



**African Institute for Economic
Development and Planning (IDEP)**

58th Session of the IDEP Governing Council

December 10, 2020

Dakar, Sénégal



58

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

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Director's report to the 58th meeting of the IDEP Governing Council

I. Introduction

1. This report is presented to the members of the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), in accordance with current practices and following their request to be regularly informed about the progress of the institute's activities. It is submitted for consideration to the members of IDEP Governing Council during their 58th meeting virtually held on November 30th, 2020. It presents the major highlights in the work of the Institute from 2019 to October 2020, particularly with regards to the implementation of its programmes and activities, resource mobilisation, the latest developments relating to COVID-19 and key messages. The report concludes with an outline of the prospects for 2021. Many of the issues dealt with in this report are also presented in accompanying documents which provide more details, in order to facilitate the reading of this document.

2. **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 focussed on its online learning offer to ensure its business continuity.

3. **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-embedding 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 delivered on Women and governance in the public and private sectors. The digital learning programme which 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 call for applications and nominations that encourage female applications.

4. **Countries and Focus, SDGs and 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 SDGs: SDGs 8 (targets 8.1 to 8.9), SDG10 (targets 10.1, 10.4 and 10.7), SDG17 (Targets 17.1, 17.6, 17.8 to 17.15, and 17.17 to 17.19) and SDG11 (target 1.b).

5. **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 plan in line with the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and Agenda 2063. IDEP training and research activities during the period have contributed to the following overarching three main domains of change of the strategic plan:

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

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

- Macroeconomic modelling and planning
- Regional integration
- Social development
- Integrated natural resource management

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

A. Training

7. The training provided by IDEP is in keeping with national, regional and international development agendas including 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and Agenda 2063 and 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, it considers the main challenges for countries, that

include mastering their development processes, becoming full-fledged actors in the world economy, improving their fundamentals, involving all actors more tangibly, 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.

8. A total of fifty (50) courses were organized during the period by IDEP, including 19 on-site courses and 31 digital learning courses to officials from the African public and private sector, diplomats and academics in socio-economic policy formulation, management and development planning. Overall, 1081 public officials (257 women) from 51 African countries participated in certified on-line and residential training in 2019 while as of October 2020, 1242 public officials (284 women) from 52 African countries successfully completed digital trainings during 2020.

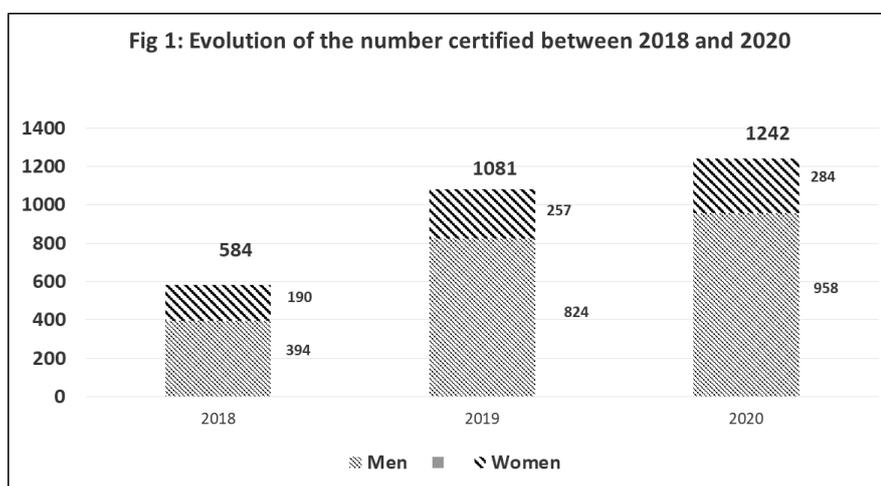


Fig.1. Evolution of the number of certified between 2018 and 2020

a) On-site Training

9. The on-site courses were delivered in 2019; in 2020 most of 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; African Regional Integration Index; Energy Policy Planning; Gender, Trade and Development; Gender-Responsive Economic Policy Management; Disaster Risk Insurance Technical ; and International Trade Policy and Trade Negotiations.
10. 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: (i)

