

Annex 2

Guidance for the Kampala Principles Assessment

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BACKGROUND

In recent years, attention to the private sector's engagement in development co-operation has increased, as development actors seek to leverage businesses' resources and innovation potential to address global challenges and help deliver the 2030 Agenda. The private sector has a critical role in creating jobs that lift people out of poverty, scaling up development solutions, making societies more just, and unlocking financing and investment opportunities for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

However, fruitful collaboration between governments, businesses and other development actors is often challenging, for reasons such as misaligned priorities, lack of trust and bureaucratic hurdles, among others. This leaves a lot of untapped potential for viable partnerships that contribute to sustainable development, most notably for hard-to-reach groups.

Maximising the benefits of private sector engagement in development co-operation (PSE in DC), from a business and development perspective, requires greater trust-building and mutual understanding between all parties. This has created a demand for more practical guidance on how to design, implement or review private sector partnerships in development co-operation to deliver better outcomes at the country level.

Responding to this demand, the [Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation](#) were developed to stimulate collective work that makes private sector partnerships for development co-operation more effective. The **Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA)** is a tool that enables partner country governments, development partners, civil society organisations (CSOs), trade unions and the private sector to track and stimulate greater effectiveness of PSE in DC, and by extension, to deliver better results at the country level. The scope of PSE in DC includes projects and programmes in partner countries that involve international public resources for the private sector to deliver agreed development priorities.

A novel part of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) monitoring exercise, the KPA compares and contrasts stakeholders' views on good practices, challenges and opportunities in PSE partnerships in DC. The evidence generated by the KPA will support inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue and enable all involved partners to improve their policies, programmes and operational procedures in line with the Kampala Principles. The KPA is complemented by a [Kampala Principles Toolkit](#), which provides targeted advice, country-level examples and further resources to facilitate this. A note explaining the methodological structure of the Kampala Principles Assessment will be made available [here](#).

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Part 1

Overview of the Kampala Principles Assessment

1.1 WHAT ARE THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES?

The [Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation](#) are a set of principles to guide collective work on making PSE in DC more effective. They were developed by a multi-stakeholder working group and endorsed by the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership in Kampala, Uganda in March 2019.

The Kampala Principles propose five building blocks for effective PSE in DC:

- **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**.

The Kampala Principles are deliberately broad in scope, covering the quality of different partnerships with the private sector at policy, programme and project level, including and beyond financial co-operation such as blended finance.

Table 1 provides an overview of the Kampala Principles and the “areas for guidelines” within each principle.

TABLE 1 | **THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES AND THEIR “AREAS FOR GUIDELINES”**

Kampala Principle 1: Inclusive country ownership – Strengthening co-ordination, alignment and capacity building at the country level	
1.A	Define national PSE goals through an inclusive process
1.B	Align and co-ordinate PSE through development co-operation with national priorities and strategies
1.C	Invest in capacities for PSE through development co-operation
Kampala Principle 2: Results and targeted impact – Realising sustainable development outcomes through mutual benefits	
2.A	Focus on maximising sustainable development results
2.B	Ensure sustainable results by aligning core business and development interests
2.C	Engage in partnerships according to agreed international standards
Kampala Principle 3: Inclusive partnership – Fostering trust through inclusive dialogue and consultation	
3.A	Support and participate in inclusive dialogue and consultation
3.B	Promote inclusive, bottom-up and innovative partnerships and raise awareness of engagement opportunities
3.C	Make partnerships more accessible
Kampala Principle 4: Transparency and accountability – Measuring and disseminating sustainable development results for learning and scaling up of successes	
4.A	Measure results
4.B	Disseminate results
4.C	Ensure accountability
Kampala Principle 5: Leave no one behind – Recognising, sharing and mitigating risks for all partners	
5.A	Ensure that a private sector solution is the most appropriate way to reach those furthest behind
5.B	Target specific locations, markets, value chains and investor types that are most likely to have a positive impact on those furthest behind
5.C	Share risks proportionately to incentivise private sector contributions to leaving no one behind
5.D	Establish provisions to mitigate and manage risks

1.2 WHY PARTICIPATE IN THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT?

By providing evidence on the status of PSE at the country level, the Kampala Principles Assessment can inform inclusive policy dialogue among all stakeholders with the private sector to improve policy, practices and partnerships. This novel information can support policy makers in delivering on the important agenda of mobilising private finance by showing how to foster collaborations that make the best use of international public resources when engaging with the private sector.

As such, the Kampala Principles Assessment can provide value for all stakeholders.

- **For partner country governments:** The KPA provides insights into the degree to which the PSE policy environment and programmes/projects are responsive to country-specific needs, representative of all relevant country-level stakeholders, and oriented towards results and multi-stakeholder engagement. When paired with the [Kampala Principles Toolkit](#), the KPA helps to increase trust and co-ordination at the country level by bridging government development priorities with the private sector and addressing the shortcomings and pitfalls the evidence is pointing to. This can lead to greater investment, uptake and scaling up such partnerships and improving policy and programmes/projects.
- **For development partners:** Evidence from the KPA can inform decisions to help ensure a partner's PSE portfolio delivers on development objectives. It can also inspire innovative collaborations with diverse private partners and other actors, better risk-sharing and supporting the development of sustainable market solutions that target those most left behind.
- **For CSOs:** Exercising their watchdog function and their role in influencing policy making on PSE at country level; advocating for development outcomes that benefit those most left behind; contributing to assessments of how to effectively use development resources in PSE; ensuring adherence to all relevant standards, and the inclusiveness of projects, programmes and policy efforts.
- **For trade unions:** Including workers' perspectives and promoting social dialogue, collective bargaining, promoting decent work and the rights of working people and ensuring adherence to all relevant standards in the context of PSE strategies, policies, programmes/projects, dialogue and action; exercising their watchdog function and their role in influencing policy making on PSE at the country level.
- **For the private sector:** For businesses already partnering with development partners or representing organisations that wish to participate in development co-operation projects and programmes, the KPA provides an opportunity for a joint, honest discussion around factors hindering the effectiveness of partnerships (e.g. overcomplicated procedures, lack of information about partnering opportunities, etc). Addressing these issues will promote greater inclusion by allowing for smaller private companies to access development co-operation opportunities. Incorporating effectiveness metrics can also help craft key performance indicators related to multi-stakeholder engagement.

1.3 WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT?

The KPA is conducted **as an integral part of** the overall Global Partnership monitoring exercise. It follows the same phases and, to the extent possible, uses the same focal point for each stakeholder already engaged in the Global Partnership monitoring exercise.

The KPA is a country-level exercise that aims to engage the following stakeholder groups:

- **Partner country governments: the national co-ordinator** (in charge of the overall Global Partnership monitoring exercise), in consultation with ministries – e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning, etc. – that work on private sector projects, programmes and policies involving development co-operation.

- **Development partners:** This includes country representatives of foreign and development ministries, agencies, development banks and governmental business promotion agencies.
- **CSO representatives:** This could include specific CSOs or networks with specific experience in PSE in DC.
- **Trade union representatives:** This could include representatives of national trade unions or networks of other relevant actors.
- **Private sector representatives:** This includes large firms such as those that are export oriented and multinational companies operating in the country; and formal and informal micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, social enterprises and co-operatives and related business networks and associations.

To help ensure that PSE partnerships yield results for all relevant target groups, in particular those most left behind, it is important to bring their perspectives into the assessment. Participation from **all** stakeholders is key to compare and contrast different views on PSE and use the KPA evidence for dialogue and action at the country level.

1.4 WHAT DOES THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT MEASURE?

The KPA collects evidence on **PSE in DC** and is one integral **component** of the monitoring framework (Table 2). The overall objective of the assessment is to gather evidence at the 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 PSE in DC.

TABLE 2 | **THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT IN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK**

	Principles	Dimension	Component	
Collective accountability	Country ownership – Focus on results – Inclusive partnerships – Transparency and mutual accountability	Whole-of-society	Engagement and dialogue	SDG 17.16.1
			Parliamentary oversight	
			Enabling environment for civil society organisations	
			Private sector engagement in development co-operation [Kampala Principles Assessment]	
		State and use of country systems	Planning	
			Respect country's policy space – SDG 17.15.1	
			Public financial management	
			National budget	
			Gender budgeting – SDG 5.c.1	
			Accountability mechanisms	
			Information management	
			Procurement	
		Transparency	Countries' action	
			Development partners' action	
		Leaving no one behind	Consultation	
			Targets and results	
			Data and statistics	

Each of the **key metrics** includes questions addressed to **five stakeholders** – the partner country, development partners, CSOs, trade unions and the private sector – on specific elements of PSE in DC partnerships (see Part 3 of this document for a detailed understanding of the key metrics).

