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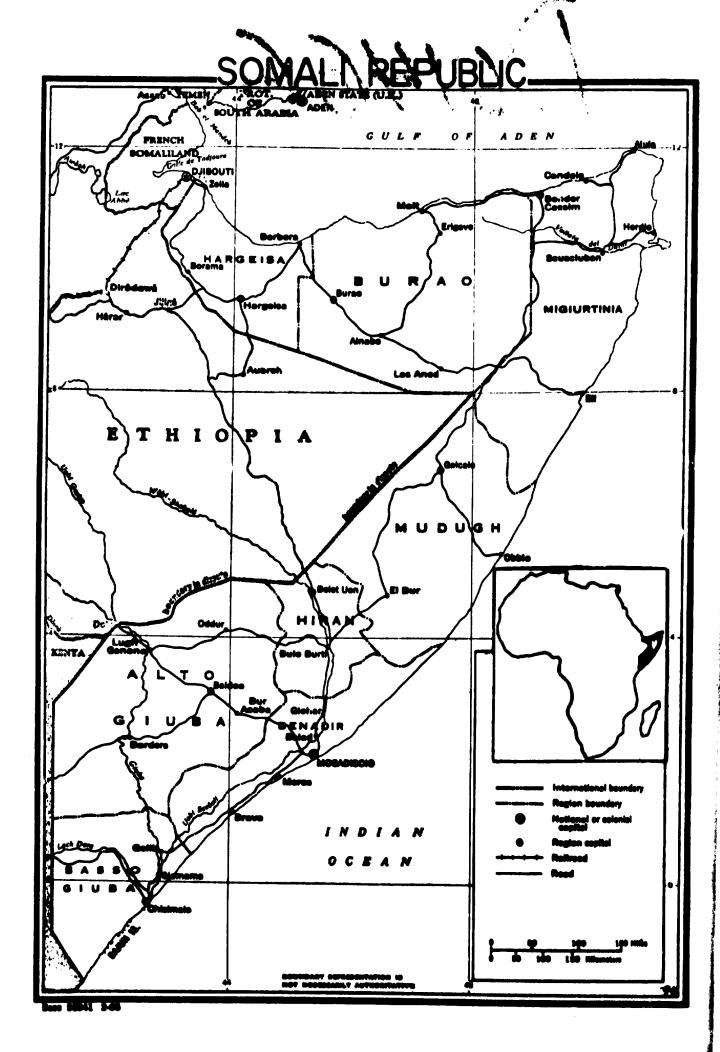
United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects in African Countries Nairobi, Kenya, 30 November-4 December 1970

COUNTRY IMPORMATION SHEET 1

BONLLIA

We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.



# BRIEF BACKGROUND INFORMATION

# A. THE COUNTRY AND ITS PROPLE

#### 1. Geography

- 638,000 square km. (254,000 sq. miles)
  8 million hectares are arable; 350-400,000 hectares are under cultivation.
- (b) Situation, Climate, physical features, etc.

Somalia forms the horn of Africa. It has Ethiopia to the West, Kenya to the South-West, the territory of the Afars and the Issas to the North-West. The Northern coast is on the Gulf of Aden and the East Coast on the Indian Ocean. Somalia has some high lands continuing from Kenya and Ethiopia. The climate is hot and dry. The average temperatures are 20°C on the coast rising to 42° in the interior. The vegetation is thorny bushes which are thicker in the South. Of the rivers, only the Ouabi Chebali and the Ouabi Djouba flow for the whole year. There are trees along the banks of rivers.

## (c) Population

2.7 million (rough estimate mid-1968).
Rate of growth: 2.9% per annum.
Density: 4 persons per square km. or 10 persons per square km of arable land. Two-thirds of the population are nomads mostly found in the North. Islam is the official religion. The people are composed mainly of three tribes: Somalis, Galla and Danokil.

## (d) Language

English and Italian are the official languages. Somali is spoken by all Somalis.

# (e) Main commercial centres

Mogadishu, the capital (about 160,000 people); Hargeisa (about 56,000); Merca (about 56,000); Mergherita (about 20,000); Giamama (22,000); there are nine more towns with a population of more than 10,000.

## (f) Transport

(1) Road. There are 350 miles of asphalt roads and 7,500 miles of earth roads and tracks. There is a road leading to the Ethiopian border.

