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Item 6 (f) of the provisional agenda*
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.

* E/ECA/COE/43/1.



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

I. Introduction

1. The present progress report is being submitted to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development during the fifty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in accordance with current practices and in response to its request for regular updates on the work of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP).¹

2. In 2024, IDEP made significant progress in its mission to empower African Governments to design and implement robust economic policies and development plans. Through its initiatives, IDEP sought to provide proactive solutions through capacity-building programmes, policy-oriented research and knowledge-sharing platforms even as African countries continued to face social and economic challenges, including inflationary pressures, the effects of climate change and global market volatility.

3. IDEP provided 34 training activities in 2024, equipping 4,892 participants from 46 countries, including 1,396 women, with skills in macroeconomic planning, regional integration, social development and natural resources management. IDEP used its innovative programmes to address such emerging challenges as climate change and geopolitical risks, emphasizing resilience and risk management. The highlights of the training included capacity-building in climate change negotiations for young African negotiators, strategic foresight, system dynamics modelling and the resumption of face-to-face sessions across diverse thematic areas aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, of the African Union.

4. IDEP continued to be a thought leader, hosting high-level policy dialogues, publishing research papers and contributing to the discussion on structural transformation in Africa. Its main activities included six research events at which the priorities of the two agendas were addressed. These events were attended by 605 participants. Notable events in 2024 included a research seminar on energy security and structural transformation, a gender-focused seminar to mark International Women's Day, and the first Africa Macroeconomy Day. Other seminars were held on green technologies, structural transformation and digital education, engaging participants across sectors to drive policy change and knowledge-sharing.

5. Through its knowledge resource centre, IDEP supported training and research by providing information and documentation services. It migrated records to a new ECA-hosted repository and continued to offer online services. The centre also launched a successful online course on data literacy for African librarians, which was focused on data management and big data, reflecting the commitment of IDEP to excellence in information management.

6. IDEP has developed a draft strategic framework for 2025–2029, which its Governing Council will consider for adoption at its forthcoming meeting. The focus of the framework is on empowering the economic transformation of

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

Africa through capacity-building, research and partnerships. In the framework, IDEP emphasized technology, policy research and the integrated capacity development programme that it created to align its efforts with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 and to enhance its visibility and financial stability.

7. IDEP is funded by contributions from its member States, an annual grant of \$2.4 million from the United Nations, ECA support and extrabudgetary funds, among other sources. Member State contributions have declined by 78 per cent since 2019, to only \$392,000. Extrabudgetary support from ECA also fell drastically, from \$2.43 million in 2017 to \$51,000 in 2023, although it recovered slightly to \$540,000 in 2024. With the balance of arrears of its member States having risen to \$20.5 million by 2024, IDEP needs \$2 million in 2025 to continue its operations. To address its financial instability, IDEP is diversifying its funding by introducing fee-paying courses, by establishing an endowment fund and by enhancing collaboration frameworks so that it can strengthen its financial sustainability, ensure staffing stability and continue to fulfil its mandate.

