



**Economic Commission for Africa
Committee of Experts of the Conference of African
Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development**
Thirty-ninth meeting

Addis Ababa (hybrid), 17–19 March 2021

Item 6 of the provisional agenda **

Statutory issues

Progress report on the work of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

I. Introduction

1. The present progress report – which is being submitted to the fifty-third session of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in accordance with current practices and in response to a request for regular updates on the reports that the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)¹ submits to its Governing Council – covers the period April 2019–March 2021. It highlights the Institute’s key results achieved, particularly about the implementation of its training programmes and research activities, resources, and the latest developments relating to human and financial resources and partnerships. The report concludes with an outline of the prospects for 2021:

(a) COVID-19: The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions on travel implied the inability of the subprogramme to conduct face-to-face training and workshops since March 2020. In its continued response, IDEP focused on its online learning offer to ensure its business continuity;

(b) Gender mainstreaming: The subprogramme continues to accord priority to gender equality as an integral part of all training and research activities in its programme. In this regard, the subprogramme systematically ensures that all concerned training curricula include the gender dimension through content-embedment or the development of specific modules addressing gender-related matters. Three gender-themed training courses were implemented in 2020: (i) Gender-Responsive Economic Policy Management, (ii) Gender and Trade, and (iii) Rwanda tailor-made training. One webinar was

* Re-issued for technical reasons on 19 February 2021.

** E/ECA/COE/39/1.

¹ “The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning is a pan-African institution created by the General Assembly of the United Nations with the primary purpose of accompanying and supporting African countries in their quest to build their human resource capacities as a necessary prerequisite for sustaining independence and promoting socioeconomic development. Its main activities, derived from its mandate, are organized around a portfolio of capacity development and training programmes, along with a set of policy research and dialogue initiatives. It also offers on-demand advisory services to Governments and public institutions and serves as a forum for the exploration of alternative thinking on African development”.



delivered on women and governance in the public and private sectors. The digital learning programme that the subprogramme is currently implementing using its in-house platform has offered more opportunities to women to attend the subprogramme's capacity-building initiatives, as evidenced by the increase in numbers of women trainees. The subprogramme continues to actively advocate for the nomination of women to its training through all available channels. Positive discrimination is considered during calls for applications and nominations that encourage female applications. Member States are invited to encourage women's participation;

(c) Countries of focus, Sustainable Development Goals and Opportunity Initiative Based Coalition (OIBCs): In both training and research activities, IDEP was able to target the following member States (among ECA countries of focus): Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia and Nigeria, attaining the following Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 8 (targets 8.1 to 8.9), Goal 10 (targets 10.1, 10.4 and 10.7), Goal 17 (targets 17.1, 17.6, 17.8 to 17.15, and 17.17 to 17.19) and Goal 11 (target 1.1.b);

(d) Strategic plan: During the period under report, IDEP has launched the effective implementation of the five-year strategic plan, with application of its theory of change and performance indicators. This strategic framework aims at accompanying African countries in the rethinking of their development strategies and the building of necessary economic management and development planning capacity to successfully implement their national development plans, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, of the African Union. IDEP training and research activities during the period have contributed to the following overarching three main domains of change of the strategic plan:

- (i) Enhanced competence of development planners and policymakers in policy management, public sector systems and development planning;
- (ii) Enhanced competence of public sector systems for seeking and acquiring critical support for policy development and management, and for development planning;
- (iii) Recognized competence of IDEP as the leading capacity development organization for policy development, management and development planning in Africa.

2. The courses that IDEP delivered were driven by demands from member States and regional economic communities, in response to their capacity needs, development priorities, and commitment to regional and international agendas, in accordance with the four clusters of focus:

- (a) Macroeconomic modelling and planning;
- (b) Regional integration;
- (c) Social development;
- (d) Integrated natural resource management.

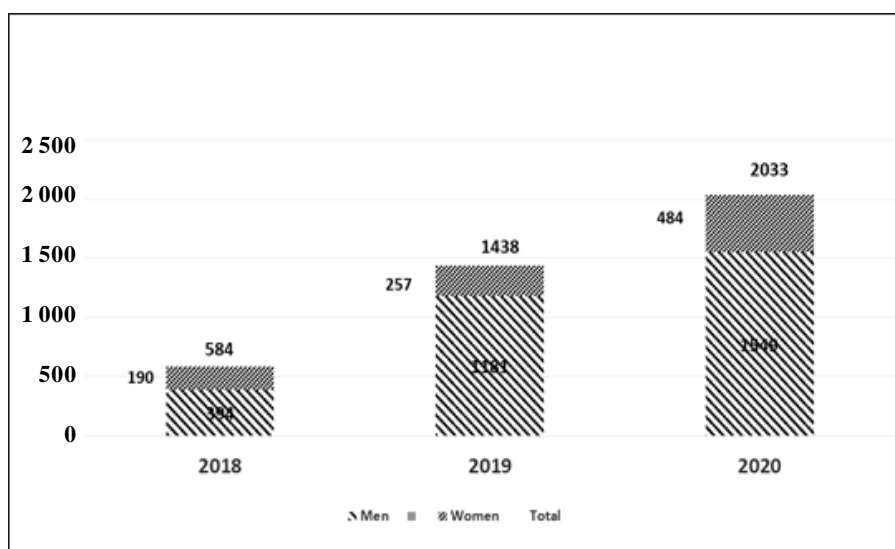
II. Contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 through training and research

