



**African Institute for Economic
Development and Planning**

59th

SESSION OF THE IDEP GOVERNING COUNCIL

July 28, 2023
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Progress Report of the Director to the Governing Council

IDEP/GC59/2023/6



United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDEP Governing Council
59th meeting
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
July 28, 2023

**Report of the Director of the African Institute for Economic
Development and Planning covering the period November 2021 –
June 2023**

I. Introduction

1. This report is presented to the 59th meeting of the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), in accordance with current practices, to inform the members about the key interventions and achievement of the institute from the 58th meeting of the council in 30 November 2021 to June 2023.
2. The reporting period was characterized by the lingering effects of COVID-19, post-COVID recovery dynamics in countries, the socio-economic impacts of Russia-Ukraine crisis, dwindling ODA, continuing regional conflicts and insecurity, and climate impacts. The Institution due to its agility, ably adapted to this new development landscape. IDEP witnessed an increase in capacity development requests from member States and consequently in the number of trainees particularly women and youth. The Institution adapted its training and research activities during the period to consider the impact of the various crisis, the need to adopt skill-based approach to adequate workforce development focusing on upskilling and reskilling. It also gradually reconvened its face-to-face training.
3. In 2021, the curriculums focused on social inclusion with strong gender and youth component. In addition, with the aim of strengthening strategic oversight to predict and model the impact of policy decisions over time, the Institute facilitated the launch of the Young Economic Network (YEN). The YEN is a new generation of skilled young macroeconomic modelers to champion macroeconomic modelling excellence on the continent towards achieving the goals of the 2030 and 2063 Agenda. As of today, the network is made of 1013 Young economists from 88 universities of 29 African countries. The list of universities and related countries are in Table5 Annexe.

- 4. In 2022, the emerging crises underscored the urgency to address risks in development planning. The institute therefore focussed its training and research programmes in the areas of risk management, risk mainstreaming in development planning processes, and debt management.
- 5. The report is organized into five sections. Following the introduction in section I, section II highlights key achievements of the institute, section III focuses on finance, resource mobilization and partnership, section IV refers to the Conclusions and prospects for 2023 and 2024.

II. Key achievements

- 6. This chapter highlights key achievements of training, research, and knowledge management activities in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the African Union Agenda 2063.

A. Training

- 7. During the reporting period, IDEP training programme was guided by the institution ongoing strategic plan with the focus on developing capacities of member States in risk management in the context of post-COVID recovery, climate impacts, continuing regional and international conflicts, dwindling ODA, and debt management.
- 8. A total of hundred and six (106) courses were organized during the period, including nine (9) in-person courses and ninety-seven (97) on-line courses to public officials and other non-state actors in socio-economic policy analyses, formulation, management, and development planning. Overall, 3033 public officials (951 women) from 49 African countries participated in these trainings in 2021 while, 3053 public officials (811 women) from 51 African countries successfully completed trainings during 2022.