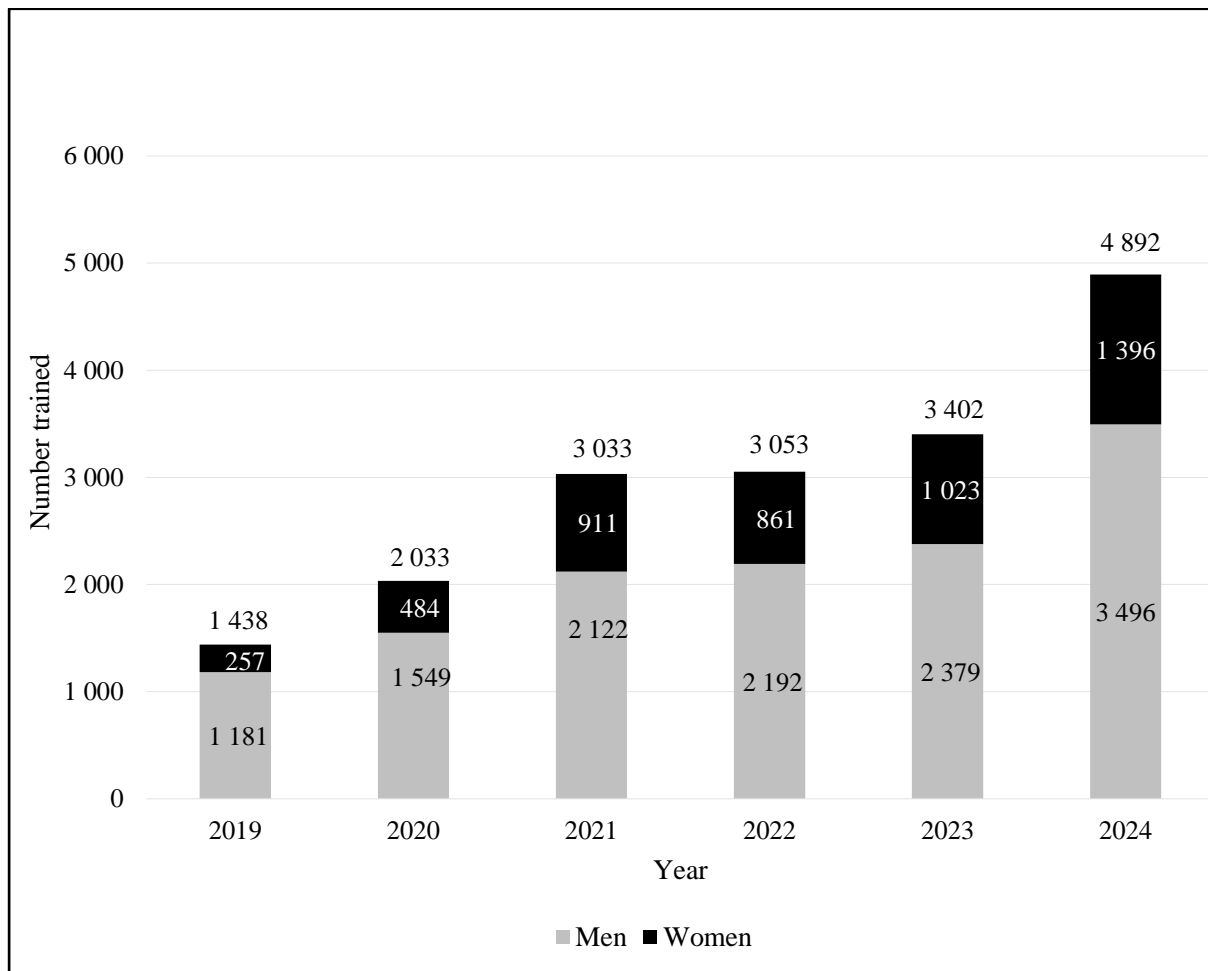
II. Contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063

A. Training

8. The training provided by IDEP is aligned with national, regional and international development agendas, with a focus specifically on the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. Through its courses, IDEP aims to equip participants with the skills they need to formulate, plan, implement and manage risk-sensitive development policies. This includes understanding the development processes; building resilience; actively participating in the global economy; enhancing fundamentals; involving various stakeholders, in particular from the private sector; mobilizing sufficient resources; and translating economic gains into improved well-being for all citizens equitably and sustainably, ensuring that no one is left behind.

9. IDEP conducted 34 training activities in 2024, delivered in English and French. As shown in figure I, these initiatives strengthened the capacity of 4,892 government officials and other stakeholders, including 1,396 women, from 46 countries. The training sessions were organized around four clusters of course offerings, which were focused on macroeconomic development and planning, regional integration, social development and integrated natural resource management. The use of e-learning, hybrid, tailor-made and face-to-face channels contributed to the success of these training programmes.

Figure I
Number of trainees, 2019–2024



10. IDEP continued to emphasize the mainstreaming of risk analysis and management in development planning and began to prepare activities on social protection. To this end, three bilingual capacity development training sessions were conducted, with a focus on mainstreaming risk management into policy planning and development. These sessions have increased participants' understanding of risk, uncertainty and vulnerability, illustrated with specific examples from various global crises. Participants improved their skills in devising equitable and inclusive risk management strategies closely linked to coherent planning and financing mechanisms to ensure effective implementation. Recognizing the importance of robust risk mitigation strategies to reduce the potential impact of shocks and enhance preparedness for unforeseen events, IDEP emphasized the significance of building resilient economies. One of the participants who attended a training session on managing risk amid uncertainty applied the skills he acquired to develop a policy proposal for Kaduna State, in Nigeria, on training in entrepreneurship and vocational skills. The proposal, developed in response to a study in which poor-quality education, unemployment and poverty had been identified as factors that had pushed young people towards terrorism, was part of a series of measures designed to support the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.² The proposal was intended to improve the employability of young people through measures to develop their resilience and

² Rotimi Adebayo Animasahun, "Terrorism among youths in Nigeria: implication for national stability and integration", *Open Access Library Journal*, vol. 2, No. 9 (September 2015).

reduce the likelihood of them being recruited for terrorism. The proposal was submitted to Kaduna State House of Assembly in November 2024.