A. Training

3. The training provided by IDEP is in keeping with national, regional and international development agendas, with specific emphasis on the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. It helps to familiarize trainees pursuing its courses with the requisite techniques for the formulation, planning, implementation and management of pro-development policies. Guided by the courses catalogue designed with guidance from the IDEP Technical Advisory Committee and approved by the IDEP Governing Council, it considers the main challenges for countries. These include mastering their development processes; becoming full-fledged actors in the world economy; improving their fundamentals, involving all actors more tangibly, including the private sector, mobilizing adequate resources; and being able to translate their economic gains into improved well-being and welfare of all their citizens in an equitable and sustainable manner.

4. A total of 51 courses were organized during the period by IDEP, including 19 on-site courses and 32 digital learning courses to officials from the African public and private sector, diplomats and academics, in socioeconomic policy formulation, management and development planning. Overall, 1,081 public officials (including 257 women) from 51 African countries participated in online and residential training in 2019, while in 2020, 2,033 public officials (including 484 women) from 52 African countries participated in various digital training.

Figure I
Evolution of the number of people certified between 2018 and 2020



1. On-site training

5. The on-site courses were delivered in 2019; in 2020, most on-site courses were converted into digital training. They covered issues relating to data analysis for sustainable development; macroeconomic modelling for sustainable development planning; agricultural policy in Africa; energy statistics and balances; evaluating public policy; project management; the African Regional Integration Index; energy policy planning; gender, trade and development; gender-responsive economic policy management; disaster risk insurance; and technical and international trade policy and trade negotiations.

6. The monitoring and evaluation process applied to the training activities are guided by the logical framework of the strategic plan 2019–2023. The following two immediate results are assessed through various surveys: (a) expanded pool of professional planners and policymakers, and (b) expanded design and delivery of highly relevant trainings. Both will contribute to enhanced competence of professional planners and policymakers in policy management and development planning. In this regard, at the end of each course, participants were systematically invited to evaluate the course in which they participated. This survey is followed by an annual survey to assess how the skills and competency acquired by participants have contributed to influencing policy formulation and development planning in their daily activities. As a result of the survey undertaken in December 2020, an average of 80.6 per cent of African public officials attested to having utilized, with concrete evidence, the knowledge, skills and tools they attained from IDEP’s training to influence socioeconomic policy in their respective countries as a result of these trainings.

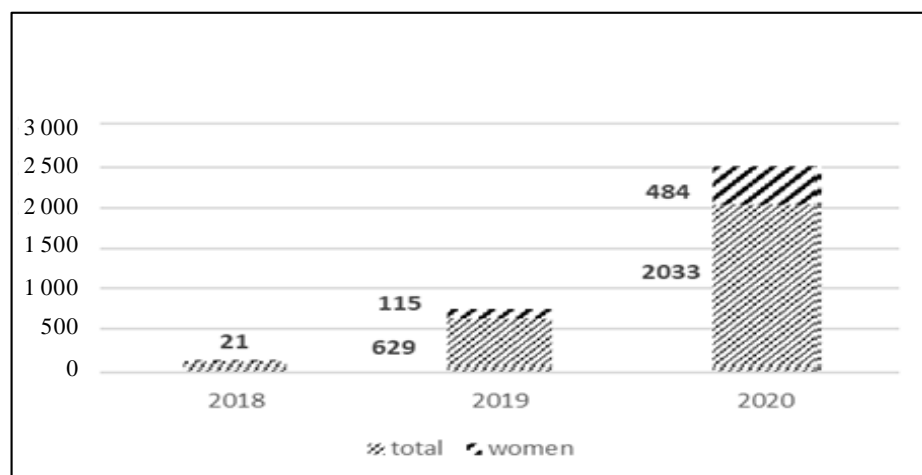
2. Digital training

7. The COVID-19 crisis has resulted in a significant increase in digital training, as IDEP immediately reoriented its training delivery method from in situ to digital learning to ensure continuity. A significant number of in situ training materials were converted into digital learning materials and offered through in-house online learning platforms. The training was offered in a flexible manner, to allow for government officials and other participants to participate and update their knowledge and skills towards effective contributions to their countries’ sustainable development, in line with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

8. Digital courses are delivered in English and French, and cover 5 to 10 weeks. The training sessions are conducted by leading experts and tutors, who combine their theoretical knowledge and practical experience. Course materials include lessons, audio-commented PowerPoint presentations, additional readings and case studies from member States.

