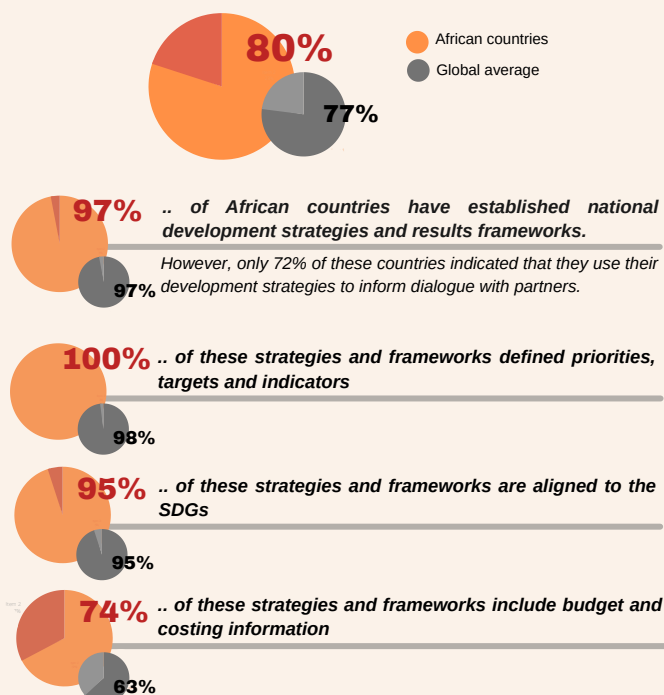


AFRICAN COUNTRIES' PERFORMANCE & TRENDS

1. National development planning and results orientation

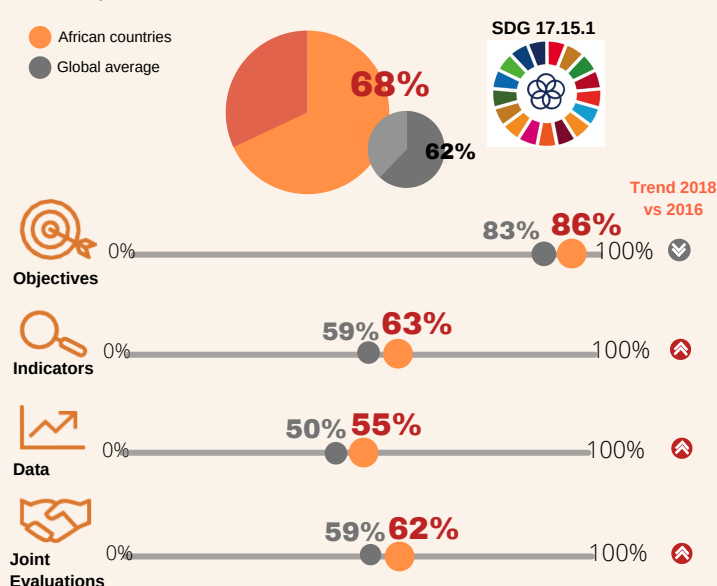
Overall quality of national results frameworks

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 average quality of national development planning in African countries¹ is **high at 80%**.



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 first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In African countries, development partners align to country priorities to a **medium extent (68%)** - SDG Indicator 17.15.1)

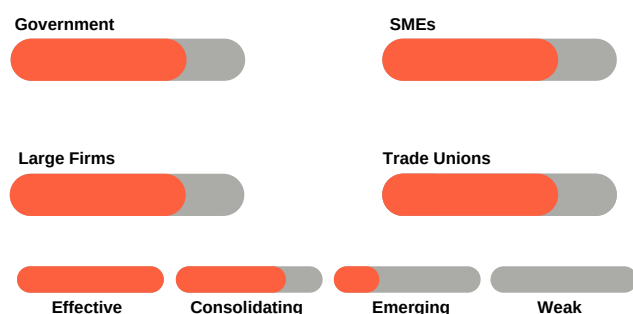


2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

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.

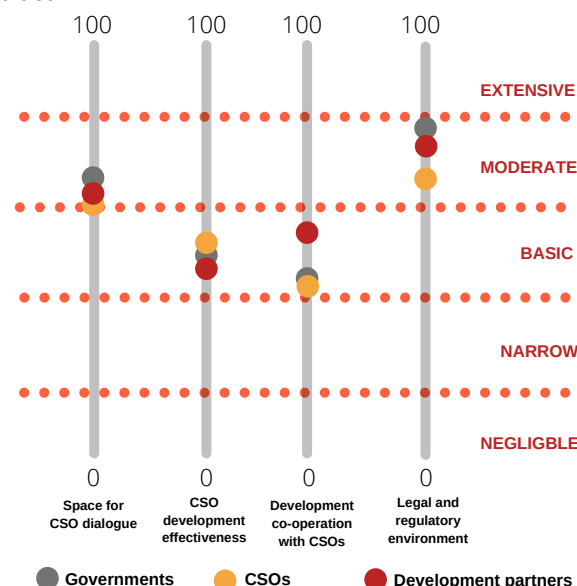
Quality of public-private dialogue

On average in African countries, small and medium enterprises' (SME) and representatives from the government perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as **consolidating**, while representatives from trade unions and large private sector firms perceive the quality as **emerging**.



Enabling environment for civil society organisations..

... was reported as **moderate** by government representatives, **basic** by civil society organisations and **moderate** by development partners across the African countries that participated in the 2018 monitoring exercise.