Expanded pool of professional planners & policy makers and (ii) Expanded design & delivery of highly relevant trainings. Both will contribute to: Enhanced competence of professional planners & policy makers in policy management & 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 with an annual survey to assess how the skills; competency acquired by participants have contributed to influence policy formulation and development planning in their daily activity. As a result of various surveys undertaken in 2019 an average of 93% of participants attested having increased development planning capacity and higher confidence to influence policies while 97% attested to having increased socio-economic policy management capacity and higher confidence to influence such policies in their respective countries as a result of these training.

b) Digital Training

11. 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 platform. The training was offered in a flexible manner to allowing for governments officials and other participants to participate during their free time and update their knowledge and skills towards effective contributions to their countries' sustainable development in line with the 2030 and 2063 Agendas.
12. Digital courses are delivered in English and French and cover five to ten-week period. The training sessions are conducted by leading experts and tutors who combine their theoretical knowledge and practical experience. Courses materials include the lessons, audio-commented PowerPoint presentation, additional readings and cases studies from member States.
13. As per Fig.2 below, overall, in 2019, 629 participants completed their trainings and were certified including 115 women (18%) while as of October 2020, a total of 1242 are certified including 284 women (22,8%); representing an increase of 97% of total certified in 2020 compared to 2019 and an increase of 147% of women trained.

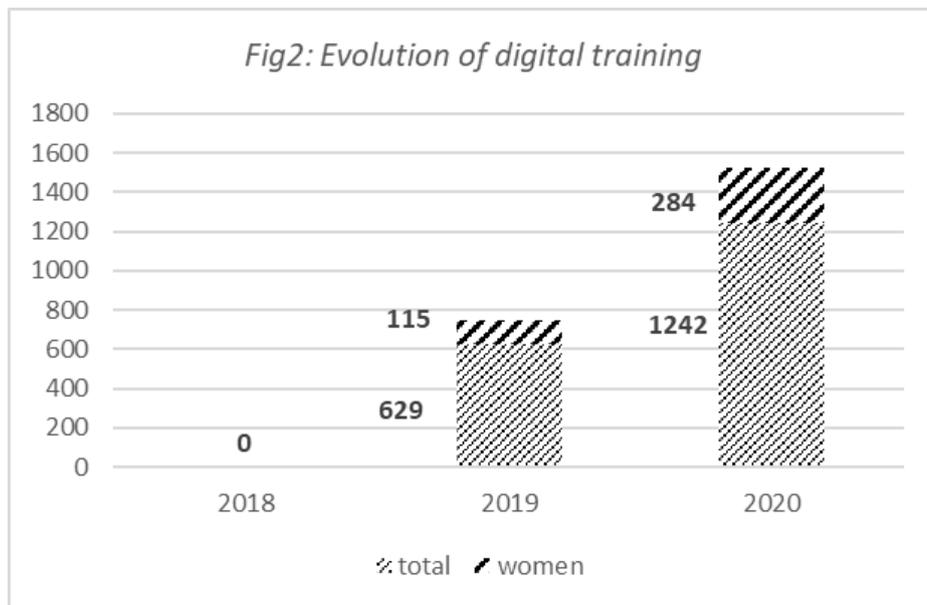


Fig.2. Evolution of digital trainings

B. Master's degree programme

14. The collaboration with the University of Johannesburg on 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 5th cohort consisted of 9 students was selected and onboarded. Currently, IDEP and UJ are jointly running the overall evaluation of the programme coinciding with the end of the five-year MoU 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 programme identifying impacts, lessons learned and steps to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes achieved.

C. Research

15. The policy research work undertaken at IDEP complements the Institute's training programme and responds to the needs of the policy-making 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.