9. As per figure II, overall, in 2019, 629 participants completed their trainings and were certified, including 115 women (18 per cent), while in 2020, a total of 2,033 were trained, including 484 women (24 per cent), representing a fivefold increase of the total trained in 2020 compared with 2019, and a considerable increase over the number of women trained.

Figure II
Evolution of digital training from 2018 to 2020



B. Master's degree programme

10. The collaboration with the University of Johannesburg on an 18-month master of philosophy programme in industrial policy continued. It is designed to expose mid-career and senior professionals and policymakers serving in governments to structured training that covers various aspects of economic policy management, development planning and sectoral analysis on industrial issues. The fifth session consisted of nine students, and was selected and onboarded. Currently, IDEP and the University of Johannesburg are jointly running the overall evaluation of the programme, coinciding with the end of the five-year memorandum of understanding between the two institutions. The evaluation will consider the entire period of implementation, and the main objective of the evaluation is to assess the performance of the master's programme, identifying impacts, lessons learned and steps to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes achieved.

C. Research

11. The policy research work undertaken at IDEP complements the Institute's training programme, and responds to the needs of the policymaking communities and other stakeholders. Indeed, the courses are combined with high-level dialogues, development seminars and a fellowship programme. The research component provides strategic guidance to the courses to be delivered, and updates and adapts their contents, according to the changes in the environment and the priorities of countries' development agendas in connection with issues related to the structural transformation of Africa against a background of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. IDEP acts as a think tank, with the aim of guiding policy change and decision-making at the highest level on several development challenges.

12. The series of high-level dialogues on policies and development seminars (two seminars, nine webinars) promote an enabling environment for the exchange of ideas, and new reflections on the numerous development challenges with which the African continent is being confronted. It enables 888 officials, researchers and decision makers (more than 553 of them women) to reflect on policy-related concerns, and propose recommendations to find operational solutions to them towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

13. The fellowship programmes of IDEP continued to contribute to the promotion and strengthening of intra-African knowledge-sharing and mutual learning among researchers and civil servants. Through these activities, IDEP consolidates its support to the capacity-building of senior officials of its member States through constructive analyses and discussions on development policies. As during the past reporting period, the programme gathered senior researchers and authorities with expertise in the various relevant fields to discuss the current socioeconomic challenges affecting Africa. Thanks to fellowship support activities, the Institute can also develop solid partnerships with, among others, substantial divisions of ECA, the sectoral departments of ministries of member States, international organizations and research centres.

14. Under this programme, a field visit to ANIDA, PRODAC and DAPSA, all progressive agricultural establishments in Senegal, was undertaken in the margins of the seminar jointly delivered with Edinburgh University.

15. In terms of research fellows, IDEP hosted two fellows who worked on the following thematics:

(a) The fiscal impact of the African Continental Free Trade Area on African economies: The study is assessing the impact of the African Continental

Free Trade Area on areas such as taxes, economic adjustments, well-being and industrialization;

(b) Determinants of female labour force participation in Botswana: Using the multi-topic household survey of 2015/16, the study aims to investigate the main determinants affecting female labour force participation in the formal and informal sectors, and to assess the relationship in sectors between the main determinants of female labour force participation in Botswana.

D. Knowledge resource centre

16. The knowledge resource centre of the Institute continued to meet the needs of its training and research programmes, through the continuous sharing of information with and provision of documentation services to trainees, faculty members, conference participants, researchers, visiting scholars, governments and members of the general public.

1. User services

17. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the IDEP premises were closed and no external access was noted in the library. All users services were provided online. A total of 21 bibliographies and webographies were provided to the online trainees and participants of the webinars.

2. Cataloguing and indexing

18. The cataloguing and indexing of document titles in digital format in the institutional repository are underway. A total of 1,112 titles were added in 2019, against 1,616 titles in 2020, bringing the total collection to 22,534 records, of which 8,184 are freely available in full text. The total of frequency download, which is the number of downloads of these full-text documents, is 1,326,567 for 2020, against 1,070,911 in 2019 (figures III and IV).

