Countries set their own national development priorities

Results frameworks support evidence-based national planning and strategic policy-making

Parliaments and local governments, as well as non-state actors such as civil society, the business community, multilateral organisations and trade unions, are engaged in the development process

Information on development co-operation is publicly accessible and reported in a timely, comprehensive and forward-looking manner

Strong national public financial management systems are in place and used by development partners when funding is provided to the public sector

Development partners use country-designated results frameworks to align their work with national priorities

Multi-stakeholder platforms and co-ordination structures support inclusive policy dialogue

Development resources are recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary oversight

Aid is ‘untied’ and available for countries to use in accordance with national priorities

Development partners design, monitor and evaluate programmes utilising country results frameworks in order to avoid parallel systems

An enabling legal and regulatory environment is in place to support inclusive development

Government allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment are publicly-available, systematically tracked and inform decision-making