African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

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Statutory issues: reports on the work of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa

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

Note by the secretariat

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa has the honour to transmit to the members of the Commission the progress report on the work of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

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

I. Introduction

1. Over the past year, Africa experienced persistent structural vulnerabilities, intensifying climate and economic shocks, inflationary pressures, quickening digitalization and the accelerating energy transition. In this context, the activities of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) moved towards greater use of operational support for the formulation, validation and implementation of public policy, in addition to training activities, in order to respond more directly to the requests made by members of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

2. IDEP held 22 regional, national and online training courses, attended by 5,325 senior public officials and representatives of development organizations – including 1,327 women – from 52 African countries. Delivered through a combination of hybrid and in-person modalities, the training courses have contributed to capacity-building in priority areas of public planning and governance. At the same time, the Institute continued to serve as an intellectual and operational platform within ECA, combining training, applied research and public policy dialogue, in particular through seminars, ideas competitions and co-creation spaces, in line with the “One ECA” approach.

3. It was also a defining year in institutional and strategic terms. The work of the Technical Advisory Committee, along with the outcomes of the two meetings of the Governing Council, have enabled the consolidation and refinement of the IDEP strategic framework for the period 2026–2030. A clear vision is set out in the strategic framework: “a structurally transformed and prosperous Africa, carried by its own skills”. [1] In addition, six strategic policy orientations are set out, covering integrated planning and financing of development; regional integration and industrialization; inclusive social benefits; natural resources and the climate; infrastructure; and innovation and digital transformation. The framework has been designed on the basis of a theory of change that is aimed at supporting the structural transformation of African economies.

4. In the present report, the results achieved by IDEP in 2025 are set out. The contribution of those results to the alignment of national policies with continental and global priorities, to the incremental transformation of public capacity and to the specific contribution of the Institute to the African capacity-building landscape are highlighted. It thus constitutes a strategic overview of the achievements made in 2025, while opening up operational prospects for the period 2026–2030 and for the discussions of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development during the fifty-eighth session of the Commission.

[1] Taken from the vision statement section of the strategic framework of IDEP for the period 2026-2030.

II. Strategic repositioning of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

A. Renewed strategic framework for the transformation of Africa

5. IDEP has embarked upon a process of consolidating its strategic policy orientations, by adopting its strategic framework for the period 2026–2030, in which its positioning in the areas of planning, economic governance and public capacity development is detailed, in line with its mandate and the priorities of ECA. The framework serves as a structure for the Institute's work on enhanced support for national processes pertaining to decision-making and public policy implementation. It is based on integrated priorities, covering development planning and financing; regional integration and productive transformation; inclusive social benefits; natural resource and climate governance; infrastructure; and innovation and digitalization.

B. Strategic management, reinforced by the governance institutions

6. As the outcome of two successive meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee, the policy orientations in the strategic framework have been refined and consolidated. The meetings were pivotal to the clarification of the IDEP value proposition, in response to the needs expressed by countries. In its deliberations, the Committee emphasized the need for more proactive planning, tailored to each country's profile and based on the systemic mainstreaming of economic, social, environmental and technological considerations. Its deliberations were also helpful in the structuring of a portfolio of signature initiatives and courses, reflecting the Institute's comparative advantages and the emerging needs of members of ECA.

7. The policy orientations were reviewed and debated at the sixtieth session of the IDEP Governing Council. The coherence of the proposed strategic repositioning and the conditions for its implementation were discussed, along with the issues of institutional visibility, financial sustainability and the strengthening of results monitoring mechanisms. During the debates, participants also addressed the role of IDEP in linking strategic thinking with training activities and with support for public administration.

C. Towards a more sustainable and impact-oriented operational model

8. IDEP has undertaken an in-depth review of changes to its operational model, in order to ensure the sustainability of its initiatives and the continuity of its support for countries. The review is aimed at diversifying sources of funding; strengthening strategic partnerships, including with private companies and foundations; and exploring innovative mechanisms, such as the incremental introduction of shared-cost training programmes and the establishment of an endowment fund. The goal is to secure the resources needed for long-term support for members of ECA, in particular during the critical phases of reform validation and implementation.