Figure III

New records in the IDEP digital library

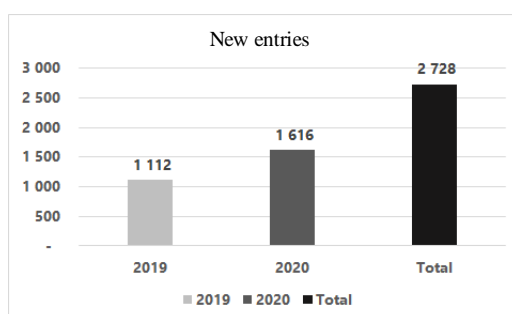
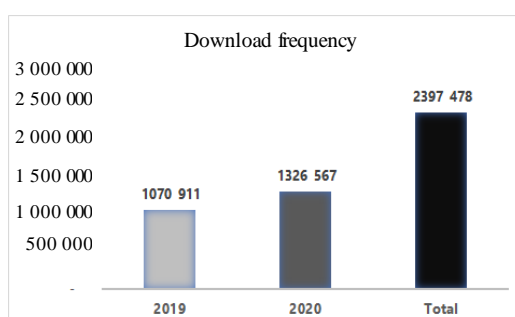


Figure IV

Downloads of documents from the IDEP Digital library



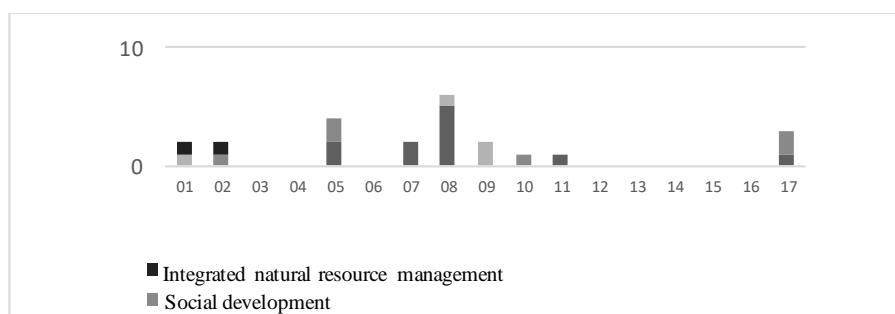
III. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning training catalogue and the Sustainable Development Goals

19. IDEP courses are classified into four thematic clusters: (a) macroeconomic modelling and planning, (b) regional integration, (c) social development, and (iv) integrated natural resource management.

20. The clusters' contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals is presented in figure V.

Figure V

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning training catalogue and the Sustainable Development Goals



IV. Finance, resource mobilization and partnerships

A. Finance and resource mobilization

21. The Institute's activities are financed by resources from four broad sources:

(a) Regular United Nations grant, which is currently a fixed biennial subvention approved by the General Assembly, underpinned by an approved annual programme budget of \$1.3 million;

(b) Contributions from African member States through annual payments of assessed financial contributions based on a predetermined schedule, approved and adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;

(c) Extrabudgetary funding from sources such as multilateral and bilateral funding institutions, private foundations and other development partners;

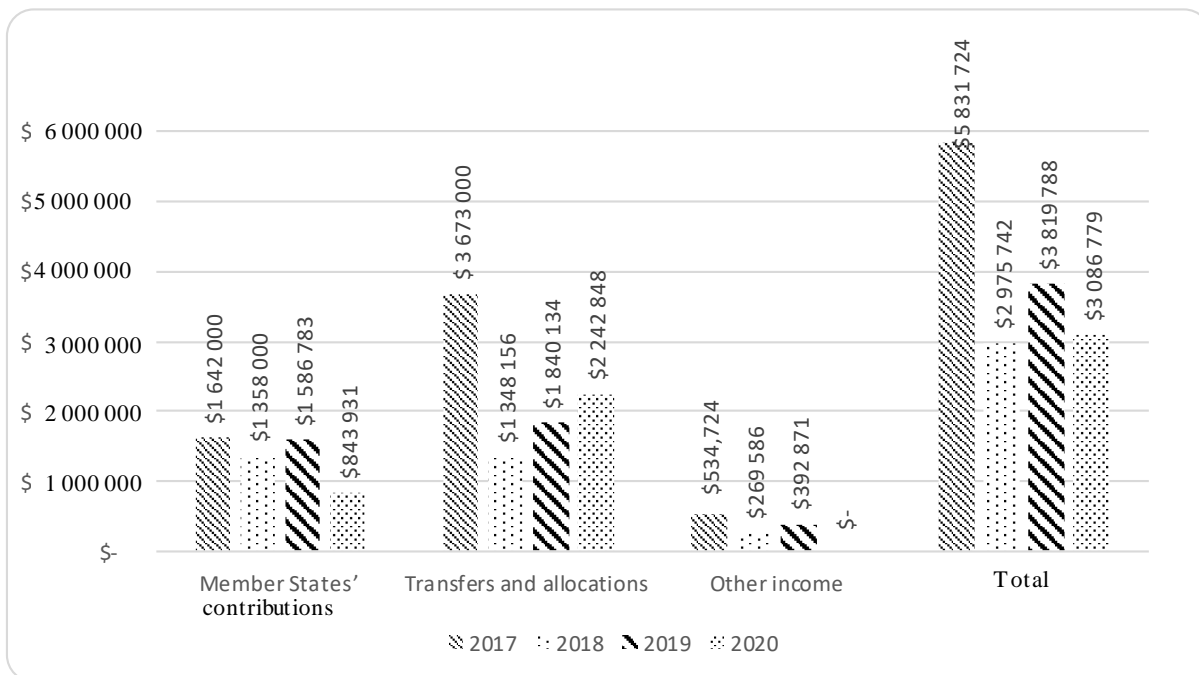
(d) Resources from ECA to support specific programmes and training activities.

