

# Collaboration Tips and Visual Aids

A BRIDGE resource 2022

**BRIDGE**



LINKING INNOVATORS IN EDUCATION

# Types and Levels

## LEVEL 1 Formal Partnerships

- Contractual & financial agreements
- Governance arrangements
- Specified deliverables

## LEVEL 2 Cooperating & coordinating

- Less formal process arrangements
- Doing joint activities
- Contributing resources in shared interest areas
- Sharing knowledge or data

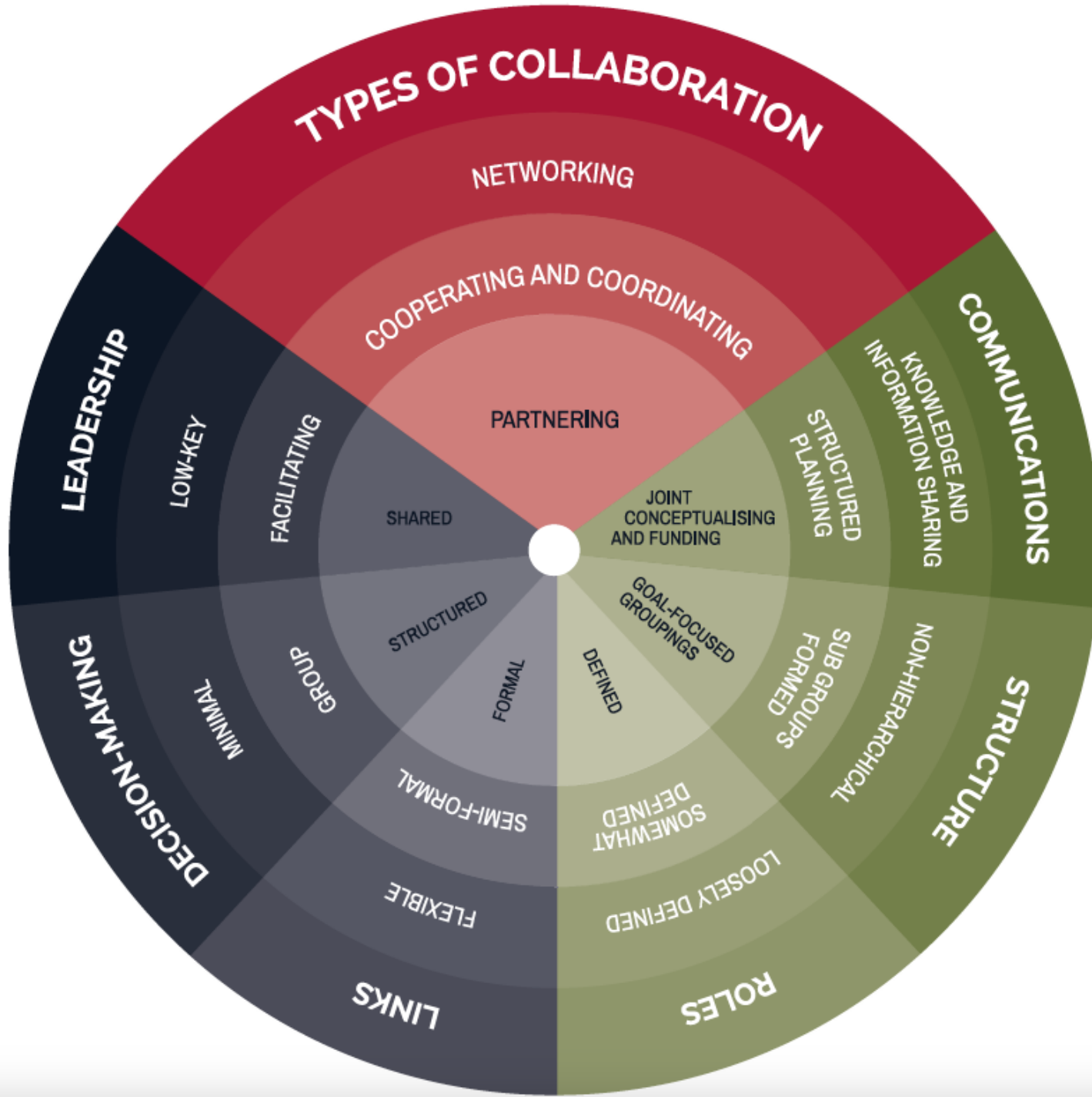
## LEVEL 3 Informal Networking

- Exchanging information, sharing contacts, discussing ideas, often in the context of external meetings or events (e.g. CoPs)

# Types and Levels

Representation of the main features of types and levels of collaboration is illustrated here.

