**GPEDC Action Area 2.2 – Effective Triangular Co-operation for Sustainable Development**

*Project Proposal (As of July 20th, 2020)*

***Context***

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda represented the global community’s collective willingness to diverge from ‘business as usual’ and forge a new path towards a more peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable future for all. In response, development co-operation modalities have evolved to include new actors, tools, technologies and approaches to partnership. Contemporary triangular co-operation is one such modality.

Contemporary triangular co-operation offers an adaptable and flexible approach to evolving development challenges, building on the strengths of different actors to find innovative, cost-effective, and context-specific solutions. It is a dynamic model of South-South-North co-operation in which three or more partners come together to address a development issue. This model broadens traditional roles to a more comprehensive and inclusive interaction between actors, including governments to civil society, philanthropy, international organizations or the private sector. Contemporary triangular cooperation projects centre around three roles:

* *Beneficiary:* Target of development results that are to be achieved in line with their national development priorities and needs.
* *Pivotal:* Proven experience with both Northern and Southern partners. Shares its resources, knowledge and expertise, often connecting the facilitator and beneficiary, and acting as a project implementer.
* *Facilitator:* Provides material resources and might help to connect the pivotal partner to the beneficiary, while supporting the collaboration financially and technically.

There may be several actors for each role and roles may change over the life cycle of a project – no matter the combination, all partners share knowledge and expertise, often encouraging innovation and co-creation through mutual learning. As a result, the added value of triangular co-operation is not merely reflected in its development results, but also in the new and strengthened partnerships it helps to create whereby all actors engage on an equal footing and commit to inclusive joint decision-making and co-ownership.

By creating more inclusive and equitable partnerships, contemporary triangular co-operation provides an opportunity for all development actors to achieve greater effectiveness, coherence, and impact to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

***Triangular Cooperation at the GPEDC***

Established in 2016 at the GPEDC’s 2nd High-Level Meeting, the Global Partnership Initiative on Effective Triangular Cooperation (GPI) has helped to shape and build momentum around the contemporary approach to triangular co-operation. To complement this work and to integrate triangular cooperation into its policies and activities, the GPEDC has created an [action area on triangular cooperation](https://www.effectivecooperation.org/landing-page/aa-22-triangular-development-co-operation-sustainable-development) under the “Building Better Partnerships” priority of its 2020-2022 Work Programme. **The main objective of this action area** (TrC AA) **is to build greater awareness of and mainstream engagement for effective triangular co-operation within the GPEDC network.** The GPI’s [Voluntary Guidelines for Effective Triangular Cooperation](https://www.effectivecooperation.org/content/voluntary-guidelines-effective-triangular-co-operation) serve as an anchor and underlying theme to achieve this objective, due to their root in effectiveness.

The GPI will continue to lead the strategic, analytical, technical and advocacy work on effective triangular cooperation, while the GPEDC TrC AA will focus its efforts on advocating the contemporary vision of triangular cooperation within the GPEDC multi-stakeholder network and constituencies. It will seek to pilot the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines, reporting back lessons learned to the GPI as a means to help the GPI create a stronger evidence-base.

The GPI and GPEDC TrC AA are working closely together to promote synergies between their respective activities.

Where appropriate, the GPEDC’s TrC AA will consider how activities can be used to highlight the contributions of effective triangular co-operation towards the achievement of various Sustainable Development Goals, including but not limited to SDG 5 (Gender Equality). Recognizing that linkages exist between different partnership modalities, the working group will also work closely with other Acton Areas, such as Action Area 2.1: Private Sector Partnerships for Sustainable Development, to leverage synergies and complementarities where possible.