TABLE 3 | OVERVIEW OF THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT'S KEY METRICS

Key metric	Explanation	Kampala Principle addressed	Measures related to leaving no one behind are mainstreamed across the four key metrics
Key Metric 1 The state of policies on private sector engagement (PSE) in development co-operation	Assesses partner countries' and development partners' PSE-related strategies and policies, including their rationale, priorities (including vis-à-vis vulnerable and marginalised groups) and the inclusiveness of the processes to develop the strategies/policies.	1, 2, 3 and 5	
Key Metric 2 Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation	Tracks dialogues on PSE in development co-operation at the country level, and assesses whether these are inclusive, topically relevant and lead to joint collaboration.	3, 4 and 5	
Key Metric 3 The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation	Compares and contrasts stakeholders' views on the contribution of PSE to development results and the extent to which results are transparent and support collective accountability.	2, 4 and 5	
Key Metric 4 The ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation	Assesses the different stakeholders' perceptions of the ease of partnering in private sector partnerships in development co-operation, enabling stakeholders to identify improvements to facilitate these partnerships.	1 and 3	

1.5 HOW CAN THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT CONTRIBUTE TO REPORTING ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

The Kampala Principles Assessment has the potential to contribute to closing the gap in global SDG reporting. The KPA could provide countries and their partners with an opportunity to shed further light on the effectiveness angle of PSE in DC and multi-stakeholder partnerships. This would bring an effectiveness focus to some of the SDG framework's indicators, especially in connection with SDG Goal 17.17 (which includes a target to *Encourage and promote effective public, private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships*).

Part 2 Leading the Kampala Principles Assessment process in a country

The Kampala Principles Assessment follows the same five phases, timeline and sequencing of the overall Global Partnership monitoring exercise. The process is led and co-ordinated by the partner country government, **but its success depends on the engagement of all five constituencies**. The national co-ordinator is responsible for consulting with relevant stakeholders within the government and identifying the stakeholders in private sector organisations, trade unions and CSOs. Development partners identify their own focal point in each case.

In addition to this KPA-specific guidance, it is important to also review the [2023-2026 Monitoring Guide](#) for a detailed description of the trigger for each phase and other contextual information. The following description will focus on elements of the process that are distinctive to the KPA.

Participating partner country governments take the lead in the process, gathering inputs and data from a variety of partners and domestic actors, including from other parts of the public sector, bilateral and multilateral development partners, representatives of private sector actors of different sizes, trade unions, and CSOs. This evidence is the basis for country governments to facilitate a broad discussion on the results, including through engagement with parliaments, subnational governments, foundations and others, as needed.

Global GPEDC monitoring rounds will happen every four years. Countries are encouraged to complete the monitoring exercise, including the KPA, at least once in every monitoring round.

PHASE 1 INCEPTION

The inception phase of the monitoring exercise is essential to support the national co-ordinator 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 KPA.

The inception phase is about identifying and engaging with the relevant stakeholders, who will later be key during the reflection, dialogue and action phase; defining key national processes and systems where the assessment can be anchored to promote institutionalisation of the exercise; and identifying main information/data sources and potential requirements for support.

As the KPA and the main Global Partnership monitoring are connected, the KPA should be featured in the national kick-off meeting. According to the country context, a side meeting can be organised for the KPA.

As indicated in the [Global Partnership Monitoring Guide](#), the KPA requires establishing focal points with:

- **Private sector organisations.** One focal point is identified from an **export-oriented firm or multinational company** and another from a **formal/informal micro, small and medium-sized enterprise, including social enterprises and co-operatives**. Depending on the country context, focal points may be identified in representative chambers, business associations, or other representative organisations or networks.
- **Trade unions.** Depending on the country context, the [International Trade Union Confederation](#) can suggest suitable candidates to act as focal points for their constituencies, for consideration by the national co-ordinator. Note: It is crucial that the focal point identified is indeed from a trade union and not from an employer organisation or other type of organisation.
- **Civil society organisations.** Depending on the country context, the [CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness](#) can suggest suitable candidates to act as focal points for their constituencies, for consideration by the national co-ordinator.

It is at the discretion of the national co-ordinator to designate the focal point(s) for each stakeholder. However, the following are useful characteristics to take into account when assessing potential candidates:

- Someone who possesses a good understanding and/or experience of private sector engagement in development co-operation.
- Someone affiliated to a country-level network/platform/umbrella organisation engaged in policy advice and/or development programmes; in particular, individuals and organisations that are part of pre-existing public-private dialogue platforms are encouraged to participate.
- Someone who has knowledge of other national, developmental or sector-specific processes the KPA can synergise with.
- Someone who maintains a solid network of contacts across its constituency in the country.

For **development partners**, each country office will provide data related to its ministries or agencies conducting PSE activities in the partner country.

All development stakeholders – development partners, partner country governments (including through local government bodies), CSOs and trade unions – have a role to play to reach out to a wide and representative group of private sector entities and representatives. The national co-ordinator (and their institution) plays a leadership and co-ordinating role, while focal points support data collection for their respective constituencies.

Each focal point should be able to represent their constituency and have experience with PSE in DC that is relevant for that target group.

By the end of the inception phase, focal points should be in place and each constituency should be sensitised so that the national co-ordinator has a mechanism at their disposal to lead and co-ordinate the KPA roll-out.

PHASE 2 DATA COLLECTION

Once the focal points have been designated and the data collection mechanism is in place, the data collection phase can start. This phase consists of the following elements and steps:

Data collection tools: Five questionnaires – one for each constituency/target group – have been designed to collect information on the four key metrics of the Kampala Principles Assessment. The questionnaires are administered through an online platform to mitigate technical difficulties and facilitate data review. The GPEDC Joint Support Team will provide all the necessary guidance to understand how the online platform works.

Data collection process: Focal points will fill out the questionnaires after reaching out to their respective constituencies to ensure that the responses are representative of their group's views.

- **Partner country government:** The national co-ordinator in consultation with relevant ministries such as the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning that work on development co-operation projects, programmes and policies involving the private sector.
- **Development partners:** The national co-ordinator will share the questionnaire with the development partners already engaged in reporting on other elements of the monitoring exercise.
- **Private sector:** The two focal points identified should engage their respective constituencies, which include representatives/networks of formal and informal micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including social enterprises and co-operatives, as well as representatives/networks of export-oriented firms and multinational companies. The focal points will consult with the respective representatives and networks on how to respond to the private sector questionnaire in order to represent their group.
- **Trade unions:** The focal point identified will engage relevant trade union representatives to respond to the questionnaire.
- **CSOs:** The focal point¹ will engage relevant local and international CSOs with exposure to PSE in DC in the country to respond to the questionnaire.

1. It is possible that the CSO focal point for the KPA is the same CSO focal point as for the assessment on CSO enabling environment, but it is also possible to identify two different focal points depending on their relevant experience, country-level networks, etc. The decision of whether the same or distinct focal point(s) will respond to the two assessments on behalf of civil society needs to be taken by the government during the inception phase, to ensure they are engaged from the start and can also join the kick off meeting.

Data collection and collating: Focal points need to identify the best strategy to collect and collate a representative view from their constituency. The questionnaires have been developed so that focal points can complete them online with minimal transaction costs if this is deemed more suitable and convenient. Representatives from within the constituency are encouraged, if feasible, to come together to discuss and share views on the questions, so the constituency focal point can then reflect the collective view when completing the questionnaire.

PHASE 3 DATA REVIEW AND SUBMISSION

The data review and submission process for the KPA is the same as that of the Global Partnership monitoring. A detailed description is provided in Part 2 of the [Monitoring Guide](#).

PHASE 4 DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS AND TRANSITION TO ACTION

Following the submission of the final data, the information from the KPA is collated and aggregated into the country results brief that is prepared as part of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise.

The various products presenting monitoring results will become available online and can support collective accountability for more effective development co-operation (see the full list of products in Section 2.1 of the [2023-2026 Monitoring Guide](#)). As it could take up to three months for the Country Results Brief to be finalised for dissemination, the country data set (available just a few weeks after the submission of the final data) provides an opportunity to start the reflection and keep up the momentum of the exercise.