D. Strong strategic alignment with the priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa

9. Through its initiatives, IDEP contributes directly to augmenting the effectiveness of institutions and the quality of public governance, to incorporating risk management and resilience into planning frameworks, and to embedding inclusive social policies into macroeconomic and budgetary frameworks. Also through its initiatives, IDEP contributes to the development of skills that are geared towards the economic, technological and demographic transformations that are under way and to the strengthening of technical cooperation and regional partnerships.

10. By repositioning its work at the interface between strategic vision, institutional governance and operational impact, IDEP is presenting itself to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development not only as an instrument of accountability, but also as a credible and powerful lever to help members of ECA to translate their continental and global commitments into effective, coherent and sustainable public policies.

E. Scope of intervention

11. In 2025, the work of IDEP formed part of an approach aimed at linking training courses with the creation of public policy frameworks, including national strategies, concept notes and frameworks for reform. This approach was based on co-design techniques, including collaborative workshops and ideas competitions, as well as closer links between applied research, targeted training and support for public administration.

12. Such a positioning is based on a model for initiatives that is structured around four complementary approaches: integrated capacity development; research and advocacy; knowledge management and innovation; and strategic partnerships. In the IDEP strategic framework for the period 2026–2030, this approach is formalized and consolidated through a theory of change focused on the effective adoption of institutional tools, skills and mechanisms by members of ECA, supported by continuous cycles of learning, monitoring and adjustment.

13. It is within this framework that the impact of IDEP has been spread across the continent consistently and clearly, articulated through its three focus areas, which are presented below. The focus areas are the translation of a holistic approach into tangible results that advance the planning, inclusiveness and sustainable transformation of African public administrative capacity.

III. Impact across the continent

A. Focus area 1: Using anticipatory governance to incorporate risk management into planning

14. In 2025, IDEP helped members of ECA to achieve structural change in their planning practices, by promoting a transition from reactive and sector-specific approaches to integrated, anticipatory and evidence-based frameworks. By putting risk management at the heart of public decision-making processes, the use of this approach has made authorities better equipped to deal with multiple shocks: health, climate, economic and security.

15. In this context, several pivotal initiatives have been implemented, in which such elements as institutional support, the joint design of solutions and the dissemination of operational methodologies are combined:

(a) Targeted support for Ghana, through a national workshop on community engagement and policing, which led to the adoption by the Ghana Immigration Service of an internal institutional document (operational directive), in which migration risk management is incorporated into community policy practices;

(b) The organization of a regional ideas competition in November 2025 on the subject of strategic policy orientations for risk management at the national level, which enabled the co-design of draft national risk management strategies for Cameroon, the Comoros, Malawi and Sierra Leone;

(c) The systematic mainstreaming of cross-cutting principles that are necessary for the sustainability of public policies, in particular interministerial coordination, community involvement, a gender-responsive approach, data-driven management and a founding in results-based management frameworks.

16. Depending on the national context, the initiatives are supplemented by post-activity technical discussions, methodological support for consolidating the documents produced and assistance with mainstreaming the frameworks that have been developed into national planning processes.

17. Through the initiatives, taken together, it has been possible to produce national risk management frameworks, which have been approved in technical and methodological terms and are ready to undergo national validation, funding and, where applicable, implementation. They are a reflection of the steady incorporation of risk management into public planning practices, in line with national priorities and continental reference frameworks.

B. Focus area 2: Social protection and the care economy as means of embedding inclusion into macroeconomic frameworks

18. In 2025, IDEP provided support to underpin the mainstreaming of social protection and the care economy into national planning and economic analysis frameworks, thereby addressing a recurring public policy challenge in Africa: the fragmentation of social welfare arrangements and their weak linkages with budgetary, fiscal and macroeconomic frameworks. Through this approach, it has been possible to reposition social protection, not as an isolated sector, but as a crucial lever for economic and social transformation.

19. In this context, several tangible measures have been taken to strengthen both the individual capacity and the institutional mechanisms of members of ECA, in particular through:

(a) Roll-out of a bilingual online course on social protection and the care economy in Africa, which was held in January and February 2025 and attended by 1,138 decision makers and experts – including 347 women – from 48 African States, at which a broad and inclusive understanding was promoted of the macroeconomic issues pertaining to the care economy;

(b) Targeted advisory support on public policy formulation, resulting in three drafts or technically validated versions of national social protection strategies – for Cameroon, Senegal and Zimbabwe – developed in support of priority government processes;

(c) Exploratory dialogues and request scoping exercises, conducted in Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia and Malawi in preparation for in-depth initiatives planned from 2026 onwards.