- (ii) Railway. There are no railway lines.
- (iii) Ports. There are four main ports: Mogadiscio, Chisimaio and Merca, in the South and Berbera in the North. Berbera has new and good facilities and handles livestock exports, while Chisimaio is the main port for bananas and cattle exports. Mogadiscio is the main import port. There is a considerable coastal traffic by dhow.
- (iv) Air. There are some 20 airstrips scattered all over the country. Only Mogadisoio, Chisimaio, Berbera and Hargeisa are all weather aerodromes equipped with navigational control. Mogadiscio is an international airport

#### 2. Government

Somalia became independent in 1960 and is a union of the former British Somaliland and Italian Someliland. At present, Somelia has a military government.

### B. BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

### 1. Economic indicators

(a) National ourrency. The currency is Somali Shilling.

S. Sh. 1 = US \$ 0.14 US \$ 1 = S. Sh. 7.14

(b) Gross National Product (Estimate 1966)

Total S. Sh. 900 million or US\$ 125 million. Per capita S. Sh. 360 million or US\$ 50.

Source: Africa 1969/70.

(c) <u>Consumer Price Index, Mogadisoio</u> (1963 = 100, monthly averages for December)

	1965	1966	1967	1967	1968
All items Pood	127.7	123.6	120.1	99•5	103.1
	132.3	120.0	114.8	97•7	100.6

Beginning 1967, base 1966 = 100

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.

# (d) Balance of payments (S. Sh. million)

	1966	1967	1968
Current account			
Balance of trade c.i.f. Services Private remittances	-103 - 43	-111 - 59	-115 - 45
Government grants Balance on current account	$\frac{-74}{-75}$	<u>85</u> - 79	135 - 21
Carital account Private investment Loans to the government	11 63	17 <b>5</b> 2	15 27
Banks and other financial institutions Errors and omissions Balance on capital account	3 - 12 - 89	- 4 - 3 - 68	2 44

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.

### 2. Origin of G.D.P.

There is no reliable information at the time of writing on the origin of the GDP.

#### 3. Main industries

Most industries are connected with processing foodstuffs. There is a sugar refinery, various canneries, a cotton ginnery, tannery, dairies, comment works, metal working concern. In mid 1968, there were 38 known manufacturing units in Somalia, situated mainly in the Scuth and around Mogadiscio. Of these 19 produced food products.

## 4. Metural resources

Agriculture and livestock are the main resources. 90% of the population depend upon these two occupations. There are deposits of iron ore, gypsum, beryllium and columbite but none can at present be exploited commercially. There is also uranium and manganese. The land oan permit the growing of such crops as: rice, cotton, sugar, bananas; as well as rearing such livestock as cattle, camels, goats, sheep.

### 5. Labour force

Out of 2.7 million people, one—third are settled. These can provide unskilled labour. There is a critical shortage of skilled people. In professional, technical and scientific fields, Somalia will continue to rely on expatriates for a long time to come.

#### C. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 1963-67 plan was, for various reasons, abandoned. It envisaged a total expenditure of S. Sh. 1,400 million in the public sector. The new three-year plan 1968-70 aims at:

- (a) improving transport and communications;
- (b) improve and expand agricultural producting, mainly by irrigating new land;
- (c) establish new industries and mining.

#### D. FOREIGN TRADE DATA

## 1. Foreign Trade Balance (S. Sh. million)

		<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	1965	1966	1967
Exports Imports	c.i.f.	227.0 319.1	257.8 390.7	237.3 353.3	233.4 300.3	255.6 340.8
Trade	balance	<del>-92.1</del>	-132.9	-116.0	-66.9	-85.2

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Annual Supplement, September 1969.

