

Annual Report

The Africa Programme in 2025



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Cover image: Our conference, hosted in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in partnership with Amani Africa and the United Nations Development Programme, “Africa’s rising influence: Advancing agency in foreign policy and global governance” examined how Africa can assert greater strategic influence across a rapidly evolving global landscape.

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Foreword

2025 has been a year of profound geopolitical change and persistent uncertainty. Across Africa, actors have navigated a shifting environment shaped by intensifying external competition, rising tariffs and protectionism, and protracted conflicts. Economic headwinds have further constrained fiscal space at a moment of growing social and demographic pressures. Together, these forces have heightened the need for strategic regional coordination and more coherent African engagement in global governance.

South Africa's G20 presidency underscored the continent's growing relevance in international affairs. Despite the US decision not to send a senior representative, the summit reinforced longstanding calls for the reform of international financial institutions and global economic frameworks, to better reflect emerging economies' priorities. It also signalled Africa's increasing diplomatic visibility and call for more representative multilateralism, as policymakers seek to translate demographic weight and economic potential into greater influence over global institutions and rules. African politics and democratic transitions were marked by both renewal and tension. Elections in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi and Tanzania highlighted citizens' rising expectations for accountability and economic opportunity. As many African democracies confront the twin pressures of socio-economic frustration and eroding public trust, these contests offered important insights into shifting political landscapes and the challenge of sustaining legitimacy in difficult economic times.

2025 also brought both entrenched crises and fragile openings. The war in Sudan continued to deepen humanitarian suffering and regional instability, while eastern DRC witnessed

renewed violence despite evolving mediation efforts. In West Africa, the fragmentation of ECOWAS, alongside the more recent attacks on fuel convoys in Mali, the military takeover in Guinea-Bissau, and attempted coup in Benin, exposed the vulnerability of state institutions and regional systems. At the same time, Africa's increasingly central role in global supply chains – including critical minerals essential to green and digital transitions – placed new attention on the political economy of extraction, governance and sovereignty.

Against this backdrop, the Africa Programme delivered rigorous analysis, high-impact publications and strategic dialogues that engaged senior representatives from African and international governments, business and civil society. Working closely with partners across the continent, we ensured our research remained grounded in African priorities and realities.

This work would not be possible without the generosity of our funders, the expertise of our research partners and the engagement of stakeholders across the continent and beyond.

2025 has also been a year of transition for the Africa Programme. As we look ahead, we do so with deep gratitude for the leadership of Dr Alex Vines OBE, the Programme's founding director, who stepped down after 23 years of exceptional service.



Tighisti Amare

Director, Africa Programme, Chatham House

2025 in numbers



70+
research outputs

The Africa Programme produced over 70 research outputs, including peer reviewed papers, book chapters, academic journal articles, expert comments, op-eds and multimedia outputs.



60+
events

Over 60 events were hosted by the Africa Programme in 2025, including virtual and in-person roundtable meetings, panel events and international conferences.



100+
policy briefings

The Africa Programme conducted over 100 policy briefings in 2025, engaging senior representatives from government, the private sector, civil society and multilateral institutions.



1,000+
citations

Africa Programme staff were cited over 1,000 times in the global media.



30,000+
dissemination

Research outputs are widely read, freely available and distributed to over 30,000 decision-makers and influencers globally.



20+
countries visited

Africa Programme representatives visited over 20 countries in 2025, including for events and conferences in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Slovenia and South Africa.

2025 research highlights





Advancing Africa's agency in foreign policy and global governance

Africa's rising influence

The Programme's work on Africa's foreign relations culminated in a conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 5–6 November, titled *Africa's rising influence: Advancing agency in foreign policy and global governance*. Held in partnership with Amani Africa and the UNDP, the two-day conference explored African approaches to multipolarity; the imperative of deeper regional and continental coordination; and the role of African-led solutions in peacebuilding, the global economy, climate action and soft power diplomacy. The conference included keynote addresses and panel discussions featuring HE Dr Gedion Timothewos, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia; Ambassador Mohamed El-Amine Souef, Chief of Staff to the AUC Chairperson; Ambassador Liberata Mulamula, AU Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security; Hanna Tetteh, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the UN Support Mission in Libya; and Dr A. Korir SingOei, Principal Secretary of Kenya's Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.

Over 700 in-person and virtual participants were present over the two days from 54 countries. This included representatives from 27 think tanks from Africa and Europe, who also participated in a roundtable on the sidelines of the conference that discussed their role and responsibilities in supporting thinking on Africa's foreign policy and global influence.

