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*for a sustainable future*

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Third Regional Seminar on UNIDO Operations  
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in co-operation with ECA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
29 January - 9 February 1973

COUNTRY INFORMATION SHEETS

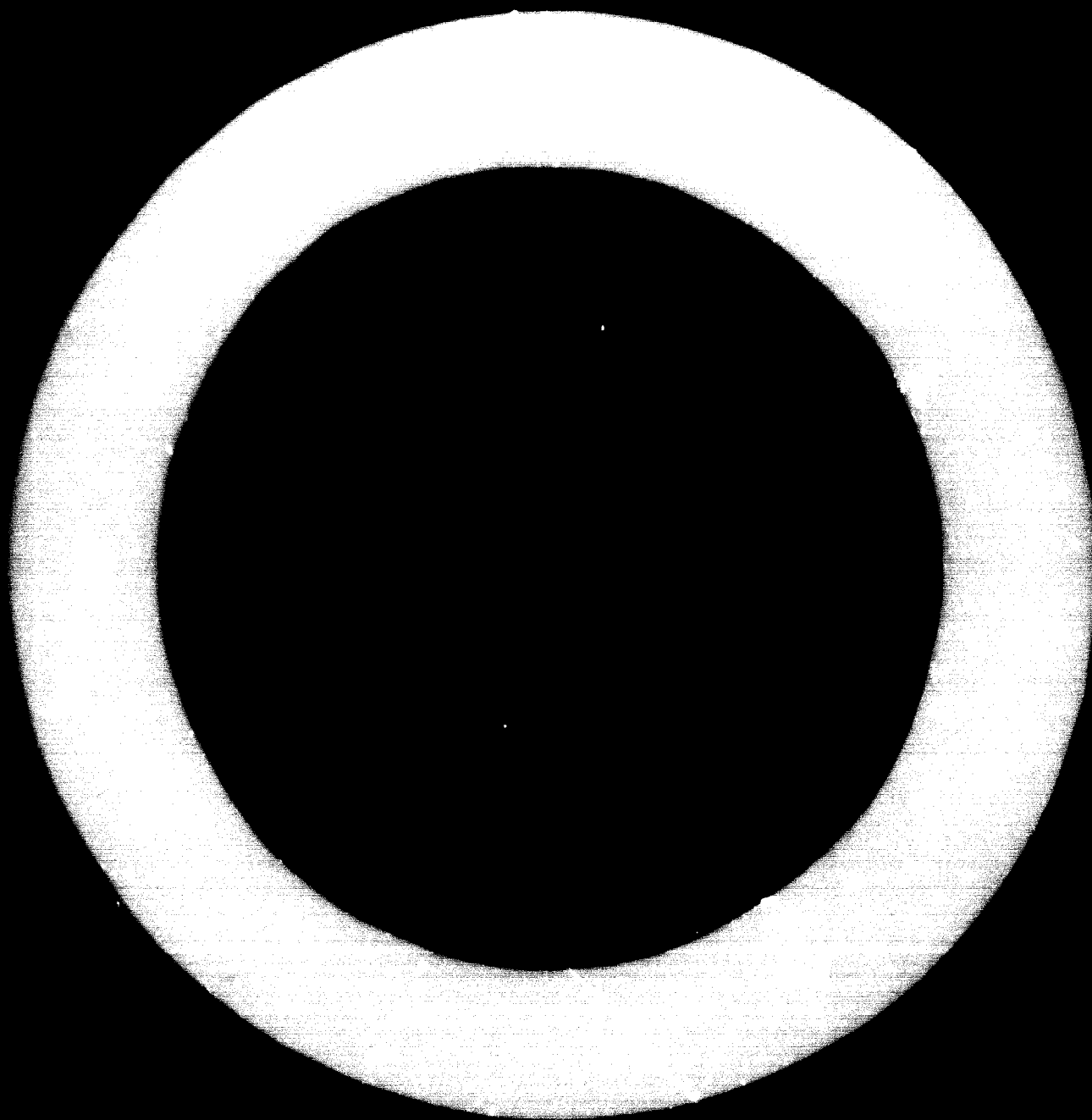
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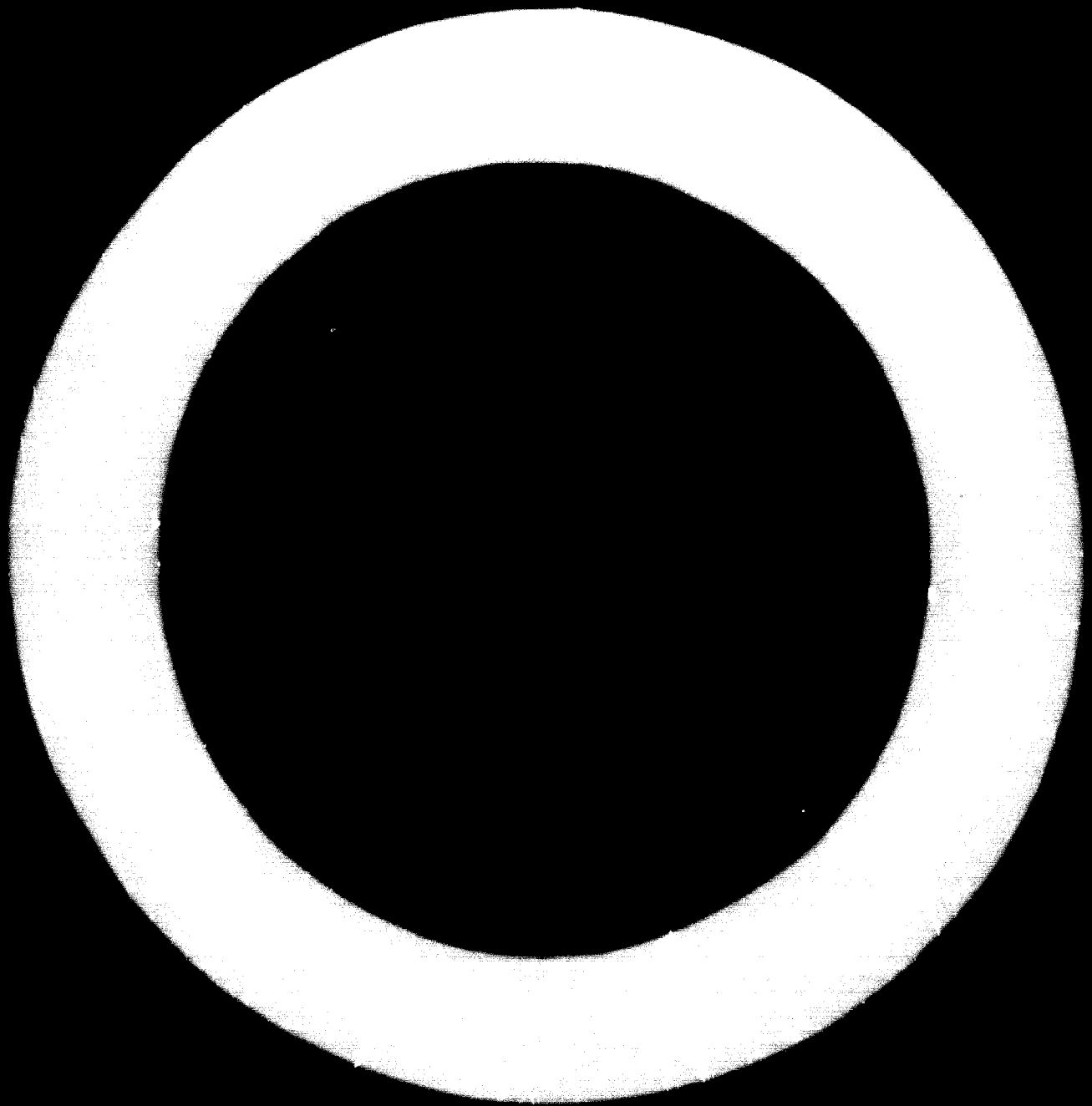
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We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.



