination transparency and accountability in establishing the social contract and in economic policy-making.

vii) **Analyse the country's monetary and fiscal policy.** Guiding questions may include: Do the poor bear a disproportionate tax burden? Do current interest rate and lending practices facilitate access to credit by small and medium scale enterprises? What is the impact of current trade policies (liberalization and exchange rate policies) on local producers? What proportion of public expenditure is allocated to the social sectors? What proportion of the work force is engaged in vulnerable employment? What is the laborforce participation rate for women? Does the country have a social protection programme? Is there a social spending gap? Is the gap persistent and growing? What is the coverage of existing social protection programmes? Are such programmes sustainable?

viii) **Evaluate the environmental/cross-sectoral impacts of economic policy.** Economic policies affect other sectors of the economy including the environmental sector. Some of these effects are positive (i.e., synergistic) while others are negative (i.e., generate trade-offs). Using integrated modelling tools such as the iSDG T21, and complemented by anecdotal evidence, the analysis should provide illustrations of how economic policies have shaped the lives of vulnerable groups through intended or unintended impacts on the environment. For instance, the polluting impact of artisanal mining activities on water bodies and the adverse effects of oil spills on aquatic ecosystems, and the environmentally destructive effects of unrestricted logging are concrete examples of the environmental effects of consumption and production patterns and the use of natural resources.

ix) **Analyse the role of political economy in shaping development outcomes** for segments of society that have been left behind or at risk of being left behind. This analysis may be performed at two levels: the macro-level and the sector level. Macro-level analysis should identify the most powerful interest groups and their role in shaping major decisions and outcomes such as budget allocations. Sectoral level analysis should provide a more in-depth analysis of forces or groups shaping policy formulation and decision-making at the level of an individual sector or industry. Macro-level and sector level interest groups could be external (e.g., interest groups representing multinationals) or domestic actors or a combination of both.

Annex 3. Data sources available for key elements of the CCA

Peace, justice and governance: At national level, there are two main sources of information: administrative data (typically maintained by law enforcement and/or justice institutions) and surveys on victimization, corruption experience and access to justice (undertaken by national statistical offices or other entities as dedicated surveys or as a module in other on-going surveys). Administrative records provide information on various forms of crime and justice events (such as prosecution, conviction, custody measures) which come to the attention of the authorities. They are a good source of information for events such as intentional homicides. Surveys (both population and business) are better sources to assess the actual level of crime and access to justice. At international level, UNODC maintains comprehensive datasets on crime - including on homicide, various forms of trafficking (in persons, firearms, drugs, etc.) - and on criminal justice process, including on prisons.

Civic participation through volunteering: World Values Survey Wave 6 provides information on membership of (i) humanitarian or charitable organisations (ii) self-help group or mutual aid group (iii) environmental organisations and other forms of participation ((http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSOnline.jsp). In addition, many National Statistics Offices have data on volunteer work through Labour Force Surveys and Time User Surveys - these will be available at ILO State from early 2000.

National Accounts Statistics: National accounts data are published by the World Bank, IMF, and the UN Statistical Division (as well as OECD and EU for more advanced economies). UNCTAD (Country Profiles), as well as UN Regional Commissions, and the Regional Development Banks make their adjustment to these estimates. National Accounts data published by these sources have advantages and disadvantages, in terms of timeliness, coverage and detail. For a long-term assessment of trends, a deflation of current data is necessary; note that the different institutions often use different deflators. Finally, for an assessment of the environmental impact of economic activity, adjustments of national accounts data (saving adjusted for resource depletion and particulate emissions) are of essence. Adjusted savings are available from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database (https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators), as well as the UN Statistical Division System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (seea.un.org). This is essential economic data for many of the SDGs, including SDG 8, as well as SDG 12, but also for SDG 10, and SDG 1, and the discussion on financing for development, including all indicators on domestic resource allocations to certain sectors or activities.