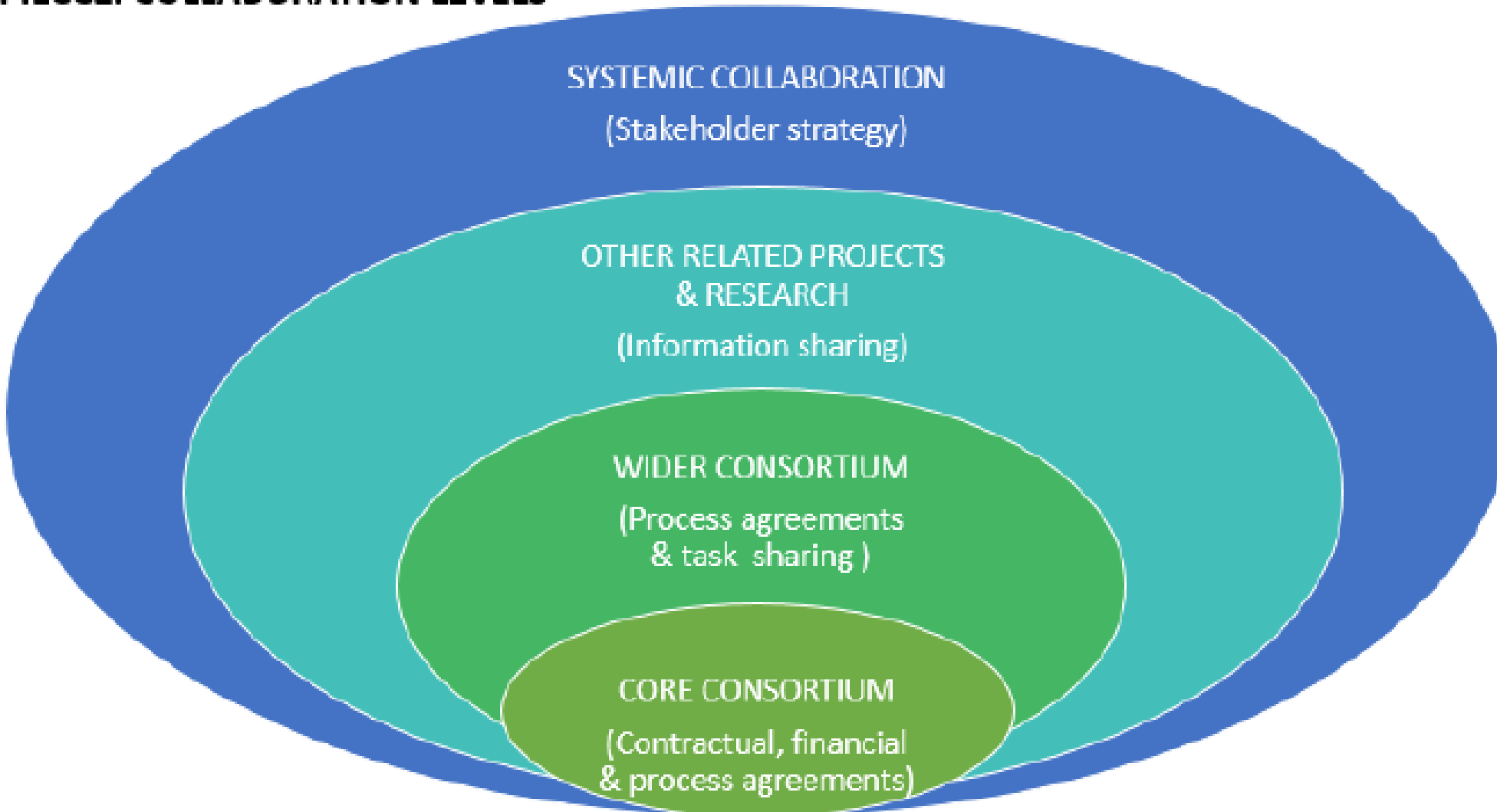
Extract from *Learning and Working Together: A Framework for Donor Collaboration*. BRIDGE and Zenex Foundation, January 2016



# Types and Levels

Example of different partnership structures and roles.  
Extract from *Building the PIECCE Collaboration Model*, BRIDGE for  
Project for Inclusive Early Childhood Care and Education, 2020.

## PIECCE: COLLABORATION LEVELS



# Who collaborates and why?

## WHO - Many permutations ...

- Public/private (e.g. government + implementers, TVETs and industry)
- Funders/implementers
- Different providers in a sector (e.g. ECD, schools, NGOs)
- Across sectors (e.g. health/ environment/ education)
- Providers and community beneficiaries
- Umbrella associations
- Individuals/teams within organizations
- ...

Diverse players and stakeholders bring in different power dynamics which have an impact on collaborative processes

## WHY – some of the drivers

- Crisis – e.g. Covid-19
- Systems change
- Impact
- Scale & replication
- Spreading of practice
- Innovation
- Increased Return on Investment
- Shared vision
- Shared resources
- Different skills sets/ networks/ strengths
- Funder requirements

Collaborations and partnerships might be specified as requirements in interventions

# Mapping collaborative projects

## Motivation

- What are the motivating factors, the starting conditions or contexts and how do these link to the goals or outcomes?

