



# Summary Report

**The APRM second continental  
Training on South-South and  
Triangular Cooperation to  
accelerate implementation of  
Agenda 2063 and SDGs**

**Johannesburg, 6 March 2024,**

The African Peer Review Mechanism in partnership with a consortium of strategic partners including the Islamic Development Bank, UN World Food Program, Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation and Rwanda Cooperation Initiative, Development Reimagined launched the second continental capacity program on South-South and Triangular Cooperation for accelerating implementation of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.

This training fulfils the decision of the 28th AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government which expanded the mandate of the mechanism to play a role in supporting African countries in monitoring the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals. It equally supports the AU-UN framework for the implementation of agenda 2063 and the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.

### **The training has specific objectives including**

- ◆ Promoting in-depth knowledge of SSTRc history and its significance to Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 “the Africa We want”
- ◆ Raising awareness about horizontal partnerships and Eco-system of SSC led by the Islamic Development bank, UN agencies and other partners;
- ◆ Display the role of SSTRc in implementing development programs in pursuant to Agenda 2063 and its flagship programs as well as new regional blocks including BRICs;
- ◆ Familiarise participants with the available monitoring and evaluation systems/ frameworks to assess SSTRc in Africa.



## PROF. EDDY MALOKA

The inaugural session was kicked off by welcoming remarks of Prof. Eddy MALOKA, CEO of APRM Continental Secretariat, who noted that South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC) have emerged as essential tools for realizing the global and regional development agendas. During the adoption of Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, it has been alluded to the significance of integrating South-South frameworks into national planning and overall development policies and its complementarity to North-South cooperation. We committed ourselves with other organs to enhance awareness and utilisation of South-South and triangular cooperation tools to position Africa's interests and needs as part of our overall vision. It hence becomes evident that APRM is not only a mechanism for assessments but a dynamic platform for facilitating peer learning and cooperation.



## MR DAGENG LIU

Mr Dageng LIU, Chief of the SSTC Unit, World Food Program expressed the WFP's appreciation to APRM for organising this insightful knowledge training. He noted that WFP can be the facilitator of this SSTC exchange, amongst other organs. The dedicated SSTC Unit at WFP's headquarters serves as a facilitator of country-led SSTC including, inter alia, through its online platform (South-South Match.com) where lessons learned, solutions, and technologies already tested in one country can be scaled up in another context with the SSTC Unit as a facilitator. The WFP has increasingly stepped up its SSTC portfolio and is now considered one among the United Nations entities that have made the most and fastest progress towards mainstreaming SSTC



## MR. ADAMOU MAYAKI

Senior Technical Cooperation Specialist, Islamic Development Bank highlighted that IsDB is the only Multilateral Development Bank, which all its shareholders and beneficiaries are from the Global South. 27 of the 57 IsDB member countries are from the African continent and have been strongly involved in SSTrC programs. The IsDB has been providing financing for South-South Technical Cooperation since the early 1980s, through various programs. The IsDB is promoting SSC through i) Enabling the member countries to exchange proven solutions for their developmental challenges, through "Reverse Linkage" projects; ii) Assisting the member countries to address capacity development needs, through the IsDB Technical Cooperation Program; iii) Helping the member countries to build their "national ecosystems for SSC" and iv) Producing knowledge products on good practices for promoting SSC.





## MS. LUANDA MPUNGOSE

Partnership officer, South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), emphasised that over the recent years, we have seen a considerable rise of the Global South in international fora- this happens in a fraught global landscape with rising geopolitical tensions. We have seen agency from the South, particularly from the Africa region- Africa has claimed its space in terms of its developmental priorities as articulated in Agenda 2063 as translated in some activities including 1) Re-emergence of non-alignment (African nations advancing their strategic interests); 2) African presidents led a peace mission to Russia and Ukraine and iii) South Africa's application to the ICJ.

The G20 is an example of a platform that advances and promotes triangular cooperation. With the Indonesia, India, now Brazil and South Africa as incoming President, there has been a significant amount to coordination on Southern priorities. What is more, the African Union is now a member of the G20 and now more than ever, it is important that we build technical skills and expertise in the region to be able to help drive the South-South and Triangular Cooperation agenda from a position where we have agency rather than being reactive!



