**Participants:** BRICS Policy Center, Colombia,CPDE, Canada, GPEDC Joint Support Team (JST), GPI for Effective TrC, ILO, South Africa

On 30 November 2020, the working group discussed:

1. The agreed-upon work plan for the Triangular Cooperation AA:
   1. Advocacy work on triangular cooperation
   2. Piloting the voluntary guidelines
2. COVID-19 implications on the feasibility of piloting the voluntary guidelines
3. Scope of the pilots: countries/regions, thematic focus, stakeholders, capacity considerations, end product, where each member can play a role
4. Next steps

**Actions arising**

* To be shared by AA members:
  + Any Lists identifying triangular cooperation projects
  + Relevant publications or methodologies mentioned in the discussion
* Building on the initial work of Paulo/BRICS Policy Center, Canada to provide further ideas on the pilots for the consideration of the group at the next meeting;
* Next call: Will take place in late January, following the upcoming Steering Committee Meeting (December 9th and 10th, 2020)

**Summary**

1. The conversation focused on the scope of the pilots of the voluntary guidelines, and all were invited to share thoughts and ideas, bearing in mind the impact of COVID-19 on what is feasible.
2. A set of case studies focusing on the experiences and perspectives of beneficiaries—beneficiaries in terms of the contemporary definition of triangular cooperation—as well as on gender equality was proposed. This AA could work on some indicators that the monitoring exercise is already doing on the quality of partnerships. We could choose some projects that involve CSOs, private sector or foundations, select cases and assess the extent to which the voluntary guidelines align with existing programme design.
3. It was acknowledged that there are clear synergies with the work of the GPI and that the work of the GPEDC AA will contribute to the GPI’s overall objectives. A focus on beneficiaries can bring added value; it is an angle that we do not have a lot of in the Triangular Cooperation literature. Most studies and reports are focused on the pivotal or facilitator perspectives. It would be interesting to aim to have one country from each region amongst the cases selected.
4. AA members volunteered to share a number resources. A previous mapping exercise of triangular cooperation projects can be used to identify projects and another list includes a subset featuring private sector engagement. The JST has established basic criteria to guide the selection of cases for AAs and recommended their application for this pilot. Other members expressed interest in learning from the exercise and sharing their projects as starting points for the pilots. There was particular interest in whether these pilots could facilitate more effective engagement with new partners and regions and emphasis on identifying not only completed projects but new projects that are set to begin.