**RECENT DATA**

	Language	Area (thousands of km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (millions)	population density/km <sup>2</sup>	Land-locked	"hard-core"	GNP/capita/annum	% Industry GNP	Industrialized with more than 500 workers	Literacy (%)	Students per 100,000 inhab.	electr. cons. kWh/inh/annum	railways (km)	UNDP/TFP/mllns	%UNIDO of TFP	date submission of UNDP/CC	National Comm. for UNDP	Membership of regional group
Botswana	B	600	0.63	1	X			8		20		42.0	634	5.8		1.73		
Burundi	F	28	3.5	125	X			4		10		4.5		10		1.71	Y	
Chad	F	1,204	3.6	3	X			4		7		5.8		7.5	16	1.72		
Dehomey	F	112	2.6	24				5		5	8	16.8	636	7.5		1.73		
Ethiopia	E	1,222	25.0	23				9		5	17	12.7	1032	20.0		1.74		
Guinea	F	246	4.0	16				6		5	11	50		15.0		1.74		
Lesotho	F	31	0.98	34	X	X		1		40	34	5		8.3	5	1.72	X	
Malawi	E	120	4.0	37	X			8	3	15	16	25	467	7.5		1.73		
Mali	F	1,240	5.0	4	X			8	1	2		5.6	645	10.0		1.73		
Niger	F	1,267	4.0	3	X			6		1	13	4.0		10.0		6.73		
Rwanda	F	26	3.5	135	X	X		?		10	7	13.7		10.0		6.73	X	
Somalia	E	538	2.7	4				?	4	5	2	5.2		15.0		1.74	X	
Sudan	E	2,505	10.0	6				7		12	62	28.4	4752	20.0		5.73	X	
Uganda	E	236	9.5	41	X			2		25	23	74.0	1280	10.0	8	6.72		
Tanzania	E	942	13.4	14				6	8	17	9	21.3	2600	15.0	8	1.72	X	
Upper Volta	F	274	5.5	20	X	X		6		7	1	?	517	10.7		6.73	X	
		10771	97.81	10	3									184.3				7



Country Information Sheet

BOTSWANA is a vast dry plateau, partially desert. Eastern Botswana, where most of the population lives, is an excellent cattle raising region. Because of water shortage, however, only 5% of cultivable land is farmed. Main crops are grain, sorghum, maize, beans. Population lives mostly in pastoral villages. Road transport is inadequate (2500 miles of roads), the railway which crosses the country from South Africa to Rhodesia is owned by the Rhodesian railways.

Botswana is in customs union with Lesotho, Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa. It is therefore subject to the interests of South Africa, and it can only hope to develop industries based on local raw materials and labour, and at the same time take advantage of the market in South Africa to which it has free access.

Mineral resources include asbestos and manganese ore, diamonds, copper, salt, soda ash and sodium sulphate. Only industry at present is the abattoir of the Botswana Meat Commission.

The World Bank is at present organizing a copper-nickel development with a \$32 million loan, involving over 30 agreements, one of the most complex arrangements entered into by the World Bank.

In the National Development Plan (1970-75) the main efforts are being concentrated on development of infrastructure, mining and agriculture. A Corporation has been established to identify business opportunities in industry, commerce and agriculture.

There was no UNIDO activity in Botswana in the past, but UNDP has now received a request to provide an expert (OPAS) in the field of industrial development. A new small-scale industries project is being planned with Swedish (SIDA) assistance. In addition an Agricultural Marketing Board will be established. UNDP has been requested to provide a 36 m/m expert to be its Head. UNIDO proposes that the Botswana Development Corporation receive assistance for feasibility studies in various sectors (dairy, metalworking, tannery, cement and building materials).



BURUNDI

Country Information Sheet

BURUNDI is a small, basically tropical country with temperate regions. There is a road network (6000 km) and good lake transport which takes care of most of the exports, but transport to the sea is expensive. The economy of Burundi is based on subsistence agriculture. The population cultivate manioc, sweet potatoes, corn and bananas or raise livestock. Coffee is the main export crop (85% of export earnings) then cotton, hides and skins. Mineral resources are cassiterite and china clay. Industry is mainly flour mills, dairies and breweries for local consumption. All industrial enterprise in the country is controlled by Europeans, mainly Belgians.

Burundi used to be part of a regional market, since seceding from it it has suffered a set-back in its economic situation. The Government, however, has applied for associate membership in the East African Community.

The Five Year Development Plan aims to improve the primary sector, introducing provisions for canning and processing of agricultural produce, rather than promoting further industrialization unrelated to agricultural output. The possibilities for development in fact exist mainly in the processing of Burundi's exports, which are now primarily in the raw state. An industrial zone has been established at Bujumbura. There is scope for a fishing industry on Lake Tanganyika. A National Development Bank has been established.