South Africa's G20 presidency

South Africa's presidency of the G20 meant that the 2025 forum was hosted on African soil for the first time. A series of expert comments by Christopher Vandome explored South Africa's G20 leadership over the year, including tensions with the US and the incentive of Africa's mineral wealth; President Cyril Ramaphosa's meeting with Donald Trump in May and challenges for South African foreign policy; and the outlook for commitment to multilateral initiatives in light of the US's decision not to participate at the summit.

Ahead of the G20 Leaders' Summit in November, Africa Programme Director Tighisti Amare spoke at the 16th Council of Councils regional conference in Pretoria. As a gathering of leading think-tank representatives from Africa, Asia, the US and Europe, the event tackled major and emerging global challenges and explored pathways toward a more effective global order. Her contributions examined how African states and regional organizations are strengthening the continent's agency, why global governance reform matters for Africa and what strategic autonomy means in a shifting geopolitical landscape.



Image: The Rt Hon David Lammy met with African heads of mission to the UK at Chatham House for a consultative roundtable on the UK Government's Africa Approach. (Photo by Claire Ballard).

Global engagement with Africa

In January 2025, the Africa Programme hosted a private consultative roundtable meeting on the UK Government's Africa Approach: bringing together the then UK Foreign Secretary David Lammy, other UK ministers and 41 African heads of missions to the UK. The meeting acted as a key step in the Approach's commitment to mutual understanding and cooperation.

A full-day event held in May in partnership with the British International Studies Association offered the opportunity to exchange perspectives on the future of the UK-Africa relationship. The event featured contributions by HE Jeremiah Kingsley Mamabolo, South Africa's High Commissioner to the UK and Lord Jonathan Oates, Co-Chair of the UK's All-Party Parliamentary Group for Africa.

Nigeria's Minister of Foreign Affairs, HE Ambassador Yusuf M. Tuggar, visited Chatham House in March to discuss his country's foreign policy, strategic autonomy and aspirations for international engagement. In February, the Africa Programme held a roundtable meeting with Dr Annette Weber, EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa, to discuss European priorities in the region. Ahead of the AU-EU summit held in Luanda, Angola in November, Tighisti Amare and Europe Programme Director Grégoire Roos co-authored an expert comment highlighting the forum's opportunity in the context of geopolitical uncertainties and rising pressures both within Africa and Europe.

Partnerships must now show they can help African countries reap the full economic benefits of their natural resources and generate the millions of jobs needed for a rapidly growing youth population.

Tighisti Amare and Grégoire Roos

Tighisti Amare and Alex Vines co-authored an article for the Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs and Policy Studies discussing how Africa's growing presence in language-based multilateral organizations serves as a strategic tool for global engagement, influence and diversification of partnerships.

Donald Trump's second presidency sped up existing trends in the foreign policies of many African states. An expert comment by Alex Vines in July argued that Trump's transactional approach to foreign policy is not only familiar for many African leaders, but a preferred method for some; reinforcing an emphasis on economic deal-making rather than donor-recipient relationships.

The future of Africa's resource governance

Critical minerals

2025 has seen a renewed politicization of mining within many African contexts. Governments across the continent are modifying their mining codes to strengthen local content requirements and claim increased stakes in mining ventures, in search of better fiscal revenues and to assert sovereignty. This trend has posed fresh challenges in reconciling sovereignty with commercial attractiveness and regulatory predictability.

Critical minerals have also become central to conflict resolution efforts. In an expert comment in May, Christopher Vandome and Ben Shepherd argued that greater Western investment in the Congolese mining sector – currently dominated by Chinese firms and informal actors – depends on Washington's commitment to transparency and traceability, as well as its capacity to stimulate corporate America's appetite for risk. In July, Christopher Vandome and Romane Dideberg published two studies for the European Parliament's Committee on Development, examining critical minerals traceability with a focus on Africa's upstream mining context.

Image: US Secretary of State Marco Rubio (C), Rwandan Foreign Minister Olivier Nduhungirehe (R) and DRC Foreign Minister Therese Kayikwamba Wagner sign a Declaration of Principles between the two countries in Washington, DC, in April 2025. (Photo by Jim Watson/AFP/Getty Images).