The national co-ordinator is encouraged to share the country data set with each focal point, who in turn shares it with their constituency, to raise awareness in preparation for the reflection, dialogue and action phase.

PHASE 5 REFLECTION, DIALOGUE AND ACTION

Results from the KPA will be presented as part of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise, and all involved stakeholders are encouraged to reflect on the analysis and engage in dialogue to act on its findings.

Although the duration and exact format of this action-oriented phase will vary according to the country-specific context, **organising Action Dialogues is encouraged to invite all stakeholders to take stock of the findings from the monitoring round and to address them through joint action plans**. The GPEDC's Joint Support Team will provide perspective on relevant practices in other countries to encourage peer learning.

In response to the demand for more practical guidance on PSE in DC, the GPEDC has developed a [Kampala Principles Toolkit](#). The toolkit can inspire stakeholders to engage with the private sector in new ways, drawing on international best practices to provide action-oriented guidance with a strong focus on the policy and project level of partnerships.

The Kampala Principles Toolkit offers comprehensive guidance to act on the findings from the KPA along with the qualitative information gathered in Key Metric 3 (the quality of the PSE in DC). For each Kampala Principle and sub-metric, the toolkit presents suggestions for priority actions, common pitfalls to consider and examples of good country-level practices to undertake. It is one of the key vehicles of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise.

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Part 3

What the Kampala Principles Assessment measures

3.1 MAIN EVIDENCE GENERATED BY THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

Taken together, the KPA's **four key metrics** generate evidence on PSE in DC, which is **one of four components** reporting on the **dimension** of *whole-of-society* in the revised monitoring framework (Table 4).²

TABLE 4 | THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT'S KEY METRICS IN THE REVISED MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Dimension	Component	Content
Whole-of-society	Engagement and dialogue	See Monitoring Guide
	Parliamentary oversight	
	Enabling environment for civil society organisations	
	Private sector engagement in development co-operation [Kampala Principles Assessment]	Key Metric 1
		Key Metric 2
		Key Metric 3
		Key Metric 4

The KPA's **four key metrics** examine important dimensions of PSE in DC:

Key Metric 1: The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation

What does it measure?

Key Metric 1 assesses the existence of PSE-related strategies and/or policies of partner countries and development partners, their priorities (including vis-à-vis vulnerable and marginalised groups) and the inclusiveness of the processes to develop them.

Why is it important?

The information collected from this metric can help stakeholders identify if PSE policies and/or strategies are holistic and include clear priorities. This can help trigger action on how to better define the policy environment for PSE in DC and respond to country-specific needs (in particular to target those most left behind).

Key Metric 2: Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation

What does it measure?

Key Metric 2 tracks country-level dialogues and/or consultations on PSE in DC organised by partner country governments and development partners, and assesses whether these are inclusive, topically relevant and lead to joint collaboration.

Why is it important?

The information collected from this metric can help stakeholders identify if different dialogues and consultations are multi-stakeholder and inclusive in nature and relevant and useful for different stakeholders (in particular for representatives of the private sector, of CSOs and of trade unions). This can help trigger action to increase representation in these dialogues and consultations, as well as their relevance and impact.

2. The Kampala Principles Assessment generates evidence relevant to other dimensions and components of the framework, e.g. on the *Consultations component* under the *Leaving no one behind dimension*. Given that the KPA has been developed as a dedicated and optional module on PSE in DC of the revised monitoring framework, it is contained in one component rather than mainstreamed across the entire monitoring framework.

Key Metric 3: The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation

What does it measure?

Key Metric 3 compares and contrasts stakeholder's views on the contribution of PSE in DC to development results (e.g. reaching the right places and people) and to building the capacities of domestic actors. It also examines the extent to which results are transparent, align with relevant standards and support collective accountability (e.g. through inclusive due diligence processes and grievance mechanisms).

Why is it important?

The information collected from this metric can help stakeholders identify the key characteristics of PSE in DC "on the ground". This can help trigger action on what is needed to improve the effectiveness of PSE in DC partnerships to deliver better to people and places; and to better support domestic actors engaged in these partnerships. The information may also help signal good practices and challenges in aligning PSE programmes/projects with international standards and making PSE information more accessible to all.

Key Metric 4: The ease of partnering in private sector partnerships through development co-operation

What does it measure?

Key Metric 4 assesses the different stakeholders' perceptions of the ease of partnering in private sector partnerships in development co-operation and enables stakeholders to identify improvements to facilitate these partnerships.

Why is it important?

The information collected from this metric can help stakeholders understand what different stakeholders perceive as key impediments and opportunities to scale up PSE in DC in each country context. This can help trigger action on how to address relevant constraints and harness new opportunities.

Consistent with the transversal nature of the pledge to *leave no one behind*, the KPA also mainstreams evidence on *leaving no one behind* across its four key metrics.

The evidence of the KPA is organised along **15 main data points** (Table 5). Evidence on how PSE in DC partnerships take into account, and deliver on, those most left behind is mentioned *in italic*.

[1/2]

TABLE 5 | **EVIDENCE GENERATED BY THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT**

Key Metric 1: The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of policies or strategies for partner country government and development partner that articulate how the private sector should be engaged in development co-operation 2. <i>Key characteristics of such policies or strategies (including if they target vulnerable and marginalised groups)</i> 3. <i>Whether such policies or strategies have been developed through an inclusive process</i> 4. Awareness of such policies and strategies across stakeholder groups
Key Metric 2: Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whether multi-stakeholder dialogues and/or consultations are held by partner country governments and development partners 2. <i>The inclusiveness of these dialogues and/or consultations</i> 3. The relevance of topics discussed in these dialogues and/or consultations 4. <i>Whether dialogues and/or consultations have resulted in multi-stakeholder collaboration</i>

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TABLE 5 **EVIDENCE GENERATED BY THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT****Key Metric 3:** The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation in partner countries

1. *Whether private sector engagement (PSE) is bringing added value and delivering development results where needed the most*
2. *Whether PSE is building the capacities of the domestic private sector, civil society organisations and trade unions*
3. Whether PSE is aligned with relevant national and international standards
4. Whether development partners conduct inclusive due-diligence processes
5. Whether the results of PSE are tracked and made publicly available
6. *Whether partner countries and development partners have adequate PSE-related grievance processes or mechanisms*

Key Metric 4: The ease of partnering in private sector partnerships in development co-operation

1. Stakeholders' perception on the ease of partnering in PSE in development co-operation

Note: Evidence related to leaving no one behind is shown in italic.

3.2 DETAILED EVIDENCE COLLECTED THROUGH THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT BY STAKEHOLDER GROUP

The following sections give a detailed overview of the evidence collected across each key metric for each of the **five stakeholder groups** participating in the KPA (see Phase 2. Data collection in Part 2 of this

Key Metric 1: The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation

Partner country governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of policies and/or strategies that articulate how the private sector should be engaged in development co-operation • Key characteristics of private sector engagement in development co-operation (PSE in DC) policies or strategies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – priority sectors, regions, target groups – including vulnerable and marginalised groups – roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups engaged in PSE in DC • Whether PSE in DC policies or strategies have been developed through an inclusive process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – whether the national parliament is regularly updated on PSE in DC
Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of country and/or global strategies and/or policies that articulate how the private sector should be engaged in development co-operation • Key characteristics of such policies or strategies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – priority sectors, regions, target groups – including vulnerable and marginalised groups – roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups engaged in PSE in DC – a business case to support PSE projects/programmes • Whether such policies or strategies have been developed through an inclusive process
Private sector, trade unions and civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of partner country government and development partner policies and/or strategies on PSE in DC • Inclusion in the processes to develop these policies and/or strategies • Existence of constituency-based PSE guidelines

Key Metric 2: Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation

Partner country governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether partner country governments hold dialogues and/or consultations, the frequency and purpose of these dialogues, and their inclusiveness • Whether partner country governments are consulted by development partners on PSE-related issues • Whether partner country governments consider that development partner-led dialogues and/or consultations are inclusive and discuss relevant topics
Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether development partners hold dialogues and/or consultations, the frequency and purpose of these dialogues, and their inclusiveness • Whether development partners consider that partner country-led dialogues and/or consultations are inclusive, discuss relevant topics and result in joint collaboration
Private sector, trade unions and civil society organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether partner country-led dialogues and/or consultations are inclusive, discuss relevant topics, take into account constituencies' views, and result in joint collaboration • Whether development partner-led dialogues and/or consultations are inclusive, discuss relevant topics, and result in joint collaboration