20. In several cases, the support was paired with targeted technical assistance, aimed at ensuring the intersectoral coherence of draft strategies, their alignment with existing budgetary frameworks and the preparation of subsequent stages of institutional validation.

21. Through the various initiatives, several African States have received support with developing or updating strategic social protection frameworks that have been technically validated and into which their macroeconomic and budgetary implications have been explicitly incorporated. The support was related to the structuring of planning frameworks, the clarification of institutional arrangements and the setting out of monitoring mechanisms, ahead of national adoption and implementation processes.

C. Focus area 3: Targeted training and sustainable transformation of public capacity to prepare future-ready workers

22. In 2025, IDEP strengthened the links among research, training and decision-making, with a view to upgrading the skills needed to make local and national planning more robust and to achieve greater macroeconomic stability.

23. In addition to online and hybrid training courses, IDEP continued to run a programme of in-person courses in 2025, designed to serve as forums for contextualized policy discussions, institutional strengthening and peer-to-peer learning, in particular at the national and subregional levels.

24. Through these initiatives, it was possible for content to be directly embedded into the administrative, economic and social realities of the recipient countries and for operational ownership of tools for the planning, governance and monitoring of public policy to be promoted. The initiatives have thus strengthened the capacity of national institutions to translate continental and global frameworks into concerted and coordinated action.

25. In this focus area, in-person training courses covered strategic areas closely aligned with the issues prioritized for discussion by the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, including:

(a) Trade, regional integration and the African Continental Free Trade Area, with content on the regulation of e-commerce, the implementation of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, and the strengthening of capacity in relation to trade policy and regional value chains, held:

(i) In Lusaka, for participants from Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(ii) In Yaoundé, for senior officials from Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Mauritania.

(b) An in-depth examination of gender-responsive economic policy, organized in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which was aimed at systematically mainstreaming gender equality into macroeconomic, budgetary and planning frameworks;

(c) Energy transition and natural resource governance, organized for participants from throughout Malawi, with a focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency, and designed to support the development of sustainable energy policies aligned with climate commitments;

(d) Mainstreaming of gender into public policy, organized in Côte d’Ivoire, which was aimed at strengthening the capacity of authorities to incorporate gender considerations throughout the policymaking process;

(e) Steering and monitoring of and learning about public policy, organized in the Gambia, with a focus on a monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning framework, and intended to help to improve accountability, institutional learning and evidence-based decision-making.

26. Taken together, these initiatives have helped to strengthen the capacity of national planning and governance institutions and provided authorities with technical and analytical skills that can be used in their day-to-day operations. This focus area is closely aligned with the expectations set out in the Pact for the Future and two annexes thereto,[2] adopted at the Summit of the Future in September 2024.

27. In addition, other activities were carried out within this focus area, including:

(a) Master's degree-level training programme on macroeconomic modelling, delivered in partnership with the Young Economists Network and covering vector autoregressions, computable general equilibrium models, dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models and dynamical systems, with a total of 200 hours spread over one semester, resulting in the publication of 10 research papers;

(b) Support for the National Institute of Public Administration of Djibouti in structuring its digital training capacity, following on from a technical needs assessment conducted in March 2025, in which shortcomings were identified in digital teaching tools and in institutional readiness for distance learning, on the basis of which a targeted training programme, held between April and May 2025, was provided for 13 members of the Institute's staff – including 4 women – on the design of digital educational content and the administration of the Moodle platform, as an element of a technical partnership with Cheikh Ahmadou Kane Virtual University, Senegal, which formed part of the formal incorporation of digital training into the Institute's institutional framework for capacity development, constituting a step towards putting in place means of providing ongoing training to public officials in Djibouti;

(c) In Senegal, research results were used to conclude, in partnership with the Directorate-General for Economic Planning and Policy, a curriculum to strengthen the planning capacity of local stakeholders in respect of adding value, local specialization and production resilience;

(d) Preparatory assistance for Sierra Leone, in the form of public policy studies on transforming the Civil Service Training College into a modern executive training academy, for which the reform framework is ready but implementation has been rescheduled to 2026.