A conference in Johannesburg, South Africa, on *Securing Africa's future: Advancing transparent and just mining governance for development* was held in August in partnership with the UNDP. Conference sessions addressed questions of exploration and mapping, industrialization, royalty and fiscal regimes, and other priorities to unlock developmental outcomes for Africa. South Africa's Deputy Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, Hon. Phumzile Mgcina, spoke about the transformation of her country's mining sector from a tool of oppression of black populations to resilient value chains that unlock value for all citizens.

Africa's natural resource wealth has not shielded our continent from underdevelopment and poverty... Guaranteeing beneficiation at source is essential to realising a mineral industry that is just, transparent and forward-looking.

Hon. Phumzile Mgcina

The Africa Programme co-hosted an Africa Day conference in Ljubljana, Slovenia in May, in partnership with the Government of Slovenia, the EU and the Bled Strategic Forum. The conference featured discussions on the importance of climate security, human rights and sustainability in resource governance in Africa. Bestine Kazadi Ditabala, in her then capacity of DRC's Minister Delegate for International Cooperation and the Francophonie, spoke at the conference on the need for enhanced performance in artisanal mining considering its importance for livelihoods.

Climate risks and transition

The increasingly fragmented global order has weakened political commitments to climate priorities worldwide, even as Africa faces intensifying climate and transition risks. In April, Christopher Vandome argued in an expert comment that South Africa's role in the global energy transition could be leveraged to navigate this increasingly turbulent global order and keep international powers engaged.

In June, the Africa Programme hosted the International Organization for Migration's Regional Director for East, Horn and Southern Africa, Frantz Celestin, who presented IOM's environmental peacebuilding approach across the three regions, where the convergence of climate change, conflict and displacement exacerbate communal tensions.

A series of webinars explored key issues for Africa's just transition in the lead-up to COP30 in Belém, Brazil. The series explored the role of transnational forest governance in working towards climate justice in the Amazon and Congo Basin; the potential for enhanced African carbon markets to support local communities' access to energy and livelihood opportunities; and Africa's Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs), by convening analysts, civil society members and government officials from Senegal and South Africa, as the two African countries to have entered into JETPs with G7 countries.

Elections and political systems in flux

The Africa Programme continued to closely monitor and analyse African elections in 2025, as the continent has continued to see democratic processes tested and renewed, and entrenched incumbents challenged.

In Gabon, citizens headed to the polls in April for the country's first election since military takeover ended decades of Bongo family rule. In March, the Africa Programme hosted a roundtable at Chatham House to discuss Gabon's transitional process and upcoming election, as well as broader foreign policy implications for regional and international partnerships. A follow-up roundtable meeting was convened after the election, at which HE Alexandre Barro Chambrier, Vice President of Gabon, presented his government's vision for the country and its priorities around economic sovereignty.

A series of articles by Fergus Kell analysed Tanzania's October elections: highlighting the erosion of democratic space, the economic costs of democratic backsliding and the unprecedented post-election violence. Ahead of the elections, an episode of the in-house *Africa Aware* podcast assessed Tanzania's long-term outlook, featuring insights from independent analyst Thomas Kibwana; Director of Twaweza East Africa, Anna Bwana; and CEO of the Centre for Strategic Litigation, Deus Valentine Rweyemamu.

The Tanzanian government's diversion of blame onto citizens and foreign partners is compounding the harm to the country's global standing and increasing the risk of more damaging instability.

Fergus Kell

Ahead of October's highly anticipated election in Côte d'Ivoire, the Africa Programme hosted opposition leader Tidjane Thiam in August for an episode of the *Africa Aware* podcast. Co-hosted by Lisa Musumba and Paul Melly, the episode addressed the controversy around the barring of some prominent political opponents from running and Thiam's political aspirations. In September, a roundtable event was held at Chatham House with Hon. Amadou Coulibaly, Côte d'Ivoire's Minister of Communication and Government Spokesperson. The meeting enabled business, policy and diplomatic stakeholders to engage with the incumbent government's vision for the country ahead of the election.

More than two weeks after Cameroon's October presidential election, the country's Constitutional Council declared victory for incumbent President Paul Biya, who secured an eighth term. Though Biya winning the election was widely viewed as a foregone conclusion, the election did not unfold seamlessly. As Hubert Kinkoh and Romane Dideberg argued in an expert comment, the election deepened the legitimacy and succession crises facing the country and the failure to prepare a constitutional transition plan risks further destabilization.

Christopher Vandome's expert comment on Malawi's September elections argued that a deepening cost-of-living crisis and rising public anger over corruption helped return former president Peter Mutharika to power. Despite these pressures, the vote marked a positive example of a peaceful transfer of power in southern Africa.