Key Metric 3: The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation

All five stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether PSE in DC is bringing added value and delivering development results where needed the most (priority sectors, regions and targets groups) • Whether PSE in DC programmes/projects are building the capacities of the domestic private sector, civil society organisations and trade unions • Whether PSE in DC is aligned to relevant national and international standards • Whether development partners conduct inclusive due-diligence processes • Whether the results of PSE in DC programmes/projects are tracked and made publicly available • Whether partner countries and development partners have PSE in DC-related grievance processes or mechanisms • Awareness of the Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation • Main reasons for shortcomings in PSE in DC contributing to development results (<i>optional</i>) • Example of a successful PSE in development co-operation country-level project or programme and drivers of its success (<i>optional</i>)
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Key Metric 4: The ease of partnering in private sector partnerships in development co-operation

All five stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception on the ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation • Areas of improvement to facilitate partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation
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Part 4

Kampala Principles Assessment questionnaire

This section presents the questions that all the different stakeholders will be responding to using the online reporting tool as part of the Kampala Principles Assessment. It is organised into five main sub-sections, each dedicated to a specific stakeholder group:

- Sub-section K-A contains questions for partner country governments
- Sub-section K-B contains questions for development partners
- Sub-section K-C contains questions for civil society organisations
- Sub-section K-D contains questions for trade unions
- Sub-section K-E contains questions for private sector actors

Within each of these subsections, questions are grouped by key metric.

See the Methodological Note for information related to the methodology and calculation of the monitoring results. Words indicated in underscored font are defined in the Glossary.

K-A: Questions for the partner country government

The following questions are on the topic of private sector engagement in development co-operation. See the [KPA Methodological Note](#) for information related to the methodology and calculation of the monitoring results.

K-A1 The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 1)

1. Does your government have a policy/strategy that articulates how the private sector should be engaged in development co-operation to achieve sustainable development?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 2)

- 1.1 Does this policy/strategy outline the rationale for working with the private sector in development co-operation?

[Yes, No]

- 1.2 Does this policy/strategy define specific sectors (e.g. education, health) that are a priority for private sector engagement through development co-operation (PSE in DC)?

[Yes, No]

- 1.3 Does this policy/strategy define regions that are a priority for PSE in DC?

[Yes, No]

- 1.4 Does this policy/strategy define target groups that are a priority for PSE in DC?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 1.6)

- 1.5 Do the target groups that are prioritised for PSE in DC include vulnerable and marginalised populations?

[Yes, No]

- 1.6 Does this policy/strategy outline the roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups engaged in PSE in DC?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 1.9)

- 1.7 Specify for which stakeholder groups [Check all that apply]:

- a. National government
- b. Subnational government
- c. Development partners
- d. Civil society organisations
- e. Trade unions
- f. Philanthropic organisations
- g. Parliament
- h. Other **[specify: _____]**

1.8 Specify for which type of private sector [Check all that apply]:

- a. Business associations
- b. Chambers of commerce
- c. Multinational companies
- d. Large domestic companies
- e. Small and medium-sized enterprises
- f. Microenterprises
- g. Informal private sector
- h. Other **[specify: _____]**

1.9 Which of the following stakeholder groups have participated in developing this policy/strategy on PSE in DC? [Check all that apply]

- a. Parliament
- b. Domestic civil society organisations
- c. Trade unions
- d. Domestic philanthropic organisations
- e. Domestic private sector
- f. Subnational governments
- g. Development partners
- h. Other **[specify: _____]**

1.10 Where can this policy/strategy be found? [Check all that apply]

- a. In the national development co-operation policy
- b. In a national development plan/strategy
- c. Other **[specify: _____]**

1.11 Is this document publicly available online? **[Yes, No]** (Filter: If No, go to 2)

1.12 Please include a link(s) [up to two links]

[Include link 1 here: _____]

[Include link 2 here: _____]

2. Does your government regularly update the national parliament on PSE activities that involve development co-operation?

[Yes, No]

K-A2 Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 2)

1. Has your government organised a national dialogue on PSE in DC?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 2)

- 1.1 Does your government organise this national dialogue on PSE regularly?
 - a. More frequently than once a year
 - b. Once a year
 - c. Less frequently than once a year
- 1.2 What are the three primary purposes your government organises national dialogues on PSE in DC? [Choose up to 3 options]
 - a. Consult stakeholders on the development of a government policy or strategy related to PSE in DC
 - b. Inform stakeholders of a government policy or strategy related to PSE in DC
 - c. Address concerns and needs of stakeholders who may be affected by PSE in DC
 - d. Discuss PSE in DC programmes and projects
 - e. Other **[specify: _____]**
- 1.3 Which stakeholder groups were invited to participate in the most recent national dialogue on PSE in DC? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Subnational government
 - b. Parliament
 - c. Development partners
 - d. Private sector
 - e. Civil society organisations
 - f. Philanthropic organisations
 - g. Trade unions
 - h. Other **[specify: _____]**

(Filter: If option "d" is chosen, go to 1.4, if option "d" is not chosen go to 1.5)
- 1.4 Which private sector stakeholder groups were invited to participate in the most recent national dialogue on PSE in DC? [Check all that apply]:
 - a. Business associations
 - b. Chambers of commerce
 - c. Multinational companies
 - d. Large domestic companies
 - e. Small and medium-sized enterprises
 - f. Microenterprises
 - g. Informal private sector
 - h. Other **[specify: _____]**
- 1.5 Has the most recent national dialogue on PSE in DC resulted in joint collaboration between stakeholder groups?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
2. Does your government feel adequately consulted by development partners who are conducting PSE activities in your country?

- a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 2.1. What is the purpose of dialogue(s) or consultation(s) initiated by development partners in which your government has participated? [Choose all that apply]
- a. Consult your government on the development of a government policy or strategy related to PSE in DC
 - b. Inform your government of a government policy or strategy related to PSE in DC
 - c. Address your government's concerns and needs on PSE in DC
 - d. Discuss PSE in DC programmes and projects with your government
 - e. Other [please specify]
- 2.2 Have the dialogue(s) or consultation(s) initiated by development partners on PSE in DC addressed issues your government considers important?
- a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 2.3 Have the dialogue(s) or consultation(s) initiated by development partners on PSE in DC been inclusive of relevant stakeholder groups?
- a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all

K-A3 The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation in partner countries (Key Metric 3)

1. Does PSE in DC add value by contributing to development in your country? Check all options that apply:
 - a. PSE in DC has helped to raise funds to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - b. PSE in DC has helped build skills or expertise to make/deliver products and/or services for development outcomes
 - c. PSE in DC has helped reduce the perceived risk of the private sector to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - d. Other [**specify:** _____]

(Filter: if no option is chosen, go to 2)
2. What are the main reasons why PSE in DC has not contributed to development in your country? [**Type here:** _____ maximum 100 words]
3. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards sectors your government considers priorities?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
4. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards regions your government considers priorities?

- a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
5. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards target groups your government considers priorities?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
 6. Is PSE in DC building the capacity of the domestic private sector to contribute towards development outcomes?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
 7. Is PSE in DC building the capacity of trade unions in your country to contribute towards development outcomes?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
 8. Is PSE in DC building the capacity of civil society organisations in your country to contribute towards development outcomes?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
 9. Are PSE in DC projects/programmes aligned with relevant national standards, such as environmental, social and governance standards or labour standards?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards]
 10. Are PSE in DC projects/programmes aligned with relevant international standards?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards] (Filter: If No, go to 11)
 - 10.1 PSE in DC projects/programmes are aligned with the following international standards:
 [Check all that apply]
 - a. International Labour Organization standards
 - b. UN Principles on Business and Human Rights
 - c. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 - d. Others **[specify: _____]**
 11. Has your government been involved by development partners to carry out joint assessments of the potential environmental, social and governance risks of relevant PSE projects and programmes as part of their due diligence processes?
[Yes, No]
 12. Does your government monitor and collect results on PSE in DC projects/programmes that your government is involved in?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 13)

12.1 Does your government make the results of PSE in DC projects/programmes that your government is involved in publicly available?