## MS. HANNAH RYDER

CEO, Development Reimagined (Kenya) -CEO of Development Reimagined commented that it is imperative that we understand the landscape of development partners and what they offer to Africa. Equally important is an awareness of Agenda 2063 and the development goals it encapsulates. She added that South-South Cooperation has always - often rightly - claimed to align seamlessly with these objectives by fostering collaboration among countries of the Global South, promoting knowledge sharing, and facilitating mutual assistance. But that does not mean it is perfect, and it cannot be improved.

The fact is, we can do more to leverage the strengths and experiences of fellow developing nations, to ensure that Africa can accelerate its development trajectory and achieve the aspirations outlined in Agenda 2063.



## MS. ARIANA MURESAN,

Senior Researcher Institute of Global Dialogue Institute of Global Dialogue, UNISA –South Africa also expressed IGD's pride to partner with the APRM continental Secretariat in this program for the second time especially after the momentum of BRICs+ expansion and the host of South Africa to the 13th Summit of BRICs.



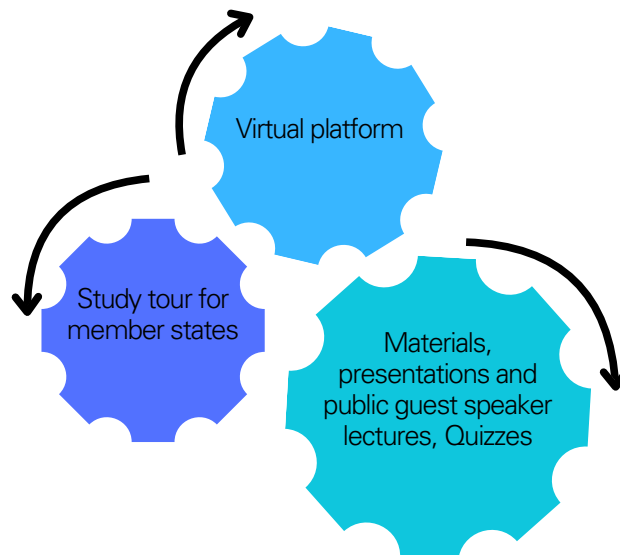


# MODALITY OF THE TRAINING AND THEMATIC FOCUS

Ms. Sara Hamouda, Coordinator of Agenda 2063 continental global governance program and south-south cooperation portfolio at the APRM briefed the audience on the APRM engagement in SSTRC programs since 2018. She mentioned that APRM is a unique mechanism for promoting collaboration in the global south guided by principles of solidarity, knowledge sharing and peer learning amongst African countries and others southern partners. The four -week training offers thematic modules on the following topics:



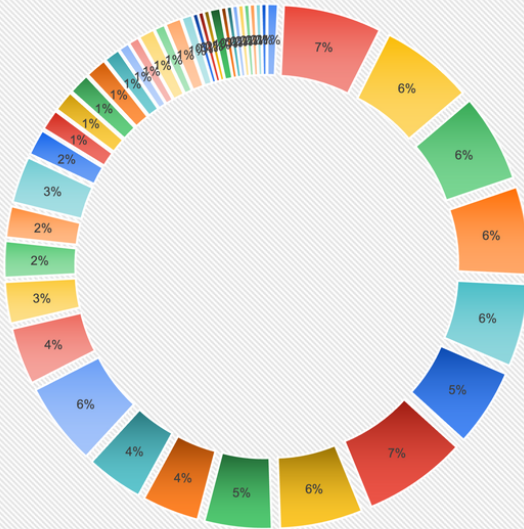
The training is provided through free access to APRM Knowledge hub platform. The training is delivered through knowledge materials, Presentations, and background documents alongside a weekly guest lecture talk. This shall assist practitioners and participants to delve into the SSTRC history and current development from theoretical and empirical lens.