Image: HE President Faustin-Archange Touadéra visited Chatham House in September to discuss pathways for stability and progress in the Central African Republic ahead of the country's December elections.

In September, the Africa Programme hosted President Faustin-Archange Touadéra of the Central African Republic to discuss pathways for stability and progress ahead of the country's scheduled election in December. The president made the case for increased international investment in the Central African Republic as the country works to emerge from recent security crises.



Peace, conflict and security

Eastern DRC

The beginning of this year was marked by a return to violence in the DRC's eastern provinces – intensifying an already dire displacement and humanitarian crisis. The Africa Programme's ongoing work on insecurity in the DRC has followed developments to identify factors that could result in durable peace.

In February, Ben Shepherd penned an expert comment following the capture of the city of Goma by the M23 rebel group, examining risks posed by the return of hybrid cross-border warfare. He further addressed the impacts on regional and continental stability in a Q&A event for Africa Programme supporters and Chatham House members.

Tighisti Amare and Christopher Vandome co-authored an expert comment in July following the landmark meeting between the DRC government and representatives of the M23 in Qatar. Their commentary pointed for the need for significant peacebuilding and humanitarian support, and for local community ownership. In October, a webinar with a panel of Congolese and international conflict experts dissected the ongoing conflict and the prospects of ongoing international mediation efforts.

Image: Ongoing programme work on the security situation in the DRC has examined risks posed by the return of hybrid cross-border warfare, and the impacts on regional and continental stability. (Photo by Jospin Mwisha/AFP/Getty Images).



Sudan

Since 2020, Chatham House's Cross-border Conflict, Evidence, Policy and Trends (XCEPT) research project has sought to respond to the challenges of long-term cross-border conflicts by exploring their underlying drivers.

Ahmed Soliman and Dr Suliman Baldo's research paper, *Gold and the war in Sudan*, was published in March. The paper explores how the gold sector forms a central component of a transnational conflict ecosystem that is worsening Sudan's civil war, and the authors argue that influencing external actors benefitting from Sudan's gold sector could hold the key to a sustainable peace.

Ahead of the high-level London Sudan conference in April, the Africa Programme convened private roundtable meetings: the first exploring the need for more determined international and regional action on Sudan, and the second to discuss the vital contributions made by women in the humanitarian response and peace efforts.

It is important that international mediators are not tempted by the prospect of a quick-fix solution – a power-sharing deal between the warring parties will not lead to sustainable peace.

Dame Rosalind Marsden

In the lead-up to the UN General Assembly in September, an expert comment by Dame Rosalind Marsden argued that ending the war in Sudan should be a higher priority for the West. In October, the Africa Programme hosted a panel discussion at Chatham House with Khadmallah Ali, Rawia Alhag and Phil Cox alongside a screening of their documentary, *Khartoum*. In November, Ahmed Soliman and Hubert Kinkoh appeared on Chatham House's *Independent Thinking* podcast to discuss developments in the war.

Revisiting Africa's past peace agreements

The Africa Programme and UNDP research project, *African peace processes: Lessons learned* draws from the experiences from peace negotiations across the continent to better assess what makes peace processes 'stick'. This research was the subject of a half-day conference hosted on the sidelines of the AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February. Speakers included Ahunna Eziakonwa, UN Assistant Secretary-General and UNDP Regional Director for Africa; HE Dr Omar Alieu Touray, President of the ECOWAS Commission; and Professor Ibrahim Agboola Gambari, former Chief of Staff to the President of Nigeria.

Africa Programme researchers have also examined the fragility and resilience of past peace processes. In an expert comment in March, Dr Abel Abate Demissie outlined how Ethiopia's quest for Red Sea access, Eritrea's interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs and a power struggle in Tigray are contributing to rising tensions in the Horn of Africa region. A November expert comment by Ahmed Soliman and Demissie urged for preventive diplomacy to de-escalate tensions and provide space for peaceful solutions.

As tensions flared in South Sudan, Dame Rosalind Marsden wrote an expert comment exploring the shaky foundations of the country's 2018 peace agreement. A subsequent private roundtable meeting on South Sudan hosted at Chatham House brought together speakers to analyse the country's political and security landscape, the future of the peace agreement and its implications for the wider region.

The future of African peace and security

The uptick in the number of armed conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to undermine institutions and stability: including the threat from armed non-state actors, organized crime and trafficking, and protracted power struggles.