Technical Assistance from UNIDO to Burundi has been in the field of small-scale industries, and will continue for three or more years.

Fellowships awarded to Burundi were not filled due to lack of qualified national personnel.



Country Information Sheet

CHAD is desert in the North, whereas the South, where most of the population lives, is tropical. There are nearly 12,000 km. of roads, which represent an insufficient infrastructure for such a large country. Chad is one of the poorest African countries, with very slender resources; quartz, some gold, uranium and natron. Livestock raising and cotton farming are the main activities; cotton accounting for 80% of the exports. But the cotton processing industry is controlled by the French Equatorial Cotton Company.

The economy is 90% rural. There is some small-scale industry such as soap, brick works, metal construction, shoes and perfume.

Chad's first five year plan provided for the establishment of several food processing industries, and a project started under the aegis of the United Nations aimed to propose methods for a more rational policy for economic and social development.

The following assistance is being requested from UNDP: one expert in small and medium-scale industry and a large number of teams of consultants to work with the Economic Planning Organization and carry out studies; the establishment of workshops for repair, maintenance and manufacture of agricultural implements; a training centre for bakers and biscuit-makers, and a housing experiment and promotion centre.

DAHOMEY

Country Information Sheet

DAHOMEY is a country with equatorial climate on the coast, tropical in the interior. Wet and dry seasons alternate. Nearly 70% of the population live in the southern part, which is modernized and economically favored, whereas the north is still traditionalistic. Feasibility studies are being conducted towards preparing a rehabilitation and reconstruction programme for roads, which at present stretch for 4000 km.

The economy is agricultural, based on subsistence farming or cash crops: palm trees, coffee, groundnuts and cotton. Diversification of products is being encouraged, also the development of livestock and fishing industries. Mineral resources are iron, chrome, phosphates, lignite and limestone, oil. There are a few large-scale processing plants, palm-oil mills, peanut-husking factories, cotton ginneries, coconut fibre factory and a soap factory. But lack of entrepreneurial spirit and large bureaucracy make for difficulties. A new fishing port is under construction at Cotonou.

Suggestions for inclusion in the Country Programming: Creation of a Centre for studies and promotion of Dahomean Enterprises (with a UNDP contribution of \$507,500), assistance in the establishment in Cotonou of a shipyard for repair, maintenance and construction of fishing boats and other vessels, a pilot manufacturing unit of agricultural implements and tools, and assistance to the Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Country Information Sheet

ETHIOPIA is a land of rugged mountains, with the Plateau of Abyssinia in the centre. The climate is moderate, although hot and dry near the Red Sea and around the Gulf of Aden and Somalia. There are more than 23,000 km of public roads, and further road construction is under way.

It has an agricultural economy, consisting of subsistence farming and pastoral activities. The main cash crop is coffee. Main industries are food (sugar is important) and textiles, mining and beverages. Efforts are being made to push new, large-scale industries, producing steel and metal products, leather and shoes and chemicals. Mining output is expected to increase, mostly potash. A diversified consumer goods industry, and an iron and steel complex using local raw materials have been developed, as well as a chemical industry, using local minerals and wood and by-products of the oil refinery. Main difficulties are lack of power and infrastructure, and illiteracy. The programme of industrial development must be co-ordinated with the programmes of agriculture, mining, transport and commerce.

American and French bilateral assistance have been associated with the implementation of several technical assistance projects.

The following proposals have been made to aid the industrial development of the country: the creation of an Industrial Development Centre, of an Investment and Export Promotion Centre, of an Industrial Information Centre and the establishment of a Planning and Programming Unit.

GUINEA

Country Information Sheet

GUINEA has very varied landscapes, peoples and economic conditions. It is dependent on subsistence cultivation of rice, corn, millet, palm and bananas. Bananas and coffee are the main export items and the monopoly of Guineaport. Livestock raising is also important. Guinea is rich in natural resources, like bauxite, gold, diamonds and iron ore. Infrastructure and transport facilities are to be improved; roads, a new port and a railway are to be built as well as dams and power stations. An oil palm plantation is to be created as well as a bauxite project.

As of now industrial activity is limited to a large alumina plant and several small enterprises producing bricks, plastics, textiles, fruit juice and explosives. Small-scale industries are to be further developed. Guinea is also interested in establishing an Industrial Development Centre.

