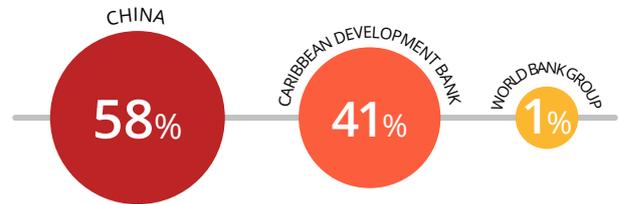




Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda is a high-income country and a Small Island Development State (SIDS) with a GNI of 13,810 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 100,000 inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Antigua and Barbuda reported on 86 million USD in development co-operation flows.

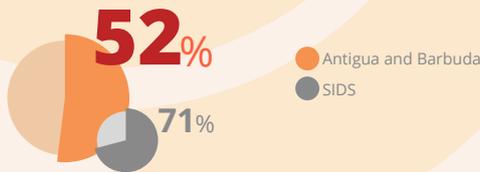
Major development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round (by reported disbursements in 2017)



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 Antigua and Barbuda is **low (52%)**.



The national development strategy and results framework...

... defines priorities, targets and indicators



... includes budget or costing information



... aligns to SDGs

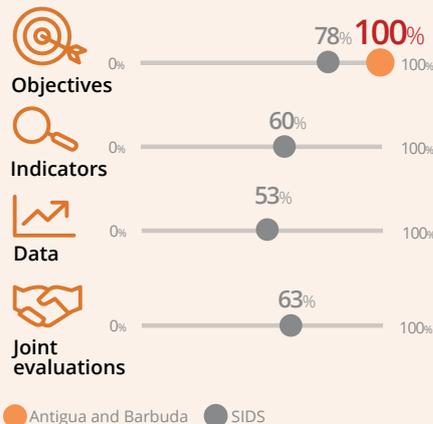


Regular progress reports are available



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. Use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners on the level of indicators, data and statistics and joint evaluations was not assessed in Antigua and Barbuda.

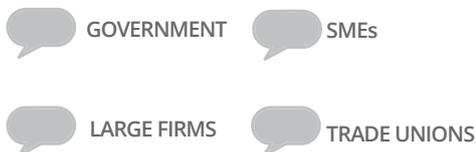


2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

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

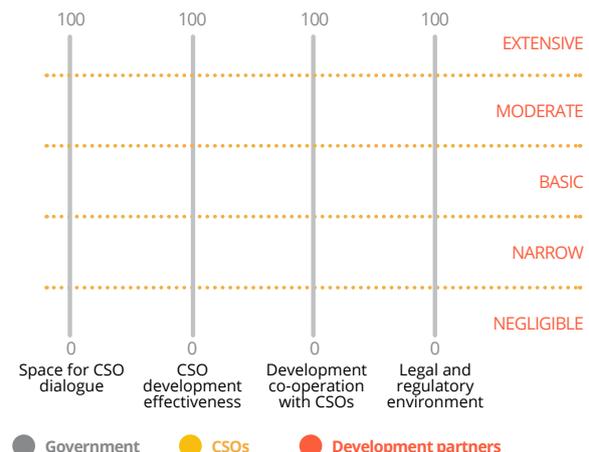
In the 2018 Monitoring Round, government representatives and representatives of large firms, SMEs and trade unions in Antigua and Barbuda did not assess the quality of public-private dialogue.



Effective Consolidating Emerging Weak Not assessed

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...

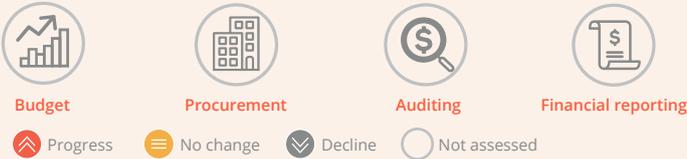
... was not assessed by government representatives, civil society organisations and development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round in Antigua and Barbuda.



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. Antigua and Barbuda **did not assess** progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

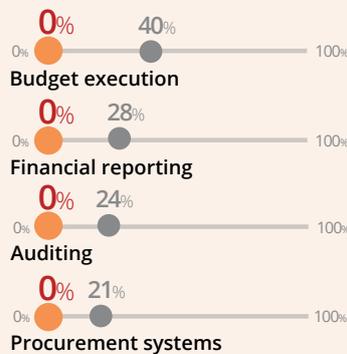
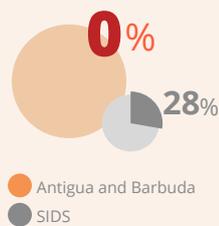


Development partners' use of country systems

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

The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny was reported to be **0%** in 2018.

Overall use of country systems



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



SDG 5.c.1

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Antigua and Barbuda has **has not assessed whether elements** of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

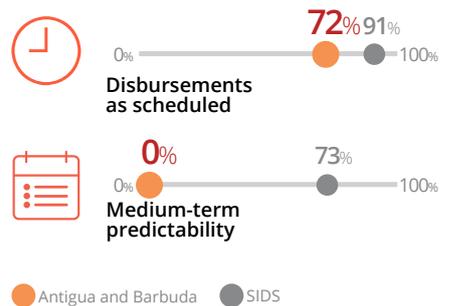


4. Predictability and forward planning

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 **low**, with **72%** of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is **low**, with **0%** of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

Predictability of development co-operation



Systems to track development co-operation information in Antigua and Barbuda

AIMS

Aid Information Management System

DMS

Debt Management System

FMIS

Financial Management Information Systems

Other

Excel-based systems or similar

In place Not in place Not assessed

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. Antigua and Barbuda has **zero out of five** components in place.



Component 1
Comprehensive policy framework for development co-operation

In place Not in place Not assessed



Component 2
Country-level targets for government and development partners



Component 3
Regular joint assessment of progress



Component 4
Assessments are inclusive and involve non-state actors



Component 5
Timely, publicly available results of assessments