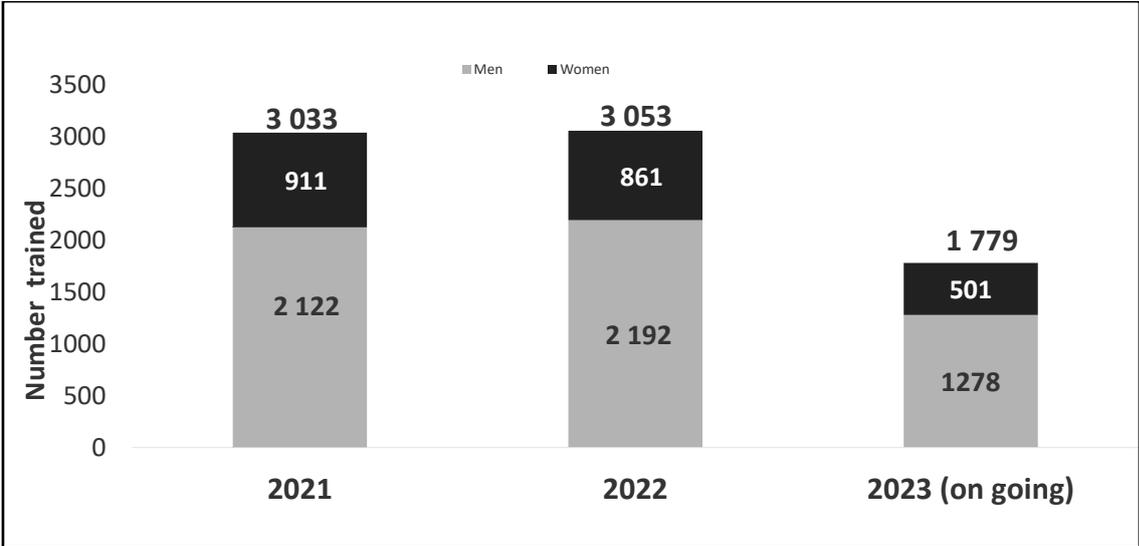


Fig.1. Evolution of the number of trained between 2021 and June 2023

9. The trainings 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; digital transformation to accelerate youth agri-entrepreneurship; policies to promote the nexus between peace/security and development; gender, trade, and development; international trade policy and trade Negotiations; territorializing of development; Public-Private Partnerships; Mineral Law and Governance; Policy and legislation for the operation of road corridors; Post Covid-19 Low Carbon Transition; Climate Information and Services for long term planning and decision making; Blue economy, AfCFTA, Free Movement and Regional Integration; Youth Employability and Entrepreneurship; Impact of COVID-19 on the Economies; Youth as a Lever for Building Africa We Want; macroeconomic and structural policy options to accelerate economic diversification and job creation.
10. With 2021 marks the beginning of a return to face-to-face activities in some African countries, IDEP was able to organize 3 capacity building activities (tailors made) on AfCFTA for the AfCFTA committee of Cameroon and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Libya, and on Public Policy Impact Analysis for The Gambia.
11. This gradual recovery continued in 2022, with six courses organized on managing risk for post-covid recovery, youth empowerment and skills, Integration of Climate Resilience, Water Management: Challenges towards the achievement of Agenda 2030 and 2063 (SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation), project management, transport connectivity, logistics and regional integration for ECOWAS.
12. A special attention was put on supporting the regional economic communities (RECs):
13. A tailor-made session on the impact of COVID-19 on the REC's economies were organized for officials of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)'s countries; the training aimed to strengthen their capacities with regard to the impact of COVID-19 on the economies of the Member States in general and their public finances in particular, on one hand, and expose them to possible solutions or modes of public finance management in times of crisis to build resilient economies and put in place effective post-COVID-19 recovery plans on another hand. A total of 44 participants including 10 women attended the training.
14. A tailor-made training on policy and legislation was provided for the operation of road corridors to the CEN-SAD member states. It aimed at discussing a harmonized framework for the management, operation, and maintenance of corridors, which is the building block of successful integration. It also provided an opportunity to learn strategies related to climate-resilient infrastructure considering gender perspectives relevant to the exploitation of road corridors.

Impact assessment

15. An impact assessment survey of the training activities during the period revealed that 75 per cent of the surveyed public officials attested with concrete evidence, to have utilized the knowledge, skills, and tools they attained to positively influence socioeconomic policy in their respective countries. Five national policies for building more inclusive and resilient economies were developed in this regard in Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, and Madagascar.

B. Master's degree programme

16. As a recall, IDEP's five years collaboration agreement with the University of Johannesburg on 18-month Master of Philosophy programme in industrial policy for African Policymakers came to its end and a joint evaluation was conducted by an independent consultant to assess the performance of the Master programme, identifying impacts, lessons learned and steps to ensure the sustainability of the outcomes achieved. On that basis, both parties reviewed the findings of the evaluation. Weaknesses and strengths were pointed out as well as actions to undertake for a better and smooth running of the partnership. Both parties agreed on the importance of the project and actively considered to renew partnership. The two institutions agreed to renew the partnership for four (4) cohorts to be trained in the next five years.

C. Research

17. 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 fellowship programmes. The research components, under the format of mid/long term research projects, provides strategic guidance to the courses to be delivered to ensure their contents are in lines with the changes in the environment and priorities of countries. IDEP acts as a think tank with the aim of guiding policy change and decision making at the highest level on several development challenges. Research activities implemented include Policy research, high-level policy dialogues (HLPD), Development Seminars (IDS) attended by African and non-African participants.

18. In the course of 2021 and 2022, IDEP launched a salient research project on "Debt, taxation and financing for development: immediate responses to global emergencies and efficient planning" with the financial support from the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA); it is expected to be closed in 2023. The project aims at developing analytical and operational tools towards (a) – the efficiency of financial (budget) planning

as an immediate response to the social and economic impacts of Covid-19 in 10 West-African countries (Benin; Côte d'Ivoire; Ghana; Guinea; Liberia; Mali; Niger; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; Senegal); (b) – recommend means of financing for development via domestic resource mobilization towards responsive debt management and efficient fiscal systems); (c) – ways of channelling financial resources stemming from debt management into immediate responses to global emergencies, with the main focus at COVID-19 and other international crisis. National studies and reports were completed and reviewed by an Experts Group Meeting (EGM). Their updates and compilation of a book are on-going and will be published this year.

19. Analytical research on “Migration, employability and integration of young people: the case of Senegal ” was also conducted under the project “Gender, Youth Employment and Social Inclusion– Building on Skills for Youth Employment Policies and Social Inclusion”. Its report will be made available in 2023.