[Yes, No]

13. Does your government have a process or mechanism through which stakeholder groups can share grievances or file complaints on PSE in DC?

[Yes, No]

14. Please share an example of a successful PSE in DC project/programme in your country over the last three years and highlight the drivers of its success

[Type here: _____ maximum 100 words]

15. Prior to engaging in the Global Partnership monitoring exercise (including this assessment), was your government aware of the Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation?

[Yes, No]

K-A4 The ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 4)

1. Based on your overall experience, how easy is it for the private sector to access resources from development partners and engage in related partnerships in your country?
 - a. Very easy
 - b. Easy
 - c. Somewhat easy
 - d. Difficult
 - e. Very difficult
2. Based on your experience, what would make it easier for the private sector to partner in PSE in DC in your country? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Clearer communication by development partners on what PSE opportunities are available
 - b. Clearer information on how a PSE project can also be commercially successful for the private sector partner
 - c. Deeper understanding of domestic businesses by development partners
 - d. More dialogue on PSE to increase mutual trust
 - e. More funding opportunities from development partners
 - f. Easier procedures for the private sector to apply for funding from development partners
 - g. More support/guidance for the private sector to complete funding applications to development partners
 - h. Less documentation required by development partners for due diligence to approve funding
 - i. Level of co-investment required by development partners from private sector partner tailored to a business' size
 - j. Flexible payment cycles which recognise private sector partners' liquidity concerns
 - k. Greater focus on the capacity building of the private sector to measure and report project outcomes and results
 - l. Fewer requirements for the private sector to report to development partners
 - m. Faster responses from development partners to queries from private sector partners

- n. More time for private sector partners to deliver projects
- o. More information-sharing and harmonisation across development partners to streamline processes and procedures required of private sector partners
- p. More information-sharing across stakeholders (on funding opportunities, challenges encountered, etc.)
- q. Other **[specify: _____]**

K-B: QUESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The following questions grouped by key metric, are on the topic of private sector engagement in development co-operation. See the [KPA Methodological Note](#) for information related to the methodology and calculation of the monitoring results.

K-B0 Contextual questions to start the KPA

1. Do you engage in private sector engagement (PSE) projects or programmes in development co-operation in this country?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, end questionnaire)
2. Of the total number of your current development co-operation projects or programmes in this country, approximately what proportion engage the private sector? [Choose 1 option]
 - a. Less than 20%
 - b. 20-40%
 - c. 40-60%
 - d. 60-80%
 - e. More than 80%
3. Do you use financial mechanisms as a form of PSE in your development co-operation?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 5)
4. What form of financial mechanism do you use for PSE? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Grants
 - b. Loans
 - c. Guarantees
 - d. Equities
 - e. Development bonds
 - f. Insurance
 - g. Other **[specify: _____]**
5. Do you use non-financial mechanisms as a form of PSE in your development co-operation?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 7)
6. What forms of non-financial mechanisms do you use for PSE? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Policy dialogue
 - b. Knowledge sharing
 - c. Technical assistance
 - d. Capacity development

- e. Other [specify: _____]
7. What type of private sector partners are involved in the PSE projects or programmes you refer to above? [Check all that apply]
- a. Business associations
 - b. Chambers of commerce
 - c. Multinational companies from your own country
 - d. Multinational companies from other countries
 - e. Large domestic companies
 - f. Small and medium-sized enterprises
 - g. Microenterprises
 - h. Informal private sector
 - i. Other [specify: _____]

K-B1 The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 1)

1. Does your government/organisation have a policy/strategy on engaging the private sector in development co-operation?
- [Yes, No]** (Filter: If No, go to section K-B2)
- 1.1 Does this policy/strategy outline the rationale for working with the private sector through your development co-operation?
- [Yes, No]**
- 1.2 Does the policy/strategy require alignment with the country's development priorities?
- [Yes, No]**
- 1.3 Does this policy/strategy define specific sectors (e.g. health, education) that are a priority for private sector engagement in development co-operation (PSE in DC)?
- [Yes, No]**
- 1.4 Does this policy/strategy define regions that are a priority for PSE in DC?
- [Yes, No]**
- 1.5 Does this policy/strategy define target groups that are a priority for PSE in DC?
- [Yes, No]** (Filter: If No, go 1.7)
- 1.6 Do the target groups that are identified as important for PSE in DC include vulnerable and marginalised populations?
- [Yes, No]**
- 1.7 Does this policy/strategy outline roles and responsibilities of stakeholder groups engaged in PSE?
- [Yes, No]** (Filter: If No, go to 1.10)
- 1.8 Specify for which stakeholder groups: [Check all that apply]
- a. National government
 - b. Subnational government
 - c. Philanthropic organisations
 - d. National parliament
 - e. Private sector
 - f. Civil society organisations

- g. Trade unions
- h. Other **[specify: _____]**

1.9 Specify for which type of private sector [Check all that apply]:

- a. Business associations
- b. Chambers of commerce
- c. Multinational companies
- d. Large domestic companies
- e. Small and medium-sized enterprises
- f. Microenterprises
- g. Informal private sector
- h. Other **[specify: _____]**

1.10 Does the policy/strategy require the development of a business case to engage the private sector in projects/programmes? **[Yes, No]**

1.11 Where can this policy/strategy be found? [Check all that apply]:

- a. Section of the country-specific strategy or partnership framework
- b. A stand-alone country-specific private sector engagement strategy
- c. Section of a global policy/strategy or partnership framework
- d. A stand-alone global policy/strategy on private sector engagement in development co-operation
- e. Other **[specify: _____]**

(Filter: If option a and/or "b" is chosen, go to 1.12; if "c" and/or "d" and/or "e" are chosen, go to 1.13)

1.12 Which of the following country-level stakeholder groups [in the partner country] have been engaged in developing the PSE policy/strategy for this country? [Check all that apply]

- a. Domestic civil society organisations
- b. Trade unions
- c. Domestic philanthropic organisations
- d. Domestic private sector
- e. National government
- f. Subnational governments
- g. Other **[specify: _____]**

1.13 Is this document(s) publicly available online? **[Yes, No]** (Filter: If No, go to section B2)

1.14 Please include a link(s) [up to two links]

[Include link 1 here: _____]

[Include link 2 here: _____]

K-B2 Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 2)

1. Has your government/organisation organised dialogues and/or consultations with country-level stakeholder groups on PSE?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 2)

1.1 Does your government/organisation organise these dialogues and/or consultations on PSE regularly?

- a. More frequently than once a year
 - b. Once a year
 - c. Less frequently than once a year
- 1.2 What are the three primary reasons your government/organisation organises these dialogues and/or consultations on PSE? [Choose up to 3 options]
- a. Consult stakeholders on the development of a government policy or strategy related to PSE
 - b. Inform stakeholders of a government policy or strategy related to PSE in DC
 - c. Address concerns and needs of stakeholders who may be affected by PSE
 - d. Discuss PSE programmes and projects
 - e. Other [**specify:** _____]
- 1.3 Which stakeholder groups were invited to participate in the most recent dialogues and/or consultations you initiated on PSE? [Check all that apply]
- a. National government
 - b. Subnational government
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Private sector
 - e. Civil society organisations
 - f. Trade unions
 - g. Philanthropic organisations
 - h. Other [**specify:** _____]
- (Filter: If option “d” is chosen, go to 1.4, if option is not chosen go to 1.5)
- 1.4 Please indicate which representatives from the private sector were invited to participate in the most recent dialogues and/or consultations that you initiated on PSE [Check all that apply]
- a. Business associations
 - b. Chambers of commerce
 - c. Multinational companies
 - d. Large domestic companies
 - e. Small and medium-sized enterprises
 - f. Microenterprises
 - g. Informal private sector
 - h. Other [**specify:** _____]
- 1.5 Have dialogues and/or consultations that you initiated on PSE resulted in joint collaboration between stakeholder groups?
- a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
2. Has the partner country government engaged you in national dialogue(s) on PSE in DC? **[Yes, No]** (Filter: If No, go to B3)
- 2.1 Has the most recent national dialogue on PSE organised by the partner country government