28. For ministries responsible for economic affairs, public finances and planning, the initiatives implemented in this focus area reflect a specific ambition: to ensure that skills development leads to measurable institutional changes. Accordingly, in 2025, IDEP consolidated a results chain linking training, applied knowledge creation and support for public administration, so that the skills developed could be translated into national curricula, sustainable organizational mechanisms and local policies based on simulations, evidence and prospective analyses.

[2] The Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations; see General Assembly resolution 79/1.

29. One example of this is the strategic framework for the period 2026–2030. In it, the Institute's work is refocused on macroeconomics applied to structural transformation and is moved beyond purely analytical approaches, with greater prominence given to integrated frameworks that link planning, fiscal policy, development finance, social inclusion and resilience against shocks. By means of this repositioning, IDEP is affirming its role as an operational arm of ECA in strengthening macroeconomic and planning capacity for the benefit of African States, in support of the pursuit of continental priorities, including the implementation of Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, of the African Union.

D. Consolidated data on training

30. The statistics set out in table 1 are data on training provided in 2025 and replace previous estimates. They constitute the official point of reference for the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

Table 1
Summary of the training courses offered, 2025

Total courses delivered	22
All beneficiaries	5 325
Women beneficiaries	1 327
Training modalities	In-person, online and hybrid
Thematic clusters	Macroeconomics and planning; regional integration and the African Continental Free Trade Area; social development; natural resources and climate

Source: IDEP calculations.

E. Institutional strengthening and capacity development

31. In 2025, IDEP rolled out a portfolio of 22 regional, national and online training programmes, which were delivered to 5,325 public officials and development organizations. These initiatives strengthened the technical, analytical and strategic capacity of public administration, while directly supporting policy coherence and effective planning.

IV. Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, of the African Union

32. As a result of the training activities, tangible contributions have been made to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, including:

(a) Sustainable Development Goals 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere) and 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries);

(b) Goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all);

(c) Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls);

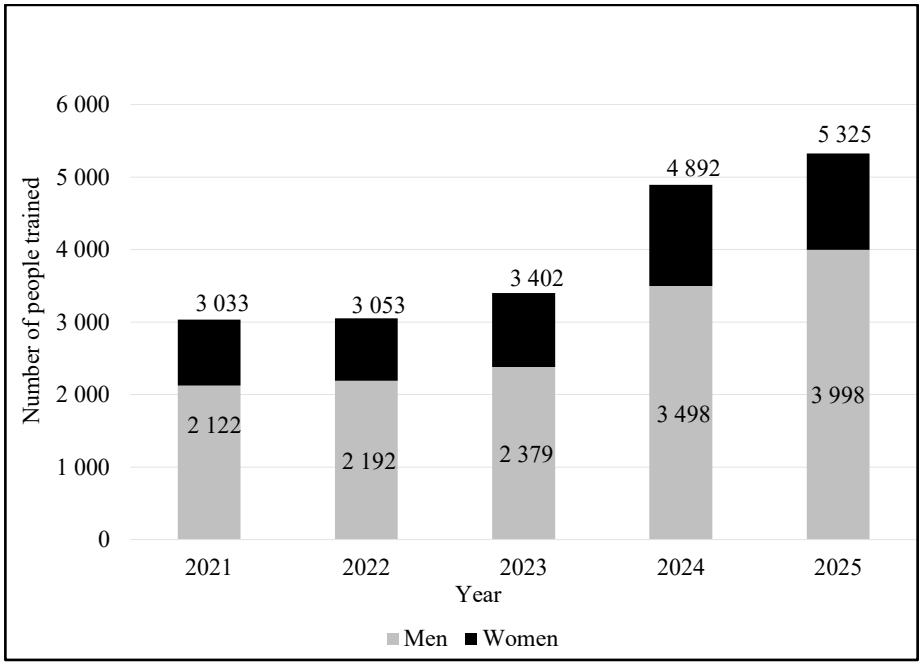
(d) Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all);

(e) Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts);

(f) Goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels);

(g) Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development).

Figure I
Growth in the number of beneficiaries of training per year, 2021–2025



Source: IDEP calculations.