11. IDEP built upon the successful course it had given in 2023 on strategic foresight and systems dynamics modelling,³ providing new modules to deepen participants' capacity to navigate uncertainties, identify emerging trends, articulate scenarios and design robust policies for sustainable development in Africa. These advanced sessions were attended by 203 participants, including 34 women. The focus of the sessions was on practical applications and scenario-building tailored to the challenges faced by Africa, including climate change, geopolitical risks and resource constraints. Through interactive learning, policymakers were empowered to introduce innovation, foster resilience and align strategies with development frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. The commitment that IDEP shows towards building visionary leadership and adaptive governance is an indication of the important role it plays in shaping the future of Africa amid global uncertainty.

12. To foster more inclusive participation of young people and women in the negotiations that took place during the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, IDEP organized a training session focused on enhancing their capacity to engage actively in important climate workstreams under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. Critical areas were addressed in the course, such as a just transition, adaptation finance, capacity-building, operationalization of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, carbon market negotiations and climate finance mechanisms. Methods for gaining access to existing funds, tracking financial flows, developing projects, carrying out monitoring and evaluation, and integrating gender and youth perspectives into climate strategies were also addressed. The purpose of the course was to empower young people and women in Africa to lead climate negotiations and advocate ambitious steps to address the climate crisis. Participants acquired practical tools to overcome systemic barriers and to amplify their voices in shaping transformative policies. Special sessions were tailored to strengthening gender-responsive approaches and promoting youth-driven innovation in climate action. Participants acquired the skills to navigate negotiations, articulate major priorities and engage with global stakeholders, ensuring that they could effectively contribute to the implementation of workstreams and advocate equitable climate solutions. The course was attended by 874 participants, 564 of whom, including 174 women, received certificates. The successful course marked a significant step towards gender-balanced and youth-led contributions at the twenty-ninth session and future sessions of the Conference of the Parties and beyond.

13. During the reporting period, IDEP delivered a number of face-to-face training courses, which are listed in table 1.

³ See E/ECA/COE/42/15.

Table 1
Face-to-face training courses delivered by IDEP in 2024

<i>Subject of training session</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
Women and youth empowerment in agriculture under the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area	26–30 March	Porto-Novo	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo and United Republic of Tanzania
Blue economy valuation toolkit, for executives of the High Council for the Sea of Togo and for other stakeholders in the blue economy	14–18 October	Lomé	Togo
Development planning and foresight training for Guinean officials	16–29 October	Kindia, Guinea	Guinea
Training on the structuring, analysis and follow-up evaluation of mining projects for executives of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Quarries of Burkina Faso	4–15 November	Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso
Strategic planning	24–28 November	Djibouti	Djibouti
Women and youth empowerment in agriculture under the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area	15–20 December	Porto-Novo	Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Gabon, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.

B. Research

14. In 2024, IDEP continued to engage in agenda-setting and innovative policy research to contribute to the work of the training division. Through high-level policy dialogues, development seminars and fellowship programmes, IDEP provided strategic guidance in the design of the Institute's courses and ensured that course content was updated and adapted in response to changes in the operating environment.

15. In this regard, 605 government officials and other stakeholders participated in six analytical research activities to share knowledge and advocate public policies to address the constraints hindering acceleration towards fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, and to reflect on the renewal of development planning with the aim of strengthening the link between development research and policy action.

16. In March, a member of the ECA Young Economists Network from Kenyatta University, in Kenya, led an online research seminar, attended by 200 participants, on energy security and structural transformation in sub-Saharan Africa, which included analysis of oil price volatility. The purpose of the seminar was to encourage the Network to support scientific thought in Africa. Participants reflected on the approach adopted for the research paper under discussion and contributed their own information to add further weight to the macroanalysis presented.

17. Also in March, to mark International Women's Day, a development seminar was organized for IDEP alumni on investment in women through the advancement of gender-sensitive and care-sensitive social protection to accelerate progress. The purpose of the event, attended by 70 participants, was to encourage reflection on the challenges related to gender equality, the social care economy and social protection in Africa.

18. Another activity held in March was a meeting with the Technical Advisory Committee of IDEP to brief its members on their roles and responsibilities and to present the Institute's most important activities in 2024. The event was designed as an introductory and preparatory meeting for the retreat held in June 2024.

19. In June, IDEP launched the first edition of Africa Macroeconomy Day, which was convened in Dakar by ECA in collaboration with the African Union Commission, the Resident Coordinator Office and other partners. The theme was related to future-ready approaches for the advancement of macroeconomic stability and growth in Africa. The event brought together 100 participants, including representatives of African countries, financial institutions and international organizations; academics and researchers specializing in macroeconomic policy; and members of the ECA Young Economists Network. Each of the three panels discussed one of the following topics: lessons on macroeconomic stability and growth in Africa; future-ready approaches to economic growth and sustainability in Africa; and system-thinking solutions to empower young people to reimagine the global economic landscape.

