

CONCEPT NOTE

Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation *Implementing the Kampala Principles at the Country Level – Tunisia [in French]*

What: Multi-stakeholder Action Dialogue on private sector engagement (PSE) in development cooperation (Part I) followed by a private sector in-depth roundtable discussion (Part II) dedicated to the country-level implementation of the Kampala Principles in Tunisia to better understand the perspective of companies from Tunisia regarding the integration of the Kampala Principles in business and partnership practices in the context of development cooperation.

Date/Time/Venue: February 2nd / 17h00 – 19h00 CET / Virtual

Participants: Local/national government representatives, civil society organizations, private sector actors, trade unions, and development partners.

Session Objectives

1. Present and discuss the Kampala Principles (KP) with local government representatives, civil society organizations, private sector actors, trade unions, and development partners in the context of Tunisian PSE policies and priorities.
2. Understand what drives companies in Tunisia to engage in development co-operation partnerships.
3. Discuss what is needed from all actors for more effective development co-operation partnerships.
4. Gather inputs from a private sector perspective from Tunisia for the KP toolkit and guidance note for BCtA member companies, currently under development.
5. Generate inputs on how the implementation on the KP can be assessed and monitored in the future as part of the GPEDC monitoring exercise.

Session Panellists

Part I – Action Dialogue

- *Session Moderator* | Janet Longmore, Founder & CEO, Digital Opportunity Trust
- *Opening Remarks* | Eugena Song, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Tunisia
- *Kampala Principles Introduction* | Uta Böllhoff, Deputy Director-General, Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) – Germany
- *Government* | [TBC]
- *CSO* | [TBC]
- *Private Sector* | [TBC]
- *Trade Union* | [TBC]
- *Development Partner* | [TBC]

Part II – In-Depth Discussion

- *Session Moderator* | Asma Khouja, Team Lead Inclusive Growth and Human Development, UNDP Tunisia

- *Kampala Principles Case Study Uganda* | Emmanuel Lempert, Vice President Government Affairs for France, MENA, and French-speaking Africa, SAP

Session Format

Part I – Action Dialogue (1h)

1. Moderator's Opening Remarks (2-minutes)
2. UNDP Tunisia Opening Remarks (5-minutes)
3. Kampala Principles Introduction (10-minutes)
4. Action Dialogue (40-minutes)
5. Action Dialogue Wrap-up (2-minutes)

Guiding Questions

- How is the diverse private sector (from MSMEs to MNCs) currently involved in development co-operation and multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDGs in Tunisia? What are the lessons and benefits from private sector engagement, and what are most urgent challenges?
- The five Kampala Principles provide guidance on more effective ways to engage with the private sector in development cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDGs and for leaving no one behind. Among these five principles, where do you see the priorities in your country/partnership context, and how could these Principles be operationalized? Which steps can each one of us take to enhance the effectiveness of private sector engagement in development cooperation?

Part II – In-Depth Discussion (1h)

1. Setting the Tone (5-minutes)
2. Kampala Principles Case Study Uganda (10-minutes)
3. Roundtable Discussion (40-minutes)
4. Closing Remarks (5-minutes)

Initiative Description

At its Senior Level Meeting in July 2019, the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation \(GPEDC\)](#) launched the [Kampala Principles](#)—a set of five mutually reinforcing principles for making private sector partnerships in development cooperation more effective (see Figure I below). These Principles have become even more relevant in COVID-19 response and recovery, where our efforts to build back better must be greater than the sum of their parts.

Figure 1: Overview of the five Kampala 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

Diverse stakeholders must work in harmony and co-operation to share complementary knowledge and experience, reinforce effectiveness, and develop innovative solutions to leave no one behind.

In early 2021, the GPEDC published a [set of case studies](#) featuring businesses exemplifying the Kampala Principles in practice in concrete partnerships and initiatives. The next phase consists of defining the guidelines and tools to streamline the Kampala Principles at the country-level, for more effective private sector engagement. To achieve this, Business Call to Action (BCtA), in partnership with Germany, is coordinating a private sector consultation process in Colombia, Indonesia, and Tunisia (in February 2022) and establishing this Community of Practice among businesses.

