

INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON TRIANGULAR CO-OPERATION

IMPLEMENTING BAPA +40 – WHAT IS NEXT FOR TRIANGULAR CO-OPERATION?

GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION, LISBON

DAY 1: 17 OCTOBER 2019

08:30 - 09:30 Reception desk	REGISTRATION
09:30 - 10:30 Auditorium 2	<p>Opening: Implementing BAPA +40 – What is next for triangular co-operation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jorge Moreira da Silva, Director of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate • Ana Ciuti, President of the Inter-governmental Council of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Co-operation (PIFCSS) and Director General of International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina • Guilherme d'Oliveira Martins, CEO, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation • Teresa Ribeiro, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Portugal <p>Keynote address – How are we moving forward with implementing the BAPA +40 Outcome Document?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jorge Chediek, Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Co-operation (UNOSSC) and Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for South-South Co-operation
10:30 - 11:00 Foyer Bar	COFFEE BREAK
11:00 - 12:30 Auditorium 2	<p>Session 1. Implementing triangular co-operation: Strengthening the ecosystems</p> <p>Moderator: Yuefen Li, South Center</p> <p>As the landscape of actors in development co-operation is expanding, many countries are stepping up efforts in strengthening their ecosystems to engage more effectively in development partnerships. An ecosystem for South-South, North-South and triangular co-operation typically consists of the following components: political will, a national policy and/or a strategy for development co-operation, institutions (e.g. an agency or co-ordinating unit for co-operation), resources (human, financial, knowledge), and instruments, as well as an accountability system.</p> <p>Triangular co-operation is a modality of development co-operation and, therefore, part of the overall ecosystem for development co-operation. However, most systems are organised in a traditional mind-set of mainly working in bilateral co-operation – be it South-South or North-South co-operation. Working trilaterally may require different approaches, processes, instruments, project cycles, institutional and regulatory frameworks, which would ideally be systematically included in new and existing institutions. Raising awareness for these specific requirements is important to effectively engage in trilateral partnerships and to make best use of its value added.</p> <p><i>Outcomes of this session may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness for the importance of an ecosystem for effective triangular co-operation ➤ Exchange of good practices and lessons learnt on the topic ➤ New studies and partnerships to continue enhancing ecosystems <p>Guiding questions for this session include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What constitutes an effective ecosystem for triangular co-operation? • What are the experiences of countries and institutions in building and strengthening ecosystems for effective triangular co-operation?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the ecosystem and enabling environment for effective triangular co-operation, what are key success and hindering factors? • What are the main take-aways from this discussion and which next steps do the panellists and participants envisage? <p>Panel discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riad Ragueb, Manager Reverse Linkage Division, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) • Mohammed Methqal, Director of the Moroccan Agency for International Co-operation (AMCI) • Taro Fujii, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of Japan to the OECD • Ana Fernandes, Head of Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate <p>Plenary discussion</p>
<p>12:30 – 14:00 <i>Foyer Bar</i></p>	<p>LUNCH</p>
<p>14:00 – 15:30 <i>Auditorium 2</i></p>	<p>Session 2: Creating synergies in bringing new partners on board for effective triangular co-operation</p> <p>Triangular co-operation is increasingly multi-stakeholder. While governments and international organisations (IOs) are still the main actors in triangular co-operation, the engagement of non-state actors is on the rise and already makes up 40% of the projects reported in the OECD's online repository. The BAPA +40 Outcome Document noted the inclusive and diverse nature of triangular co-operation and called for promoting innovative development solutions and partnerships, involving various stakeholders at different levels, including civil society, the private sector, academia, research centres and non-governmental organisations. Partners beyond governments, provide valuable inputs and complement the efforts of governments and international organisations in triangular co-operation, e.g. by mobilising further resources (expertise, finance, human resources) and to more effectively implement existing and locally driven projects.</p> <p>Often, the expertise of non-state actors is needed for specific components of projects or trainings. Furthermore, they may be implementers or facilitators of projects that were already agreed among governments. For instance, civil society can specifically add value through their extensive on-the-ground knowledge, local networks, sustained interaction with local beneficiary populations, and their ability to include people living in poverty and otherwise marginalised. This is conducive to demand-driven and locally owned triangular co-operation initiatives.</p> <p>Yet, it is challenging to systematically include partners beyond governments from the project idea over joint implementation and evaluation. In this session, participants will work in four break-out sessions to address challenges and opportunities of working with different stakeholders in triangular co-operation.</p> <p><i>Outcomes of this session may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ An enhanced mutual understanding of the mechanisms, language, opportunities, challenges and bottlenecks for triangular co-operation among partners from governments, international organisations and civil society, private sector, philanthropy and academia. ➢ Ideas of how to build the enabling environment to better include partners beyond governments in triangular co-operation. <p>Guiding questions for each break-out session include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do civil society organisations, the private sector, philanthropy and academia engage effectively in triangular co-operation? • What constitutes an enabling environment for representatives of non-state actors to effectively partner with governments in a horizontal manner?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are success and hindering factors to partnerships among representatives from governments and from civil society organisations, the private sector, philanthropy and academia? • Which concrete actions may facilitate the engagement of non-state partners in triangular co-operation?
<i>Auditorium 2</i>	<p>Discussion in break-out groups, followed by presentation and feedback in the plenary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break-out group 1: Engaging civil society organisations, academia and think tanks in triangular co-operation Facilitator: Tala Sweis, Director, Madrasati Initiative, Jordan Inputs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malena Famá, CSO Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (CPDE), Argentina • Walid Mehalaine, Head, Grants and Technical Assistance Unit, OFID • Leo Atakpu, Deputy Director, Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) (TBC)
<i>Room 4</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break-out Group 2: Engaging the private sector in triangular co-operation Facilitator: Bernardo Ivo Cruz, Executive Board Member, SOFID - Portuguese Sustainable Development Finance Institution Inputs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francisco Quintanar, Assistant Manager, Energy, Water and Environmental Department, Chamber of Industries, El Salvador • Kim Osborne, Executive Secretary for Integral Development, Organisation of American States (OAS) • António Alves Lopes, Focal Point for Development Co-operation and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cabo Verde
<i>Room 1</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Break-out Group 3: Engaging institutional philanthropy in triangular co-operation Facilitator: Paloma Durán y Lalaguna, Head of Division Global Partnerships and Policies, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate Inputs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • João Almeida Pedro, Senior Project Manager, Programme Partnerships for Development, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation • Etibar Kerimov, Programme Director, Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA)
15:30 – 16:00 <i>Auditorium 2</i>	<p>Reporting to the plenary facilitated by Gonçalo Teles Gomes, Vice-President of the Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I.P.</p> <p>Rapporteurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tala Sweis, Director, Madrasati Initiative • Bernardo Ivo Cruz, Executive Board Member of SOFID - Portuguese Sustainable Development Finance Institution • Paloma Durán y Lalaguna, Head of Division Global Partnerships and Policies, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate
16:00 – 16:30 <i>Foyer Bar</i>	COFFEE BREAK