20. In October, a development seminar was held on green technologies for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and the opportunities they offered for building resilience among young people. The aim of the seminar, attended by 80 people online, was to create a platform for participants to discuss future growth pathways that would benefit from the potential that green technologies provided to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, to share knowledge on the opportunities for creating resilience among young people, and to address recommendations on tailored policies and share knowledge on good practices to enhance the potential of green technology for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in Africa.

21. Also in October 2024, IDEP and the Development Coordination Office Regional Office for Africa jointly organized a seminar on the imperatives of the structural transformation of economies in Africa. The purpose of the event was to provide a platform for participants to discuss the imperatives of structural transformation, to formulate practical recommendations and to draw on the support tools available to African countries in the process. The seminar was attended by 100 participants, including experts in economic transformation in Africa, economists from the resident coordinator offices and members of the ECA Young Economists Network.

22. In November 2024, IDEP delivered a development seminar on the leveraging of digital technologies for inclusive, sustainable and fit-for-purpose education in Africa. The event provided an opportunity for participants to reflect on the gradual adoption of digital technologies in education and training in Africa, and the associated challenges and prospects, in the context of the theme of the African Union for 2024: "Educate and skill Africa for the 21st century". The event was attended by 40 online and 15 face-to-face participants.

C. Fellowships

23. Under its core mandate and its efforts to enhance the skills of young professionals, IDEP launched a short-term internship programme under which it will support interns in the development of studies, reports, papers, fact sheets and infographics related to the Training and Research Division. Three interns will undertake research on food security, climate finance and agricultural development.

D. Knowledge resource centre

24. The IDEP knowledge resource centre continued its core mission of meeting the needs of the Institute's training and research programmes. This was achieved by sharing information and providing documentation services to trainees, faculty members, conference participants, researchers, visiting academics and Governments.

25. In 2024, the centre migrated all records and attached files from the locally hosted IDEP document server to a new IDEP knowledge repository hosted at ECA. Owing to ongoing maintenance on the data, significant statistics were not available for download at the time that the present progress report was issued.

26. The centre continued to serve the Institute's users – mainly course participants and fellows – through online and remote services. The library provided annotated bibliographical material in English and French and continued to support research and distance learning.

27. In addition, the centre ran an innovative online course on data literacy, which was specifically designed for African librarians and information professionals. Through that course, the centre provided in-depth training aimed at building participants' capacity in data management, highlighting the importance of mastering big data in the contemporary information context. The course received a positive response, demonstrating the ongoing commitment of IDEP to promoting excellence in information management in Africa.

III. Strategic framework for 2025–2029

28. IDEP developed a draft strategic framework for the period 2025–2029 in which it underscored its renewed commitment to empowering economic transformation in Africa through capacity-building, innovative research and strategic partnerships. The draft framework contains six strategic orientations, which are focused on improving the following areas: integrated development planning and development financing; regional integration, economic diversification and industrialization; inclusive social development and gains; sustainable use of natural resources management, climate-related issues and the environment; infrastructure development; and innovation and digital transformation.

29. IDEP has implemented this strategic framework in a way that reflects the importance of running targeted programmes (signature courses), leveraging technology and advancing policy research and knowledge management initiatives. A crucial implementation channel will be the integrated capacity development programme launched by ECA to harmonize capacity-building efforts across its divisions so that they become more coherent, more efficient and more impactful. Through the programme, the Institute's specialized training and policy support became aligned with the operational framework of ECA, and collective efforts to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 were strengthened.

30. In the framework, the need for IDEP to enhance its institutional visibility and improve its stakeholder engagement and financial stability is highlighted. The main recommendations include the need to develop a new business model with more diverse funding sources, to strengthen partnerships, to establish endowment funds and to introduce course fees for specific interventions.

IV. Finance, human resources development and partnerships

A. Finance

31. The Institute's activities are financed by resources from four types of sources:

(a) Financial support from member States through annual payments on the basis of an assessed schedule that is approved and adopted by the Conference of Ministers;