## Process dynamics

- What are the enablers or conditions for successful collaboration?
- What are the power relations between partners?
- What are the barriers to collaboration?
- What systems need to be in place to support collaboration?
- Can collaboration be sustained?

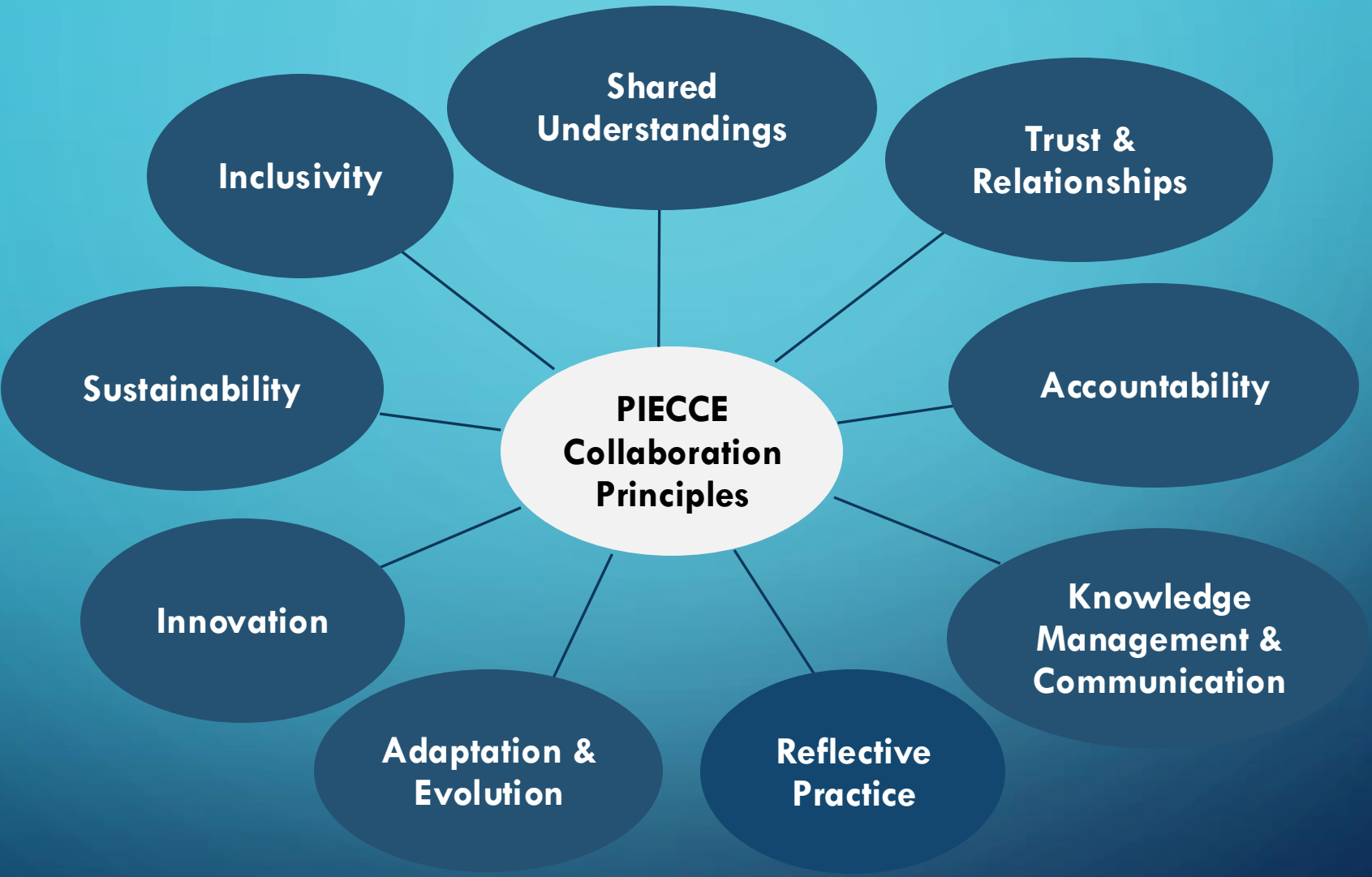
## Tracking growth & impacts

- How do we monitor our collaboration processes in order to adapt and review if necessary?
- How do we track the impact of a collaboration on the participants and on the sector?
- How do we track the impact of the products of collaboration (especially if these are open education resources)?

# Key Enablers: Learnings from BRIDGE case studies



# Co-created principles for collaboration: an example from PIECCE







“

Collaboration doesn't happen by itself just because several entities are in a joint project. Effective collaboration is an explicit, intentional, time-consuming and defined process based on a range of drivers.

”

KEY LESSON LEARNED FROM THE PIECCE PROJECT