



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

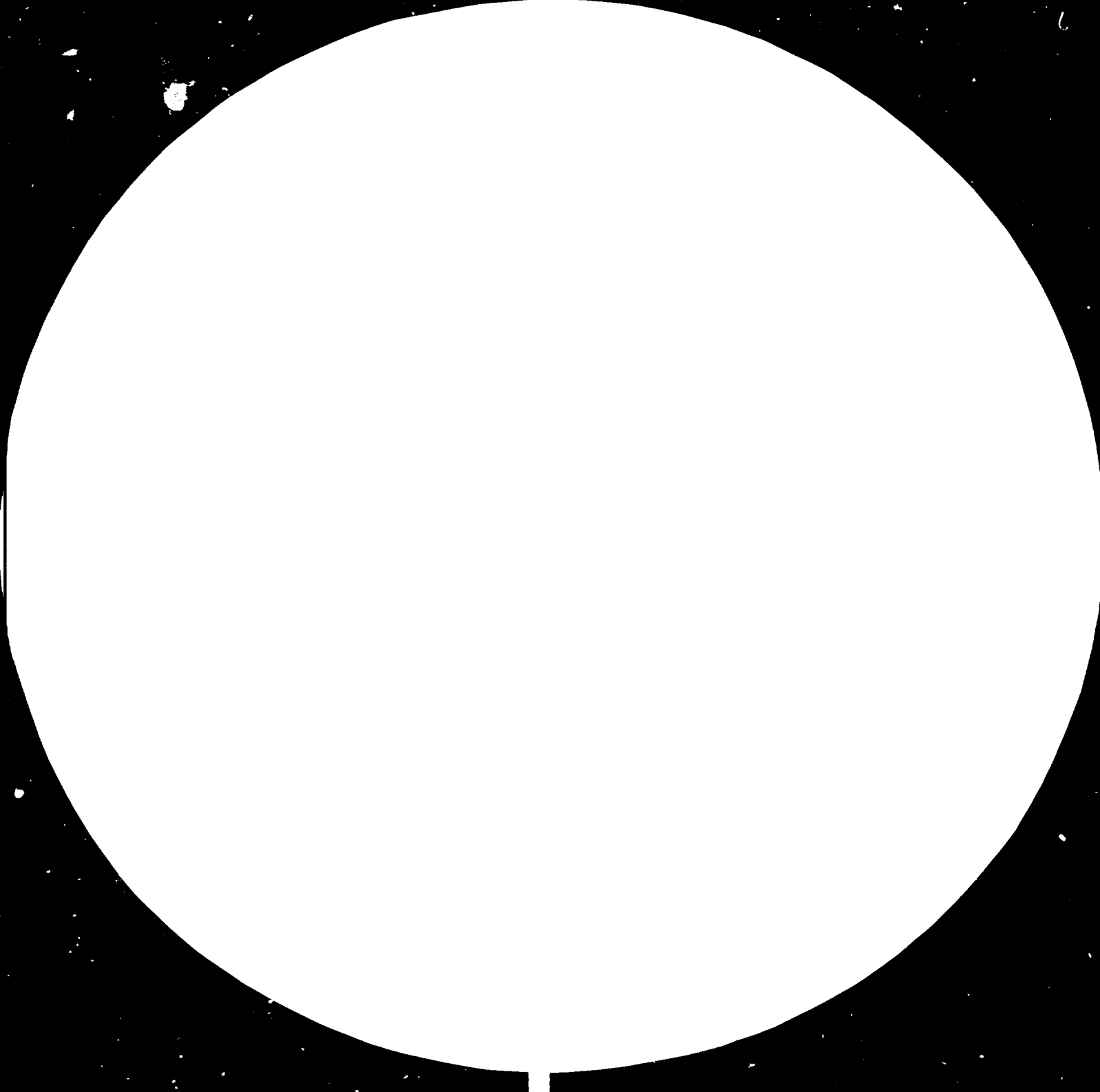
FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact publications@unido.org for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org



1.0

1.1

1.25

1.4

1.6

11798

Mission to Zambia

of

Frans J. Soede
Senior Industrial Development Officer
Institutional Infrastructure Branch
Division of Industrial Operations

9 - 13 August 1982

This report has not been cleared with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which does not therefore necessarily share the views presented.

National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR)
Lusaka, Zambia

This mission of the author to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in connexion with his participation in a tripartite review meeting on project DP/URT/78/019 - Assistance to the Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) was extended to Lusaka in order to follow up a request of the NCSR for UNIDO's assistance and to visit the United Nations Institute for Namibia (see separate report).