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16:30 – 18:00
Auditorium 2

Session 3: Wrap-up of Day 1 – How can we provide effective ecosystems for innovative multi-stakeholder triangular partnerships?

Moderator: Ulrich Müller, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany

This session will conclude the first day by bringing the discussions from sessions 1 and 2 together towards assessing the enabling environment for trilateral multi-stakeholder partnerships. Based on the previous discussions, the panellists will take stock of what has been achieved, the challenges and lessons learned. Understanding what different stakeholders need to engage effectively in triangular co-operation and why it is attractive for them constitutes the second part of the discussion. Finally, shaping the future, panellists and participants engage in a joint brainstorming exercise to identify proposals and actions that are needed to improve the ecosystems and to work with all development stakeholders in trilateral partnerships.

Outcomes of this session build on those of the break-out group discussions and may include:

- An enhanced mutual understanding of the mechanisms, language, opportunities, challenges and bottlenecks for triangular co-operation among partners from governments, international organisations and civil society, private sector, philanthropy and academia.
- Ideas of how to build the enabling environment to better include partners beyond governments in triangular co-operation.

Guiding questions for this session include:

- What is needed in our ecosystems for development co-operation to effectively partner with representatives beyond governments? And what is needed for non-state actors to effectively partner with governments?
- What are the views and experiences of different stakeholders in engaging in multi-stakeholder partnerships? Which lessons did you learn? Which challenges did you encounter?
- How can we move from engaging partners beyond governments on a case-by-case basis to strong multi-stakeholder partnerships?
- What constitutes an enabling environment for representatives of non-state actors to effectively partner with governments?

Panel discussion:

- **Mohammad Syarif Alatas**, Director for Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Indonesia
- **Enrique Maruri**, Director of Campaigns and Citizenship, Oxfam Intermón
- **Sheilah Birgen**, Member of the Supervisory Board of Global Innovation Gathering (GIG), Entrepreneurship Director at iHub Kenya, and Kenyan Representative at the Africa Innovation Policy Task Force at i4Policy
- **Citlali Ayala Martínez**, Professor, Instituto Mora, Mexico

Plenary discussion

18:00
Main Staircase

Group Photo

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9:30 – 11:00
Auditorium 2

Session 4. What is needed to implement effective triangular co-operation? Sharing experiences from evaluations, toolkits and guidelines

Moderator: Nadine Piefer-Söyler, Policy Analyst, Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

During the previous international meetings on triangular co-operation that the OECD organised in Lisbon in 2016 and 2018, participants agreed that triangular co-operation contributes to achieving development and partnership results. Systematically assessing these two dimensions calls for more evaluations and evidence on how triangular co-operation works in different regions and sectors. As a follow-up, a group of interested experts started working, together with the OECD, on a “Toolkit for identifying, measuring and evaluating the value added of triangular co-operation”. The Toolkit was launched at the last meeting in 2018 and piloted in different projects. Further guidelines, manuals and evaluation methodologies were developed by several partners in triangular co-operation in the last years. In line with the call at BAPA +40 for more evidence and rigorous information on the scale, scope and impact of triangular co-operation, in this session, panellists and participants will share experiences from evaluations, using guidelines and piloting the Toolkit.