The system of national accounts includes data on balance of payments, as well as government expenditures. This data is also published by the IMF, as well as the UN Statistical Division, and the World Bank. However, other institutions such as UNCTAD published the most detailed data on foreign direct investment, a component of the balance of payments; and UNCTAD, WTO and their joint technical cooperation agency, the International Trade Centre, publish more detailed trade data. This data is complemented by IMF data on balance of payments (https://data.imf.org/?sk=7A51304B-6426-40C0-83DD-CA473CA1FD52), international financial statistics (https://data.imf.org/?sk=4C514D48-B6BA-49ED-8AB9-52B0C1A0179B), and government finance statistics (https://data.imf.org/?sk=A0867067-

D23C-4EBC-AD23-D3B015045405), which provide some details on public expenditures by central and local governments.

Foreign Direct Investment statistics: Foreign direct investment (FDI) data are published by the IMF, UNSD and the World Bank; the most detailed an authoritative data on foreign direct investment it published by UNCTAD: UNCTADStat: https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/. Data on foreiegn direct investment, like data on trade, is important for better estimates of balance of payments, and GDP, and thus relevant to SDG 8, among others, but they are also essential indicators for external resources flows and are pertinent for an assessment of financing for development.

Trade statistics: Trade statistics are relevant for SDG goals 2, 8, 10, 17, spanning issues such as agricultural export subsidies, reported by the World Trade Organization (WTO) - 2.b.1, Aid for Trade Commitments, reported by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - 8.a.1, Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries, developing countries with zero-tariff and the worldwide weighted tariff-average, and the average tariffs faced by developing countries, as reported by the WTO, the International Trade Centre (ITC) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) - 10.a.1/17.10.1/ 17.12.1.

UNCTAD, WTO, and the International Trade Centre (ITC) compile, validate and disseminate harmonized trade related indicators such as Tariff and Non-tariff Measures, trade remedies, tariff rate quotas, tariff regimes, including regional and preferential trade agreements, and disaggregated trade flows in goods and services. These can be accessed through a suite of online tools, such as UNCTAD Data Center, Market Access Map, maintained by ITC, International Trade and Market Access Data, published by WTO. UNCTAD also proposes a tool to identify product comparative advantages by country based on trade value analysis: Revealed Comparative Advantage.

Commodity statistics: Data on commodity trade in volume and value terms are published by UNCTAD (Commodity Trade) and the International Trade Centre, building on the COMTRADE database. This data is essential for better estimates of trade data, balance of payments and GDP and is thus relevant to SDG . Furthermore, a breakdown of trade data to the level of commodities is estimate the environmental footprint of economies, and is thus relevant to SDG 8, as well as SDG 12, among others.

Commodity bodies, and economically oriented news agencies, such as Bloomberg, as well as commodity exchanges list commodity price data. Long-term commodity price developments and trends are also published by UNCTAD, as well as the IMF, and FAO, which builds on these data sources. Data on production and consumption of soft commodities, as well as balance sheets, are published by FAO, covering agricultural raw materials, food and beverages. Commodity price data, commodity trade data, and commodity balance sheets, complemented by data on the agricultural yields and productivity, fertilizer consumption, as well as data on the type of land, and weather events, are also the basis for data on food insecurity. This data is compiled and published by FAO: FAOStat: http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-home/en/ Data on commodity production, consumption, trade and commodity prices, as well as complementary data on land use and productivity are essential for the

analysis of food security and sustainable agricultural development, and thus pertinent for SDG 2, among others.

Industrial Statistics: UNIDO maintains a variety of databases comprising statistics of overall industrial growth, detailed data on business structure and statistics on major indicators of industrial performance by country in the historical time series. The databases are updated regularly with the most recent data. Release of the new edition of the databases is announced every year in May. Data are available online at UNIDO Statistics Data Portal (https://stat.unido.org/).

Labour Market Statistics: The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports on a wide range of labour-related statistics under SDG Goals 1, 5, 8, 9, and 10, covering issues such as working poverty, productivity, hourly wages, workplace safety, and volunteer work among others. These statistics are available on ILO's online repository ILOSTAT (https://www.ilo.org/ilostat).