**Action Area Participants**

*Lead:* Canada

*Members*:

1. Colombia
2. El Salvador
3. Japan
4. Mexico
5. Peru
6. Rwanda
7. South Africa
8. Spain
9. Uganda
10. African Union Development Agency (NEPAD)
11. BRICS Policy Centre
12. Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC)
13. CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE)
14. Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT)
15. International Labour Organization (ILO)
16. Islamic Development Bank (ISDB)
17. FAO
18. UNEP
19. UNDP
20. UNODC

***Work Plan – Priority Activities***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Status** | **Activities** | **Indicators & Sources of Verification** | **Required Budget & Resources** | **Proposed Timeline** |
| *Output 1*: Increased instances of implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Effective Triangular Co-operation in development programming. | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| S2 | S1 | S2 | S1 | S2 |
| * ToRs drafted, July 2020
 | **Commission a video animation** on the Voluntary Guidelines[[1]](#footnote-1). | # of pilots # of events where pilot findings are shared/discussed# of site visits and resource downloads*Source of Verification*: triangular resources, event programs, project reports, GPEDC web traffic  | Consultant - <$25,000 CAD | X |  |  |  |  |
| * Methodology drafted, June 2020
* May need to be updated once GPEDC Co-Chair country outreach has been completed
 | **Develop a methodology** to identify, select, process, implement and analyse pilots. | In-house. | X | X |  |  |  |
|  | **Pilot implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines** in new and existing triangular co-operation projects[[2]](#footnote-2). |  | X | X | X |  |
|  | Work with the GPI to **develop guidance from findings** (i.e. lessons learned, best practices and or standard operating procedures for different stakeholders). |  |  |  | X | X |
|  | Work with the GPI to **disseminate and present guidance.** |  |  |  | X | X |
| *Output 2:* Improved awareness around effective triangular co-operation for sustainable development. |  |
|  | **Publish triangular co-operation blog posts** on the GPEDC’s website (cross-posting on other triangular related sites). | # of blogs published# of site visits *Source of Verification*: GPEDC web traffic | In-house. |  | X | X | X | X |
| * Completed, July 2020. Page should be updated periodically.
* Next update should include a link to the forthcoming GPI website, and a description of the difference between platforms.
 | **Create a triangular co-operation webpage** on the GPEDC’s website(will include evidence and best practices, and link with other triangular related sites). | - | X |  |  |  |  |

***Work Plan – Optional Activities***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Status** | **Activities** | **Indicators & Sources of Verification** | **Required Budget & Resources** | **Proposed Timeline** |
| *Output 1*: Increased instances of implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Effective Triangular Co-operation in development programming. | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| S2 | S1 | S2 | S1 | S2 |
| * Survey sent out to GPEDC AA working group members in July 2020. No case studies received. Activity halted. Refocus on pilots.
* Activity could be revisited later on and re-scoped.
 | **Identify and compile case studies on funding mechanisms** that have proven effective for the realization of triangular co-operation projects. **Disseminate findings.** | # of case studies compiled # of events the findings are shared/discussed# of site visits and resource downloads*Source of Verification*: triangular resources, event programs, project reports, GPEDC web traffic | In-house. | X | X |  |  |  |
|  | **Host coaching workshops** to support implementation of Voluntary Guidelines (post-pilot activity). | # of coaching workshops (virtual and/or in-person)# of participants attending coaching workshops (aggregated by organization/group) | Coaching workshops: virtual - $0;in-person -$tbdInterpretation services- $tbd |  |  |  |  | X |
| *Output 2: Improved awareness around effective triangular co-operation for sustainable development.* |  |
|  | **Present TrC AA findings** and advocate for effective triangular co-operation (in collaboration with the GPI) **at various development events.** | # of events *Source of Verification:* event programs  | - | X | X | X | X | X |
|  | **Survey GPEDC network** and constituents on their use and knowledge of triangular co-operation.[[3]](#footnote-3) **Disseminate findings.** | # of survey responses# of events the findings are shared/discussed# of site visits and resource downloads*Source of Verification*: triangular resources, event programs, GPEDC web traffic | - |  | X |  | X |  |

1. Will help entice interest and buy-in for the use and applicability of the Voluntary Guidelines, especially for the proposed pilot activity. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Where feasible, done in collaboration with other Action Area pilots (i.e. Action Area 2.1 Private Sector Partnerships for Sustainable Development). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Could involve two surveys. The first to establish a baseline of knowledge, and the second to assess progress. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)