V. Resources and sustainability

33. The Institute's activities are funded by resources from four main sources:

(a) Financial support from members of ECA, through their annual contributions, paid according to a predefined scale approved and adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;

(b) Regular grant from the United Nations of a fixed annual amount of $2.4 million, following an increase approved by the General Assembly, which forms the basis of the Institute's annual programme budget;

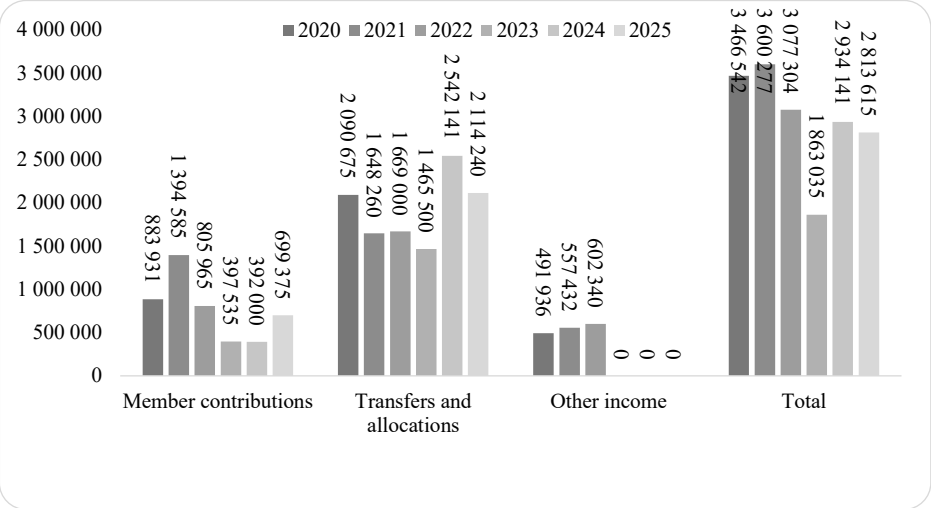
(c) Resources allocated by ECA to fund capacity-building programmes and activities;

(d) Extrabudgetary funds from multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, private foundations and other development partners.

34. In figure II, changes to the total amount of income generated between 2020 and 2025 is shown, broken down into three categories. The "member contributions" category corresponds to the assessed contributions paid by members of ECA. The "transfers and allocations" category includes the United Nations grant and extrabudgetary support from ECA. The "other income" category comprises resources mobilized through external partners.

35. During the period in question, the Institute's average annual budget was $2.959 million.

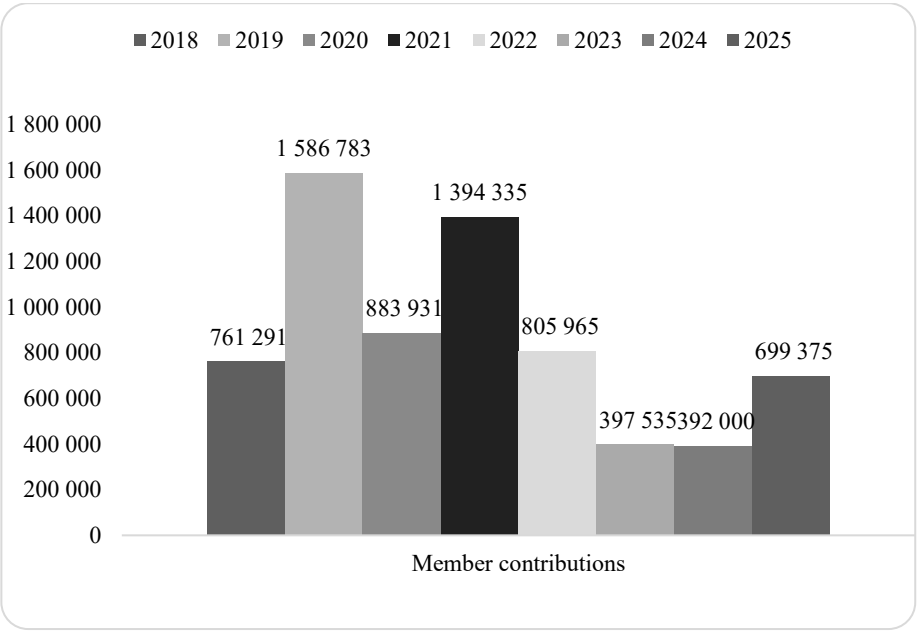
Figure II
Categories of income, 2020–2025
(United States dollars)



Source: IDEP calculations.

