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 g7+ countries is high at 73%.

- 73% of g7+ countries have established national development strategies and results frameworks.
- 62% of these strategies and frameworks defined priorities, targets and indicators.
- 98% of these strategies and frameworks are aligned to the SDGs.
- 60% 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 g7+ countries, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (62% - 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 g7+ countries, small and medium enterprises (SME) and representatives from the government perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as consolidating, while representatives from trade unions and large private sector firms perceive the quality 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 g7+ countries that participated in the 2018 monitoring exercise.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. G7+ countries experienced overall progress in the quality of their PFM systems.

Progress reported by 10 g7+ countries in strengthening PFM systems:

- 7 g7+ countries have improved the quality of their PFM systems.
- 1 g7+ country has seen no overall change in the quality of its PFM systems.
- 2 g7+ countries have experienced a decline in the quality of their PFM systems.

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 84% of co-operation disbursed to g7+ countries, as scheduled. Mid-term predictability is medium, with 59% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

Predictability of development co-operation

- Disbursements as scheduled: 84% vs 87%.

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 g7+ countries, only 37% have all five components in place. This is lower in comparison to other countries (47%).

Systems to track development co-operation information in g7+ countries

- Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. While 38% of g7+ countries approach the requirements for having systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, only 15% fully meet the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1. Furthermore, 46% of g7+ countries do not meet any of these requirements.

While 20 g7+ countries participated in the 2018 Monitoring Round, PEFA scores, which are the basis for measuring the quality of PFM systems, were available only for 10 of these countries.