- been inclusive of relevant stakeholder groups?
- Very much
 - Somewhat
 - Not at all
- 2.2 Has the most recent national dialogue on PSE organised by the partner country government addressed issues your government/organisation considers important?
- Very much
 - Somewhat
 - Not at all
- 2.3 Has the most recent national dialogue on PSE organised by the partner country government resulted in joint collaboration between stakeholder groups?
- Very much
 - Somewhat
 - Not at all

K-B3 The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation in partner countries (Key Metric 3)

- Do PSE projects and programmes supported by your government/organisation add value by contributing to development in this country? Check all options that apply:
 - PSE has helped to raise funds to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - PSE has helped build skills or expertise to make/deliver products and/or services for development outcomes
 - PSE has helped reduce the perceived risk of the private sector to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - Other [**specify:** _____]

(Filter: if no option is chosen, go to 2)
- What are the main reasons why PSE is not contributing to development in this country?
[Optional – complementary for action dialogues]
[**Type here:** _____maximum 100 words]
- Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation delivering results geared towards sectors your government/organisation considers priorities in this country?
 - Very much
 - Somewhat
 - Not at all
- Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation delivering results geared towards regions your government/organisation considers priorities in this country?
 - Very much
 - Somewhat
 - Not at all
- Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation delivering results geared towards target groups your government/organisation considers priorities in this country?
 - Very much
 - Somewhat

- c. Not at all
- 6. Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation building the capacity of the domestic private sector to contribute towards development outcomes in this country?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 7. Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation building the capacity of domestic trade unions to contribute towards development outcomes in this country?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 8. Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation building the capacity of domestic civil society organisations to contribute towards development outcomes in this country?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 9. Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation aligned with relevant national standards such as environmental, social and governance standards or labour standards?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards]
- 10. Are PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation aligned with relevant international standards?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards] (Filter: If No, go to 11)
 - 10.1 PSE projects or programmes are aligned with the following international standards:
 [Check all that apply]
 - a. International Labour Organization standards
 - b. UN Principles on Business and Human Rights
 - c. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 - d. Others **[specify: _____]**
- 11. Do you carry out assessments of the potential environmental, social and governance risks of PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation as part of due diligence in this country?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 11.1; if No, go to 12)
 - 11.1 Do you involve any of the following stakeholder groups in carrying out joint assessments of the potential environmental, social and governance risks of PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation as part of due diligence in this country?
 - a. Partner country government
 - b. Private sector partners
 - c. Civil society organisations
 - d. Trade unions
 - e. Others **[specify: _____]**

12. Do you monitor and collect results on PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation in this country?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 12.1; if No, go to 13)
 12.1 Do you make the results of PSE projects/programmes supported by your government/organisation in this country publicly available?
[Yes, No]
13. Do PSE projects/programmes include processes or mechanisms through which stakeholder groups can share grievances or file complaints?
[Yes, No]
14. Please share an example of a successful PSE project or programme in this country that you funded in the last three years and highlight the drivers of its success
[Type here: _____ maximum 100 words]
15. Prior to engaging in the Global Partnership monitoring exercise (including this assessment), was your government/organisation aware of the Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation?
[Yes, No]

K-B4 The ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 4)

1. Based on your overall experience, how easy is it for the private sector to access resources from development partners (all development partners) and engage in related partnerships in this country?
 - a. Very easy
 - b. Easy
 - c. Somewhat easy
 - d. Difficult
 - e. Very difficult
2. Based on your experience, what would make it easier for the private sector to partner with development partners (all development partners) on PSE in this country? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Clearer communication by my government/organisation on what PSE opportunities are available
 - b. Clearer information on how a private sector engagement project can also be commercially successful for the private sector partner
 - c. Deeper understanding of domestic businesses by my government/organisation
 - d. More dialogue on PSE to increase mutual trust
 - e. More funding opportunities from my government/organisation
 - f. Easier procedures for the domestic private sector to apply for funding from my government/organisation
 - g. More support/guidance to the private sector to complete funding applications to my government/organisation
 - h. Less documentation required by my government/organisation for due diligence to approve funding
 - i. Level of co-investment required by my government/organisation from private sector partner tailored to a business' size

- j. Flexible payment cycles which recognise my private sector partners' liquidity concerns
- k. More focus on the capacity building of the private sector to measure and report project outcomes and results
- l. Fewer requirements for the private sector to report to my government/organisation
- m. Faster responses by my government/organisation to queries from private sector partners
- n. More time for private sector partners to deliver projects
- o. More information-sharing and harmonisation between my government/organisation and other development partners to streamline processes and procedures required of private sector partners
- p. More information-sharing across stakeholders (on funding opportunities, challenges encountered, etc.)
- q. Other [specify: _____]

K-C: QUESTIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs)

The following questions, grouped by key metric, are on the topic of private sector engagement in development co-operation. The questions are addressed to the CSO focal point designated by the national co-ordinator to represent CSOs in this country. Therefore, the following questions are addressed to "you", meaning the members of the group and/or constituency the focal point has consulted prior to answering this questionnaire. See the [KPA Methodological Note](#) for information related to the methodology and calculation of the monitoring results.

K-C0 Contextual questions to start the KPA

1. Have you engaged with development partners in private sector engagement in development co-operation (PSE in DC)?

[Yes/No] (Filter: If No, go to C1)

- 1.1 In what role have you engaged with development partners in development co-operation?
[Check all that apply]

- a. In project/programme design
- b. As project/programme implementing partners
- c. As beneficiaries (e.g. recipient of microfinance or other loans/grants, as participants in capacity development programmes)
- d. As co-funders of programmes/projects
- e. Other [specify: _____]

K-C1 The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 1)

1. Are you aware of any guidelines developed by CSOs in this country on the role the private sector should play in development co-operation to contribute to sustainable development?

[Yes, No]

2. Are you aware of any national policy/strategy of the government on the private sector's role in development co-operation?

[Yes, No]

3. Has the government involved you in the elaboration of a policy/strategy which refers to the role of the private sector in development co-operation?

[Yes, No]

4. Are you aware of any of your development partners' policies or strategies which guide their PSE in DC in this country?

[Yes, No]

K-C2 Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 2)

1. Has the government engaged you in a national dialogue on PSE in DC in the last 12 months?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 2)

- 1.1 Has the most recent national dialogue organised by the government on the role of the private sector in development co-operation addressed the issues that are important to you?

- a. Very much
- b. Somewhat
- c. Not at all

- 1.2 To what extent do you consider that the views you have expressed in the most recent national dialogue have been taken on board by the government in follow-up actions?

- a. Very much
- b. Somewhat
- c. Not at all

- 1.3 To what extent has the most recent national dialogue on the role of the private sector in development co-operation resulted in joint collaboration between you and other stakeholder groups?

- a. Very much
- b. Somewhat
- c. Not at all

2. To your knowledge, how many development partners who are active in this country have engaged you in dialogues and/or consultations on the role of the private sector in development co-operation?

- a. None
- b. 1-2
- c. 3-4
- d. 5-10
- e. More than 10

(Filter: If "b/c/d/e" go to 2.1; if "a", go to C3)

- 2.1 Have dialogue or consultations on PSE in DC organised by development partners addressed the issues that are important to you?

- a. Very much
- b. Somewhat
- c. Not at all

- 2.2 Have dialogue or consultations on PSE in DC organised by development partners resulted in joint collaboration with other stakeholder groups?