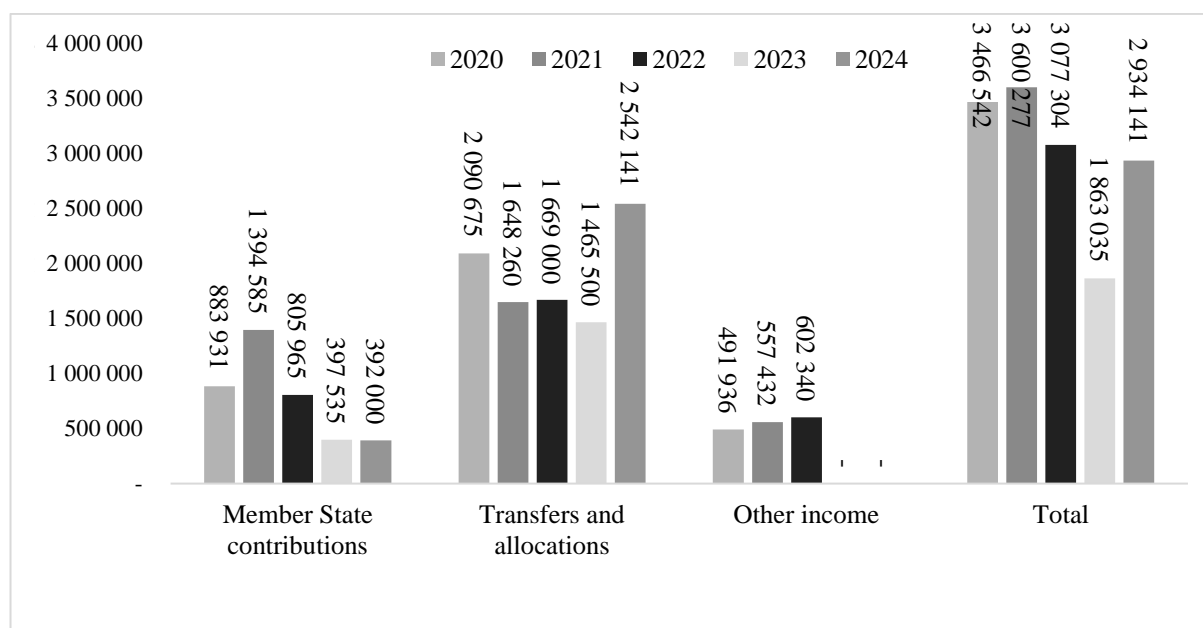
(b) A regular United Nations grant, which is currently a fixed annual subvention of \$2.4 million, following a \$1 million increase approved by the General Assembly, and that forms the foundation of the Institute's approved annual programme budget;

(c) Resources allocated by ECA to fund specific programmes and capacity development activities;

(d) Extrabudgetary funds from such sources as multilateral and bilateral funding institutions, private foundations and other development partners.

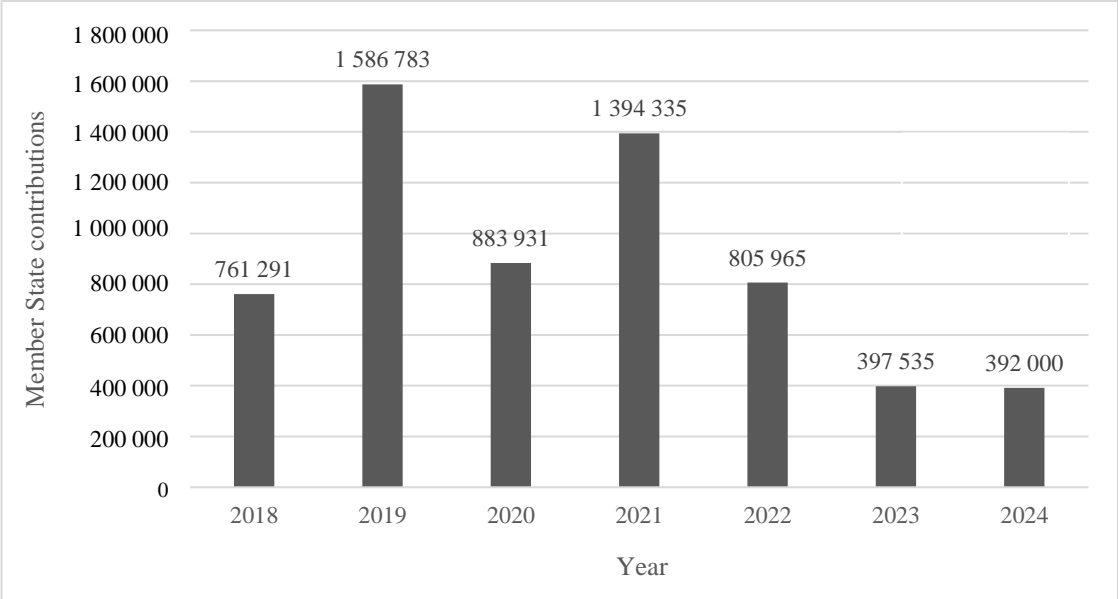
32. The amount of income distributed by the Institute between 2020 and 2024 is illustrated in figure II, broken down into three categories. "Member State contributions" refers to the assessed contributions collected from IDEP member States, "Transfers and allocations" encompasses the United Nations grant plus budgetary support from ECA, while "Other income" is comprised of resources mobilized through external partners. The average annual budget for the period was \$3 million.