Co-operation with UNDP envisages repair and maintenance of industrial equipment and making of spare-parts, a programme of industrial studies and training for industry as well as establishment of pilot industries.

LESOTHO

Country Information Sheet

LESOTHO is partly lowland, partly highland and mountainous. Temperature is moderate and cold in winter. There are various roads connecting the lowland towns, and rough paths leading from village to village in the mountains. Lesotho uses South African railways which run close to its boundaries and which are reached by road from Lesotho. Stock-raising and agriculture are the main occupations of the majority of the population, although almost half of the men work in South African mines. Livestock is the main export item. Otherwise maize, sorghum, wheat, peas and beans are cultivated, mostly for subsistence. Electric power is being developed. Various schemes for the development of Industrial Sites, Small-scale industries and Tourism are being encouraged by the Government to be later taken over by private concerns. There is a recently created Lesotho National Development Corporation and an Industrial Development Corporation and a Lesotho Co-operative Handicrafts Development Corporation.

Bilateral Swedish aid has helped train people in the production of wool and mohair products and taught them co-operative principles. It is also hoped that bilateral sources will assist in the establishment of the Small Scale Industry Development Centre.

Lesotho has asked for a small-scale Industry Advisor, a building materials adviser, a small industry mission, a General Manager for the Development Bank (partially financed by SIDA) and an additional consultant for the Bank.

There is certainly an adequate local market, a source of high quality raw material, cheap and literate labour, a favourable investment climate and a reasonable expectation of part financing from local sources for the establishment of industries using local raw materials such as wool and mohair.

Lesotho is now tied with Swaziland and Botswana to a custom union with South Africa, which for practical purposes results in control by South Africa of exports and imports. This situation is not favourable for the development of new competing industries in Lesotho.

Country Information Sheet

MALAWI is a long country with a large lake from which there rises a high plateau. There are also mountains, with corresponding differences in temperature, from tropical to temperate and cold. The government follows a policy designed to ensure that all areas are accessible by road in all weather. There are now nearly 6000 miles of roads and more are being developed. There is also passenger and cargo service on Lake Malawi. Subsistence agriculture produces tea, cotton, tobacco, maize, sugar, groundnuts, beans. Tea and tobacco are the main cash crops. Development of natural resources has been the main aim of the development plan.

The industrial sector is dominated by the processing of agricultural products. There are now a number of small scale industries producing soap, cigarettes, bread, furniture, rugs and clothing and building materials.

Industrial areas and products are sponsored by the Malawi Development Corporation. A paper industry could be developed from the abundant wood growing in forests. Difficulties arise from the connection of Malawi with Rhodesia and South Africa, as manufactures, readily and cheaply available from South Africa, are a deterrent to local initiative. It is hoped that the rising output of industrially processed agricultural commodities like clothing, soap, leather, fertilizers, tea, tobacco etc., will help to speed up the growth of supply-based industries. Industrial development per se however, is not expected to make a major contribution to the provision of employment opportunities in Malawi.

The economy remains dependent on British Government support although the Government is seeking to devise joint enterprises with other foreign investors. A project for the manufacture of agricultural tools will be implemented, also a project for pottery industry and fertilizers. Fellowships are being provided, but there is need for technological advice and for the identification of project proposals.

MALI

Country Information Sheet

Mali is the largest country in West Africa. It is a low-lying plateau, with a Saharan zone in the north and a Guinean zone in the south. It has a hot and dry climate. It has rather a good system of highways supported by a large project for road betterment programme and for railways investment. A large dam on the Sankarani River, a tributary of the Niger, is being planned. It should increase the possibility of river traffic and provide hydro-electric power.

A new Bamako airport is under construction. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries comprise the sector with greatest promise of expansion in production. Cattle is Mali's most important asset, as well as the fishing industry which provides dried and smoked fish for export.

Mineral resources are phosphates, manganese salt, major iron deposits and bauxite, also some deposits of gold, lithium and copper. None of these resources are yet being exploited on a significant scale. The feasibility of their exploitation using cheap hydro-electric power is to be the subject of a UNDP financed pre-investment study.

The main industries are tomato and mango canning, ground nut oil mills, sugar refineries, textile industries, metal and mechanical industries.