Following the formalization of the withdrawal of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger from ECOWAS in January, Romane Dideberg and Paul Melly co-wrote an expert comment outlining how navigating a path beyond regional division is essential for West Africa's security. In a follow-up expert comment, they discussed how the months-long fuel blockade in Mali sparks renewed urgency to build a working relationship between ECOWAS and the breakaway Sahelian states to prevent further regional destabilization. A private roundtable meeting was also held at Chatham House to discuss the reconfiguration of France's military engagement in Africa in view of the country's evolving role in the West Africa region.

On East Africa, in April the Africa Programme welcomed Ambassador Dr Monica Juma, National Security Advisor to the President of Kenya, for a discussion exploring Kenyan priorities for regional security engagement. In June, a private roundtable meeting explored responses to regional conflict in the Horn of Africa. These regional discussions were complemented by a roundtable meeting taking a more granular view of Ethiopia's regional policy priorities.

Shortly after his re-election for his second and final term as the African Union's Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security, HE Ambassador Bankole Adeoye joined the *Africa Aware* podcast to discuss the AU's goal of silencing the guns by 2030, the evolution of peacekeeping, and his vision for a more peaceful and secure Africa. A complementary podcast discussion with Africa CDC Director General Dr Jean Kaseya was released in July, and examined how Africa CDC's public health initiatives strengthen the capacity of health institutions across the African continent to deal with growing disease threats.



Inclusive economic growth, governance and technology

Nigeria

2025 marked the conclusion of the Africa Programme's longstanding project on Social Norms and Accountable Governance (SNAG), supported by the MacArthur Foundation. In March, a final research paper was published, *Taking action against corruption in Nigeria*, authored by the project's lead researcher and Africa Programme Associate Fellow Dr Leena Koni Hoffmann. The research paper presents evidence showing how reformers across different sectors in Nigeria – 'integrity role models' – can help change underlying social norms perpetuating corruption.

To launch the research paper, the Africa Programme hosted a conference in Abuja, Nigeria on *Renewing Nigeria's anti-corruption agenda*, which was opened by Chatham House Director and Chief Executive Bronwen Maddox. The conference explored opportunities for a sustained renewal of Nigeria's anti-corruption agenda. It featured a keynote address from former Nigerian minister, Dr Obiageli Ezekwesili and contributions from Hadiza Bala Usman, Special Advisor to the President of Nigeria; Dr Babatunde Irukera, former Executive Vice Chair of the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission; and Dr Abdullahi Usman Bello, Chairman of Nigeria's Code of Conduct Bureau.

Following the conference, Dr Leena Koni Hoffmann joined Bronwen Maddox on the *Independent Thinking* podcast to discuss the research paper and assess the outcomes of the conference. Bronwen Maddox and Africa Programme Director Tighisti Amare also visited the UNDP Innovation Centre in Lagos, where they had the opportunity to engage with social innovators who are leveraging emerging technologies to improve SDG16 outcomes in Nigeria.

Somalia

In July the Africa Programme hosted a meeting with Somalia's Minister of Finance, HE Bihi Iman Egeh. Despite Somalia having hit key debt relief milestones in reaching the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative completion point, longstanding challenges remain including persistent insecurity, fragile institutions and limited fiscal space.

The minister discussed the federal government's economic and investment priorities and governance reform measures; and its broader vision for inclusive, sustainable growth. As Chair of the Horn of Africa Initiative, he also reflected on how regional economic integration can help build resilience and foster stability.



Image: Our Social Norms and Accountable Governance project culminated in a conference held in Abuja, Nigeria this March on renewing Nigeria's anti-corruption agenda. (Photo by Patience Adaka James.)

Sovereign debt and international partnerships

On the sidelines of its flagship November conference in Addis Ababa, the Africa Programme held a discussion on the prospects for creating an African credit ratings agency. Hosted in partnership with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, the meeting brought together academic experts, policymakers and stakeholders from the financial sector to debate the merits of creating a new ratings institution.

A subsequent expert comment by Chatham House Senior Research Fellow David Lubin, following his research in Ethiopia, took a critical look at the ratings agency proposals and their potential drawbacks. A comment piece by Fergus Kell explored Kenya's conversion of major Chinese loans from US dollars to renminbi, and the wider implications for Africa-US relations and dollar dominance.

Rewriting the rules of the world

Chatham House welcomed Ahunna Eziakonwa, UN Assistant Secretary-General and UNDP Regional Director for Africa, for a keynote address at the flagship 2025 Chatham House London Conference. Her address expressed concern for a world 're-arming', where investment in weapons outweighs investment in human potential. She highlighted the potential implications these weapons could have for Africa's security, and emphasised the importance of investment in Africa's development and growth for the future of humanity.