Figure II
Categories of income, 2020–2024
(United States dollars)



33. Figure III shows that, since peaking at \$1.59 million in 2019, member State contributions to IDEP have declined continuously, decreasing by 72 per cent. As a result, statutory reserves had to be used for basic operations in 2024, and alternative funding strategies were urgently needed to maintain the operational viability of IDEP.

Figure III
Member State contributions, 2018–2024
(United States dollars)



34. IDEP acknowledges the vital financial support that it received in 2024 from eight member States: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Their timely contributions were instrumental to the continuation of operations undertaken by IDEP during a period of significant financial challenges. The contributions made by each country in 2024 are shown in table 2.

35. The arrears balance rose from \$19.4 million in December 2023 to \$20.5 million in December 2024 – a concerning upward trend that severely constrains the operational capacity of IDEP. This financial situation is particularly critical, given that member State contributions have declined by 78 per cent since 2019, as shown in figure III. IDEP faces the substantial challenge of mobilizing \$2 million in 2025 – nearly six times the amount it received in 2024 – to maintain its basic operations and restore its depleted reserves. This financial gap underscores the urgent need for strategic intervention to ensure that the Institute can continue to fulfil its mandate.

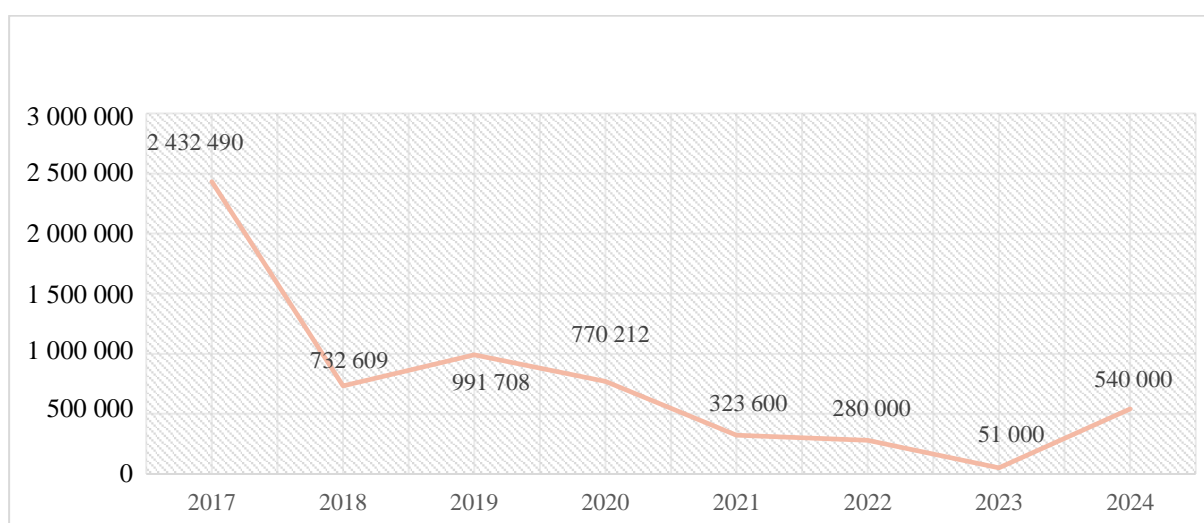
36. IDEP will continue to engage with its member States regarding their contributions and is in discussions with the relevant authorities of countries with significant outstanding arrears.

Table 2
Contributions made during the reporting period by country, as at 31 December 2024
 (United States dollars)

Country	Annual assessed contribution	Annual contribution paid in 2024	Arrears paid	Total amount paid in 2024
Burkina Faso	15 000	15 000	15 000	30 000
Cameroon	24 000	24 000	–	24 000
Kenya	32 000	32 000	–	32 000
Morocco	32 000	32 000	–	32 000
Namibia	24 000	–	24 000	24 000
Seychelles	10 000	10 000	40 000	50 000
South Africa	80 000	80 000	–	80 000
Zimbabwe	40 000	40 000	80 000	120 000
Total	257 000	233 000	159 000	392 000

37. ECA has drastically reduced the extrabudgetary support it provides to IDEP, which peaked at \$2.43 million in 2017 but then declined to an unprecedented low of \$51,000 in 2023. Although such support increased to \$540,000 in 2024, this is still only 22 per cent of the 2017 peak, which means that the financial strain will continue.

