

KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

Background document for Session III: “Kampala Principles Assessment”

24th Steering Committee Meeting, 18-19 October 2022

This document provides an update to members on the work on the Kampala Principles Assessment and is shared with Members for agreement on the *Assessment’s* key metrics and main features of its process. This technical work follows agreement by the Steering Committee [21st and 22nd Meetings, July and December 2021] to include the *Assessment* in the new GPEDC monitoring exercise and recommendations to further streamline the *Assessment’s* key metrics based on technical and inclusive consultations [23rd SCM, July 2022].

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1. Background

Throughout the reform of the GPEDC monitoring exercise in 2020, GPEDC stakeholders have stressed the importance of **better monitoring the role of the private sector in development co-operation**. This is underpinned by the mandate from the Nairobi Outcome Document to set clear effectiveness commitments related to the engagement with the private sector in development co-operation and promote a mutually-agreed framework to monitor public-private partnerships.

Against this background, the Steering Committee has guided the inclusive and technical process¹ to develop the Kampala Principles Assessment (*Assessment*), a tool to monitor the implementation of the Kampala Principles for Effective Development Co-operation.²

Following several rounds of targeted and open consultations throughout 2021 and 2022,³ in their last Meeting (July 2022), Members welcomed an initial proposal for the key elements of this assessment, suggested to deepen technical work to further streamline the *Assessment's* key metrics, and to how to encourage country-level stakeholders to actively participate in this new and unique assessment.

Under the leadership of the Co-Chairs, since July, the JST organised additional consultations⁴ with GPEDC stakeholders to seek technical validation of the key metrics and overall process of the *Assessment*:

- **A special session of the PSE Working Group** (31 August 2022).⁵ Participants expressed appreciation for the substantial streamlining of the key metrics as well as the multi-stakeholder nature of the *Assessment* process. They offered specific refinements to the questionnaire and encouraged that metrics be kept as simple as possible. They also stressed that the *Assessment* process should encourage dialogue, build as much as possible on existing national systems and processes; and connect with existing exercises in which private sector actors are engaged, to incentivise their participation.
- **A multi-stakeholder dedicated working session** (16 September 2022) with participation from all relevant stakeholder groups, including business, trade unions and civil society organisations at the country level, as well as representatives of partner country governments and development partners. Participants welcomed the key metrics and offered additional suggestions to clarify and streamline the questionnaire. They stressed that both the questionnaire and the process of the *Assessment* should reflect the importance of inclusiveness in PSE in development co-operation; provided concrete suggestions to ensure that relevant stakeholders will participate in the

¹ At the [21st Steering Committee meeting](#), Members welcomed the monitoring of the implementation of the Kampala Principles for Effective Development Co-operation¹ (Kampala Principles). Based on an initial proposal¹ of the main elements for a Kampala Principles Assessment (*Assessment*), the 22nd Steering Committee (December 2021) provided further guidance to develop the *Assessment* in an inclusive way and gather expertise across the GPEDC, for inclusion of the *Assessment* in the revised monitoring exercise.

² The Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement (2019) stress **inclusive country ownership**, resulting in **results and targeted** (inclusive) **impact**, generated through **inclusive partnership**, strengthened by **transparency and accountability**, and driven by a firm commitment to **leave no one behind**

³ With the guidance approval of the Steering Committee at its 22nd Meeting (December 2021), further consultations were held (February-April 2022). A dedicated [Annex](#) on the *Assessment* was included in the [revised monitoring proposal](#) (May 2022), which was circulated widely for feedback on the Knowledge Sharing Platform and to members of the GPEDC PSE Working Group and Business Leader Caucus; and discussed in a dedicated session on the *Assessment* at a multi-stakeholder technical workshop in Benin (June 2022) as part of the reform of the monitoring exercise.

⁴ The revised draft *Assessment* was also made available on the GPEDC Knowledge Sharing Platform for feedback.

⁵ The summary of this discussion may be found [here](#).

Assessment; and emphasised that the inception phase of the monitoring exercise would be crucial to incentivise participation and engagement.

Against this background, **this document outlines the Assessment’s main characteristics for agreement by Members:** *Section 2* presents the key metrics and rationale for their inclusion, while *Section 3* highlights key features of the *Assessment* process.

2. Key Metrics of the *Kampala Principles Assessment*

The overall objective of the *Assessment* is to gather evidence at country level on whether the ‘building blocks’ are in place for effective engagement of the private sector in development co-operation. This evidence will support inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue; and inform actions at policy, programming and operational levels for effective private sector partnerships in development co-operation.

This information is collected under the *Assessment’s* **key metrics**, presented in Table 1 below. Following guidance at the 23rd Steering Committee, these key metrics have been streamlined from [seven](#) to **four**.