16. The series of high-level dialogues on policies and development seminars 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 researchers and decision makers to reflect on policy-related concerns and propose recommendations to find operational solutions to them towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and Agenda 2063.
17. IDEP's fellowship programmes 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 together 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.
18. Under this program 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 the Edinburgh University.
19. In term of research fellows, IDEP hosted two (2) fellows who worked on the following thematic:
 - The fiscal impact of the AfCFTA on African Economies". The study is assessing the impact of the AfCFTA on areas such as taxes, economic adjustments, well-being, and industrialization.
 - Determinants of female labor force participation in Botswana; using the multi – topic household survey 2015/16. The study aims to investigate the main determinants affecting female labor force participation in the formal and informal sectors and to assess the relationship in sectors between the main determinants of the female labor force participation in Botswana.

D. Knowledge resource centre

20. 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. \$

Users services

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

Cataloguing and indexing

22. The cataloguing and indexing of document titles in digital format in the institutional repository is under way. 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. (Fig.4 and Fig.5)

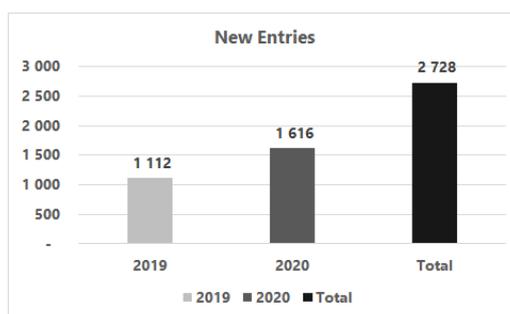


Fig.3. New records in the IDEP Digital library

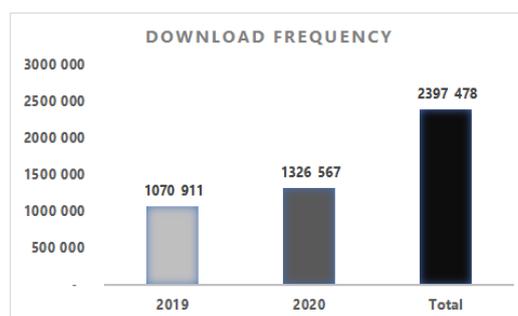


Fig.4. Downloads of documents from the IDEP Digital library

III. IDEP training catalogue and SDGs

23. IDEP courses are classified into four thematic clusters namely (i) Macroeconomic modelling and planning, (ii) Regional integration, (iii) Social development, and (iv) Integrated natural resource management.

24. The clusters contribution to the sustainable development goals is presented by Fig.5 below:

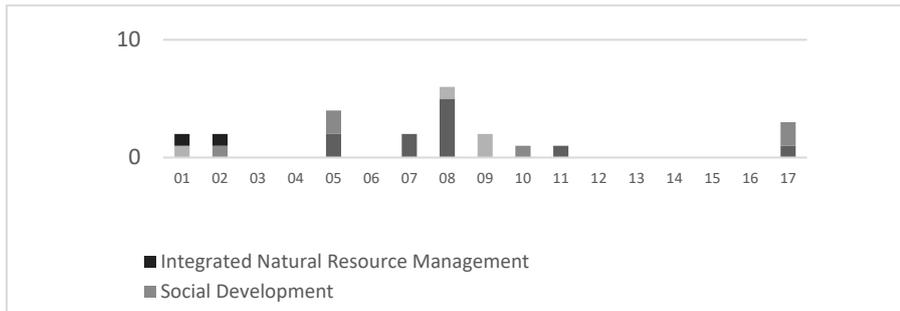


Fig.5.IDEP training catalogue and SDGs

IV. Finance, Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships

A. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

25. The Institute's activities are financed by resources from five broad sources:

- (a) Regular United Nations grant, which is currently a fixed biennial subvention approved by the General Assembly, underpinned by an approved biennium programme budget and standing at \$2.6 million per biennium;
- (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) Funds internally generated through tuition charges, overhead recoveries, conference room rentals and consultancies;
- (d) Extrabudgetary funding from sources such as multilateral and bilateral funding institutions, private foundations and development partners;
- (e) Resources from ECA to support specific programmes and training activities that promote the generation of research and analytical studies.