20. Furthermore, under the IDEP development seminars (IDS) and high-level policy dialogues (HLPD), a total of five (05) HLPD and 23 Development seminars were delivered during the period under report. These activities enabled 1500 officials, researchers, and decision-makers – 500 women amongst them – to reflect on policy-related issues and to recommend operational solutions towards achieving Agendas 2030 and 2063. Below are examples of IDS and HLPD:

- A HLPD jointly organized with UNCTAD-WHO AFRO- IDEP on: “Role of consumer protection and social protection in the post COVID recovery in the provision of health services including e-health”. It provided an opportunity to present and discuss recommendations from an UNCTAD report on the role of consumer protection policies in the provision of health services and e-health.
- A Development Seminar on “Enterprises as players for a green and inclusive trade” to provide a platform for sharing policies and strategies to promote green and inclusive trade in Africa.
- A development seminar on “Building back better from Covid-19: Reinforcing the nexus of peace, security, development, humanitarian affairs and human rights in policy design and implementation in Africa”.
- A Seminar on “Youth as a Lever for Building the Africa We Want: Building forward better in the promotion of Arts, Culture and Heritage” aligned to the 2021 African Union “Year of Arts, Culture and Heritage” was organized with the participation of renowned African artists¹.
- In the context of the International Women's Day celebration, a dialogue with IDEP alumni of gender-related courses delivered within the last two years² around the theme “How Public Policies have impacted gender equality and women’s empowerment in Africa?”.

¹ The singer Kandy Guira (Burkina Faso); the FESPACO awarded movie-makers Yoro Mbaye (Senegal) and Steve Kamdeu (Cameroon) and the architect and creator of the “Dakar Lives” Instagram Mamy Tall (Senegal).

² Including “Guide To Gender Mainstreaming in AfCFTA National Strategies” and “African Women Investors”.

21. 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. During the period, the Institute hosted a total of 3 ECA fellowships (2021-2022); 2 UNV fellowships (2021 and 2022). The fellows worked in the areas of women employment; coastal erosion and environmental migration; new and traditional mechanisms for financing for development.
22. During the period, the Institute produced and published a total of 7 policy briefs and one research paper, available in the ECA Repository and with open access to the public (<https://repository.uneca.org/>)

D. Knowledge resource centre

23. 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

24. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the IDEP premises were closed and no external access were noted in the library for the reporting period. All user services were provided online. A total of 43 bilingual bibliographies and webographies were provided to online trainees and webinar participants, 25 for 2021, 18 for 2022, and 4 by June 2023 respectively, compared to 20 in 2020.

Cataloguing and indexing

25. The cataloguing and indexing of document titles in digital format in the institutional repository is under way. A total of 1,616 titles were added in 2020 compared to 504 titles in 2021, 514 titles in 2022 and 27 titles by June 2023, bringing the total collection to 23,579 records, of which 9,234 are freely available in full text compared to 8,184 by 2021. The total of frequency download, which is the number of downloads of these full-text documents, is 1,680,754 for 2021, 1,725,224 for 2022 and 1,681,500 by June 2023 compared to 1,326,567 in 2020. (Fig.2 and Fig.3)