Figure IV
Extrabudgetary support from the Economic Commission for Africa, 2017–2024
 (United States dollars)



38. The Conference of Ministers, in its resolution 2023/10, and the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2023/17, requested the Secretary-General to increase the support provided to ECA in order to reinforce the role played by the Institute in assisting members of the Commission. This request was aimed at enhancing the predictability of the Institute's financial inflow, thereby strengthening its programme planning and optimizing its service delivery. Although the size of the grant was increased, the full allotment was not received owing to the liquidity crisis at the secretariat.

39. IDEP is adapting its business model to ensure sustained financial stability by addressing such important issues as unpredictable funding, insufficient staffing and inadequate collaboration frameworks. To improve its financial security, it has established an endowment fund, introduced courses for which it charges fees and diversified financial support from various funds. In

addition, it is working to secure job stability for its staff through predictable funding and long-term employment and is enhancing interdivisional collaboration to better align with the divisions of ECA and the subregional offices on capacity development partnerships. These actions are designed to strengthen the financial independence and operational capacity of IDEP.

B. Human resources development

40. The position of the head of the division responsible for e-learning, knowledge management and information and communications technology – a critical role within IDEP – has been vacant since 1 August 2024, following the retirement of the incumbent. The recruitment process for the successor has been launched and is expected to be completed by the end of April 2025.

41. As part of the ongoing efforts by IDEP to strengthen its role as the training arm of ECA and to enhance its collaboration with ECA sections, it relaunched its partnership with the Human Resources Management Section in December 2024 by delivering retooling training on knowledge management. Participants in the training module acquired a thorough understanding of the Knowledge Management Services Section and learned essential concepts, processes and standards. They were also informed of the expectations for staff engagement as knowledge workers and the critical importance of fostering a culture of knowledge documentation, sharing and dissemination. The training module was a resounding success, and the participation of staff from other entities of the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), further enriched the learning experience and promoted inter-agency collaboration.

42. IDEP also strengthened its workforce’s capabilities through specialized training initiatives. For instance, from April to June 2024, 11 staff members attended an intensive training course on strategic writing in French, with a particular focus on correspondence and report writing. The aim of the course was to familiarize participants with the principles of writing in French in accordance with the usage applied within the United Nations system, with an emphasis on organization, style, tone and cohesion. Through interactive workshops, participants were taught how to develop effective strategies for editing and revising texts and received training on the principles of translation. In addition, participants learned strategies and conventions for writing routine communications, such as emails and memos, and for writing more comprehensive reports, including executive summaries and data presentations.

43. A training course on behavioural science and change management was attended by 12 IDEP staff members and other ECA staff. The aim of the course was to equip participants with the skills they needed to apply behavioural science principles in order to improve team dynamics, enhance operational efficiency and foster better collaboration. The course provided valuable insights into human behaviour in organizational settings, offering practical strategies for managing change and optimizing team performance within IDEP and the broader ECA framework.

C. Partnerships

44. In 2024, IDEP engaged in several important partnerships to advance its mission of strengthening institutional and human capacities in Africa for effective development planning and policy formulation. The partnerships, which are summarized in table 3, resulted in the design and delivery of training and research programmes across various sectors.

45. IDEP collaborated with the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism to launch a workshop to endorse the “Fundamentals of development planning” training course, which was developed to enhance development planners’ understanding of the frameworks, tools and methodologies needed to design and implement effective plans aligned with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

46. In Djibouti, IDEP partnered with the National Institute of Public Administration and the Ministry of Economy and Finance to launch a strategic planning training session. The session was targeted at 38 officials from ministries responsible for planning and crucial sectors. It equipped them with the necessary tools and methods to develop effective strategic plans aligned with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, as well as with national priorities.

47. IDEP partnered with the Songhaï Centre to train women and young people in Africa in agricultural entrepreneurship under the African Continental Free Trade Area. The aim of the collaboration was to empower participants with the skills and knowledge they needed to succeed in agribusiness, thus fostering economic development and promoting gender equality. Through its focus on young people and women, the partnership supports inclusive growth and enhances the capacity of local communities to engage in sustainable agricultural practices, ultimately contributing to the broader objectives of the Area to boost intra-African trade and economic integration.

48. IDEP collaborated with ECA and the RES4Africa Foundation to deliver executive seminars and technical training sessions on energy access policies in Africa. During the sessions, it addressed challenges and opportunities in the energy sector, aiming to enhance participants’ capacity to design and implement effective energy policies and regulatory frameworks.

Table 3

Partner categories

<i>Type of partners</i>	<i>Number of partners</i>
United Nations entities	4
Member States and regional economic communities	37
Other international organizations	5
Academic and research institutions	92
Total	138

V. Prospects for 2025

49. IDEP will implement its new strategic framework for 2025–2029. It will seek to enhance its training offerings by introducing signature courses that will be tailored to the needs of African policymakers and practitioners, with a focus on such critical areas as social protection, integrated development planning, a future-ready workforce and digital transformation. It will also emphasize the use of technology to deliver innovative e-learning solutions that will expand the reach of IDEP to more stakeholders across the continent.