26. This section of the report should be read in conjunction with the note on financial performance. This section is primarily focused on the mobilisation of resources and associated strategies employed by the Leadership team.

27. As illustrated by **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.** below, 2019 was a remarkable year with respect to receipts of contributions from member States compared to 2018. Strong mobilisation efforts by the Leadership of the Institute yielded a strong start to contributions in 2020 including the reignition of contributions from countries that were not paying in the past including Central African Republic, Guinea, Libya, Mauritania, Rwanda, and The Gambia. However, the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic across the continent interrupted the contribution flow and so far total contributions

received in 2020 are short of both the annual target of \$1.358 million and the 2019 comparative (see **Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.** below).

28. The Institute thanks Member States for the support received in 2019 in particular Nigeria which contributed almost half a million dollars covering its annual contribution and part-settlement of its outstanding arrears. The Institute further thanks the following countries for being up to date with their payments and in some cases in advance of payment: Benin; Burkina Faso; Congo; Cote d'Ivoire; Kenya; Namibia; Senegal, and Sierra Leone.

29. Assessed cash contributions from African countries in 2019 totaled \$1,586,783 and surpassed the annual target of \$1,358,000 and just over double the contributions received in 2018 (**Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.**). Table 1 below further illustrates that out of the total contributions received, settlement of arrears comprised 63 per cent of the sum, which is very encouraging. See Annex I below on the 2020 contributions and outstanding arrears for more details.

30. 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, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Mauritius, Niger, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The Leadership would like to seize this opportunity to thank the members of the Council for their recognizable contribution-mobilisation efforts in their respective countries, most particularly Mr. Abdoulaye Toure of Guinea, whose efforts led to the reignition of contributions from Guinea, starting with \$120,000 in 2019.

31. Unpaid assessed contributions stood at a high of \$17.9 million as at 31 December 2019 and feature strongly in the resource mobilisation plans of the Institute. See Annex I of the note on financial performance.

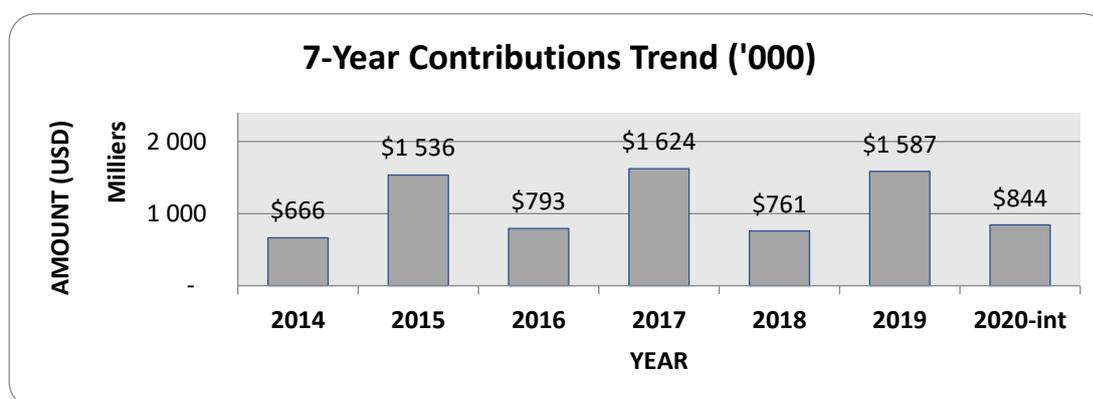


Fig.6. Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the period 2013–2020 (int)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Table 1. Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as at 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	15,000	5,599	-	20,599
Burkina Faso	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000
Central African Rep.	15,000	15,000	1,761	-	16,761
Congo	15,000	-	-	15,000	15,000
Cote D'Ivoire	32,000	22,703	-	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

32.As illustrated by Fig.2 of the note on financial performance, financial support from the ECA remained relatively low compared to previous years despite increasing just over five (5) times (US\$726,000.00) over the 2018 (US\$138,000.00) comparative. The Institute's Leadership continues to engage with the ECA Leadership on the matter and support received in 2020, albeit a small improvement over 2019, bears testimony to these efforts. 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.