22. This section is primarily focused on the mobilization of resources and associated strategies employed by the IDEP leadership team.

23. Figure VI presents the comparative income generation between 2017 and 2020. For purposes of clarification, the category "Transfers and allocations" includes the United Nations grant, extrabudgetary support from ECA, and funding from other donors.

24. The current funding climate, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has affected many organizations, including the United Nations, and in turn IDEP. Extrabudgetary resources mobilized from 2018 through 2020 were significantly lower than in previous years.

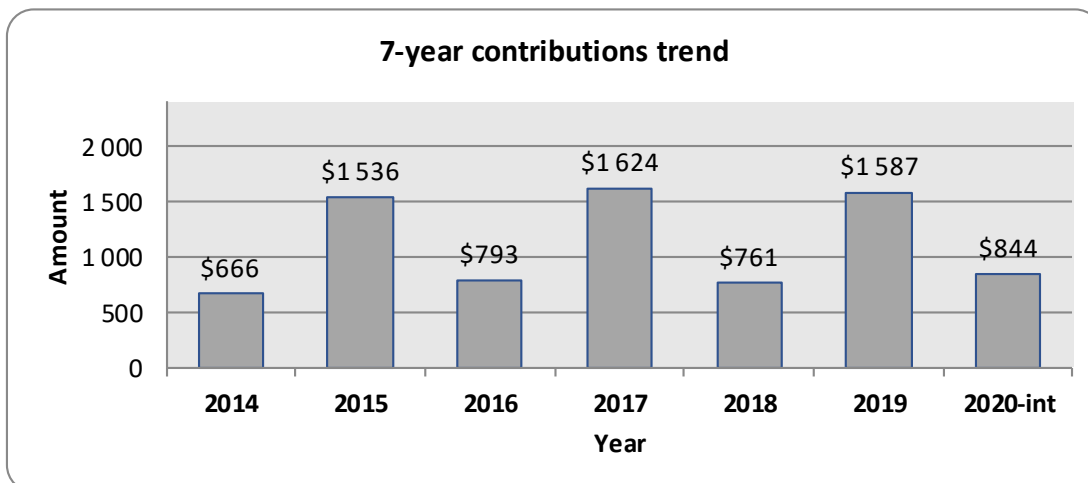
Figure VI
Income 2017–2020



Note: The average annual budget of IDEP is \$5.8 million.

25. Figure VI further illustrates that 2019 was a remarkable year with respect to receipts of contributions from member States compared with 2018, due to the augmented mobilization efforts employed by the leadership of the Institute. Contributions and settlement of arrears by member States attained strong momentum and continued into the first quarter of 2020, with as much as \$600,000 received by the second week of March. The leadership team was confident of another high recovery year. However, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic across the continent interrupted this momentum. Very few additional payments were made by member States, and the total receipts fell short of both the annual target of \$1.358 million and the 2019 comparative (see figure VII).

Figure VII
Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the period 2013–2020
(Thousands of United States dollars)



26. The leadership of the Institute would like to express its profound gratitude to member States for the support received in 2019 and 2020. See tables 1 and 2 for the individual contributions received.

27. The leadership continues to engage with member States on contributions, and is in discussions with authorities from the following countries with significant outstanding arrears: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritius, the Niger, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

28. Unpaid assessed contributions stood at a high of \$18 million as of 31 December 2020, and feature strongly in the resource mobilization plans of the Institute (see annex).