50. IDEP will intensify its efforts to address its financial challenges, including by diversifying its funding base to ensure its long-term sustainability. It will pursue partnerships with a number of stakeholders to mobilize additional resources. By designing and implementing a new business model, it will help to stabilize its funding streams. In addition, it will focus on and engage with its member States to increase the financial contributions that it receives and reduce its arrears in order to restore its statutory reserves and enhance operational capacity.

51. Stronger cooperation with the African Union, the regional economic communities and development partners will foster synergies that will advance the development agenda of Africa. IDEP will engage ECA divisions under the integrated capacity development programme to harmonize capacity-building efforts, ensuring coherence and efficiency in delivering impactful interventions across member States.

52. To enhance its influence, IDEP will prioritize improving its visibility and engagement with stakeholders in 2025. Its efforts will include targeted communication strategies, increased outreach activities and a focus on delivering high-quality programmes that demonstrate value to its partners. By building stronger relationships with its member States, with the private sector and with civil society organizations, IDEP hopes to strengthen its position as a trusted partner in the development of Africa.

Annex

**Total contributions made since the establishment of
the African Institute for Economic Development and
Planning, by country, and balances due, as at 31
December 2024**

(United States dollars)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Current annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total amount paid</i>	<i>Balance due</i>
Algeria	80 000	2 800 000	–	2 800 000
Angola	32 000	1 120 000	992 000	128 000
Benin	15 000	525 000	479 878	45 122
Botswana	24 000	840 000	–	840 000
Burkina Faso	15 000	525 000	525 000	-
Burundi	15 000	525 000	75 000	450 000
Cameroon	24 000	840 000	673 321	166 679
Cabo Verde	10 000	350 000	–	350 000
Central African Republic	15 000	525 000	16 761	508 239
Chad	15 000	525 000	88 851	436 149
Comoros	10 000	350 000	–	350 000
Congo	15 000	525 000	455 869	69 131
Democratic Republic of the Congo	32 000	1 120 000	–	1 120 000
Côte d'Ivoire	32 000	1 120 000	994 777	125 223
Djibouti	15 000	525 000	–	525 000
Egypt	80 000	2 800 000	2 480 000	320 000
Eritrea	15 000	450 000	–	450 000
Eswatini	20 000	700 000	568 770	131 230
Ethiopia	32 000	1 120 000	40 580	1 079 420
Equatorial Guinea	10 000	350 000	260 000	90 000
Gabon	20 000	700 000	40 000	660 000
Gambia	10 000	350 000	304 873	45 127
Ghana	32 000	1 120 000	954 600	165 400
Guinea-Bissau	10 000	350 000	30 000	320 000
Guinee	20 000	700 000	160 000	540 000
Kenya	32 000	1 120 000	1 120 000	–
Lesotho	15 000	525 000	465 000	60 000
Liberia	15 000	525 000	30 000	495 000
Libya	80 000	2 800 000	1 146 151	1 653 849
Madagascar	20 000	700 000	607 040	92 960
Malawi	15 000	525 000	405 000	120 000
Mali	15 000	525 000	495 000	30 000
Mauritania	10 000	350 000	30 000	320 000
Mauritius	15 000	525 000	–	525 000
Morocco	32 000	1 120 000	1 048 902	71 098
Mozambique	32 000	1 120 000	340 943	779 057

<i>Country</i>	<i>Current annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total amount paid</i>	<i>Balance due</i>
Namibia	24 000	792 000	768 000	24 000
Niger	15 000	525 000	24 975	500 025
Nigeria	80 000	2 800 000	2 290 331	509 669
Rwanda	15 000	525 000	180 000	345 000
Sao Tome and Principe	10 000	350 000	10 000	340 000
Senegal	24 000	840 000	719 480	120 520
Seychelles	10 000	350 000	350 000	–
Sierra Leone	20 000	700 000	620 055	79 945
Somalia	10 000	350 000	–	350 000
South Africa	80 000	2 400 000	1 040 000	1 360 000
Sudan	32 000	1 120 000	1 024 000	96 000
United Republic of Tanzania	24 000	840 000	696 000	144 000
Togo	15 000	525 000	465 000	60 000
Tunisia	24 000	840 000	410 471	429 529
Uganda	24 000	840 000	692 971	147 029
Zambia	32 000	1 120 000	1 056 000	64 000
Zimbabwe	40 000	1 400 000	1 400 000	–
Total	1 358 000	47 007 000	26 575 599	20 431 401