33. 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.
34. The deployment of Umoja, an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) tool adopted by the UN Secretariat, scheduled for 1st January 2020, is also expected to increase the Institute’s visibility within the UN Secretariat structures, and therefore facilitate internal funding mechanisms, amongst other significant benefits of ERP systems.

B. Partnerships

35. 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: the Pan-African Parliament (PAP); the Open Society Initiative for West Africa; Consortium Regional pour la Recherche en Economie G n rationnelle (CREG); Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Gambia/UNDP Gambia; National Institute of Public Administration of Malaysia (INTAN); North-West University (South Africa); University of Edinburgh; University of Rwanda; and the University of Turku. The Institute has ongoing partnership discussions with the United Nations Staff College (UNSSC), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

Table 2. Number of Partner per category

Type of Partners	Number of Partners
United Nations Commissions, Agencies, Programmes	11
Member States and Regional Economic Communities	4
International Organization	1

Academia and Research Institutions	3
Total	19

36. 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 IAEA and UNSD; a training on disaster risk management techniques with the African Risk Capacity and the World Bank; and a natural resource governance training with OSIWA amongst others.
37. 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.
38. 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

39. As a result of the acceleration of Africa's structural transformation, corresponding demand for IDEP's services has been on a steady 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.
40. It has also been challenged by a consistently limited number of women participating in training events. IDEP observed that both 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 onsite 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 State to nominate women during calls for applications.

41. The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an abrupt transition to digital learning. The crisis has resulted in massive migration of planned in-person training programs to online platforms and tools for the continued delivery of learning and skills development. This 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.
42. 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 capacity. 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.
43. It will also continue to actively be seeking cost-sharing collaborations with other institutions in the delivery of its programme.
44. Furthermore, emerging strategic opportunities that will be harnessed during the year 2020 include:
- The ongoing UN reforms lead to the reinforcing of IDEP partnership with United Nations Systems (UNS)
 - The recognition of IDEP role in capacity development is gaining momentum, as evidenced during ECA Conference of Ministers of Planning and Economic Development and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)
 - Increasing demand in relation to Agenda 2030 & 2063
 - Increasing partnerships or MOU signed such as PAP, AUDA, ARC, IFC, GIHUB, IFPRI, TURKU University
45. IDEP will also work towards a better participation of Lusophone countries in its programmes and the inclusion of a member from a Lusophone country in the TAC in order to promote a representation of all the African sub-regions and countries.
46. Special attention will continue to be given to the mobilisation of financial resources, especially to limit the adverse impact of the UN financial crisis on IDEP delivery

47. 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 finalised in 2020, but the particular situation due to the Covid19 pandemic led to the postponement of the process.

Annex I: 2020 contributions and outstanding arrears

Index	Countries	Annual Assessed Contribution US\$	Total Assessed Contribution US\$	Total Amount Paid in 2020 US\$	Total Amount paid US\$	Arrears US\$
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	CAMEROUN	24,000	744,000	0	603,064	140,936
8	CAPE VERDE	10,000	310,000	0	0	310,000
9	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	15,000	465,000	0	16,761	448,239
10	CHAD	15,000	465,000	0	88,851	376,149
11	COMORO	10,000	310,000	0	0	310,000
12	CONGO	15,000	465,000	0	455,869	9,131
13	RD CONGO	32,000	992,000	0	0	992,000
14	COTE 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	GUINEE	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	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	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
32	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 & 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	SWAZILAND	20,000	620,000	28,770	568,770	51,230
48	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