### 1. National development planning and results orientation

#### Overall quality of national results framework

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 quality of national development planning in Bhutan is high (96%).

- **The national development strategy and results framework...**
  - ... defines priorities, targets and indicators: YES
  - ... includes budget or costing information: YES
  - ... aligns to SDGs: YES
  - Regular progress reports are available: YES

#### 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 Bhutan, development partners align to country priorities to a high extent (86% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

- **Objective**
  - **Indicators**
  - **Data**
  - **Joint evaluations**

#### Bhutan

Bhutan is a lower middle-income country and a least developed country (LDC) with a GNI of 2,660 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 81,000 inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Bhutan reported on 89 million USD in development co-operation flows.

### 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

Government representatives perceive the quality of public-private dialogue as consolidating, and large private sector firms as emerging.

- **Government**
- **SMEs**
- **LARGE FIRMS**
- **TRADE UNIONS**

#### Enabling environment for civil society organisations

... was reported as moderate by government representatives, and basic by civil society organisations.
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. Bhutan experienced progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

- Budget: 49% budget execution, 85% trend vs 2016
- Procurement: 52% financial reporting, 84% trend vs 2016
- Auditing: 45% auditing, 83% trend vs 2016
- Financial reporting: 46% trend vs 2016

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 their strengthening. In Bhutan, use of country PFM systems increased from 31% in 2016 to 84% in 2018.

Further, legislative oversight of the budget has decreased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny decreased from 71% in 2016 to 26% in 2018.

5. Systems to track development co-operation information in Bhutan

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Bhutan has all of the elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, fully meeting the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

- Gender policies: In place
- Gender responsive PFM systems: Not in place
- Transparent information on resource allocations: In place
- Aid Information Management System (AIMS): In place
- Debt Management System (DMS): In place
- Financial Management Information System (FMIS): In place
- Excel-based systems or similar: Not in place

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. 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. Bhutan has four out of five components in place.

- 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 are inclusive and involve non-state actors
- Component 5: Timely, publicly available results of assessments

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 94% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is high, with 96% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

Predictability of development co-operation

- Disbursements as scheduled: 84% vs 2016
- Medium-term predictability: 66% vs 2016

Systems to track development co-operation information in Bhutan

- AIMS: Aid Information Management System
- DMS: Debt Management System
- FMIS: Financial Management Information Systems
- Other: Excel-based systems or similar

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 Government of Bhutan. For ease of reference, the term ‘country’ is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the 2018 Monitoring Round. 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.