

IMPLEMENTING BAPA+40 THROUGH TRIANGULAR CO-OPERATION CASE STORY: CHILE

August 2022

BAPA+40 and Triangular Co-operation

The BAPA+40 Outcome Document was a milestone for triangular co-operation (TrC). The GPI has identified 53 recommendations related to the modality. Among those, four dimensions stand out: (i) triangular co-operation system, (ii) working methods and cross-cutting issues, (iii) partnerships, and (iv) sectoral focus.

The GPI Spotlight series are short, and informative, publications. It is an analytical exercise to identify how its members are using triangular co-operation to implement the BAPA+40 recommendations.

Key highlights of Chile's international co-operation system

- Chile has a strong triangular co-operation system with an institutional framework, engagement in global platforms, policy coordination mechanisms, and innovative financing.
- Gender equality, as well as alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are cross-cutting in Chile's triangular co-operation initiatives.
- The Chilean experience demonstrates a growing commitment to working in multi-stakeholder triangular partnerships.

Chile's growing triangular co-operation system

With over 30 years of experience, Chile has been an international leader in TrC, promoting it to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Between 1998 and 2019, Chile engaged in 174 projects with various partner countries and multilateral organisations (AGCID, 2020). Data from the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) show that in 2019 Chile was

involved in 40 TrC initiatives with almost all Ibero-American states – the largest number of triangular partnerships in the region. In 2021, Chile implemented 88 technical exchanges through south-south and triangular co-operation (AGCID, 2021). Brazil, Germany, Japan, Spain, and the European Union are the main partners of Chile's triangular co-operation in 2022.

In line with the BAPA+40 Outcome Document, the Chilean International Co-operation Agency for Development (AGCID) carries out remarkable work on technical exchange and capacity building. Through its scholarship programme and training courses, it directly impacted more than 5.000 participants (AGCID, 2020).

Chile understands that in TrC all partners transfer knowledge and expertise, promoting mutual benefits. The co-operation is horizontal, and partners may interchange roles throughout the project. The agency's 2021-2024 strategic objectives include intensifying south-south and triangular co-operation initiatives at the regional level.

Innovative financing for triangular co-operation

Innovative financial mechanisms have enhanced Chile's triangular co-operation system. The Chilean government has explicitly outlined in its 2021-2024 strategy the importance of intensifying the search for alternative financial mechanisms beyond traditional sources. The possibilities triangular co-operation

offer enhance a higher level of technical knowledge, with essential benefits and lessons for all partners involved.

The joint and mixed funds have been Chilean main instrument to finance triangular co-operation initiatives. These funds are based on solidarity, horizontality, and alignment with the member countries' development objectives (Huitrón Morales, 2021).

Table 1 . Innovative financing mechanisms of Chile's triangular co-operation

Fund	Period	Cost-sharing	Areas	Number of projects
Chile-European Union Joint Triangular Cooperation Fund	2022 - 2026	50% Chile 50% EU	Climate change, digitalisation and, health.	-
Chile-Mexico / Mexico-Chile Joint Fund	2006 - ongoing	50% Chile 50% Mexico	Migration, disaster risk management, social protection, health, agriculture, tourism, and SMEs.	31 concluded 2 ongoing 1 approved
German Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean*	2010 - ongoing	37% Germany 41% pivotal 21% beneficiaries (2011-2018)	Social and territorial development, climate change, youth employment and, social protection.	17 projects with Chile
Chile-Spain Joint Triangular Cooperation Fund	2009 - 2020	<i>First phase</i> 30% Chile 70% Spain <i>Second phase</i> 50% Chile 50% Spain	Institutional building, public sector capacity building, and territorial development.	4 concluded 2 ongoing

Source: AGCID's website

*The German Regional Fund is an initiative from Germany and not a joint fund, as the other examples. However, it is included here because Chile has jointly implemented projects through this fund since its establishment.

Data collection and analysis

Chile has a significant endeavour to collect, systematise, and publish data on triangular co-operation. Sharing knowledge, experiences, and best practices on south-south and triangular co-operation has been a priority for its co-operation policy. Chile reports to different platforms and

international organisations, including the SEGIB Report on South-South Cooperation in Ibero-America, Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), and OECD's Triangular Co-operation Repository of Projects. Additionally, AGCID has published numerous reports at its Information and Documentation Centre.

Nevertheless, there are still challenges in data reporting:

- Legal restrictions on requesting information from different partners and stakeholders.
- Counterparts report different levels of information on projects, especially for pooled budgets.
- Identifying triangular co-operation projects at the sub-national level or led directly by non-state actors (private sector, civil society, trade unions, etc.).

Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality is a cross-cutting aspect of Chile's triangular co-operation. Chile's foreign minister indicated in early 2022 that the country would follow a feminist foreign policy, mainstreaming a gender perspective across all international initiatives. Key elements in this regard are:

- Chile's International Cooperation Policy has incorporated a gender perspective to guide technology transfers and capacity development.
- AGCID is part of the Gender Roundtable of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- A dedicated committee within the institution coordinates and evaluates projects, considering their impact on cross-cutting gender issues.

Additionally, AGCID aligns its projects with the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2021, the main contribution through triangular co-operation was to SDG 2 - Zero hunger (AGCID, 2021).

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

According to data from the OECD's repository of projects, 34% of Chile's triangular projects include non-state

Table 2 . Case Story: Kizuna Programme and multi-stakeholder engagement

Project title	KIZUNA - Training Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction
Partners involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chile: AGCID, National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Research Centre for Disaster Risk Management (CIGIDEN), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Public Works, University of Chile, Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, and the Pontifical Catholic University of Valparaíso. • Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). • Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
Objective	<p>To strengthen technical capacity in disaster risk reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean. The program has three pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specialized professional training, 2. Capacity building of implementing agencies, 3. Creating a network for exchanging specialised information on disaster risk reduction among LAC countries.
Activities	<p>The training programme offered in Chile trained around 5.000 professionals from 30 LAC countries in its first phase. Highlights of this project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partners contributed with resources and shared costs. • Knowledge shared among all partners, e.g. Colombia and Peru shared experiences in areas of volcanology and landslides. Japan and Chile on earthquakes and tsunamis.
Project period	March 2015 - March 2020. Currently negotiating second phase

Source: AGCID's website

actors. Among those, 66% are with academia and research institutions, 29% with the private sector, 12% with civil society organisations, and 7% with philanthropy.

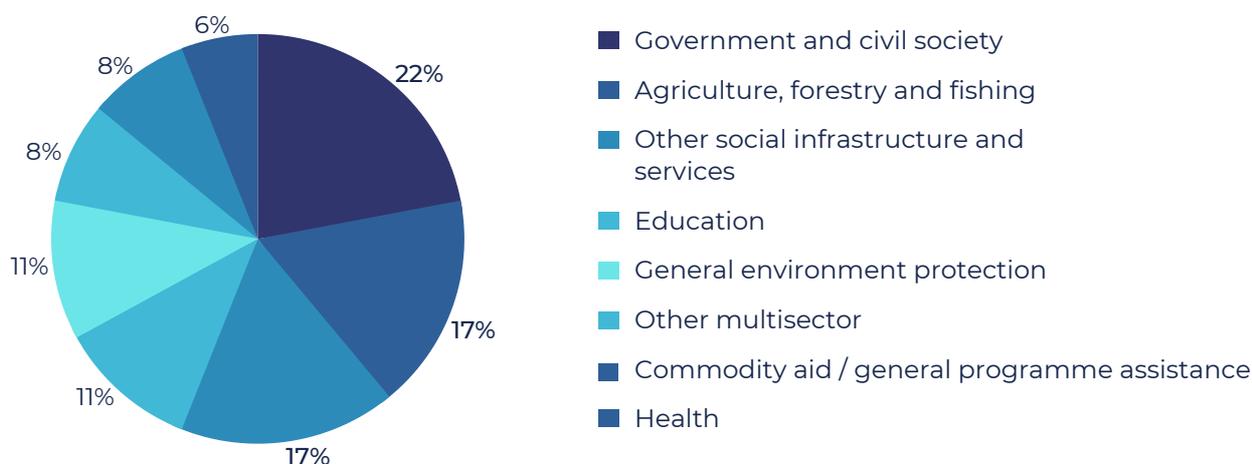
AGCID aims to increase engagement with non-state actors, especially with the private sector and civil society. In 2017 the agency established the Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation Roundtable to provide a space for permanent

dialogue and the drafting of new proposals.

Sectors

TOSSD data from 2019 and 2020, with 36 triangular co-operation projects reported by Chile, show Chile's increase in triangular co-operation projects contributes to a higher diversity of sectors.

Graph 1. Sector distribution of Chile's triangular co-operation projects, 2019-2020



Source: TOSSD data, 2019 and 2020

Recommendations to continue BAPA+40 implementation

- Develop tools to systematically include gender equality and environmental protection in Chile's project design, implementation and assessment.
- Strengthen multistakeholder partnerships and promote a systematic engagement with non-state actors, particularly with the civil society and private sector.
- Continue efforts on systematic data collection, strengthening these at different country levels.

References:

AGCID (2021), Informe Cuenta Pública 2021

AGCID (2020), 30 Años, 30 Hitos de la Cooperación Chilena (1990 - 2020)

Huitrón Morales (2021), Perspectivas de la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo, AGCID/UNDP

For more references on triangular co-operation, visit the GPI Resource Library: www.triangular-cooperation.org/resources/

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