Outcomes of this session may include:

- Ideas for further pilots of the PIFCSS Management Guidelines and the OECD Toolkit for identifying, monitoring and evaluating the value added of triangular co-operation.
- Further actions to guide and support the effective implementation of triangular co-operation projects are identified.

Guiding questions for this session include:

- How can the “Toolkit for identifying, monitoring and evaluating the value added of triangular co-operation” support in implementing and communicating in triangular co-operation projects?
- What are experiences of piloting the Toolkit as well as the PIFCSS Management Guidelines for Implementing Triangular Co-operation support in effectively implementing triangular co-operation?
- What are further experiences and ideas for monitoring and evaluation of triangular co-operation?

Panel discussion:

- **Daniel Castillo**, Technical Secretary, Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Co-operation (PIFCSS)
- **Bruno del Mazo de Unamuno**, Department for Latin America and the Caribbean, Spanish Agency for International Development Co-operation (AECID)
- **Leticia Casañ Jensen**, Programme Manager of the EU-LAC Facility for Triangular Co-operation (ADELANTE), European Commission
- **Kristina Wirtgen**, Evaluator, German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval)
- **Joan Atherton**, Senior Policy Advisor, USAID

Plenary discussion

11:00 – 11:30
Foyer Bar

COFFEE BREAK

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<p>11:30 – 12:30</p>	<p>Session 5: Break-out sessions: What is needed to implement triangular co-operation more effectively?</p> <p>In three break-out sessions, participants will delve deeper into discussing key challenges and opportunities for implementing effective triangular co-operation, drawing on the issues that were discussed in the previous sessions. Each session will be kicked-off by a short input, followed by an open and frank exchange among all participants on issues of importance for them. A rapporteur for each group will present the main outcomes in the plenary.</p> <p><i>Outcomes of this session may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Spotting gaps in the work and analysis on triangular co-operation and identifying concrete activities to promote triangular co-operation more effectively ➤ Systematic assessment and discussion of the issue of transaction costs ➤ Typology of different ways of doing triangular co-operation <p>Guiding questions for this session include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is more work needed to implement effective triangular co-operation projects? How can we make good use of existing experiences and share them with other regions or countries? • How can we start ‘de-mystifying’ the issue of transaction costs in triangular co-operation? • What are experiences with different ways of implementing triangular co-operation (e.g. as standalone technical co-operation trilateral projects, funds, training, TrC as component of a larger development co-operation programme, etc.)?
<p><i>Auditorium 2</i></p>	<p>Break-out group 1: Knowledge sharing across regions: scaling-up innovation and results</p> <p>We need to build the evidence base on triangular co-operation beyond Latin America and the Caribbean, which is why the discussion in this group will focus on how to scale up innovation and results in African and Asian triangular co-operation initiatives. Triangular co-operation initiatives are often not as visible, as well documented, monitored and evaluated as bilateral or regional projects. In order to strengthen the modality and to include it in the normal set of instruments of development co-operation, we need more evidence about partnership and development results of triangular co-operation in all regions.</p> <p>Facilitator: Francois Davel, Director International Co-operation and Resources, Department of Science and Technology, South Africa</p> <p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberto Hart, Director for International Negotiations, Peruvian Agency for International Co-operation (APCI) • Anupkamal Bishwakarma, Executive Director, Dalit Welfare Association, Nepal (TBC)
<p><i>Room 1</i></p>	<p>Break-out group 2: De-mystifying transaction costs in triangular co-operation</p> <p>Is it a myth or reality that transaction costs in triangular co-operation are higher than in bilateral, regional or multilateral co-operation? In this break-session, participants will discuss transaction costs in relation to benefits and outcomes of triangular co-operation.</p> <p>Facilitator: Helge Espe, Senior Adviser, Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (NOREC)</p> <p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • María Elena Alcaraz, Co-ordinator for International Development Co-operation Fora, Mexican Agency for International Development Co-operation (AMEXCID) • Benedict Zinhu, Chief Economist, Ministry of Finance, Zimbabwe (TBC)