Background

About the Kampala Principles

Private sector engagement (PSE)¹ through development co-operation is a key enabler for the 2030 Agenda as it can leverage profitable solutions to development challenges directly supporting private partners. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UN Member States called upon “all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges”. The [Outcome Document](#) of the last High-level Meeting of the GPEDC in 2016 in Nairobi called for “*unleashing the potential of development co-operation to attract inclusive private investment [by setting] clear effectiveness commitments as the development community engages in partnerships between governments, civil society and the business sector*”. In response to new Nairobi commitments and through an inclusive process under the leadership of Germany, a multi-stakeholder Working Group² and the GPEDC Business Leaders Caucus (BLC) have developed the [Kampala Principles on Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation](#), which were launched at the GPEDC Senior Level Meeting in 2019. These Principles were developed jointly by and for partner countries and their development partners, the business

¹ In 2016, the OECD defined PSE in development co-operation as “an activity that aims to engage the private sector for development results, which involves the active participation of the private sector”. The definition is deliberately broad and includes all modalities (finance, policy dialogue, capacity development, technical assistance, knowledge sharing and research for engaging the private sector in development co-operation), from informal to more formalised collaborations and encompasses all sectors (e.g. health, education, private sector development, renewable energy, governance, etc.). For more information see here: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/peer-reviews/Inventory-1-Private-Sector-Engagement-Terminology-and-Typology.pdf>

² This Working Group includes representatives from development partners, partner country governments, civil society, the private sector and trade unions, as well parliamentarians. It was founded in 2017, under the leadership of Germany, and has continued under the umbrella of the 2020-2022 GPEDC work programme.

community, civil society, trade unions and parliamentarians. They apply to the policy, programme and project levels with a focus on partnerships and co-operation with the private sector at the country level, wherever those *directly* involve at least one actor of the private sector (e.g. a development partner co-operating with a partner country on improving the overall enabling environment for the private sector to flourish, without directly involving private sector actors would be out of scope). The Principles can be applied to different modalities of private sector engagement such as knowledge and information sharing, policy dialogue, technical assistance, capacity development, finance (see table 1 on page 6 [here](#) for more details on each one of these). A more detailed description of each one of the five Kampala Principles can be found [here](#).

About Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)

The [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation \(GPEDC\)](#) is the primary multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness, to "maximize the effectiveness of all forms of co-operation for development for the shared benefits of people, planet, prosperity and peace." It brings together governments, bilateral and multilateral organizations, civil society, the private sector and representatives from parliaments and trade unions among others, who are committed to strengthening the effectiveness of their partnerships for development. It supports practical implementation of effective development co-operation principles, promotes mutual accountability, and works to sustain political momentum for more effective co-operation and partnerships.

Formally constituted in 2012, the Global Partnership is today led by four Co-chairs representing the main stakeholders involved in development co-operation, including governments and non-State actors. [Its work](#) is driven by a 25-member Steering Committee, reflecting the spirit of inclusive partnerships, and a 'whole-of-society' approach, that is required for achieving the 2030 Agenda. More information on leadership can be found [here](#).

As part of its efforts to sustain political momentum around development effectiveness, the Partnership convenes at high/Ministerial-level, and since the [Busan Partnership Agreement](#) (endorsed by 161 countries and 56 international organizations in 2011) has adopted the [Mexico Communique](#) (2014) the [Nairobi Outcome Document](#) (2016, a negotiated outcome, like the Busan Agreement that includes commitments for the private sector), and the [Co-Chair's Statement](#) on the Senior-Level Meeting (2019). At the end of 2022 the GPEDC will hold its next High-level Meeting where all relevant development co-operation stakeholders will come together to discuss effectiveness issues, including on engagement of the private sector, and where a Kampala Principle toolkit and assessment/monitoring module will be launched.