Acknowledgments

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Speakers

Cesar Augusto Mba Abogo	HE Bihi Iman Egeh	Peter Leon	Emma Ross
Dawit Abraham	Dr Ngozi Erondu	Liesl Louw-Vaudran	Deus Valentine Rweyemamu
Yemi Adamolekun	Dr Obiageli Ezekwesili	David Lubin	Dr Angela Muvumba Sellström
HE Bankole Adeoyo	Ahunna Eziakonwa	Sue Lund	Reshma Shah
Bashàir Ahmed	Intissar Fakir	Hon. Minister Dean Macpherson	Ben Shepherd
Zainab Ahmed	Saliem Fakir	Bronwen Maddox	Dr Kole A. Shettima
Professor Etannibi Alemika	Odeh Friday	HE Jeremiah Kingsley Mamabolo	Lidet Tadesse Shiferaw
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Dr Nkiru Balonwu	Tefesehet Hailu	Paul Melly	Hanna Tetteh
Fred Bauma	Dr Andrew Harmer, PhD	Hon. Phumzile Mgcina	Tidjane Thiam
Dr Abdullahi Usman Bello	Dr Leena Koni Hoffmann	Nkiru 'Kiki' Mordi	HE Dr Gedion Timothewos
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Anna Bwana	Jayasree Iyer	Dr Chantelle G. Moyo	Professor Vera Trappmann
Frantz Celestin	Ambassador Dr Monica Juma CBS	HE Ambassador Liberata Mulamula	HE Ambassador Yusuf M. Tuggar
Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas	Ambassador Seif Kandeel	Lisa Musumba	Hadiza Bala Usman
HE Alexandre Barro Chambrier	Romanus Kasino	Paul Muthaura	Nabilah Usman
Princess Aruoriwoh-Esmer Chifiero	Dr Jean Kaseya	Ian Mwiinga	Vivian van de Perre
Cynthia Chigwenya	Ambassador Col. (Rtd) C.M. Katsande	Dr Matthias Naab	Christopher Vandome
Emmanuel Cohet	Fergus Kell	Mabowe Prince Nkadimeng	Jan Vanheukelom
Colin Coleman	Kholood Khair	Shuvai Busuman Nyoni	Dr Alex Vines OBE
Hon. Amadou Coulibaly	Sheila Khama	Lord Jonathan Oates	Ambassador Ismail Wais
Phil Cox	Thomas Kibwana	Dr Jide Martyns Okeke	Laura Waisbich
Awa Dabo	Caroline Kimani	Robert Ondhowe	El-Ghassim Wane
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Afrobarometer (Accra)

African Development Bank (Abidjan)

African Foundation for
Development (London)

Amani Africa (Addis Ababa)

CEEI/ISRI Universidade Joaquim
Chissano (Maputo)

Council on Foreign
Relations (New York)

European Union Institute
for Security Studies (Paris)

Institut Français des Relations
Internationales (Paris)

Institute for Peace and Security
Studies (Addis Ababa)

Institute for Security
Studies (Pretoria)

Institute of International
Relations (Prague)

Instituto Marquês de
Valle Flôr (Lisbon)

ISS Africa (Pretoria)

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
(Sankt Augustin)

Nigeria National Bureau
of Statistics (Abuja)

Nigerian Institute of International
Affairs (Lagos)

Pan-African Climate Justice
Alliance (Nairobi)

Search For Common Ground (Diffo)

South African Institute of
International Affairs (Johannesburg)

The World Bank (Washington DC)

University of Pennsylvania Center
for Social Norms and Behavioral
Dynamics (Philadelphia)

United Nations Development
Programme (Addis Ababa)

United Nations Economic
Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa)

U.S. Institute of Peace
(Washington DC)

Westminster Foundation
for Democracy (London)

Funders

Agility

Anglo American

Barclays Private Bank

BHP

British International Investment

Chevron

De Beers

DP World

ENI

Equinor

ExxonMobil

Foreign, Commonwealth
and Development Office

Globeleq

Government of the United
States of America

Helios

Investec Bank Limited

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

MacArthur Foundation

Mitsubishi Corporation

Mitsui

Open Society Foundations

Rio Tinto

Robert Bosch Stiftung

Shell International

Standard Bank Group

Standard Chartered Bank

UNDP

Vodafone Group



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