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 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is high at 71%.

- 95% of SIDS have established national development strategies and results frameworks.
- 97% of these strategies and frameworks defined priorities, targets and indicators.
- 95% of these strategies and frameworks are aligned to the SDGs.
- 52% of these strategies and frameworks include budget and costing information.

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 SIDS, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (64% - 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 the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS), small and medium enterprises’ (SME) and trade union representatives perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as emerging, while representatives from the government and from large private sector firms perceive the quality as consolidating.

2019 GPEDC PROGRESS REPORT

SIDS PERFORMANCE & TRENDS

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 SIDS that participated in the 2018 monitoring exercise.

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1 This note has been prepared with a focus on the performance and results of the 23 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that participated in the 2018 Monitoring Round. When referring to “other countries” this represents the results of all the other, non-SIDS, 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. Small Island Developing States experienced overall progress in the quality of their PFM systems.

Progress reported by 8 Small Island Developing States in strengthening PFM systems:

- 6 SIDS have improved the quality of their PFM systems
- 1 SIDS has seen no overall change in the quality of its PFM systems
- 1 SIDS has experienced a decline 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 strengthening of these systems. In SIDS, use of country PFM systems decreased from 44% in 2016 to 28% in 2018. Additionally, legislative oversight of the budget has decreased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny in SIDS decreased from 69% in 2016 to 61% in 2018.

Overall use of country systems

- Budget Execution: 57% in 2018 vs 60% in 2016
- Financial reporting: 53% in 2018 vs 57% in 2016
- Auditing: 52% in 2018 vs 54% in 2016
- Procurement systems: 53% in 2018 vs 54% in 2016

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 59% of SIDS approach the requirements for having systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, only 12% fully meet the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1. Furthermore, 29% of SIDS 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 91% of co-operation disbursed to SIDS, as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is high, with 73% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

Predictability of development co-operation

- Disbursements as scheduled: 87% in 2018 vs 91% in 2016
- Medium-term predictability: 66% in 2018 vs 73% in 2016

Systems to track development co-operation information in small island developing states

- Aid Information Management System: 35% in SIDS, 50% in Other countries
- Debt Management System: 28% in SIDS, 58% in Other countries
- Financial Management Information Systems: 70% in SIDS, 60% in Other countries
- Other: 30% in SIDS, 17% in Other 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 SIDS, only 24% have all five components in place. This is lower in comparison to the other countries (52%).

COMPONENT 1: Comprehensive policy framework for development co-operation
- 50% in SIDS, 49% in Other countries

COMPONENT 2: Country-level targets for government and development partners
- 65% in SIDS, 40% in Other countries

COMPONENT 3: Regular joint assessment of progress
- 53% in SIDS, 55% in Other countries

COMPONENT 4: Assessments are inclusive and involve non-state actors
- 53% in SIDS, 88% in Other countries

COMPONENT 5: Timely, publicly available results of assessments
- 35% in SIDS, 11% in Other countries

While 23 Small Island Developing States participated in the 2018 Monitoring Round, PEFA scores, which are the basis for measuring the quality of PFM systems, were available only for 8 SIDS.