36. In figure III, it is shown that, since peaking at $1.59 million in 2019, member contributions to IDEP have declined continuously, with a cumulative decrease of 56 per cent. As a result, the Institute drew upon almost the entirety of its statutory reserves to support its operations in 2025. The reserves will be completely exhausted before the end of the first half of 2026, unless IDEP receives a substantial injection of contributions, in the amount of at least $600,000, which is the sum required to cover the salaries funded by member contributions.

Figure III
Member contributions, 2018–2025
(United States dollars)



Source: IDEP calculations.

37. In 2025, IDEP received essential financial support from the following nine of its members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Namibia, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Their timely contributions were instrumental to the continuation of the Institute's operations, during a period of severe financial challenges. The amounts contributed by each country in 2025 are shown in table 2.

Table 2
Contributions paid during the reporting period, by country, as at 25 December 2025
(United States dollars)

Index	*Country*	*Annual assessed contribution*	*Advance payment*	*Annual contribution paid in 2025*	*Arrears paid*	*Total amount paid in 2025*
1	Benin	15 000	46 055	15 000	45 122	106 177
2	Burkina Faso	15 000		15 000		15 000
3	Cameroon	24 000		24 000	624	24 624
4	Côte d'Ivoire	32 000	20 155	32 000	125 223	177 378
5	Equatorial Guinea	10 000	0	10 000		10 000
6	Namibia	24 000	0		24 000	24 000
7	South Africa	80 000	0	80 000	0	80 000
8	United Republic of Tanzania	24 000	0		142 196	142 196
9	Zimbabwe	40 000	80 000	40 000	0	120 000
	Total	**264 000**	**146 209**	**216 000**	**337 165**	**699 375**

Source: IDEP calculations.

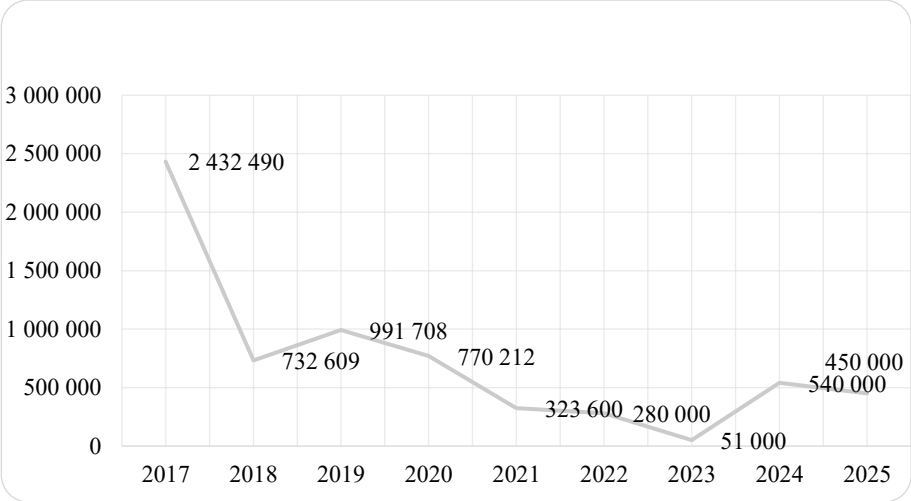
38. The arrears balance rose from $20.5 million in December 2024 to $21.1 million in December 2025. This reflects a concerning upward trend that severely constrains the operational capability of IDEP. The financial situation is especially critical, given that member contributions have declined by 56 per cent since 2019, as shown in figure III.

39. In order to continue its core operations and replenish its now depleted reserves, IDEP will need to raise $2 million in 2026, nearly three times the amount received in 2025. From such a financial shortfall, it is clear that increased advocacy is needed to enable the Institute to continue to carry out its mandate in full.

40. IDEP will continue to engage with its members regarding their contributions. To that end, it is in discussions with the competent authorities of countries that have accumulated significant arrears or are behind in paying their contributions.

