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 for Asian countries is high (82%).

- 100% of Asian countries have established national development strategies and results frameworks
- 97% of Asian countries indicated that they use their development strategies to inform dialogue with partners
- 100% of Asian countries' strategies and frameworks defined priorities, targets and indicators
- 98% of these strategies and frameworks are aligned to the SDGs
- 64% 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 Asian countries, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (66%). This has slightly decreased when compared to 2016 (67%).

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 Asian countries, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as consolidating, while representatives from the government perceived it to be effective. Finally, representatives from large private sector firms and trade unions perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as emerging.

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was reported as basic by government representatives, basic by civil society organisations and moderate by development partners across the Asian countries 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 11 countries from the SDG statistical grouping of Central and Southern Asia 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. Asian countries experienced overall progress in the quality of their PFM systems.

Progress reported by 7 Asian countries in strengthening PFM systems:

- 4 Asian countries have improved the quality of their PFM systems
- 1 Asian country has seen no overall change in the quality of its PFM systems
- 2 Asian countries have experienced a decline in the quality of their 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 Asian countries, use of country PFM systems increased from 58% in 2016 to 75% in 2018. Additionally, legislative oversight of the budget has increased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny in Asian countries increased from 68% in 2016 to 72% in 2018.

Overall use of country systems

- 75% of Asian countries have an overall use of country systems
- 53% of the global average

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 30% of Asian countries approach the requirements for having systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, 50% fully meet the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1. Furthermore, 20% of Asian countries do not meet any of these requirements.

- 70% of Asian countries have gender policies in place
- 50% of Asian countries have responsive PFM systems in place
- 70% of Asian countries have transparent information on resource allocations in place

Disbursements as scheduled

- 91% of development partners report on their co-operation with Asian countries through one or more of these systems. This is higher than the global average (83%)

Predictability of development co-operation

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 89% of co-operation disbursed to Asian countries, as scheduled. Mid-term predictability is also high, with 82% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

4. Predictability and forward planning

Predictability of development co-operation

- Disbursements as scheduled
- Medium-term predictability

Systems to track development co-operation information in Asian countries

- Aid Information Management System: 90% of Asian countries vs 63% of the global average
- Debt Management System: 60% of Asian countries vs 56% of the global average
- Financial Management Information Systems: 60% of Asian countries vs 55% of the global average
- Other: 20% of Asian countries vs 20% of the global average

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 Asian countries, 73% have all five components in place. This is higher than the global average (45%).

- 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 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 partner country governments. 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.