Kampala Principles Assessment – Tracking the Effectiveness of Private Sector Partnerships

Multi-stakeholder workshop – Republic of Benin, 14-16 June 2022

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From the Kampala Principles...


- 5 Principles providing guidance to implement the effectiveness principles through PSE, including to reach those furthest behind.

- Tools to enhance the implementation of the Kampala Principles at country-level:
  - **Kampala Principles Toolkit**: provide concrete guidance on PSE
  - **Kampala Principles Assessment**: track progress/challenges in PSE

### Principles

- **PRINCIPLE 1**: Inclusive Country Ownership
  - Strengthening co-ordination, alignment and capacity building at the country level

- **PRINCIPLE 2**: Results and Targeted Impact
  - Realising sustainable development outcomes through mutual benefits

- **PRINCIPLE 3**: Inclusive Partnership
  - Fostering trust through inclusive dialogue and consultation

- **PRINCIPLE 4**: Transparency and Accountability
  - Measuring and disseminating sustainable development results for learning and scaling up of successes

- **PRINCIPLE 5**: Leave No One Behind
  - Recognising, sharing and mitigating risks for all partners
After two years of consultations, GPEDC stakeholders underlined that:

- Multi-stakeholder nature of the Kampala Principles is their main value added → we need to monitor how various GPEDC stakeholders implement the Kampala Principles

- The Kampala Principles are deeply inter-woven and mutually reinforcing → we need to monitor the essence of all five Principles

- Other initiatives look at related issues (e.g. private capital mobilisation for the SDGs) → we need to focus on aspects of KPs within the “GPEDC niche” of effective development cooperation
What is changing overall? From Indicator 3 to the Kampala Principles Assessment

- The *Kampala Principles Assessment* will be an integral part of the GPEDC monitoring exercise.

- It will integrate and replace the current framework’s Indicator 3, which measured the quality of public-private dialogue.

- The *Assessment* will be a more comprehensive assessment of effective private sector engagement in development co-operation – looking beyond public-private dialogue to measure **how to engage effectively with the private sector as part of development co-operation**.

- It is a **novel evaluation** not covered in any other global monitoring exercise.
7 key metrics of the Kampala Principles Assessment

1. Prevalence of Private Sector Engagement at the country-level.
   • Provides an overview of what private sector is engaged and how.
   • Tracks whether development partners use, for instance, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, technical assistance or capacity development.

_Sample question for Development Partners: Do you engage the PS in your DC in this country (i.e. at least one private sector entity is directly part of development co-operation projects/programmes)? (Yes/No)_

2. Perceptions on key conditions that make private sector partnerships for development co-operation effective.
   • Assesses whether all relevant stakeholders are aware of key conditions that make PSE for development co-operation effective.
   • Tracks what stakeholders consider important.

_Sample question for CSO representatives: From your perspective, what are the key conditions that make private sector partnerships for development co-operation effective? (Multiple answers possible)_
3. The state of PSE policies.

- Measures whether Partner Country Governments and/or Development partners have (country-specific/global) policies in place for working with the private sector in development co-operation – aligned with PC development priorities; and whether the private sector, trade unions and CSO representatives are consulted when developing these.

*Sample question for Partner Country Governments:* Do you have a national development co-operation policy that articulates how the private sector should be engaged in development co-operation, with a view to contributing to sustainable development in your country? (Yes/No)
4. Inclusive dialogue on PSE in development co-operation.
   • Measures whether multistakeholder dialogues take place at different levels, who is included (including representatives of those most left behind), and whether efforts are made to make these more inclusive.

   Sample question for **private sector representatives**: Has your group been involved in any national dialogue on what should be the role of the private sector in development co-operation? (Yes/No)

5. Partnerships that utilize opportunities to maximize results for groups most in need, supported by sustainable business case and agreed exit strategy.
   • Assesses whether private sector partnerships are designed to balance business and development needs (inclusive, sustainable, exit strategy).

   Sample question for **trade union representatives**: Does your group feel that PSE partnerships specifically target poor and vulnerable groups such as the following? (Multiple answers possible)
6. Accountability and transparency through results measurement and reporting.
   • Assesses whether results frameworks are in place that can be used by stakeholders to assess the results of PSE projects; and mutual accountability mechanisms in place to express grievances and for learning.

   **Sample question for Partner Country Governments:** Do you have a national country results framework that specifically includes development priorities, targets, and associated indicators for PSE in development co-operation? (Yes/No)

7. Private sector feels enabled to engage in partnerships in development co-operation
   • Measures whether the private sector is aware of PSE opportunities and feels enabled to partner with other stakeholders in development co-operation.

   **Sample question for private sector representatives:** How could PSE partnership opportunities be made more accessible to your group [in this country]?
Reinforced multistakeholder reporting: partner country government, development partners, representatives from a large firm, a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME), trade unions and civil society (in addition to internal consultations – DFIs, line-ministries, etc.)

Increased use of monitoring results: PSE may be discussed/reported in multistakeholder “Action Dialogues”; Country Results Briefs and Development Partner Profiles

Key challenges:
• whether National Coordinators of Partner Country Governments can identify private sector, CSO and trade union representatives, as well as relevant Development Partners
• whether these can report relevant data

These challenges will be discussed in the breakout groups.
1. Are the **key metrics of the assessment** clear?

2. What is the **most/least useful evidence that will emerge**? Are there key elements that are missing?

3. To report on this assessment, national coordinators need to reach out to:
   a) Government (relevant ministries/entities that work on private sector projects)
   b) Development partners
   c) **Representatives of private sector:**
      a) Large firms/multinationals operating in the country
      b) SMEs
   d) **Representative of trade unions**
   e) **Representative of CSOs (with specific experience on PSE)**

   Do you anticipate challenges in identifying and reaching out to appropriate representatives of these groups? How could these challenges be addressed?
# Break-out groups

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