41. As shown in figure IV, ECA has drastically reduced the extrabudgetary support that it provides to IDEP, which peaked at $2.43 million in 2017. From a historic low of $51,000 in 2023, the level of support rose to $450,000 in 2025, or 18.5 per cent of the level recorded in 2017.

Figure IV
Extrabudgetary support from the Economic Commission for Africa, 2017–2025
(United States dollars)



Source: IDEP calculations.

42. The indicative budget of the strategic framework for the period 2026–2030 is currently set at $29 million, with a structure combining the regular budget; the United Nations grant; member contributions; resources from the regular programme of technical cooperation or extrabudgetary resources; and other contributions. An estimated $12 million funding gap remains to be filled.

VI. Main risks to manage

43. For the implementation of the strategic framework and in view of the growing importance of the integrated capacity-development model, the proactive management of several underlying risks is required.

44. In that connection, persistent budgetary constraints and the volatility of contributions constitute a major vulnerability, in the light of which the need is even more acute to accelerate the diversification of funding sources, consolidate sustainable strategic partnerships and implement innovative mechanisms aimed at buttressing the Institute’s financial resilience.

45. Given the growing institutional competition in the field of training and public policy advice, the positioning of IDEP needs to be all the more unambiguous. The positioning is based on a clear specialization focused on Africa, alignment with continental priorities and the development of highly beneficial courses that result in universally recognized qualifications that are closely linked with the operational needs of African States.

46. Another operational risk concerns the Institute’s internal capacity to sustain, over time, a model for initiatives that combine training, operational support and assistance in the implementation of public policy. This model is growing in importance in response to requirements in terms of human resources, workload management, quality assurance on delivered products and the coordination of technical partnerships. IDEP mitigates this risk through strategic partnerships, the mobilization of expert networks and the strengthening of internal programme evaluation and quality control mechanisms.

47. Lastly, in view of the challenges associated with the modernization of e-learning provision and with digital divides, targeted investment is needed in hybrid and blended solutions, combining in-person and digital delivery and contextual support, as well as in measures to improve accessibility for the most disadvantaged groups and territories.

VII. Conclusion

48. The results achieved in 2025 demonstrate the overall coherence among the activities undertaken by IDEP, the strategic policy orientations adopted and the needs expressed by members. The initiatives undertaken have helped to strengthen the link between training, applied knowledge production and support for public administration, while supporting the development and updating of public policy frameworks in priority areas. This approach can be used as an operational basis for the period 2026–2030. The approach constitutes clear evidence of the achievements made and of the conditions necessary for their consolidation, in particular in terms of partnerships, implementation capacity and continued support for members.

Annex I

Training and research activities

	Courses and workshops	*Seminars (hackathons, webinars)*
1	Role of the digital economy in the employability of young people in Africa (bilingual)	Increasing the resilience of health systems through social protection, investment and public policy in sub-Saharan Africa
2	Social protection and the care economy in Africa (bilingual)	Possible strategies for using trade to achieve the empowerment of women and gender equality
3	Community engagement and community policing in Ghana	Mobilization of development finance resources for social protection
4	Role of technology and innovation in promoting small and medium-sized enterprises and industries in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area (bilingual)	Harnessing cross-border trade in the context of regional integration to boost shared prosperity
5	Role of technology and innovation for small and medium-sized enterprises and industries in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area – version tailored to the needs of Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Mauritania	Discussion of altruism, intergenerational solidarity and social protection in relation to ageing in Africa
6	Role of technology and innovation for small and medium-sized enterprises and industries in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area – version tailored to the needs of Malawi and Zimbabwe	Methodological approach to the demographic dividend monitoring index
7	Macroeconomic modelling for sustainable development (bilingual)	Digital technologies and public policy
8	Structuring, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of mining projects (bilingual)	Climate action and climate finance
9	Digital technologies and public policy (bilingual)	Restoring confidence in development plans as a means of addressing all the problems of Africa
10	Integrated development planning (bilingual)	Using behavioural economics to incorporate human psychology into public policy to increase development impact
11	Stewardship of gender-responsive economic policy (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Possible risk management strategies at the national level
12	Stewardship of gender-responsive economic policy (Côte d'Ivoire)	Not applicable
13	Climate negotiations for young African negotiators (bilingual)	Not applicable
14	Renewable energy and energy efficiency	Not applicable
15	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (Gambia)	Not applicable

16	Drafting of public policies (Senegal)	Not applicable
17	Drafting of public policies (Cameroon)	Not applicable
18	Drafting of public policies (Zimbabwe)	Not applicable
19	Drafting of public policies (United Republic of Tanzania)	Not applicable
20	Using behavioural economics to incorporate human psychology into public policy to increase development impact	Not applicable
21	Strategic foresight and data for debt management	Not applicable

Source: IDEP calculations.

