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.

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**  
  - **YES**  
  - **NO**

- **... includes budget or costing information**  
  - **NO**

- **... aligns to SDGs**  
  - **YES**  
  - **NO**

- **Regular progress reports are available**  
  - **NO**

**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.

**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.

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

- **China**: 58%
- **Caribbean Development Bank**: 41%
- **World Bank Group**: 1%

**Objectives**
- **0%**
- **100%**

**Indicators**
- **0%**
- **100%**

**Data**
- **0%**
- **100%**

**Joint evaluations**
- **0%**
- **100%**
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.

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. Antigua and Barbuda has not assessed whether elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

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.

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.