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<p>Room 4</p>	<p>Break-out group 3: Using different instruments of triangular co-operation more effectively</p> <p>Triangular co-operation initiatives are very diverse and range from programmes, over funds, technical co-operation projects, to training and expert dispatch. What motivates the decision to opt for a certain instrument? In which situation would it be advisable to use which instrument? What are the challenges and opportunities? How can we scale-up financing for triangular cooperation?</p> <p>Facilitator: Carlos Watson, Senior Co-ordinator, Office of South-South and Triangular Co-operation, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rita Maria Hernández Bolaños, Director of International Co-operation, Ministry of External Relations and Worship, Costa Rica • Malik Souali, Programme Director, Belgian Agency for Development Co-operation (Enabel), Morocco
<p>12:30-13:00 Auditorium 2</p>	<p>Reporting to the plenary, facilitated by María Cecilia Argüello Rizo, Director for European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nicaragua</p> <p>Rapporteurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francois Davel, Director International Co-operation and Resources, Department of Science and Technology, South Africa • Helge Espe, Senior Adviser, Norwegian Agency for Exchange Cooperation (NOREC) • Carlos Watson, Senior Co-ordinator, Office of South-South and Triangular Co-operation, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
<p>13:00 – 14:00 Foyer Room</p>	<p>LUNCH</p>
<p>14:00 – 15:00 Room 1</p>	<p>Market place “Meeting point for triangular co-operation partners”</p> <p>The meeting point provides an open space for partners to present triangular co-operation projects or ideas, so as to gather feedback from participants, to identify additional partners or to learn from experiences from past projects in similar areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riad Ragueb Ahmed, Manager Reverse Linkage, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) • Wófsi Yuri G. de Souza, General Co-ordinator for Technical Co-operation and Partnerships with Developed Countries, Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) • Francisco Quintanar, Assistant Manager, Energy, Water and Environmental Department, Chamber of Industries, El Salvador • Dineo Mathlako, Head of Operations, African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund, Department of International Relations and Co-operation (DIRCO), South Africa (TBC)
<p>15:00 – 16:30 Auditorium 2</p>	<p>Session 6: Progress report from the Global Partnership Initiative (GPI) on Effective Triangular Co-operation</p> <p>Moderator: Enrique O’Farrill, Head of Bilateral and Multilateral Co-operation Department, Chilean Agency for International Development Co-operation (AGCID)</p> <p>The GPI was acknowledged in the BAPA +40 Outcome Document and received a mandate to continue serving as a global platform for exchange, joint learning, mapping and documenting good practices in triangular co-operation. In this session, the core group members will present an update of the GPI activities and will invite all participants to contribute to sketching a roadmap until 2020. For instance, the GPI is looking to:</p>

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- Further promote the adoption and implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for effective triangular co-operation,
- Fill gaps in the analysis and research on triangular co-operation, building on the contributions by all GPI members to the report for BAPA +40 “Triangular co-operation in the era of the 2030 Agenda: Evidence and stories from the field”,
- Provide technical support for testing innovations in triangular co-operation and a platform for exchange.

Guiding questions for this session include:

- As the GPI core group, what are your main take-aways from this meeting? How do these impressions fit into your plans and next steps to implement BAPA +40?
- What is your vision for the GPI work for 2020 and beyond?
- How can the Lisbon participants engage more in the work of the GPI?

The core group members will present the progress made and invite all participants to share their ideas and views and to contribute to the roadmap until 2020

Input by: Carmen Sorger, Director International Assistance Relations, Global Affairs Canada

Remarks by the other six core group members: Islamic Development Bank, Japan, Mexico, OECD, PIFCSS, and UNOSSC.

Followed by an input on BAPA +40 and the way forward for the GPI: Tarik Iziraren, Deputy Director, United Nations Office for South-South Co-operation (UNOSSC)

Plenary discussion

16:30

Foyer Room

COFFEE (served in the room)

16:45-17:30

Auditorium 2

Closing session: Implementing BAPA +40 – Actions until 2020

Moderator: Jorge Moreira da Silva, Director of the OECD Development Co-operation Directorate

Based on the outcomes of the discussions during this meeting, participants will share ideas for actions until the next international meeting on triangular co-operation in 2020.

Inputs by:

- **Jorge Chediek**, Director of the United Nations Office for South-South Co-operation (UNOSSC)
- **Ana Fernandes**, Head of Foresight, Outreach and Policy Reform Unit, OECD

Closing remarks by:

- **Ana Ciuti**, President of the Inter-governmental Council of the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Co-operation (PIFCSS) and Director General of International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Argentina
- **Representative of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (TBC)**
- **Gonçalo Teles Gomes**, Vice-President of the Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, I.P.

All participants of the fifth international meeting on triangular co-operation have **free access to the Gulbenkian Museum on 17-19 October**. They are invited to visit the Museum at their convenience upon presentation of their event badge.