UNIDO will assist with the establishment of a Centre for Industrial Development. This would mean two experts in industrial technological research and one in quality control and equipment. In general, however, assistance will be devoted to the strengthening of public enterprises and of industrial processing of agricultural products.



NIGER

Country Information Sheet

NIGER is to a large extent desert, in fact most of the northeast is uninhabitable. Only 3% of the total land area is cultivated, and the main agricultural production is millet, sorghum, groundnuts, sugar, cotton and rice. Peanuts and peanut oil are the main export items. Livestock, animal husbandry and fishing are also important elements in Niger's economy. Iron ore, tin and tungsten are available and oil is presently being looked for. Uranium deposits were discovered in 1967 and will represent an important source of revenue. More industry is planned, but the emphasis will be on systematic exploration of market possibilities and attraction of foreign capital by tax incentives. Because infrastructure is very poor, much of the budget is allocated to improvement of roads and transport facilities. There are few large industries, and many small concerns which could be developed into small factories. An expert (OPEX) has been serving as industrial adviser to the President of the Republic, and will continue to do so.

The establishment of an industrial estate at Niamey is an important step. It is presently being planned, as well as assistance in the production of building materials, tobacco and sugar.

Country Information Sheet

RWANDA is not large, but more densely populated than the other countries. Its climate is equatorial, but considerably moderated by altitude. There is no railway, but Rwanda has 8000 kilometres of roads. The expansion of the road network is one goal of the development plan of the country. People live mostly on individual farms, engaging in subsistence agriculture, growing mainly bananas, corn and beans and raising livestock. Coffee and cotton are the principal export items, followed by tea, tobacco and pyrethrum. There are important deposits of tin, and there is also gold, tantalite, wolfram and beryl.

Industry is very limited, mostly treating agricultural products, and it consists of tea and coffee factories, flour mills, cigar and textile or chemical factories, dairies, etc. There is a substantial amount of handicraft production in the whole country.

UNIDO's assistance has concentrated mainly in assisting in feasibility studies of projects in the industrial sector. Small-scale industries have also received assistance, but the most important UNIDO project has been the pilot plant for the production of Pyrethrum. The European Development Fund has been associated in the assistance for the cultivation of pyrethrum flowers.

SOMALIA

Country Information Sheet

SOMALIA is a dry and hot country, covered with thorny bushes, with some highlands reaching into Kenya and Ethiopia. Only 5% of the arable land is under cultivation. Only two rivers flow the whole year, so that one of the main problems is irrigation. There is no railway and only about 9000 miles of roads. Three main ports have recently been built.

Two-thirds of the population is nomadic and the economy of the country is based on subsistence agriculture and livestock raising. Sugar, oil seeds, cotton and bananas are the main export items. Mineral deposits are believed to exist, but are undeveloped, gypsum, however, is now being exploited. Uranium was recently discovered.

Most industries are connected with the processing of foodstuffs, such as sugar refineries, various canneries, tanneries, dairies, and cement and metal works. Efforts are being made by the Government to keep alive the traditional handicrafts, perhaps combined in co-operative type enterprises. It is hoped to develop the touristic possibilities of the country and there should be an increase in importance of the hand-made products, which might be exploited in connexion with tourism. The Government intends to give priority to small-scale industries and to improve the infrastructure of the country. Social welfare is also important to improve the literacy and the health of the population. Consideration is being given to the establishment of an Industrial Development Unit attached to the Ministry of Industry, consisting of a large team of experts responsible for all industry in Somalia. Strengthening of the Somali Development Bank is also planned.

THE SUDAN

Country Information Sheet

THE SUDAN is the largest country in Africa, but less than one third of its land is productive. This part is a plain watered by the River Nile and its tributaries. The north and north east are desert or semi-desert. In the south the swamps are infested with tse-tse flies. The climate is continental and mainly tropical. Roads are extremely scarce and often can be used only in dry weather, whereas the railway system offers the most important means of transport. There are also 4000 km of navigable waterways, as the White Nile is navigable all year round, and leads into Uganda.