Annex II

Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as at 31 December 2025

Index	*Country*	*Annual assessed contribution*	*Total assessed contribution*	*Total amount paid*	*Balance due*
1	Algeria	80 000	2 880 000	-	2 880 000
2	Angola	32 000	1 152 000	992 000	160 000
3	Benin	15 000	540 000	586 055	-46 055
4	Botswana	24 000	864 000	-	864 000
5	Burkina Faso	15 000	540 000	540 000	-
6	Burundi	15 000	540 000	75 000	465 000
7	Cabo Verde	10 000	360 000	-	360 000
8	Cameroon	24 000	864 000	697 945	166 055
9	Central African Republic	15 000	540 000	16 761	523 239
10	Chad	15 000	540 000	88 851	451 149
11	Comoros	10 000	360 000	-	360 000
12	Congo	15 000	540 000	455 869	84 131
13	Côte d’Ivoire	32 000	1 152 000	1 172 155	-20 155
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	32 000	1 152 000	-	1 152 000
15	Djibouti	15 000	540 000	-	540 000
16	Egypt	80 000	2 880 000	2 480 000	400 000
17	Equatorial Guinea	10 000	720 000	40 000	680 000
18	Eritrea	15 000	465 000	-	465 000
19	Eswatini	20 000	1 152 000	40 580	1 111 420
20	Ethiopia	32 000	360 000	270 000	90 000
21	Gabon	20 000	360 000	304 873	55 127
22	Gambia	10 000	1 152 000	954 600	197 400
23	Ghana	32 000	360 000	30 000	330 000
24	Guinea	20 000	1 152 000	1 120 000	32 000
25	Guinea-Bissau	10 000	720 000	160 000	560 000
26	Kenya	32 000	540 000	465 000	75 000
27	Lesotho	15 000	540 000	30 000	510 000
28	Liberia	15 000	2 880 000	1 146 151	1 733 849
29	Libya	80 000	720 000	607 040	112 960
30	Madagascar	20 000	540 000	405 000	135 000
31	Malawi	15 000	540 000	495 000	45 000
32	Mali	15 000	360 000	30 000	330 000
33	Mauritania	10 000	540 000	-	540 000
34	Mauritius	15 000	1 152 000	1 048 902	103 098
35	Morocco	32 000	1 152 000	340 943	811 057
36	Mozambique	32 000	816 000	792 000	24 000
37	Namibia	24 000	540 000	24 975	515 025
38	Niger	15 000	2 880 000	2 290 331	589 669

39	Nigeria	80 000	540 000	180 000	360 000
40	Rwanda	15 000	360 000	10 000	350 000
41	Sao Tome and Principe	10 000	864 000	719 480	144 520
42	Senegal	24 000	360 000	350 000	10 000
43	Seychelles	10 000	720 000	620 055	99 945
44	Sierra Leone	20 000	360 000	-	360 000
45	Somalia	10 000	2 480 000	1 120 000	1 360 000
46	South Africa	80 000	1 152 000	1 024 000	128 000
47	Sudan	32 000	720 000	568 770	151 230
48	Togo	15 000	540 000	465 000	75 000
49	Tunisia	24 000	864 000	410 471	453 529
50	Uganda	24 000	864 000	692 971	171 029
51	United Republic of Tanzania	24 000	864 000	838 196	25 804
52	Zambia	32 000	1 152 000	1 056 000	96 000
53	Zimbabwe	40 000	1 440 000	1 520 000	-80 000
	Total:	**1 358 000**	**48 365 000**	**27 274 973**	**21 090 027**

Source: IDEP calculations.

Note: Eritrea and Namibia became members of IDEP in 1992 and 1995, respectively.

Abbreviation: -, amount is nil or negligible.