¹ This note has been prepared with a focus on the performance and results of 38 countries from the SDG statistical grouping of Sub-Saharan African countries that participated in the 2018 Monitoring Round. When referring to the "Global average" this represents the results of all the partner countries that participated in the 2018 Monitoring Round.

3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strengthening public financial management systems

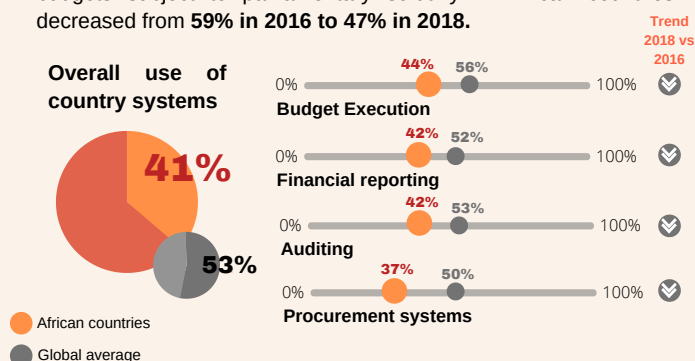
Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. African countries experienced **overall progress** in the **quality of their PFM systems**.

Progress reported by 27² African countries in strengthening PFM systems :



Development partners' use of country systems

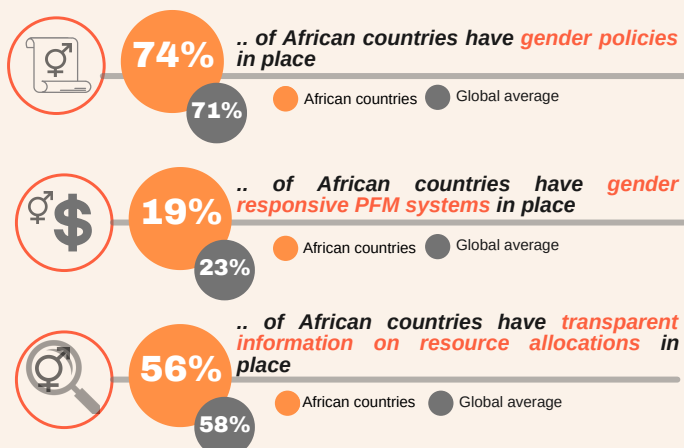
Development partners' use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate strengthening of these systems. In **African countries, use of country PFM systems decreased from 48% in 2016 to 41% in 2018**. Additionally, legislative oversight of the budget has **decreased**. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny in African countries decreased from **59% in 2016 to 47% in 2018**.



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



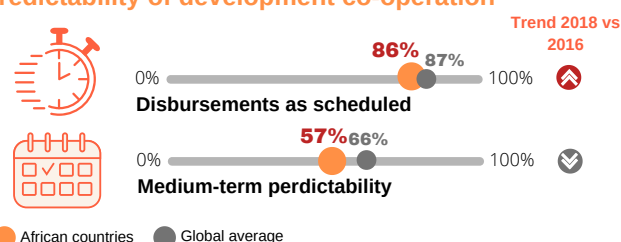
Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. While **67% of African countries approach the requirements** for having systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, **only 11% fully meet the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1**. Furthermore, **22% of African countries do not meet any of these requirements**.



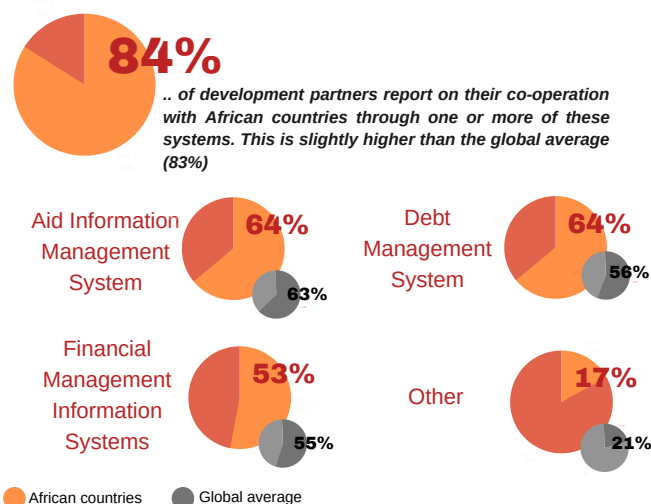
4. Predictability and forward planning

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 **86%** of co-operation disbursed to African countries, as scheduled. Mid-term predictability is **medium**, with **57%** of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

Predictability of development co-operation

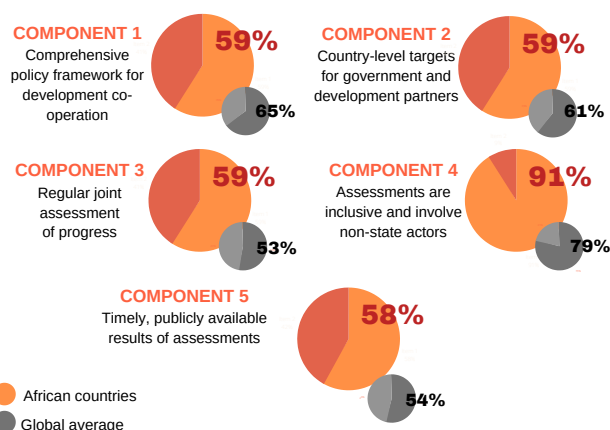


Systems to track development co-operation information in African countries



5. Mutual accountability

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. Among African countries, **only 41% have all five components in place**. This is lower to the global average (47%).



² PEFA scores, which are the basis form measuring the quality of PFM systems are available for 27 of the African countries represented in this note.