Agriculture and livestock are the main occupations. The Nile provides fisheries, transport and electricity. There are deposits of minerals, such as gold, magnesite, iron, mica, copper and uranium, but they are unexploited through lack of transportation and lack of organization. Livestock-raising plays a considerable role, and an effort is being made to expand export of skins and leather. The economy is agricultural, almost entirely dependent on cotton cultivation. There is a strong co-operative movement to increase cotton production, but the fluctuation of world prices places the economy in a precarious situation. Other export items are gum arabic, cottonseed and groundnuts. There are a few other industries, producing cement, paper and fertilizer, also an oil refinery.

The Government is taking measures to promote small-scale industry and several industrial estates are being developed through the Industrial Bank of the Sudan and the Industrial Research Institute. The latter has been considerably assisted by UNIDO. The Management Development and Production Centre provides managerial and technical training.

The manufacturing sector in Sudan consists of small factories privately owned and other factories such as canneries, sugar and date processing factories, controlled or managed by the Industrial Development Corporation, which has also received UNIDO assistance.

TANZANIA

Country Information Sheet

TANZANIA's central part is a plateau, not that dry, with large lakes, whereas the coast is hot and humid. There are high mountains with large game reserves. The mountainous regions have a cool climate. There are nearly 30,000 miles of roads and railways, but even so the infrastructure is insufficient because the population is scattered. There are large natural harbours, on the lakes and on the ocean and a shipping line carries the Tanzania flag. Forests and fisheries abound as well as mineral deposits which include: diamonds, gold, zinc, gypsum, magnesite, mica, tungsten, tin. The industries comprise mining, food processing, textile mills and leather factories, chemicals, cement, etc. The economy, however, is based on agriculture, producing corn, rice, sorghum, coffee, cotton and sisal. The latter three are the main export items, but suffer from lack of modern methods of production. The introduction of other products is being attempted, as well as better training and organization of the population. The Government is engaged in a policy of import-substitution measures offering financial incentives and research services. Within the industrial sector, highest priority will be given to the establishment of large-scale concerns. The National Small Industries Corporation, however, establishes industrial estates and workshops, mostly within a co-operative framework.

As the public sector is assuming increasing responsibility in the development of industries, a number of Development Corporations have been set up to promote industrial production in the various sectors of the economy, such as the National Agricultural and Food Corporation, the Tanzania Wood Industries Corporation, etc.

The Industrial Studies and Development Centre (INDUSTRE) has received assistance from UNIDO, which has also been given to the National Development Corporation in the form of an GPAS expert to fill the post of Director of Operations. Further assistance for these two projects has been requested.

The preparation of the country programme brought to light several urgent needs of the country, which could not possibly be carried under the present indicative planning figure, and more aid will be necessary from bilateral sources or from the United Nations, for the progress of the economy.

UGANDA

Country Information Sheet

UGANDA is situated across the equator and has an average altitude of more than 1000 meters, with high points in the West. There are forests in the Lake region and most of the country is grassland, except for the northeast where it is semi-desert. There is a good road system and a railway which is part of the East African Railway Corporation System.

Uganda is not poor in natural resources. Four large lakes support a growing fishing industry, and forests supply mahogany wood. Mineral resources are minor, but there is tremendous hydro-electric potential. Agriculture is relatively prosperous, coffee is the most important cash crop followed by cotton. Industry is dominated by the processing of agricultural products, such as tea, cotton, sugar, milk, meat and fish. Textiles are also important.

The basic industrial strategy is to promote import-substitution of consumer goods in the local market. Small-scale industries are now being encouraged, and UNIDO has assisted that sector through the Uganda Development Corporation and the Industrial Development Centre.

The scarcity of skilled man-power will be partially met by Uganda's policy of expanding technical, vocational and University facilities.

UPPER VOLTA

Country Information Sheet

UPPER VOLTA is a country with high population density, which factor causes considerable migration to richer neighboring countries such as the Ivory Coast or Ghana. The agricultural land is 32% of the country's area. Farming and livestock occupy over 90% of the population, livestock accounting for over 50% of export earnings. Efforts are now being made to expand the cultivation of cotton, sesame and tobacco, and wild shea nuts for oil and butter. Top priority is being given to increased production in and commercialization of the primary sector, concentrating on soil improvement and reclamation, as well as irrigation.