The list of indicators reported by ILO is listed below:
1.1.1 (Working poverty rate), 1.3.1 (Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems), 5.5.2 (Female share of employment in managerial positions), 8.2.1 (Annual growth rate of output per worker, 8.3.1 (Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment), 8.3.1 (Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment), 8.5.1 (Average hourly earnings of female and male employees), 8.5.2 (Unemployment rate), 8.6.1 (Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training), 8.7.1 (Proportion of children engaged in economic activity and household chores), 8.7.1 (Proportion of children engaged in economic activity), 8.8.1 (Non-fatal occupational injuries), 8.8.1 (Fatal occupational injuries), 9.2.2 (Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment), 10.4.1 (Labour income share as a percent of GDP).

Gender Equality: Gender equality features as a prominent and cross-cutting feature of the 2030 Agenda and is key to realizing women's and girls' human rights and catalyzing progress across all the SDGs. In the SDG framework, a total of 54 indicators are gender-specific, meaning they are targeted at women and girls under SDG 5, explicitly call for disaggregation by sex or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective.

Agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (decision 42/102) in 2013 as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics, the Minimum set of Gender Indicators (https://genderstats.un.org/#/home) is a collection of 52 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators addressing relevant issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment. For Africa, the African Union Commission's (AUC) African Gender Scorecard (AGS), published annually, provides data for tracking progress made my Member States in implementing the vision and objectives of the Agenda 2063, from a gender lens. Other useful sources include World Bank's Gender data portal (https://datatopics.worldbank.org/gender/).

Health: The health-related SDGs are mainly covered under SDG 3 "ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages", but also included in SDG 2, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16, and 17. WHO, together with

partners including UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Population Division, the World Bank, work on the health-related SDGs convering reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, noncommunicable diseases and mental health, Injuries and violence, universal health coverage and health systems, environmental risks, and health risks and disease outbreaks.

The World Health Statistics series (https://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2018/en/) is a snapshot of the state of the world's health. This 2018 edition contains the latest available data for 36 health-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators. WHO's Maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (MNCAH) consolidated data portal (https://www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent) provides the most up to date global health data, including regional and country data organized in the areas of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health. Links to other UN agencies where additional data and information in specific areas of interest can be also found in the data portal. UNICEF's global database (https://data.unicef.org/) provides comprehensive statistics concerning children, including child health. UNAIDS' global AIDSinfo database (https://aidsinfo.unaids.org) contains a wealth of data and information related to the HIV epidemic and response. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has been conducted in more than 100 countries for over two decades. These surveys provide valuable household data and support the monitoring of the SDGs.

Education: SDG 4 aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. The goal consists of ten targets to guide countries along a transformative path to a sustainable education agenda. The UIS of UNESCO has been mandated as the official source of cross-nationally comparable data to monitor progress towards SDG 4 on education and key targets related to science and culture.

The UIS.Stat database (http://data.uis.unesco.org/) provides the most up-to-date and comprehensive data for cross-nationally comparable statistics on education, science and technology, culture, and communication. Other useful sources include the Quick Guide to Education Indicators for SDG 4.

Disaster and Climate Risk: The Sendai Framework Monitor (https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/) provides nationally-reported data for the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, including on disaster mortality, people affected by disasters, disaster economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services. UNDRR also hosts DesInventar Sendai (https://www.desinventar.net/index.html) which includes national disaster loss and damage databases. National Sendai Framework focal points can provide information from national disaster risk assessments and risk profiles as well as the outcomes of risk-informed budget reviews. The biannual Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (https://gar.unisdr.org/) also provides the latest global trends in disaster risk which can inform the CCA process.

Humanitarian: OCHA's Humanitarian Needs Assessment and the analysis contained in the Humanitarian Response Plan.

UNHCR's (Regional) Refugee Response Plan (https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/refugee-response-plans.html) is an inter-agency planning and coordination tool for large-scale or complex refugee situations. In certain context, there will also be a country level application of the Global Compact on Refugees (http://www.globalcrrf.org/), including Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

UNHCR and World Bank Joint Data Centre on Forced Displacement will focus on the collection, analysis and dissemination of primary microdata (population and socioeconomic data) of the refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless people, returnees, asylum-seekers, and host populations. This has just been established and the earliest data availability would be in 2020.