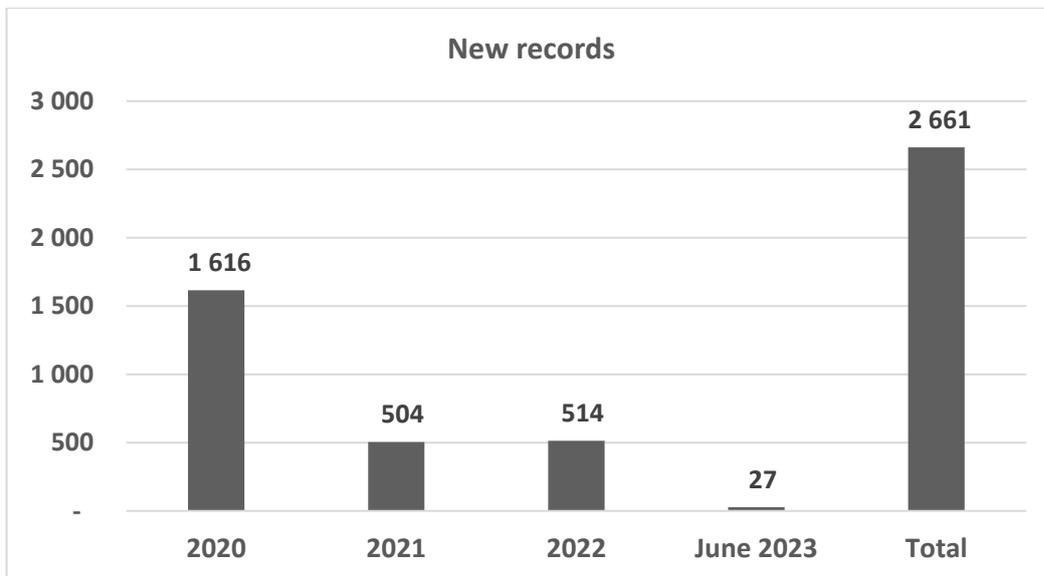


Fig.2. New records in the IDEP Digital library

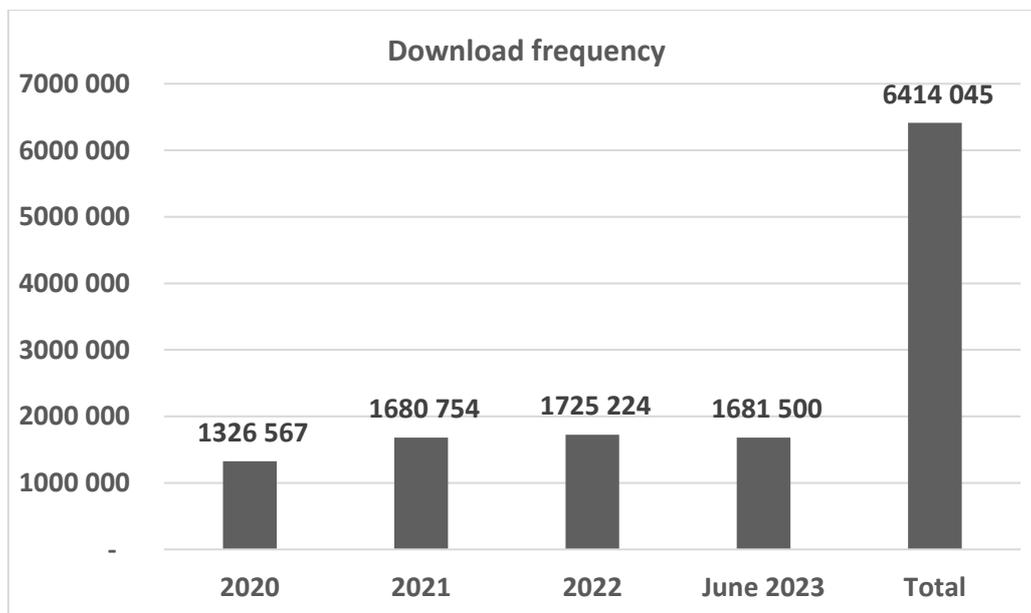


Fig.3. Downloads of documents from the IDEP Digital library

III. Finance, Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships

A. Finance and Resource Mobilisation

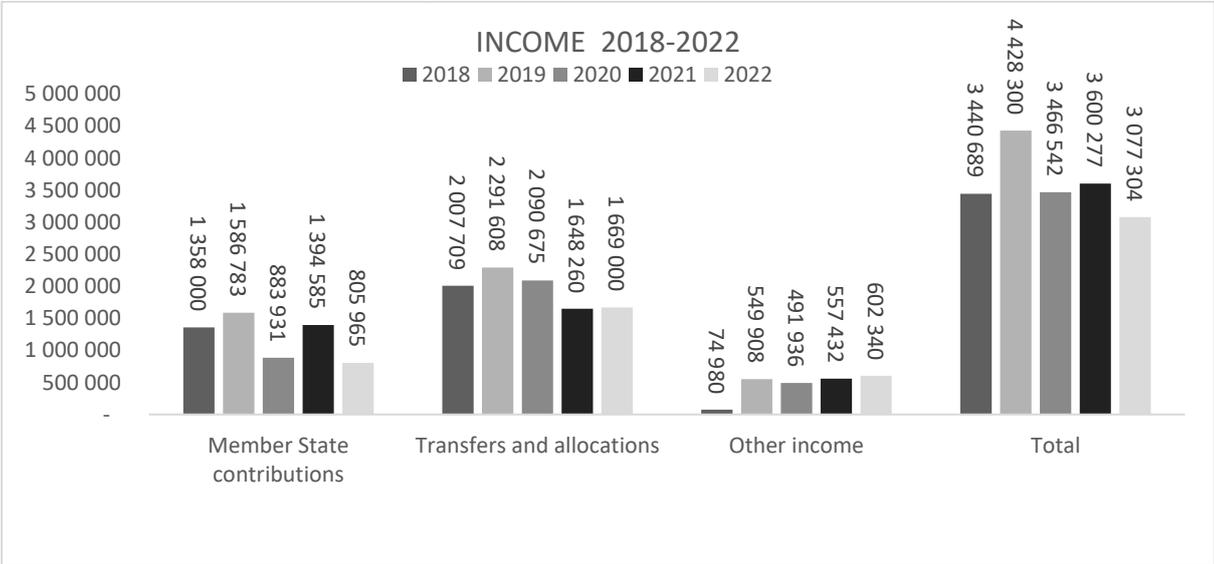
26. This section of the report should be read in conjunction with the note on financial performance. This section is primarily focused on the mobilisation of resources and associated strategies employed by the Leadership team.

27. The Institute’s activities are financed by resources from four broad sources:

- (a) Financial support from African member States through annual payments of assessed financial contributions, based on a predetermined schedule that is approved and adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
- (b) Regular United Nations grant, which is currently a fixed annual subvention of \$1.4 million that is approved by the General Assembly and that underpins the approved annual programme budget;
- (c) Resources from ECA to support specific programmes and training activities;
- (d) Extrabudgetary funds from such sources as multilateral and bilateral funding institutions, private foundations and other development partners.

28. Figure 5 shows the total amount of income generated between 2018 and 2022, broken down into three categories. The “member State contributions” category includes assessed contributions collected during the given year. The “transfers and allocations” category includes the United Nations grant and extrabudgetary support from ECA. The “other income” category includes resources mobilized through external partners.