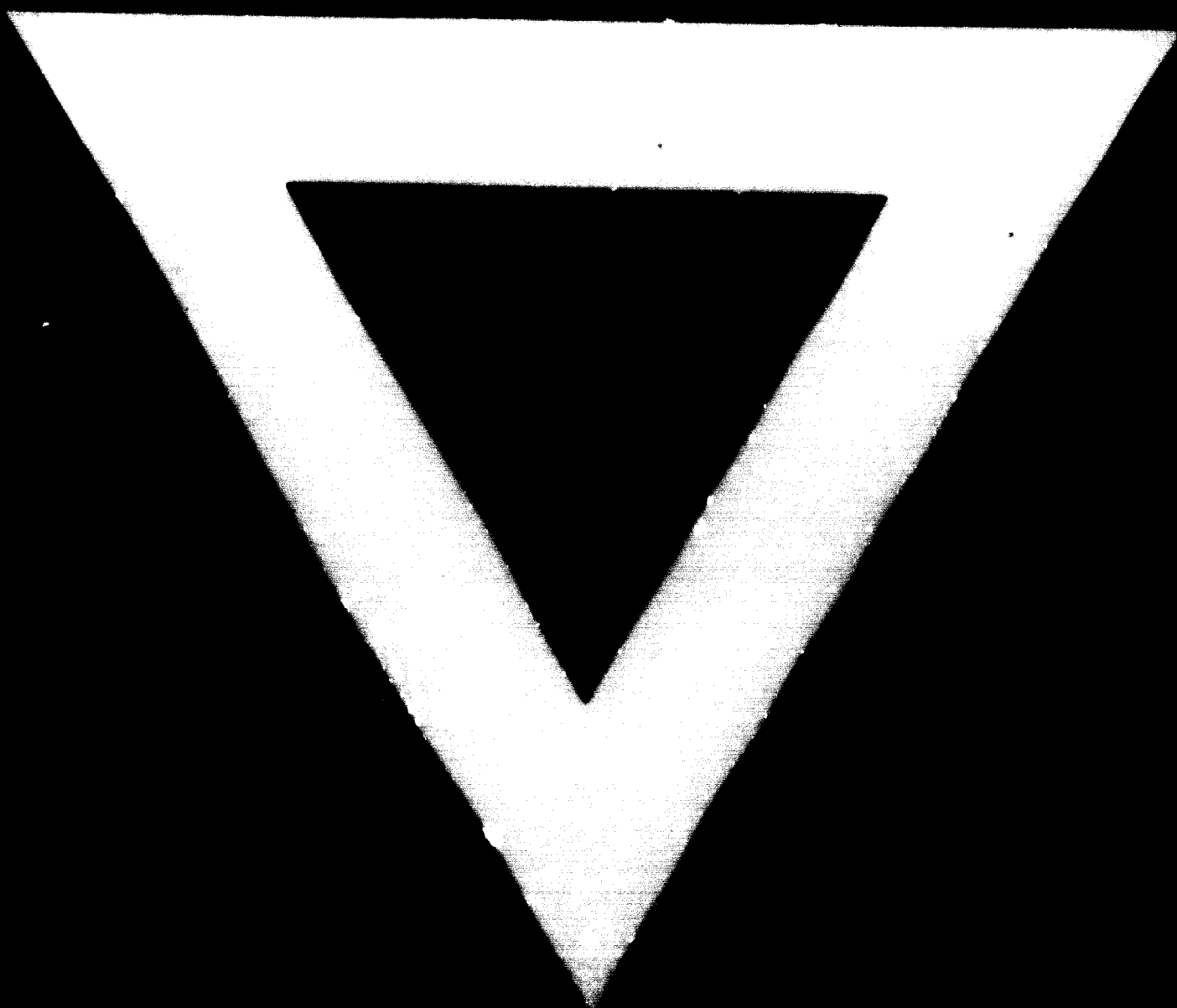
Infrastructure is poor and road construction is being emphasized. The future industrial expansion is to be pursued by promoting industries processing local raw materials or producing equipment goods for the primary sector.

Upper Volta has deposits of gold, quartz, bauxite and manganese. Some new industries have started to supply local needs.

Assistance is sought for OPEV (Office pour la promotion de l'entreprise voltaïque) and for the establishment of an industrial estate. Assistance will also be requested to improve the quality of existing agro-industrial products and to develop their production, in addition to setting up maintenance and repair centres and small pilot plants of various types.







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