Table 1: Key Metrics of the Kampala Principles Assessment

Key Metric 1: The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation (KPs 1, 2, 3 and 5)	Assesses the PSE-related strategies and policies of partner countries and development partners, including their rationale, priorities (including <i>vis-a-vis</i> vulnerable and marginalised groups); as well as the inclusiveness of the processes to develop the strategies/policies.	Measures related to <i>Leaving no one behind</i> are mainstreamed across the four key metrics
Key Metric 2: Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation (KPs 3, 4 and 5)	Tracks dialogues on private sector engagement in development co-operation at the policy and programme level in countries, and assesses whether these are inclusive, topically relevant, and lead to learning and joint action on PSE.	
Key Metric 3: The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation (KPs 2, 4 and 5)	Compares and contrasts stakeholder’s views on the contribution of PSE to development outcomes (in particular for those most left behind) and the extent to which results are transparent and support collective accountability.	
Key Metric 4: The ease of partnering in private sector partnerships through development co-operation (KPs 1 and 3)	Assesses the perception of the different stakeholders on the ease of partnering in private sector partnerships through development co-operation, enabling stakeholders to identify improvements to facilitate these partnerships.	

Several considerations explain the choice of these four metrics, which:

- **Reduce the complexity of the Assessment and the reporting burden** (especially for partner country governments) by streamlining key metrics.
- **Capture the ‘essence’ of the Kampala Principles:** while reduced in number, the metrics reflect the five Kampala Principles, which are interrelated and, as a whole, closely connected with and inspired by the four principles for effective development co-operation.
- **Reflect *leaving no one behind* in the monitoring of PSE in development co-operation:** consistent with the transversal nature of the pledge to *leave no one behind*, the *Assessment* mainstreams evidence on *LNOB* across its key metrics. This responds to numerous requests to better reflect *LNOB* across the *Assessment* and is also consistent with how *LNOB*-related evidence is captured in other parts of the monitoring framework.

- **Capture the importance of dialogue in PSE:** the key metrics underline which dialogues are taking place, how, and with what effect. They preserve some elements on the quality and institutionalisation of public-private dialogue included in the previous monitoring framework, while refocusing on the core of the GPEDC's mandate: the effectiveness of development co-operation.⁶
- **Trigger evidence-based action:** country-level information collected through the *Assessment* can ignite a shared understanding of the key impediments or opportunities to scale up private sector engagement in development co-operation. This can help trigger dialogue and action: in many cases, perceptions will be triangulated across different stakeholders, to compare and contrast their views.

3. Key features of the *Kampala Principles Assessment* process

The *Assessment* forms part of the overall [monitoring process agreed](#) at the 23rd Steering Committee Meeting and follows the same five phases, timeline and sequencing. The process will rest on the leading and coordinating role of the partner country government, as well as on the engagement of focal points identified by the national coordinator from across different constituencies.

The *Assessment* invites five **stakeholder groups, who are central to the Kampala Principles, to participate in the reporting process:** partner country governments, development partners, different types of private sector actors, civil society, and trade unions.⁷ In consultations on the *Assessment*, the challenge of identifying and mobilising actors at the country-level has been recognised. The inception phase of the monitoring exercise will thus be essential to support partner country governments in identifying and mobilising informed and well-connected focal points, to ensure that representative views – in particular of the diverse private sector - are conveyed in the *Assessment*.

The *Assessment* process will **itself be a vehicle to initiate or deepen dialogue, within and between stakeholder groups and at different stages of the process.** In line with overall changes to the monitoring process, the national coordinator will place special emphasis on engaging stakeholders at country level to mobilise constituents. As mentioned above, stakeholder focal points will be essential in engaging, and voicing the needs and view of, their constituencies. To ensure that evidence leads to action, country-level Action Dialogues will provide a forum to discuss and agree to act upon identified gaps or build on practical guidance and good practices of PSE in development co-operation.⁸

The *Assessment* will not be rolled-out in a vacuum. Consistent with the spirit of the monitoring process, **it will build on existing national mechanisms, systems and processes.**⁹ The *Assessment* will also seek specific linkages with existing PSE-related platforms and exercises to build synergies and avoid duplications.

4. Next steps

⁶ Former Indicator 3 helped governments assess the quality of public-private dialogue (PPD) in the country, by looking at the enablers for such dialogue, the inclusiveness and relevance of these processes, and their effectiveness towards creating more joint action. Indicator 3 did not focus on the narrower development co-operation niche as the Kampala Principles were not yet developed.

⁷ Former Indicator 3 limited reporting to partner countries, trade unions and private sector representatives (small and large firms).

⁸ Stakeholders will be able to rely on the GPEDC's multi-stakeholder Kampala Principles toolkit which provides tailored advice to countries and organisations on how to design, implement and review private sector engagement policies and partnerships.

⁹ For example, linkages can be sought with other exercises and networks comprising the private sector (e.g. Voluntary National Reviews and UN Global Compact Local Networks); including country-level platforms for public-private dialogue.

With Member's agreement on the *Assessment's* key metrics and features of the process, ongoing technical work will continue to further refine and finalise the questionnaires, as well as the *Assessment* process, for inclusion in the overall monitoring guidance material. With this, the *Assessment* will be included in the new monitoring proposal launched at the [2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit](#), and rolled out in 2023.

Questions for discussion:

- 1) Do Members agree with the key metrics and main process features of the Kampala Principles Assessment?
- 2) What actions will Members take to support roll-out of the Kampala Principles Assessment as part of the next monitoring round?