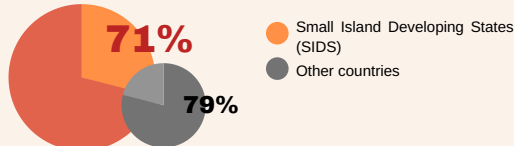


SIDS PERFORMANCE & TRENDS

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 Small Island Developing States (SIDS)¹ is high at 71%.



95% .. of SIDS have established national development strategies and results frameworks.

However, one-third of SIDS that participated in the 2018 monitoring round have indicated that they do not currently use their development strategies to inform dialogue.

97% .. of these strategies and frameworks defined priorities, targets and indicators

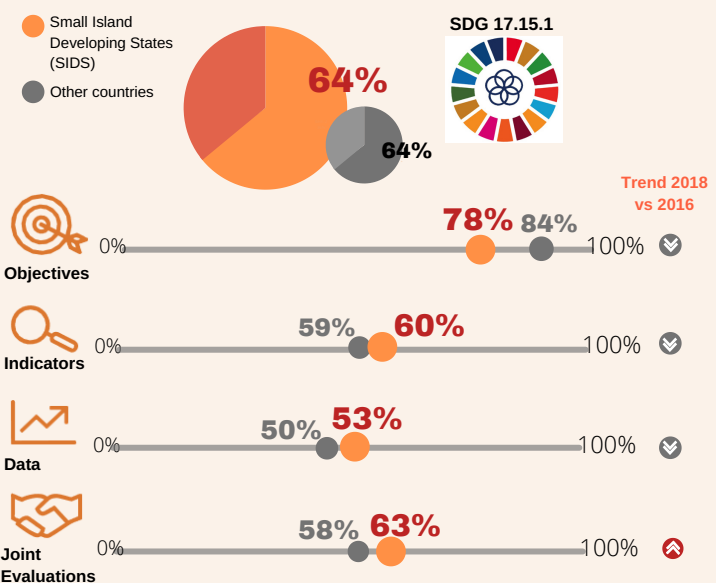
However, 56% of the SIDS that participated in the 2018 monitoring round indicated that they would benefit from stronger national statistical capacity.

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)**

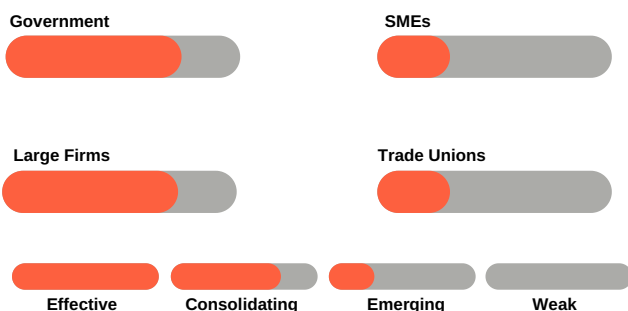


2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

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.

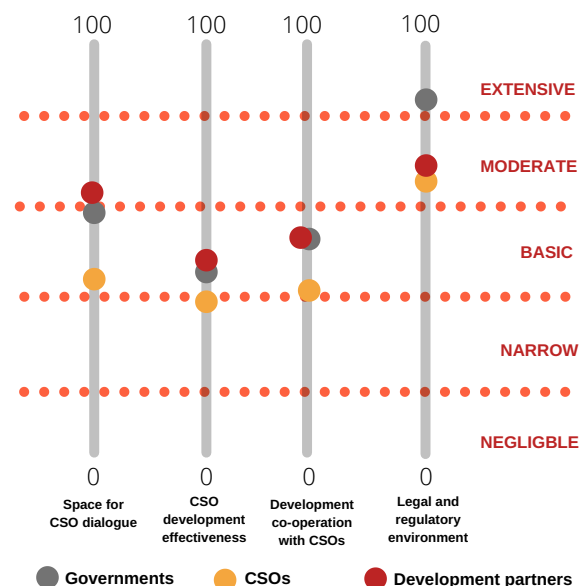
Quality of public-private dialogue

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**.



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.



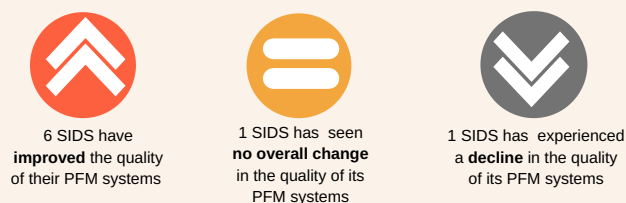
¹ This note has been prepared with a focus on the performance and results of the 23 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that participated in the 2018 Monitoring Round. When referring to "other countries" this represents the results of all the other, non-SIDS, partner countries that participated in the 2018 Monitoring Round.