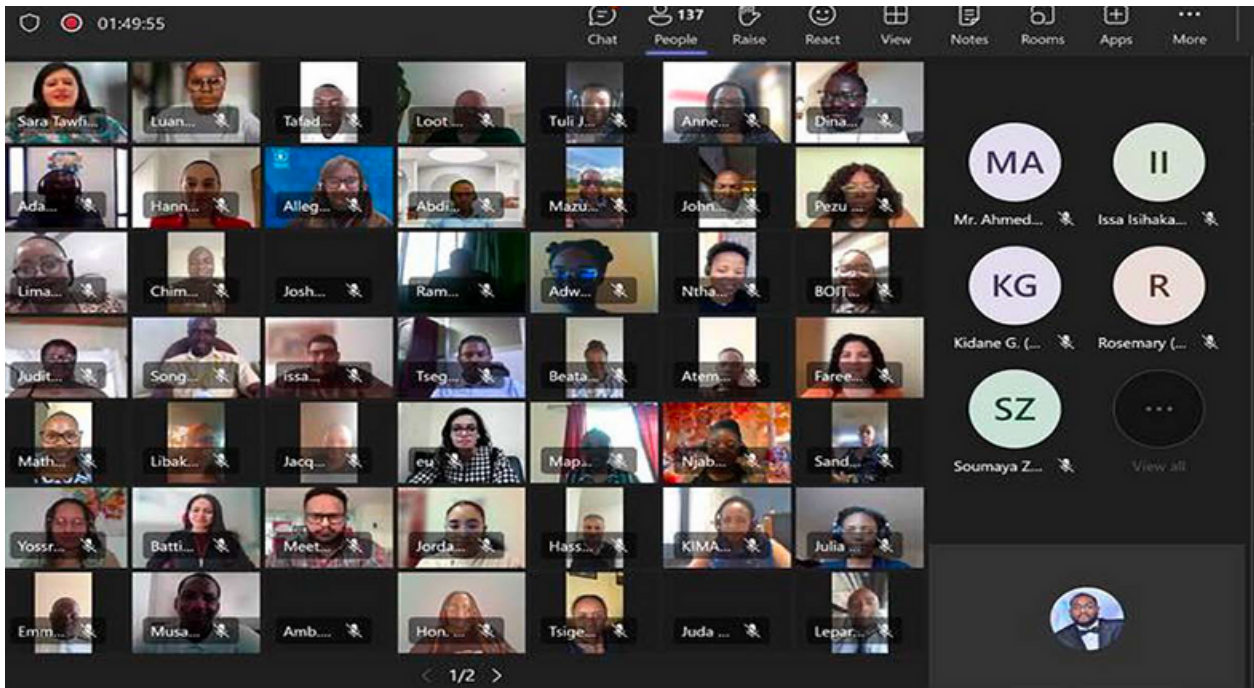
It's worth noting that 285 candidates have been accepted in the program out of 700 applications. The accepted candidates are coming from 44 countries including India and Brazil besides African countries. We wish all participants good luck to benefit from this interesting training.



# NATIONALITIES OF SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE SSTrC TRAINING



- Algeria
- Kenya
- Ethiopia
- Cameroon
- Malawi
- Nigeria
- Tunisia
- Uganda
- South Africa
- Namibia
- Tanzania
- Egypt
- Zimbabwe
- Ghana
- Nigeria
- Botswana
- Zambia
- Lesotho
- Uganda
- Congo
- Tanzania
- Rwanda
- Somalia
- Burundi
- Togolese
- Swaziland
- Comoros
- South Sudan
- Djibouti
- Sierra Leone
- Libya
- Benin
- Ivory Coast
- Somaliiland
- Madagascar
- Liberia
- India
- Djibouti
- Benin
- Chad
- Brazil
- Morocco
- Mauritus



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**APRM**  
African Peer Review  
Mechanism



**IsDB**  
البنك الإسلامي للتنمية  
Islamic Development Bank



**IFAD**  
INTERNATIONAL  
FUND FOR  
AGRICULTURAL  
DEVELOPMENT



**Rwanda  
Cooperation**



**WFP**



**atct**  
الوكالة التونسية للتعاون الفني  
Agence Tunisienne de Coopération Technique  
Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation



**DEVELOPMENT  
REIMAGINED**



**SAIA 90 YEARS**  
EST. 1934



**IGD UNISA**



**Agenda  
2063**  
The Africa we Want