



**Global
Partnership**
for Effective Development
Co-operation

Effective Private Sector Engagement through Development Co-operation

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Issues covered

- ✓ Why is 'development effectiveness' relevant for the SDGs?
- ✓ Effective private sector engagement – the 'other side of the medal' of sustainable finance for the SDGs
- ✓ The Kampala Principles and how trade unions can engage

Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation

Inclusive platform

Bringing together all development cooperation stakeholders to help deliver the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Mission

Maximize the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development for the shared benefit of people, planet, prosperity and peace

The Effectiveness Principles

Country ownership over the development process



All partners work together under government leadership to maximize the impact of development resources and achieve national priorities.

A focus on results



Development efforts have a lasting impact on eradicating poverty and enhancing partner countries' capacities.

Inclusive development partnerships



All partners are engaged in development planning and implementation, recognizing their specific and complementary roles.

Transparency and mutual accountability



Stakeholders are transparent in their co-operation and hold each other accountable for delivering on mutually-agreed outcomes.

‘Private Sector Engagement’? – the WHAT, the WHY and the HOW

Definition

‘An activity that aims to engage the private sector for development results, and involves the active participation of the private sector’ (OECD 2016)

Ambition

- To leverage the innovation potential and additional finance from the private sector for sustainable development
- To build more effective partnerships between the private sector and other development actors
- To ensure adequate checks and balances and due diligence to ensure international public resources are used to deliver development results for people and planet (alongside business profits)

Approach

Development partners, partner country governments, civil society, trade unions, and all types of private sector (MNCs, domestic firms, MSMEs) consult, strategize, align, and implement activities together for greater scale, effectiveness, and sustainable outcome, to achieve the SDGs.

The Journey to Date

Review of 900+ development projects with the private sector

- Only 5% referred to underserved populations
- **None included trade unions**
- Only 17% had in-built monitoring
- How much ODA for PSE is reaching LDCs?

2016

2018

Launch of the Kampala Principles

- **Adoption** of the Principles during GPEDC Senior Level Meeting in Kampala

2019

Kampala Principles toolkits and assessment

- **Launch** of toolkit and assessment at the 2022 Effective Development Co-operation Summit in Geneva.

2022

2nd GPEDC High-Level Meeting Nairobi

- Concerns about the **role of the private sector** in development co-operation and SDG financing

Inclusive consultations

- Open consultations with experts from the **development community, business leaders, civil society and trade unions**, etc. to shape new norms and standards

Kampala Principles Case Studies

- **Country case studies** on the implementation of the Kampala Principles in practice (COVID response, health sector, upskilling, value chains)

Kampala Principles

Concept

- 5 mutually reinforcing principles
- 16 sub-principles
- Underpinned by other international standards (ILO, other UN, OECD...)

Purposes

- Improve & streamline partner practices
- Harness different partners' strengths
- Inform action at country & local level
- Align behind development priorities

Target Audiences

- Development Partners
- Partner Countries
- Private Sector
- Trade Unions
- Civil Society Organisations



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVE COUNTRY OWNERSHIP

Strengthening co-ordination, alignment and capacity building at the country level



PRINCIPLE 2

RESULTS AND TARGETED IMPACT

Realising sustainable development outcomes through mutual benefits



PRINCIPLE 3

INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIP

Fostering trust through inclusive dialogue and consultation



PRINCIPLE 4

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Measuring and disseminating sustainable development results for learning and scaling up of successes



PRINCIPLE 5

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Recognising, sharing and mitigating risks for all partners

Trade Unions and PSE

Why are the Kampala Principles important for trade unions?