Table 1
Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as of 31 December 2019
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Annual assessed contribution	Amount paid in 2019			Total amount paid in 2019
		Annual contribution paid	Arrears paid	Advance payment	
Benin	15 000	1 5 0 0 0		-	20 599
Burkina Faso	15 000	1 5 0 0 0	-	-	15 000
Central African Republic	15 000	1 5 0 0 0	1 7 6 1	-	16 761
Congo	15 000	-	-	15 000	15 000
Côte D'Ivoire	32 000	22 7 0 3	-	9 297	32 000
Egypt	80 000	80 000	160 000	-	240 000
Guinea	20 000	20 000	100 000	-	120 000
Kenya	32 000	-	-	32 000	32 000
Lesotho	15 000	15 000	-	-	15 000
Madagascar	20 000	20 000	3 490	-	23 490
Mali	15 000	15 000	50 014	-	65 014
Mauritania	10 000	10 000	10 000	-	20 000
Namibia	24 000	24 000	-	-	24 000
Nigeria	80 000	80 000	370 331	-	450 331
Rwanda	15 000	15 000	45 000	-	60 000
Senegal	24 000	24 000	48 398	-	72 398
Seychelles	10 000	10 000	20 000	-	30 000
Sierra Leone	20 000	20 000	-	-	20 000
South Africa	80 000	80 000	-	-	80 000
Togo	15 000	15 000	-	-	15 000
Tunisia	24 000	24 000	7 220	-	31 220
Uganda	24 000	24 000	44 971	-	68 971
Zimbabwe	40 000	40 000	80 000	-	120 000
Total	640 000	583 703	946 783	56 297	1 586 783

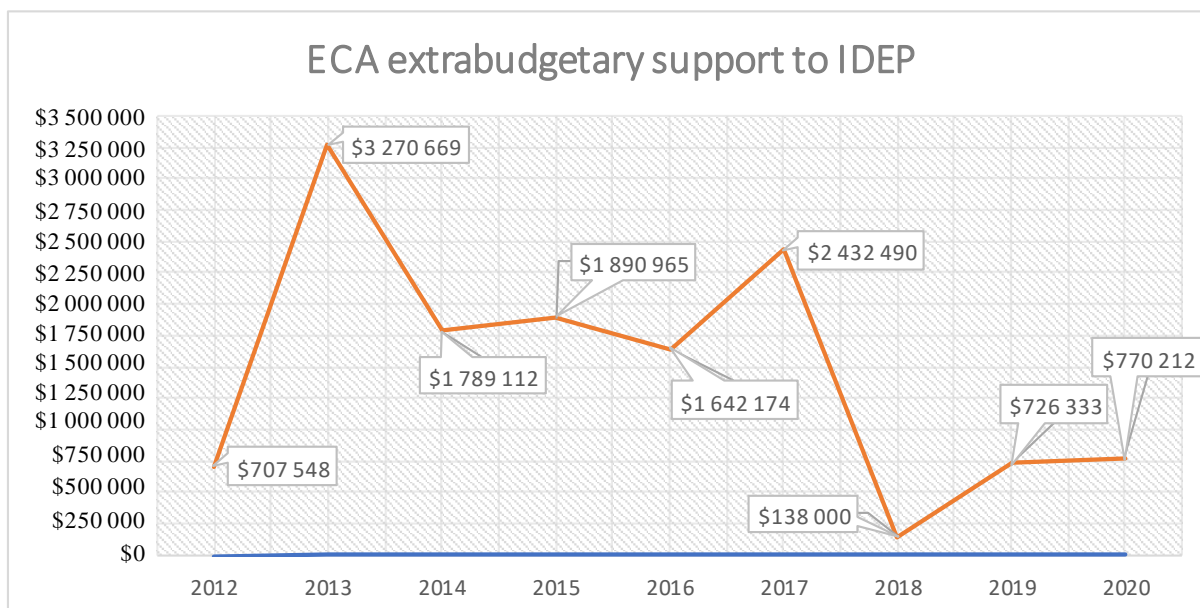
Table 2
Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as of 31 December 2020
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Index	Countries	Annual assessed contribution 2020, thousands of United States dollars	2020 contribution, thousands of United States dollars	Arrears paid, thousands of United States dollars	Total amount paid in 2020, thousands of United States dollars
1	Burkina Faso	15 000	15 000	-	15 000
2	Egypt	80 000	80 000	-	80 000
3	Gambia	10 000	10 000	85 582	95 582
4	Ghana	32 000	32 000	35 462	67 462
5	Libya	80 000	80 000	74 561	154 561
6	Morocco	32 000	32 000	210 557	242 557
7	South Africa	80 000	80 000	80 000	160 000
8	Eswatini	20 000	20 000	8 770	28 770
	Total	349 000	349 000	494 931	843 931

29. Financial support from ECA remained relatively low compared with previous years, despite increasing just over five-fold (\$726,000) over 2018 (\$138,000.00) (see figure VIII). The Institute's leadership continues to engage with ECA leadership on the matter. It is expected that such support can revert to levels prior to 2018, a desirable scenario that shall serve to increase the predictability of the Institute's flow of funds, programme planning and delivery.