- a. Very much
- b. Somewhat
- c. Not at all

K-C3 The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation in partner countries (Key Metric 3)

1. Does PSE in DC add value in contributing to development in this country? Check all options that apply:
 - a. PSE in DC has helped to raise funds to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - b. PSE in DC has helped build skills or expertise to make/deliver products and/or services for development outcomes
 - c. PSE in DC has helped reduce the perceived risk of the private sector to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - d. Other **[specify: _____]**

(Filter: if none of the options are chosen, go to 2)
2. Based on your experience why does PSE in DC not contribute towards realising development outcomes? [Optional question]
[Type here: _____ maximum 100 words]
3. Is PSE in DC building your capacity to contribute towards development outcomes? **[Yes, No]**
4. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards sectors (e.g. health, education) you consider as priorities in this country?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
5. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards regions you consider as priorities in this country?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
6. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards target groups you consider as priorities in this country?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
7. Based on your experience, do PSE in DC programmes/projects in this country align with national standards (e.g. environmental, social and governance [ESG] standards, labour standards)?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards]
8. Based on your experience, do PSE in DC programmes/projects in this country align with relevant international standards?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards] (Filter: If No, go to 9)
 - 8.1 PSE in DC is aligned with which international standards: [Check all that apply]
 - a. International Labour Organization standards
 - b. UN Principles on Business and Human Rights
 - c. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

d. Others [**specify:** _____]

9. Based on your experience, how many development partners have involved you to carry out joint assessments of the potential ESG risks of PSE partnerships as part of their due diligence?
 - a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-4
 - d. 5-10
 - e. More than 10
10. Do you monitor and collect results on PSE in DC projects and programmes?
[Yes in a watchdog function/ Yes for projects you are involved in/ No] (Filter: If No, go to 11)
 - 10.1 Do you make the results of your PSE in DC projects and programmes publicly available?
[Yes in a watchdog function/ Yes for projects you are involved in/ No]
11. Are you aware if the government has a process or mechanism through which you can share grievances or file complaints on PSE in DC?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 12)
 - 11.1 Do you find this process or mechanism adequate and useful?
[Yes, No]
12. To your knowledge, how many of the development partners you have worked with have processes or mechanisms through which you can share grievances or file complaints on PSE in DC?
 - a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-4
 - d. 5-10
 - e. More than 10
 (Filter: If "a" go to 13; if "b/c/d/e" go to 12.1)
 - 12.1 Overall, do you find these processes or mechanisms adequate and useful?
[Yes, No]
13. Please share an example of a successful PSE in DC project or programme in this country that took place in the last three years and highlight the drivers of its success
[Type here: _____maximum 100 words]
14. Prior to engaging in the Global Partnership monitoring exercise (including this assessment), were you aware of the Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation?
[Yes, No]

K-C4 The ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 4)

1. Based on your overall experience, how easy is it for the private sector to access resources from development partners and engage in related partnerships in this country?
 - a. Very easy
 - b. Easy

- c. Somewhat easy
 - d. Difficult
 - e. Very difficult
2. Based on your experience, what would make it easier for the private sector to partner in PSE in DC? [Check all that apply]
- a. Clearer communication on what PSE opportunities are available
 - b. Clearer information on how a PSE project can also be commercially successful for the private sector partner
 - c. Deeper understanding of domestic businesses by development partners
 - d. More dialogue on PSE to increase mutual trust
 - e. More funding opportunities from development partners
 - f. Easier procedures for the private sector to apply for funding from development partners
 - g. More support/guidance to the private sector to complete funding applications to development partners
 - h. Less documentation required by development partners for due diligence to approve funding
 - i. Level of co-investment required by development partners from private sector partner tailored to a business' size
 - j. Flexible payment cycles which recognise private sector partners' liquidity concerns
 - k. More focus on the capacity building of the private sector to measure and report project outcomes and results
 - l. Fewer requirements for the private sector to report to development partners
 - m. Faster responses from development partners to queries from private sector partners
 - n. More time for private sector partners to deliver projects
 - o. More information-sharing and harmonisation across development partners to streamline processes and procedures required of private sector partners
 - p. More information-sharing across stakeholders (on funding opportunities, challenges encountered, etc.)
 - q. Other [specify: _____]

K-D: QUESTIONS FOR TRADE UNIONS

The following questions, grouped by metric, are on the topic of private sector engagement in development co-operation. The questions are addressed to the trade union focal point designated by the national co-ordinator to represent trade unions in this country. Therefore, the following questions are addressed to "you", meaning the members of the group and/or constituency the focal point has consulted prior to answering this questionnaire. See the [KPA Methodological Note](#) for information related to the methodology and calculation of the monitoring results.

K-D0 Contextual questions to start the KPA

1. Have you engaged with development partners on private sector engagement in development co-operation (PSE in DC)? **[Yes/No]** (Filter: If No, go to D1)
 - 1.1 In what role have you engaged with development partners on PSE in DC?
[Check all that apply]

- a. In project/programme design
- b. As project/programme implementing partners
- c. As beneficiaries (e.g. recipient of microfinance or other loans/grants, as participants in capacity development programmes)
- d. As co-funders of programmes/projects
- e. Other **[specify: _____]**

K-D1 The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 1)

1. Are you aware of any guidelines developed by trade unions in this country on the role the private sector should play in development co-operation to contribute to sustainable development?
[Yes/No]
2. Are you aware of any national policy/strategy of the government on the private sector's role in development co-operation?
[Yes/No]
3. Has the government involved you in the elaboration of a policy/strategy which refers to the role of the private sector in development co-operation?
[Yes/No]
4. Are you aware of any of your development partners' policies or strategies which guide their PSE in DC in this country?
[Yes/No]

K-D2 Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 2)

1. Has the government engaged you in a national dialogue on PSE in DC in the last 12 months?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 2)
 - 1.1 Has the most recent national dialogue organised by the government on the role of the private sector in development co-operation addressed the issues that are important to you?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
 - 1.2 To what extent do you consider that the views you have expressed in the most recent national dialogue have been taken on board by the government in follow-up actions?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
 - 1.3. To what extent has the most recent national dialogue on the role of the private sector in development co-operation resulted in joint collaboration with other stakeholder groups?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
2. To your knowledge, how many development partners who are active in this country have engaged you in dialogues and/or consultations on the role of the private sector in development co-operation?
 - a. None

b. 1-2

c. 3-4

d. 5-10

e. More than 10

(Filter: If “b/c/d” go to **2.1**; if “a”, go to **D3**)

2.1 Have dialogue or consultations on PSE in DC organised by development partners addressed the issues that are important to you?

a. Very much

b. Somewhat

c. Not at all

2.2 Have dialogue or consultations on PSE in DC organised by development partners resulted in joint collaboration with other stakeholder groups?

a. Very much

b. Somewhat

c. Not at all

K-D3 The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation in partner countries (Key Metric 3)

1. Does PSE in DC add value in contributing to development in this country? Check all options that apply:

a. PSE in DC has helped to raise funds to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes

b. PSE in DC has helped build skills or expertise to make/deliver products and/or services for development outcomes

c. PSE in DC has helped reduce the perceived risk of the private sector to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes

d. Other **[specify: _____]**

(Filter – if none of the options are chosen, go to 2)

2. Based on your experience, why does PSE in DC not contribute towards realising development outcomes?

[Type here: _____] maximum 100 words]

3. Is PSE in DC building your capacity to contribute towards development outcomes?

[Yes, No]

4. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards sectors (e.g. health, education) you consider as priorities in this country?

a. Very much

b. Somewhat

c. Not at all

5. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards regions you consider as priorities in this country?

a. Very much

b. Somewhat

c. Not at all

6. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards target groups you consider as priorities in this

country?

- a. Very much
- b. Somewhat
- c. Not at all

7. Based on your experience, do PSE in DC programmes/projects in this country align with national standards (e.g. environmental, social and governance [ESG] standards, labour standards)?

[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards]

8. Based on your experience, do PSE in DC programmes/projects in this country align with relevant international standards?

[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware such standards] (Filter: If no go to 9)

- 8.1 PSE in DC is aligned to which international standards? [Check all that apply]

- a. International Labour Organization standards
- b. UN Principles on Business and Human Rights
- c. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- d. Others **[specify: _____]**

9. Based on your experience, how many development partners have involved you to carry out joint assessments of the potential ESG risks of private sector engagement partnerships as part of their due diligence in this country?

- a. None
- b. 1-2
- c. 3-4
- d. 5-10
- e. More than 10

10. Do you monitor and collect results on PSE in DC projects and programmes?

[Yes in a watchdog function/ Yes for projects you are involved in/ No] (Filter: If No, go to 11)

- 10.1 Do you make the results of your PSE in DC projects and programmes publicly available?

[Yes in a watchdog function/ Yes for projects you are involved in/ No]

11. Are you aware if the government has a process or mechanism through which you can share grievances or file complaints on PSE in DC?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 12)

- 11.1 Do you find this process or mechanism adequate and useful?

[Yes, No]

12. To your knowledge, how many of the development partners you have worked with have processes or mechanisms through which you can share grievances or file complaints on PSE in DC?

- a. None
- b. 1-2
- c. 3-4
- d. 5-10
- e. More than 10

(Filter: If "a" go to 13; if "b/c/d/e" go to 12.1)

12.1 Overall, do you find these processes or mechanisms adequate and useful? **[Yes, No]**

13. Please share an example of a successful PSE in DC project or programme in this country that took place in the last three years and highlight the drivers of its success

[Type here: _____ maximum 100 words]

14. Prior to engaging in the Global Partnership monitoring exercise (including this assessment), were you aware of the Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation?