Fig.4. Categories of income for the period 2018–2022 (United States dollars)



29. The average amount collected from member States over the past five years is \$1.1 million, while the yearly assessed contribution currently stands at \$1.358 million. There seems to be a trend in which member States that reach their target for contributions in one year then significantly miss their target in the following year. That dynamic makes it difficult to plan and budget as income from member States is uneven.

- 30. IDEP is appreciative both of member States that are striving to settle their outstanding arrears in particular Zimbabwe which contributed \$ 785,075 in 2021 settling its annual contribution and outstanding arrears.
- 31. The Institute further thanks the following countries for being regular and up to date with their payments: Benin, Gambia, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan Togo and Zambia. The contributions made by member States as at 31 December 2021 and 2022 are respectively shown in table 1 and table 2.
- 32. As illustrated in table 4 (in the annexes), IDEP still has a significant balance of arrears to collect. Unpaid assessed contributions stood at a high of \$18.5 million as of 31 December 2022 and weigh heavily on the capacity of the Institute to implement its mandate.
- 33. 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, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger and Nigeria.

Fig. 5 Member States Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the period 2016–2022 (Thousands of USD)

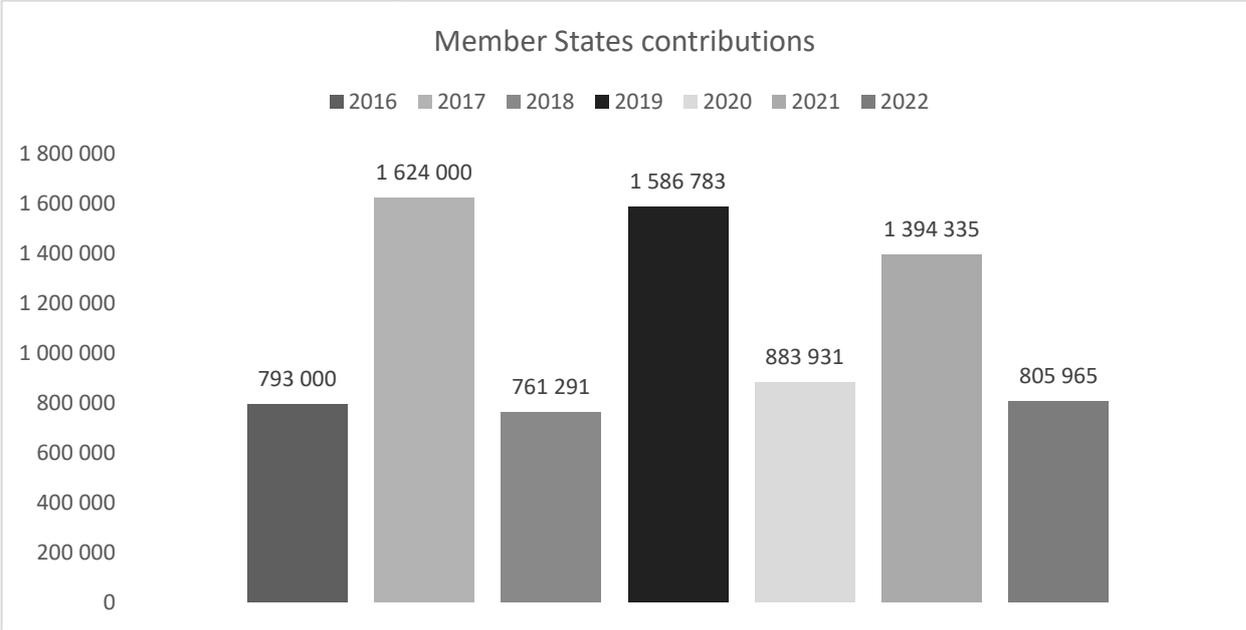


Table 1. Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as of 31 December 2021
(United States dollars)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Annual contribution paid in 2022</i>	<i>Arrears paid</i>	<i>Total amount paid in 2022</i>
1	Angola	32 000		96 000	96 000
2	Benin	15 000	14 878		14 878
3	Cameroun	24 000		46 257	46 257
4	Cote d'ivoire	32 000		34 850	34 850
5	Madagascar	20 000		20 000	20 000
6	Mali	15 000		31 417	31 417
7	Morocco	32 000		138 291	138 291
8	Namibia	24 000		24 000	24 000
9	Niger	20 000		14 900	14 900
10	South Africa	80 000	80 000		80 000
11	Tanzania	24 000		93 129	93 129
12	Togo	15 000		15 538	15 538
13	Zimbabwe	40 000	40 000	745 075	785 075
	TOTAL	373 000	134 878	1 259 457	1 394 335

