COUNTRY PROFILE

Population: 0.5 million people (2019)

GNI per capita: $3,060 (2020)

HDI value: 0.665 (2019)

Unemployment: 15.4% (2021)

Women in politics: 42% of local government officials (2020)

77th Climate vulnerability ranking (ND-GAIN 2019)

PROGRAMME OUTCOME AREAS

Outcome 1: Sustainable development of human capital (18 projects) - $4.53
Outcome 2: Sustainable management of natural resources (9 projects) - $4.64
Outcome 3: Economic transformation and sustainable and inclusive growth (15 projects) - $14.49
Outcome 4.1 and 4.2: Governance, public policies, partnerships and justice (18 projects) - $5.78

Total expenditure: 29.4 M

Expenditure

$0 $5 $10 $15 $20
Millions
CONCLUSIONS

1. The Common Country Programme (CCP) was aligned with the 2030 Agenda and national priorities.
2. The CCP provided the country with timely and crucial support during the pandemic, but lacked clear strategies to adapt to the post COVID-19 context.
3. The CCP contributed to the promotion of education and health policies, but more needs to be done to achieve quality education and the full implementation of youth-friendly health services, especially for girls.
4. Environmental results were not linked to original CCP targets but are well aligned with national priorities. The Joint Office did not exploit synergies or capitalize on the comparative advantages of all agencies.
5. The CCP contributed to policy documents for employment, statistical data and local development. Social development contributions were limited, as was integration between youth employment trainings and the long-term strategic development vision for the country.
6. The CCP contributed to a more effective, transparent, and participative democratic governance system and public administration, but challenges related to the sustainability of some results remain.
7. The CCP addressed the different needs of women and men and promoted equal rights for women, but did not address the root causes of inequalities for gender transformative results.
8. The Joint Office’s accountability mechanisms are inadequate and information flow limits strategic decision making. The lack of a joint monitoring, evaluation, and reporting system and shared financial mechanisms compromise operational coherence.
9. The Joint Office’s comparative advantage is the integrated programme of three partner agencies, with benefits from economies of scale, the rationalization of operations and representation.
10. The National Implementation Modality promoted national ownership and capacity, but the Joint Office still lacks an integrated capacity development strategy to ensure sustainability and higher return on investments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Accelerate the set up of the Joint Office governance model.
2. Strengthen coherence of programmes.
3. Further assist the country in strategizing its post-pandemic recovery.
4.1. Increase support to strengthening health systems.
4.2. Strengthen social protection work, especially for the most vulnerable.
4.3. Increase support to the education sector, with a focus on policy implementation.
5. Mainstream national and municipal environmental goals in programmes, and better utilize the three agencies.
6. Consolidate and increase support to economic transformation.
7. Increase sustainability of results in the democratic governance area.
8. Broaden stakeholder participation in programme design.
10. Strengthen integration of cross-cutting issues.