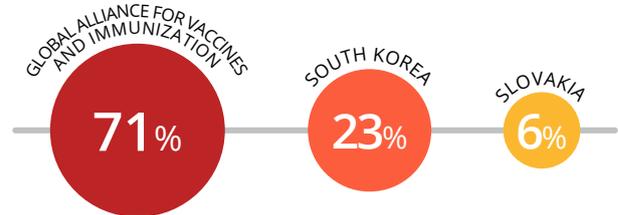




# South Sudan

South Sudan is a low-income country and a least developed country (LDC) with a GNI of 390 USD per capita (2016) and a population of 13 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, South Sudan reported on 18 million USD in development co-operation flows.

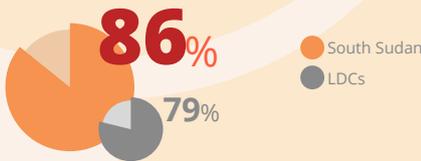
## Major development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round (by reported disbursements in 2017)



## 1. National development planning and results orientation

### Overall quality of national results framework

High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries' ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in South Sudan is **high (86%)**.



### Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners

Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations.

### The national development strategy and results framework...

... defines priorities, targets and indicators



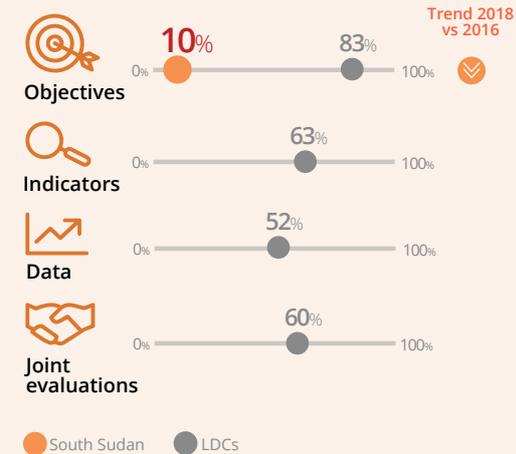
... includes budget or costing information



... aligns to SDGs



Regular progress reports are available



## 2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

### Quality of public-private dialogue

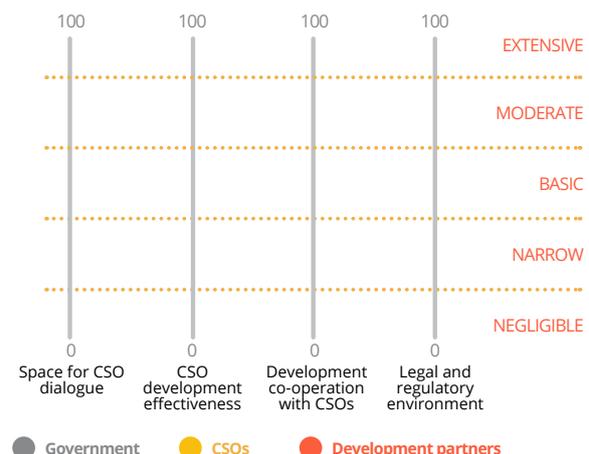
Government representatives perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as **weak**, SMEs as **weak**, large private sector firms as **weak** and trade unions as **weak**.



Effective Consolidating Emerging Weak

### Enabling environment for civil society organisations...

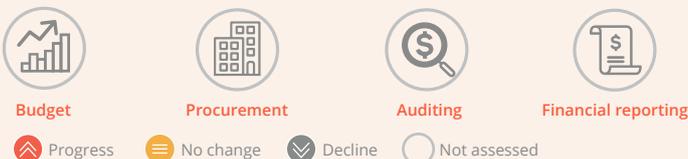
... was not assessed by government representatives, civil society organisations and development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round in South Sudan.



### 3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

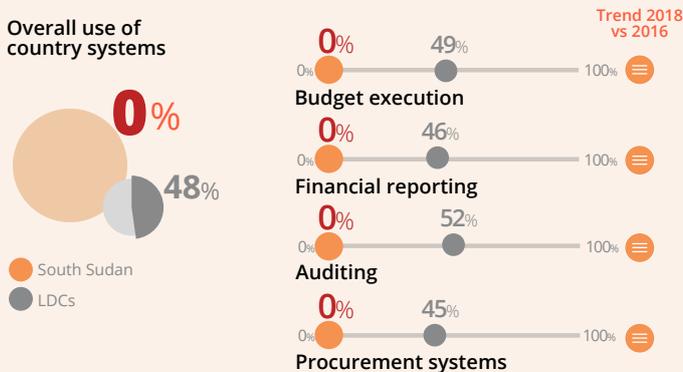
#### Strengthening public financial management systems

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. South Sudan **did not assess** progress in the quality of its PFM systems.



#### Development partners' use of country systems

Development partners' use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In South Sudan, use of country PFM systems was reported to be **0%** in both 2016 and 2018.



#### Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. South Sudan has **not assessed** whether elements of a system to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are in place (SDG indicator 5.c.1).

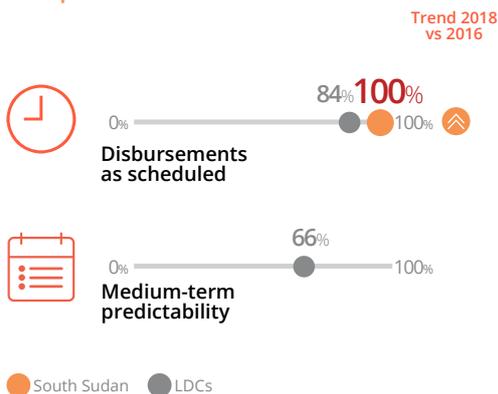


### 4. Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts.

Annual predictability of development co-operation is **high**, with **100%** of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability was not assessed in South Sudan in the 2018 Monitoring Round.

#### Predictability of development co-operation



#### Systems to track development co-operation information in South Sudan



### 5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. South Sudan **did not assess** its mutual accountability mechanism in the 2018 Monitoring Round.