# 2. Imports by commodities (1962-65) (Value in million Someli Shillings)

	196 Value	<u>2</u>	196 Value	53 L %	196 Velue	54 2 <b>%</b>	190 Value	
Cereal and cereal products	33	12	38	12	53	12	62	1.8
Fruits and vegetables	16	6	<b>18</b>	6	19	5	13	_
Sugar and sugar products	15	5	14	5	2 <b>7</b>	7		•
Coffee, tea and cocoa	. 8	3	-7	3	12	5	4	1
Beverage and tobacco	9	ž	10	3		3	.7	2
Oils and fats	á	ĭ	6	2	11	3	11	3
Petroleum and related products	14	5			13	3	15	4
Pharmaceutical products	-7	1	14 6	4 2	18	4	16	5
Paper and paper products	4	•	6	2	7	2	6	2
Textiles	37	14			6	S	7	2 8
Clothing	10	14	36	11	41	10	27	8
Metals	_	4	.9	3	9	2	6	2
Metals products	8 8 5 6	3	13	4	12	3	12	3
Building materials	0	3	11	3	14	4	13	4
Electrical machinery	?	2	4	1	7	2	9	3
Non-electrical machinery	-	2	11	3	12	3	9	3
Miscellaneous manufactured	14	5	29	9	31	8	48	13
articles	_						•	, and
— <del></del>	6	2	5	2	7	2	7	2
Transport equipment	22	8	33	10	42	11	27	8
Others	49	<u> 18</u>	49		<u>51</u>		<u>.55</u> .	
Total								
	270 1	UU	321 1	100	391 1	100	353	100
			-					<del></del>

Source: Somali Customs Statistics.

# 3. Exports by commodities (1962-65) (Value in million Somali shillings)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Ve lue %	Value %	Value %	Value %
Bananas Live animals Sheep Cattle Goats Camels Hides and skins Wood products and charcoal Fish and fish products Meat and meat products Others Total	80 45	101 45	113 44	108 46
	67 37	91 40	108 42	80 34
	(41)(23)	(56)(25)	(68)(26)	(33)(14)
	(8)(4)	(16)(7)	(20)(8)	(14)(6)
	(14)(8)	(10)(4)	(10)(4)	(20)(9)
	(4)(2)	(9)(4)	(10)(4)	(13)(5)
	12 6	13 6	12 5	15 6
	6 3	7 3	7 3	12 5
	6 3	5 2	3 1	2 1
	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
	7 5	8 3	12 4	18 7
	180 100	227 100	257 100	237 100

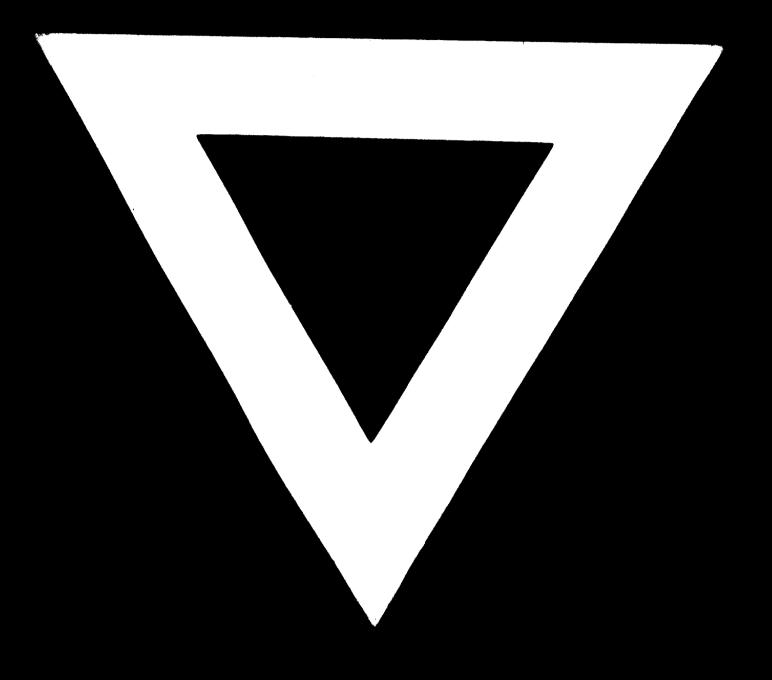
Source: Somali Customs Statistics.

# 4. Direction of foreign trade (million Somali Shillings)

	Imports				Exports			
	<u>1962</u>	1963	1964	<u>1965</u>	1962	1963	1964	1965
Italy	81	88	98	101	93	112	117	117
Aden	10	9	16	16	28	40	117	116
Saudi Arabia	6	5	7	2	43	<b>5</b> 2	35 66	35
U.A.R.	10	7	Ś	ī		12		58
East Africa	14	20	31	26	5 2	1	20	10
U.S.S.R.	9	45	44	28	•	•	1	6
U.K.	23	28	50	22				
Ethiopia	9	10	6	7				
Japan	20	21	25	19				
India	18	15	15	8				
China	1	í	4	14				
Other	_69	_72	<u>9ŏ</u>	109				
Total	270	321	391	353	180	227	257	237
					-		-71	

Source: Somali Customs Statistics.





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