Table 2. Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as of 31 December 2022
(United States dollars)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Annual contribution paid in 2022</i>	<i>Arrears paid</i>	<i>Total amount paid in 2022</i>
1	Gambia	10 000	-	103 454	103 454
2	Lesotho	15 000	-	30 000	30 000
3	Libya	80 000	-	76 604	76 604
4	Madagascar	20 000	-	20 000	20 000
5	Mali	15 000	15 000	15 000	30 000
6	Morocco	32 000	-	68 521	68 521
7	South Africa	80 000	80 000	-	80 000
8	Sudan	32 000	-	160 000	160 000
9	Tunisia	24 000	-	13 914	13 914
10	Zambia	32 000	32 000	191 470	223 470
	Total	340 000	127 000	678 964	805 965

34. Financial support from ECA has decreased steadily over the past five years: IDEP received approximately \$324,000 from the Commission in 2021, but only \$280,000 in 2022. ECA extrabudgetary support is provided primarily through the regular programme of technical cooperation.
35. With the integration of the Institute into the Umoja system, the resources provided by ECA to support specific programmes and training activities are disbursed directly under the relevant budget code. As a result, the financial resources recorded as having been received from ECA are reduced for accounting purposes.
36. The Institute will continue to engage with ECA leadership on the need to increase budgetary support to ensure the predictability of the Institute's flow of funds, programme planning and service delivery.
37. Despite the ongoing stringent donor funding environment, IDEP received a grant award of \$557,432 from the Government of Italy in 2021, which was subsequently renewed with the second phase in 2022. The two grants will provide the secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area and participating countries with high-level specialized training relating to taxation, customs, trade and legislative issues, with the objective of supporting local companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in improving their international trade relations, especially with the European Union and Italy.
38. The Institute also signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to design, develop and roll out an updated and tailored training programme on gender-responsive economic policy management for African member States and four regional economic communities, namely the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The aim of the training programme is to build the capacity of African regional economic communities and their member States to adopt and implement gender and economic policy management initiatives, thereby accelerating the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 by making sure that economic policies and poverty reduction strategies deliver results equitably to women and men and to girls and boys.

B. Partnerships

39. The Institute continued to foster and strengthen its partnerships with various ECA divisions, planning institutions, line ministry departments, international organizations, regional economic communities, universities and research centres. Through its activities, IDEP continued to promote

capacity-building and support constructive analysis and debate about the development policies of member States.

40. Of a particular note from 2020 to 2022, the Institute increase its number of partners by 432%. This significant increase is mainly due to the launch of the ECA Young Economic Network (YEN) activities through partnerships with academic and research institutions, IDEP aims to contribute more tangibly to solving Africa's economic challenges.

41. In 2021, the Institute worked on several partnership activities with the following partners: African Union Commission, National Institute for Public Administration – Malaysia (ITAN), Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA); Association of the Portuguese Speaking Universities (AULP), the Institute Brazil-Africa (IBRAF), the Community of the Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), the Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA); the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), The Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN SAD), the Government of Italy, the Government of Gambia, and over 70 universities.

42. In 2022 partnership activities were implemented with: the African Union Commission, four regional economic communities (ECOWAS, ECCAS, IGAD and SADC), universities involved in the ECA Young Economists Network, including the University of Johannesburg and the University of Portsmouth, UNDP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Open Society Initiative for West Africa, Association Africa 21, and ASeS (Farmers Solidarity and Development).

Table 3. Number of Partner per category

<i>Type of partners</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Entities of the United Nations system	11	5	4
Member States and regional economic communities	4	6	4
International organizations	1	1	4
Academic and research institutions	3	75	89
Total	19	87	101

43. 2021 collaborations on activities resulting included the delivery of research activities with a post-COVID19 component with UNCTAD on "The role of consumer protection and social protection in the post COVID recovery in the provision of health services including e-health", a training on Digital Transformation of Technical and Vocational Education with

UNESCO, ECA, AUDA-NEPAD, AFDB and “Institut de la Francophonie pour l’Education et la Formation (IFEFF)”; a training with OSAA on “Designing and Implementing policies that promote the nexus between peace/security and, development to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs in Africa”; training on the impact of COVID-19 on the economies of UEMOA member-states, a regional tailor-made training provided to CEN-SAD Member States on policy and legislation for the operation of road corridors among others.

44. In 2022 the partnerships resulted in the design and delivery of training and research programmes that were focused on:

- (a) Youth and women’s empowerment to support the recovery and structural transformation of countries:
 - i. Innovative financing of small and medium-sized enterprises for resilient recovery in Africa: a gender and youth perspective (Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa);
 - ii. Gender-responsive economic policy management in the context of post-pandemic recovery (regional economic communities and UNDP);
 - iii. Technical and vocational education and training (UNESCO);

- (b) Climate change: blue economy opportunities, coastal erosion, migration and water access:
 - i. Blue economy valuation toolkit (UNESCO and the University of Portsmouth);
 - ii. Africa Climate Resilient Investment Facility (World Bank, African Union Commission and African Development Bank, with initial funding support from the Nordic Development Fund);
 - iii. Dakar 2022 workshop on water issues ;

- (c) African Continental Free Trade Area and new mechanisms to finance African recovery (Association Africa 21):
 - i. Role of parliamentarians and civil society actors;
 - ii. Towards an effective African Continental Free Trade Area (Government of Italy and ASeS (Farmers Solidarity and Development));
 - iii. Financing African development through sustainable and innovative mechanisms (IOM and Skema Business School);
 - iv. Expert group meeting on debt, taxation and financing for development: immediate responses to global emergencies, at which the preliminary results of eight country case studies were presented (Open Society Initiative for West Africa).

