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.

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%).

The national development strategy and results framework...

- defines priorities, targets and indicators
  - **YES**
- includes budget or costing information
  - **YES**
- aligns to SDGs
  - **YES**
- Regular progress reports are available
  - **YES**

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.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disbursements as scheduled</th>
<th>Medium-term predictability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84% vs 100%</td>
<td>66% vs 100%</td>
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Systems to track development co-operation information in South Sudan

AIMS: Aid Information Management System

DMS: Debt Management System

FMIS: Financial Management Information System

Other: Excel-based systems or similar

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.

Component 1: Comprehensive policy framework for development co-operation

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

Disclaimer: This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the 2018 Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The information provided does not necessarily represent the views of OECD, UNDP or the Government of South Sudan. For ease of reference, the term ‘country’ is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the 2018 Monitoring Round. Participation in this process and mention of any participant in this document is without prejudice to the status or international recognition of a given country or territory.