

Making Private Sector Partnerships More Effective: The New Kampala Principles Assessment

THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

Effective development stems from a process owned and supported by all development actors. Engagement with the private sector in development co-operation is critical to respond to challenges with innovative solutions and to mobilise additional finance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) has launched the **Kampala Principles** – five essential building blocks for action and dialogue on development co-operation at the national level that include the private sector as a genuine partner in development.



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

THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT: WHAT IS IT? HOW DOES IT WORK?

The Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) is part of the new Global Partnership monitoring exercise. The assessment **collects evidence** on the status of private sector engagement (PSE) through development co-operation at the country level and **informs policy dialogue** between all development actors (government, the private sector, development partners, civil society, trade unions, and others). The assessment **sheds light on how to foster collaborations** that make the best use of international public resources when partnering with the private sector.

The **evidence can support policy makers to deepen partnerships with the private sector**, overcome bottlenecks for collaboration, and thereby build trust and direct more attention to financing and realising sustainable development.

The partner country government leads and co-ordinates the GPEDC monitoring including the KPA, and collects data from five stakeholder groups (see below). A **dedicated guide** has detailed information on the KPA process and methodology.

Results of the KPA will be presented in Country Results Briefs and inform evidence-based multi-stakeholder dialogue in participating countries. Aggregate results from all countries will feature in a global monitoring report.

**THE STATE OF
POLICIES**

*THE KPA GENERATES EVIDENCE ON
FOUR KEY ISSUES*

EASE OF PARTNERING

INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE

**QUALITY OF PRIVATE
SECTOR
ENGAGEMENT**



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT FOR ME?



For partner country governments: Provides evidence for dialogue and policy change, including insights into the policy environment for PSE projects and how they are aligned with country priorities; and helps increase trust and co-ordination, which can lead to greater investment, uptake and scaling up of such partnerships.



For international development partners: Generates evidence to inform decisions to ensure that PSE portfolios deliver on agreed objectives and country priorities; inspires innovative collaborations; and supports dialogue, notably around programming solutions that target those most left behind.



For private sector: Creates an opportunity for dialogue and advocacy with government, development partners, civil society and trade unions; to discuss factors hindering the effectiveness of partnerships; and to address obstacles to enable companies access to development co-operation opportunities. The evidence provides entry points to engage in or substantiate existing dialogue.



For civil society: Creates an entry point to exercise its watchdog function and influence policies on the quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation; to advocate for development outcomes that benefit those most left behind; and to push for inclusiveness.



For trade unions: Creates an opportunity to include workers' perspectives on the quality of PSE in development co-operation, in relation to worker representation and adherence to international standards; and to exercise their watchdog function in influencing relevant policy making.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

The KPA is an integral part of the renewed Global Partnership monitoring exercise, the 4th round of which (2023-2026) is now underway. The exercise generates evidence on the four principles of effective development co-operation; opportunities for inclusive dialogue and reflection; and evidence-based actions.

THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING PROCESS



Complementary to the KPA, a **Kampala Principles Toolkit** provides stakeholder-specific guidance for each of the five Principles, to improve policies, practices and partnerships with the private sector, based on internationally-recognised best practices (for more inspiration, please see [here](#)).

Partner country governments, who lead the monitoring exercise in their countries, decide whether to do the Kampala Principles Assessment at the beginning of the monitoring cycle. The GPEDC's **Global Dashboard** offers information on which countries are undertaking the monitoring exercise.