IV. Conclusions and prospects for 2023 and 2024

45. As a result of the various development shocks and the need for accelerating the achievement of the two development Agendas, Member States’ demand for IDEP’s services has been on a steady increasing trend over the last five years. Meeting this demand requires increase in both financial and human resources.

46. Despite the increase of women participation due to on-line services, more efforts are needed to implement such an affirmative action. Furthermore, tailor-made, training-of-trainers and online courses tend to reach more beneficiaries, including women. They have therefore have more value for money than the regular onsite courses which are mostly required for training with technical hand-on practices. 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.
47. In 2023 IDEP will reconvene the delivery of face-to-face training and will continue online training based on enriched content informed by sectoral, national, and regional development priorities. In 2023 and 2024, the Institute will work on key areas of strategic foresight, to assist countries to effectively plan, budget for, implement, monitor and evaluate progress to address multiple socioeconomic, security and global crises, with a special focus on the following Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 8 and 17.
48. Furthermore, IDEP will pursue the integration of risk management into its training and research activities to provide planners with innovative approaches to design and mainstream sustainable risk management frameworks in policy planning and development. These activities will strengthen member States' capacity to design and implement enhanced processes for understanding risk and mitigating outcomes that may change owing to impacts of risk events such as global health threats and climate disasters. They will serve as drivers of risk resilience mainstreaming in strategic policy planning and the design and implementation of risk reduction programmes essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
49. 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 IDEP's technical advisory council (TAC) to promote a wider representation of all the African sub-regions and countries.
50. 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.

Annexes:

Table 4. Total contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, by country, and balances due, as of 31 December 2022
(United States dollars)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Current annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total amount paid</i>	<i>Balance due</i>
1	Algeria	80 000	2 640 000	-	2 640 000
2	Angola	32 000	1 056 000	992 000	64 000
3	Benin	15 000	495 000	480 291	14 709
4	Botswana	24 000	792 000	-	792 000
5	Burkina Faso	15 000	495 000	465 000	30 000
6	Burundi	15 000	495 000	60 000	435 000
7	Cameroon	24 000	792 000	649 321	142 679
8	Cabo Verde	10 000	330 000	-	330 000
9	Central African Republic	15 000	495 000	16 761	478 239
10	Chad	15 000	495 000	88 851	406 149
11	Comoros	10 000	330 000	-	330 000
12	Congo	15 000	495 000	455 869	39 131
13	Côte d'Ivoire	32 000	1 056 000	995 618	60 382
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	32 000	1 056 000	-	1 056 000
15	Djibouti	15 000	495 000	-	495 000
16	Egypt	80 000	2 640 000	2 480 000	160 000
17	Eritrea	15 000	420 000	-	420 000
18	Eswatini	20 000	660 000	568 770	91 230
19	Ethiopia	32 000	1 056 000	40 580	1 015 420
20	Equatorial Guinea	10 000	330 000	260 000	70 000
21	Gabon	20 000	660 000	40 000	620 000
22	Gambia	10 000	330 000	307 535	22 465
23	Ghana	32 000	1 056 000	954 599	101 401
24	Guinea	20 000	660 000	160 000	500 000
25	Guinea-Bissau	10 000	330 000	30 000	300 000
26	Kenya	32 000	1 056 000	996 278	59 722
27	Lesotho	15 000	495 000	465 000	30 000
28	Liberia	15 000	495 000	30 000	465 000
29	Libya	80 000	2 640 000	1 065 338	1 574 662
30	Madagascar	20 000	660 000	587 040	72 960
31	Malawi	15 000	495 000	405 000	90 000
32	Mali	15 000	495 000	495 000	-
33	Mauritania	10 000	330 000	30 000	300 000
34	Mauritius	15 000	495 000	-	495 000
35	Morocco	32 000	1 056 000	993 224	62 776
36	Mozambique	32 000	1 056 000	340 943	715 057
37	Namibia	24 000	744 000	696 000	48 000

38	Niger	15 000	495 000	24 875	470 125
39	Nigeria	80 000	2 640 000	2 290 331	349 669
40	Rwanda	15 000	495 000	180 000	315 000
41	Sao Tome and Principe	10 000	330 000	10 000	320 000
42	Senegal	24 000	792 000	719 480	72 520
43	Seychelles	10 000	330 000	300 000	30 000
44	Sierra Leone	20 000	660 000	640 055	19 945
45	Somalia	10 000	330 000	-	330 000
46	South Africa	80 000	2 240 000	880 000	1 360 000
47	Sudan	32 000	1 056 000	1 024 000	32 000
48	Togo	15 000	495 000	465 538	29 462
49	Tunisia	24 000	792 000	410 471	381 529
50	Uganda	24 000	792 000	692 971	99 029
51	United Republic of Tanzania	24 000	792 000	696 000	96 000
52	Zambia	32 000	1 056 000	1 056 000	-
53	Zimbabwe	40 000	1 320 000	1 280 000	40 000
	Total	1 358 000	44 291 000	25 818 739	18 472 261