- ✓ As template to **exercise oversight and due diligence**
- ✓ As vehicle to **advocate for good practices**, inform social dialogue and policy making on PSE at country level, to put pressure when advocating for labor rights, social protection, decent work
- ✓ As guide to **shape and implement development co-operation projects** with the private sector where TUs are involved

Kampala Principles Toolkits

Concept

- Practical guidance on how to design, implement and review PSE policies, partnerships and projects through development cooperation

Purpose

- Operationalises the Kampala Principles for five stakeholder groups
- Proposes practical solutions at policy and project level
- Complements the Kampala Principles Assessment of the GPEDC Monitoring

Format

- Online, structured around 5 Principles and 16 Sub-Principles
- Explanation, self-reflection questions, priority actions to consider, pitfalls to avoid, good practice examples, further resources.

ACTIONS TO CONSIDER

Policy Level

- Undertake systematic consultations with all relevant stakeholders both inside and outside government to develop your PSE strategy (e.g. in the form of roundtables or online consultations). Continue to consult them throughout the implementation.
- Designate a focal point for a PSE strategy within the government and ensure co-ordination between the relevant ministries.
- Invest in long-term approaches for

Project Level

- Let lessons learnt in your projects inform the development and advancement of your national PSE policy.
- Use project findings to trigger dialogue within government and with other development actors on the implementation of your national PSE strategy.
- Ensure project staff and stakeholders are well informed about national PSE priorities.

Extract Toolkit for Partner
Country Governments
Sub-principle 1.A
Define national PSE goals
through an inclusive process

SELF-REFLECTION QUESTIONS

Policy Level

- Does your government have a national strategy to engage the private sector in development co-operation or can elements of one be clearly identified within the broader national development co-operation strategy? If so, is such a strategy – or elements thereof – publicly available and open to public feedback and scrutiny?
- If your government does not have a national PSE strategy, what steps can you take to help develop one and what kind of support would you need from development partners and others to do so?
- If a national strategy exists, does it identify

Project Level

- Do your projects with the private sector build on and refer to a coherent PSE strategy and identify clear objectives related to the specificities of the sector and market it operates in?
- Are all your project partners well informed about national and sectoral development priorities and those enshrined in a PSE strategy?
- Do your project interventions and objectives enjoy political engagement from a broad range of stakeholders?
- Have your projects been set up following an inclusive and equitable process in line with those processes at the national level?

PITFALLS TO AVOID

Policy Level

DON'T...

- Define objectives of a national PSE strategy that are not in line with national development priorities.
- Let a single group of stakeholders dictate your national PSE priorities according to their preferences.
- Provide an undue emphasis on output results (that is, the number of events or engagements) when defining targets for a national PSE strategy.
- Outline objectives that are unrealistic, unachievable or vague.

Project Level

DON'T...

- Consult only a limited, non-representative pool of stakeholders that does not involve key representatives from and stakeholders across public, civil society and private sectors.
- Omit to link a project's objectives to national priorities and the SDGs.

Why is it important?

A national strategy for working with the private sector in development co-operation – as either a stand-alone policy or as a component of a broader national development strategy – can help countries strengthen planning processes and overcome impediments to financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Such a strategy is most effective when it comprises clear guidance on the full range of how to deliver on national and sectoral priorities and identifies roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders. Moreover, a well-designed national strategy for working with the private sector in development co-operation establishes an approach for designing, realising and measuring development results when working with the private sector. Ensuring that such strategies are developed through inclusive processes is critical to translate them into broad buy-in from a range of social actors and will result in policies that are more likely to be successful in their implementation.

Kampala Principles Assessment

**THE STATE OF
POLICIES**

*THE KPA GENERATES EVIDENCE ON
FOUR KEY ISSUES*

EASE OF PARTNERING

INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE

**QUALITY OF PRIVATE
SECTOR
ENGAGEMENT**



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

What are useful steps?

- ✓ Share information on the Toolkit with your networks (GPEDC advocacy materials are available)
- ✓ Raise related issues in social dialogue at country level to inform action, promoting responsible business practices, ESG standards, due diligence, transparency, additionality etc.
- ✓ Contribute to the Kampala Principles Assessment at Country Level and related Country Dialogues
- ✓ Identify and share examples of good (and bad) practices of PSE through the GPEDC
- ✓ Raise issues in global policy dialogue at the UN and through the GPEDC