[Yes, No]

K-D4 The ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 4)

1. Based on your overall experience, how easy is it for the private sector to access resources from development partners and engage in related partnerships in this country?
 - a. Very easy
 - b. Easy
 - c. Somewhat easy
 - d. Difficult
 - e. Very difficult
2. Based on your experience, what would make it easier for the private sector to partner in PSE in DC? [Check all that apply]
 - a. Clearer communication on what PSE opportunities are available
 - b. More dialogue on PSE to increase mutual trust
 - c. More funding opportunities from development partners
 - d. Easier procedures for the private sector to apply for funding from development partners
 - e. More support/guidance for the private sector to complete funding applications to development partners
 - f. Level of co-investment required by development partners from the private sector partner tailored to a business' size
 - g. More focus on the capacity building of the private sector to measure and report project outcomes and results
 - h. Fewer requirements for the private sector to report to development partners
 - i. Faster responses from development partners to queries from private sector partners
 - j. More time for private sector partners to deliver projects
 - k. More information-sharing and harmonisation across development partners to streamline processes and procedures required of private sector partners
 - l. More information-sharing across stakeholders (on funding opportunities, challenges encountered, etc.)
 - m. Other **[specify: _____]**

K-E: QUESTIONS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES

The following questions, grouped by key metric, are on the topic of private sector engagement in development co-operation. The questions are addressed to the two focal points designated by the national co-ordinator to represent private sector constituents in this country. Therefore, the following questions, while addressed to “you” (for simplicity), should be answered by the focal point to reflect the consolidated views of members of the constituency they consulted prior to completing the questionnaire. See the [KPA Methodological Note](#) for information related to the methodology and calculation of the monitoring results.

K-E0 Contextual questions to start the KPA

1. Have you engaged with development partners in development co-operation?

[Yes/No] (Filter: If No, go to E1)

- 1.1 In what role were you engaged with development partners in development co-operation?

[Check all that apply]:

- a. In project/programme design
- b. As project/programme implementing partners
- c. As beneficiaries (e.g. recipient of microfinance or other loans/grants, as participants in capacity development programmes)
- d. As co-funders of programmes/projects
- e. Other **[specify: _____]**

K-E1 The state of policies on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 1)

1. Are you aware of any guidelines developed by business associations or other private sector actors in this country on the role the private sector should play in development co-operation to contribute to sustainable development?

[Yes/No]

2. Are you aware of any national policy/strategy of the government on the private sector’s role in development co-operation?

[Yes/No]

3. Has the government involved you in the elaboration of a policy/strategy which refers to the role of the private sector in development co-operation?

[Yes/No]

4. Are you aware of any development partners’ policies or strategies which guide their private sector engagement in development co-operation (PSE in DC) in this country?

[Yes/No]

K-E2 Inclusive dialogue on private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 2)

1. Has the government engaged you in a national dialogue on PSE in DC in the last 12 months?

[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 2)

- 1.1 Has the most recent national dialogue the government organised on the role of the private sector in development co-operation addressed the issues that are important to you?

- a. Very much
- b. Somewhat

- c. Not at all
- 1.2 To what extent do you consider that the views you have expressed in the most recent national dialogue have been taken on board by the government in follow-up actions?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 1.3 Has the most recent national dialogue on the role of the private sector in development co-operation resulted in joint collaboration between you and other stakeholder groups?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 2. To your knowledge, how many development partners who are active in this country have engaged you in dialogues and/or consultations on the role of the private sector in development co-operation?
 - a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-4
 - d. 5-10
 - e. More than 10

(Filter: if "a", go to E3; if "b/c/d/e" go to 2.1)
- 2.1 Have dialogue(s) or consultations on PSE in DC organised by development partners addressed the issues that are important to you?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
- 2.2 Have dialogue(s) or consultations on PSE in DC organised by development partners resulted in joint collaboration with other stakeholder groups?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all

K-E3 The quality of private sector engagement in development co-operation in partner countries (Key Metric 3)

- 1. Does PSE in DC add value in contributing to development in this country? Check all options that apply:
 - a. PSE in DC has helped to raise funds to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - b. PSE in DC has helped build skills or expertise to make/deliver products and/or services for development outcomes
 - c. PSE in DC has helped reduce the perceived risk of the private sector to make/deliver products and/or services relevant for development outcomes
 - d. Other **[specify: _____]**

(Filter – if none of the options are chosen, go to 2)

2. Based on your experience, why does PSE in DC not contribute towards realising development outcomes?
[Type here: _____ maximum 100 words]
3. Is PSE in DC building your capacity to contribute towards development outcomes? **[Yes, No]**
4. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards sectors (e.g. health, education) you consider as priorities?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
5. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards regions you consider as priorities?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
6. Is PSE in DC delivering results geared towards target groups you consider as priorities?
 - a. Very much
 - b. Somewhat
 - c. Not at all
7. Do you align with national standards (e.g. ESG standards, labour standards) when engaging in PSE partnerships?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards]
8. Do you align with relevant international standards when engaging in PSE partnerships?
[Yes/No/Not applicable as not aware of such standards] (Filter: If No, go to 9)
 - 8.1 PSE in DC is aligned with which international standards: [Check all that apply]
 - a. International Labour Organization standards
 - b. UN Principles on Business and Human Rights
 - c. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
 - d. Others **[specify: _____]**
9. Based on your experience, how many development partners have involved you to carry out joint assessments of the potential ESG risks of PSE partnerships as part of their due diligence in this country?
 - a. None
 - b. 1-2
 - c. 3-4
 - d. 5-10
 - e. More than 10
10. Do you monitor and collect results on PSE in DC projects and programmes?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If Yes, go to 10.1; if No, go to 11)
 - 10.1 Do you make the results of your PSE in DC projects and programmes publicly available?
[Yes, No]
11. Are you aware if the government has a process or mechanism through which you can share grievances or file complaints on PSE in DC?
[Yes, No] (Filter: If No, go to 12)

11.1 Do you find this process or mechanism adequate and useful?

[Yes, No]

12. To your knowledge, how many of the development partners you have partnered with have processes or mechanisms through which you can share grievances or file complaints on PSE in DC?

- a. None
- b. 1-2
- c. 3-4
- d. 5-10
- e. More than 10

(Filter: If "b/c/d/e", go to 12.1; if "a" go to 13)

12.1 Overall, do you find these processes or mechanisms adequate and useful?

[Yes, No]

13. Please share an example of a successful PSE in DC project or programme in this country that took place in the last three years and highlight the drivers of its success

[Type here: _____ maximum 100 words]

14. Prior to engaging in the Global Partnership monitoring exercise (including this assessment), were you aware of the Kampala Principles for Effective Private Sector Engagement in Development Co-operation?

[Yes, No]

K-E4 The ease of partnering in private sector engagement in development co-operation (Key Metric 4)

1. Based on your overall experience, how easy is it for the private sector to access resources from development partners and engage in related partnerships in this country? [Choose 1 option]

- a. Very easy
- b. Easy
- c. Somewhat easy
- d. Difficult
- e. Very difficult

2. Based on your experience, what would make it easier for you to partner in PSE in DC?

[Check all that apply]

- a. Clearer communication on what PSE opportunities are available
- b. Clearer information on how a PSE project can also be commercially successful for the private sector partner
- c. Deeper understanding of domestic businesses by development partners
- d. More dialogue on PSE to increase mutual trust
- e. More funding opportunities from development partners
- f. Easier procedures for the private sector to apply for funding from development partners
- g. More support/guidance to the private sector to complete funding applications to development partners
- h. Less documentation required by development partners for due diligence to approve funding
- i. Level of co-investment required by development partners from the private sector partner tailored to a business' size

- j. Flexible payment cycles which recognise private sector partners' liquidity concerns
- k. More focus on the capacity building of the private sector to measure and report project outcomes and results
- l. Fewer requirements for the private sector to report to development partners
- m. Faster responses from development partners to queries from private sector partners
- n. More time for private sector partners to deliver projects
- o. More information-sharing and harmonisation across development partners to streamline processes and procedures required of private sector partners
- p. More information-sharing across stakeholders (on funding opportunities, challenges encountered, etc.)
- q. Other **[specify: _____]**