3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strengthening public financial management systems

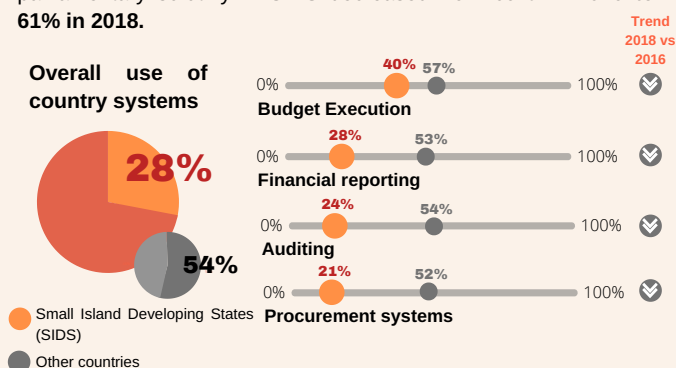
Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Small Island Developing States experienced **overall progress** in the **quality of their PFM systems**.

Progress reported by 8² Small Island Developing States in strengthening PFM systems :



Development partners' use of country systems

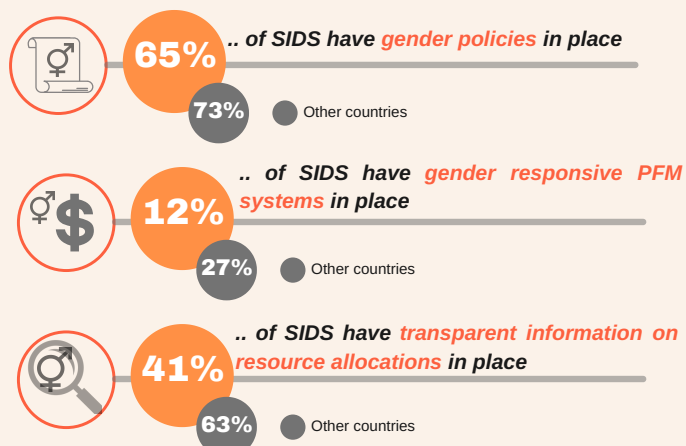
Development partners' use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate strengthening of these systems. In **SIDS**, **use of country PFM systems decreased from 44% in 2016 to 28% in 2018**. Additionally, legislative oversight of the budget has **decreased**. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny in SIDS decreased from **69% in 2016 to 61% in 2018**.



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



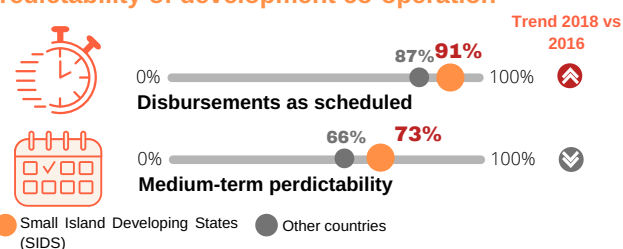
Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. While **59% of SIDS approach the requirements** for having systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, **only 12% fully meet the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1**. Furthermore, **29% of SIDS do not meet any of these requirements**.



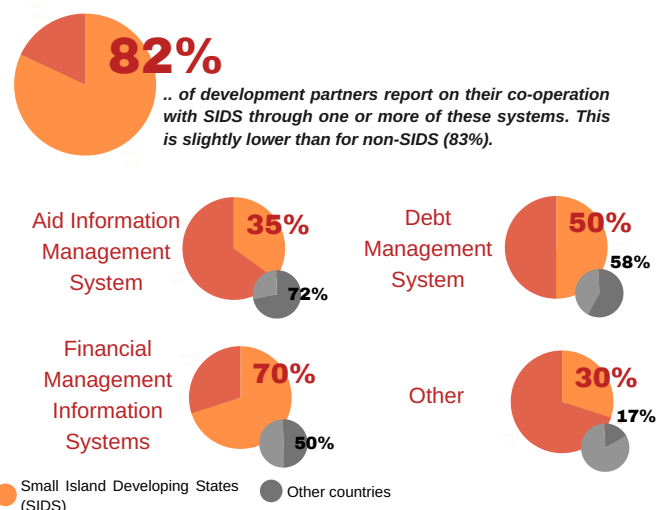
4. Predictability and forward planning

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

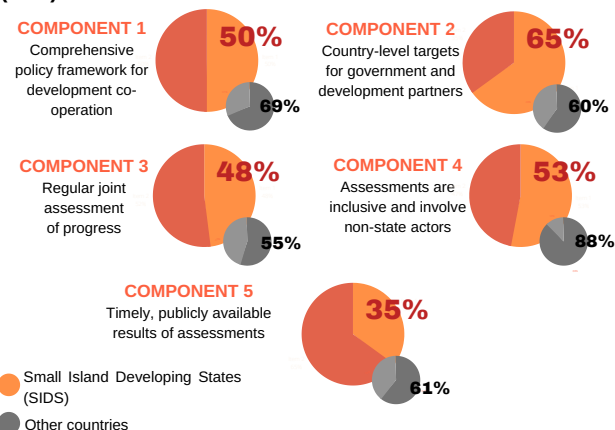


Systems to track development co-operation information in Small island developing states



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%).



² 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.