Figure VIII

Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the period 2013–2020
 (Thousands of United States dollars)



30. As part of its strategic plan for the period 2019–2023, the Institute has already embarked on a rigorous campaign to diversify its funding base extensively through increased and targeted external resource mobilization

initiatives, in particular with a view to fully financing and meeting the objectives of its strategic objectives. Despite the persisting stringent donor funding environment, IDEP was able to attract grant awards from the University of Edinburgh and the Open Society Initiative for West Africa in 2019, with the latter granting two further awards in 2020.

31. The deployment of Umoja on 1 January 2020 has added visibility to IDEP within the United Nations Secretariat structures, and therefore facilitate internal funding mechanisms, among other significant benefits of ERP systems.

B. Partnerships

32. The Institute continued its strategy to partner with various stakeholders in the delivery of training and other initiatives. Such partnerships vary in form and include activity cost-sharing agreements, agreements for the sharing of knowledge and technical expertise, as well as ordinary funding partnerships. Of particular note, in 2019, the Institute worked on several partnership agreements with the following partners: Pan-African Parliament (PAP); Open Society Initiative for West Africa; Consortium Regional pour la Recherche en Economie Générationnelle; Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Gambia/United Nations Development Programme, the Gambia; National Institute of Public Administration of Malaysia (INTAN); North-West University (South Africa); University of Edinburgh; University of Rwanda; and University of Turku. The Institute has ongoing partnership discussions with the United Nations Staff College, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the Islamic Development Bank.

Table 3

Number of partners per category

<i>Type of partners</i>	<i>Number of partners</i>
United Nations commissions, agencies and programmes	11
Member States and regional economic communities	4
International organization	1
Academia and research institutions	3
Total	19

33. Collaborations on activities resulting from these and other partnerships included the delivery of a workshop and training activity on public policy evaluation with INTAN; a symposium on food security, migration and innovation with the University of Edinburgh; a training on the development of bankable project proposals for Gambian senior public officials; a training on energy balance and statistics with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Statistics Division; a training on disaster risk management techniques with African Risk Capacity and the World Bank; and a natural resource governance training with the Open Society Initiative for West Africa, among others.

34. The Institute also focused on strengthening ties with its member States through regular contact with embassies in Dakar and Addis Ababa, and direct contact with line ministries at the country level.

35. The Institute shall continue to equally focus on managing its current portfolio of partners, who stem from academia, international development organizations, government departments and ministries, research bodies and think tanks, regional institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society. In line with the new strategic orientations of ECA, the Institute is making strides to partner with the private sector.

V. Prospects for 2021

36. As a result of the acceleration of the structural transformation of Africa, corresponding demand for the services of IDEP has been steadily increasing over the last five years. Meeting this demand not only requires a strategic shift in the delivery of skills training, but also a corresponding increase in both financial and human resources.

37. It has also been challenged by a consistently limited number of women participating in training events. IDEP observed that tailor-made and training-of-trainer and online courses tend to reach more beneficiaries, including women, and therefore have more value for money than the regular on-site courses. More importantly, tailor-made training can address the specific capacity challenges that a country is facing, and is therefore highly case-relevant. In addition, a continuous appeal is made to member States to nominate women during calls for applications.

38. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an abrupt transition to digital learning. The crisis has resulted in massive migration of planned in-person training programmes to online platforms and tools for the continued delivery of learning and skills development. This has led to the promotion of existing portfolios of digital learning options. Such efforts go beyond merely applying existing technology solutions to offer virtual classrooms. Rather, they represent a more fundamental rethinking of the learning experience to enable collaborative, interactive social learning experiences for groups of learners.

39. In response, for 2021, the subprogramme will promote more digital training which, besides ensuring sustained capacity development support to member States, is cost-efficient and affords more women the opportunity to build their capacities. However, the subprogramme is fully aware of the limitations of this mode of delivery, especially in relation to advanced and more practical training, which requires in-person guidance and therefore will be working towards a hybrid strategy as soon as it is able to offer in situ training.

40. It will also continue to actively seek cost-sharing collaborations with other institutions in the delivery of its programme.

41. Furthermore, emerging strategic opportunities that will be harnessed during the year 2020 include:

(a) Ongoing United Nations reforms lead to the reinforcing of IDEP partnership with United Nations Systems;

(b) The recognition of the role of IDEP in capacity development is gaining momentum, as evidenced during the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;

(c) There is increasing demand in relation to the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063;

(d) There have been increasing partnerships or memorandums of understanding signed, such as PAP, AUDA, ARC, IFC, GIHUB, IFPRI and TURKU University.