Table 5. Liste of Universities and Countries of YEN

N	University	Number of Nominees	Country
NORTH AFRICA			
1	<i>Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSSEA)</i>	5	Algérie
2	<i>Université Abdelhamid Mehri Constantine 2</i>	10	Algérie
3	Alexandria University	6	Egypte
4	Ain Shams University	1	Egypte
5	Al-Azhar University	2	Egypte
6	American University	58	Egypte
7	American University in Cairo	2	Egypte
8	Beni Suef University	16	Egypte
9	British University	21	Egypte
10	Cairo University	87	Egypte
11	Future University	8	Egypte
12	Helwan University	2	Egypte
13	Institute of National Planning	13	Egypte
14	London School of Economics	5	Egypte
15	Mansoura University	3	Egypte
16	Misr International University	1	Egypte
17	Modern Academy	1	Egypte
18	South Valley University	1	Egypte
19	Zagazig University	1	Egypte
20	<i>Université Mohammed V Rabat</i>	6	Maroc
21	Université Abdelmalek ESSAËDI (UAE)	31	Maroc
22	Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah de Fès	9	Maroc
23	Université de Tunis	7	Tunisie
24	Université de Tunis El Manar	7	Tunisie
25	Université de la Manouba	21	Tunisie
WEST AFRICA			
26	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	10	Bénin
27	Université de Parakou	20	Bénin
28	University of Cape Coast	11	Ghana
29	University of Ghana Legon	10	Ghana
30	University of Science and Technology, Kumasi	25	Ghana
31	<i>Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA)</i>	11	Ghana
32	Université de TAHOUA	7	Niger
33	University of Lagos	12	Nigeria
34	University of Nigeria Nsukka	10	Nigeria
35	University of Port Harcourt	10	Nigeria
36	Bayero University, Kano,	10	Nigeria
37	Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka	10	Nigeria
38	OBAFEMI AWOLowo UNIVERSITY	10	Nigeria
39	BOWEN UNIVERSITY	6	Nigéria

40	Université Cheikh Anta Diop Dakar (FASEG)	10	Sénégal
41	Université de Thiès	10	Sénégal
42	Université du Sine Saloum El Hadj Ibrahima Niass	10	Sénégal
43	Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economie (ENSAE)	19	Sénégal
44	Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis (UGB)	8	Sénégal
45	Université Amadou Mahtar Mbow	10	Sénégal
46	Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique de Dakar	1	Sénégal
47	Université de Kara au Togo	10	Togo
48	Université de Lomé	8	Togo
49	Université Nobert ZONGO	20	Burkina Faso
50	Centre panafricain de recherche pour le développement Economique et Social (CARDES)	5	Burkina Faso
51	Université Thomas SANKARA	20	Burkina Faso
52	Université NONGO	6	Guinée Conakry
53	University of The Gambia	10	Gambia
CENTRAL AFRICA			
54	Université de Ngaoundéré	10	Cameroun
55	University of Yaounde II	25	Cameroun
56	Université de Douala	16	Cameroun
57	UNIVERSITY OF DSCHANG	10	Cameroun
58	Université de N'Djaména	13	Tchad
59	Université de Kisangani	21	République démocratique du Congo
EAST AFRICA			
60	Addis Ababa University	10	Ethiopia
61	Debre Markos University	10	Ethiopia
62	University of Gondar	20	Ethiopia
63	Kenyatta University	5	Kenya
64	University of Nairobi	20	Kenya
65	University of China	1	Kenya
66	University of Technology, Mauritius	8	Mauritius
67	University of Rwanda	10	Rwanda
68	University of Lay Adventis of Kigali	10	Rwanda
69	Makerere University Kampala	20	Uganda
70	Kabale University	11	Uganda
71	University of Kampala	5	Uganda
72	University of Mauritius	6	Mauritius
73	Zanzibar University	10	Tanzani
74	University Of Dar Es Salaam	3	Tanzani
75	University Of Juba	5	Soudan du Sud
SOUTHERN AFRICA			
76	University of Malawi	22	Malawi
77	University of Science and Technology	16	Namibia
78	University of Namibia	10	Namibia
79	University of Pretoria	10	South Africa
80	Stellenbosch University	2	South Africa

81	University of Johannesburg	9	South Africa
82	University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg	6	South Africa
83	University of Cape Town	7	South Africa
84	University of Lusaka	9	Zambia
85	Great Zimbabwe University	10	Zimbabwe
86	Lupane State University	10	Zimbabwe
87	University of Zimbabwe Faculty of Business Management	10	Zimbabwe
88	Midlands State University	10	Zimbabwe
TOTAL	88	1013	29