42. IDEP will also work towards better participation of lusophone countries in its programmes and the inclusion of a member from a lusophone country in the Technical Advisory Committee, in order to promote representation of all the African subregions and countries.

43. Special attention will continue to be given to the mobilization of financial resources, especially to limit the adverse impact of the United Nations financial crisis on IDEP delivery.

44. Finally, in 2021, IDEP will give due attention to the renewal of the membership of its Governing Council and Technical Advisory Committee, as per its mandate and rules of procedure. These were to be finalized in 2020, but the particular situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic led to the postponement of the process.

Annex

Member States' contributions and arrears status, 2020

<i>Index</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Annual assessed contribution, United States dollars</i>	<i>Total assessed contribution, United States dollars</i>	<i>Total amount paid in 2020, United States dollars</i>	<i>Total amount paid, United States dollars</i>	<i>Arrears, United States dollars</i>
1.	Algeria	80 000	2 480 000	0	0	2 480 000
2.	Angola	32 000	992 000	0	896 000	96 000
3.	Benin	15 000	465 000	0	450 414	14 586
4.	Botswana	24 000	744 000	0	0	744 000
5.	Burkina Faso	15 000	465 000	15 000	465 000	0
6.	Burundi	15 000	465 000	0	60 000	405 000
7.	Cameroon	24 000	744 000	0	603 064	140 936
8.	Cabo Verde	10 000	310 000	0	0	310 000
9.	Central African Republic	15 000	465 000	0	16 761	448 239
10.	Chad	15 000	465 000	0	88 851	376 149
11.	Comoros	10 000	310 000	0	0	310 000
12.	Congo	15 000	465 000	0	455 869	9 131
13.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	32 000	992 000	0	0	992 000
14.	Côte D'Ivoire	32 000	992 000	0	960 768	31 232
15.	Djibouti	15 000	465 000	0	0	465 000
16.	Egypt	80 000	2 480 000	80 000	2 480 000	0
17.	Eritrea	15 000	390 000	0	0	390 000
18.	Ethiopia	32 000	992 000	0	40 580	951 420
19.	Equatorial Guinea	10 000	310 000	0	260 000	50 000
20.	Gabon	20 000	620 000	0	40 000	580 000
21.	Gambia	10 000	310 000	95 582	204 081	105 919
22.	Ghana	32 000	992 000	67 462	954 599	37 401
23.	Guinea-Bissau	10 000	310 000	0	30 000	280 000
24.	Guinea	20 000	620 000	0	160 000	460 000
25.	Kenya	32 000	992 000	0	992 000	0
26.	Lesotho	15 000	465 000	0	435 000	30 000
27.	Liberia	15 000	465 000	0	30 000	435 000
28.	Libya	80 000	2 480 000	154 561	988 734	1 491 266
29.	Madagascar	20 000	620 000	0	547 040	72 960
30.	Malawi	15 000	465 000	0	405 000	60 000
31.	Mali	15 000	465 000	0	432 919	32 081
32.	Mauritania	10 000	310 000	0	30 000	280 000
33.	Mauritius	15 000	465 000	0	0	465 000
34.	Morocco	32 000	992 000	242 557	786 412	205 588
35.	Mozambique	32 000	992 000	0	340 943	651 057

36.	Namibia	24 000	696 000	0	672 000	24 000
37.	Niger	15 000	465 000	0	9 975	455 025
38.	Nigeria	80 000	2 480 000	0	2 290 331	189 669
39.	Rwanda	15 000	465 000	0	180 000	285 000
40.	Sao Tome and Principe	10 000	310 000	0	10 000	300 000
41.	Senegal	24 000	744 000	0	719 480	24 520
42.	Seychelles	10 000	310 000	0	300 000	10 000
43.	Sierra Leone	20 000	620 000	0	620 000	0
44.	Somalia	10 000	310 000	0	0	310 000
45.	South Africa	80 000	2 080 000	160 000	720 000	1 360 000
46.	Sudan	32 000	992 000	0	864 000	128 000
47.	Eswatini	20 000	620 000	28 770	568 770	51 230
48.	United Republic of Tanzania	24 000	744 000	0	602 846	141 154
49.	Togo	15 000	465 000	0	450 000	15 000
50.	Tunisia	24 000	744 000	0	396 557	347 443
51.	Uganda	24 000	744 000	0	692 971	51 029
52.	Zambia	32 000	992 000	0	832 529	159 471
53.	Zimbabwe	40 000	1 240 000	0	494 925	745 075
	Total	1 358 000	41 575 000	843 931	23 578 419	17 996 581