Although requested in our telex 47964 of 23 July 1982, no arrangements were made by the UNDP office for a meeting with NCSR. Upon arrival in Lusaka, it appeared that the Secretary General, Dr S.M. Silangwa, was on mission and the Senior Scientific Planning Officer, Mr Mwamfuli was on sick leave as he was suffering from malaria. Notwithstanding this, the latter person was so kind as to receive me in his private home on 12 August 1982 in the presence of Mr Frans van Rijn, UNIDO/JPO. Unfortunately I was not able to visit the NCSR premises.

Subsequent to the visit of the UNIDO Programming Mission, a request for assistance was made by the NCSR through the National Commission on Development Planning (Office of the President). This request, dated 22 January 1981, for strengthening the NCSR industrial R + D facilities during the UNDP 1982 - 1986 cycle was of a very general nature. As a first reaction to this request, we suggested that the NCSR's Secretary General visit TIRDO in Dar es Salaam where UNIDO is carrying out a large-scale technical assistance project (DP/URT/78/019) in a similar field. This visit required prolonged negotiations and project preparation (TCDC \$1,800), and it is expected that it will finally take place in October of this year.

In contrast to Tanzania where a National Council for Science and Technology was created subsequent to the existence of a number of R + D institutes, the NCSR started from scratch and had to create all its physical facilities itself. It is the only multi-disciplinary research organization in the country and it covers many other research activities apart from those related to industry (veterinary, medicine, agriculture, etc). At present it employs 480 staff of which 230 are in the scientific and technical category. NCSR activities in the industrial sector covers food technology (cereals, canning, baby food, etc), building materials, industrial minerals, energy sources, environment, natural products, ceramics (it has developed a ceramic jug which it sells directly to the markets),

material testing, technical workshops (electronic, electrical and mechanical), and also R + D policy.

My impression is that the relationship of NCSR with industry is very weak. They seem to do some work on laboratory benches but commercialization of R + D results is their crucial problem. They therefore intend to build pilot plants to demonstrate the manufacturing process to potential entrepreneurs.

In addition, it appears that there does not seem to be a significant small-scale industry in Zambia. Most industry is of the large and medium size and entirely dependent on the import of foreign technology and in many cases also raw materials. It seems that the Zambian consumer prefers to buy products from abroad.

As the economic situation in Zambia has deteriorated due to the decrease in copper prices on the world market, import substitution has become an important issue and NCSR efforts could be very well combined with the promotion of small-scale industries which have been actively undertaken by the UNIDO expert, Mr Karachur Nanjappa, the former Commissioner for Small-Scale Industry in India. His efforts have resulted, among other things, in the promulgation of the SSI Act (copy available in my office) and a project for the recruitment of 12 Indian and eight West German experts all financed by bilateral resources (see attached Newspaper clipping - Annex I).

As UNIDO assistance to NCSR was not included in the UNDP 1982/86 Country Programme, funds should therefore be provided by the UNIDF, SIS, UNFSSTD or bilateral resources.

It was agreed that a preparatory mission will be fielded which will identify the areas in which UNIDO's assistance to the NCSR will be the most effective, in particular in relation with the promotion of a SSI programme in the country (see also Annex II). This mission has also to determine whether UNIDO assistance will be of any help in NCSR's roles in the fields of technology policy and the registration and evaluation of imported foreign technology.

Mr Mwamfuli promised to send us more information on NCSR's activities through the UNDP office. The JPO will follow-up the matter on the spot.

TUESDAY, 10 AUGUST 1982

—SIDO may lose 20 foreign experts

By Business Mail Staff
THE Small Scale Industry Development Organisation (SIDO) may lose some of its 20 experts recruited from India and other countries to come and work for the organisation if its establishment is delayed any further.

Officials talked to at the Bank of Zambia and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the two institutions charged with the responsibility of establishing and running SIDO said this in Lusaka and added that the experts might decide to seek greener pastures elsewhere if SIDO was not established soon.

According to the officials, SIDO could not start operating because of delays in appointing the chairman and director-general, lack of premises and delays in amending the BOZ act to empower the bank to set up a credit guarantee scheme.

An official at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said according to arrangements, the two senior posts of chairman and director-general would have to be filled first before SIDO got off the ground.

Once these posts are filled, the 20 experts including economists and engineers recruited from abroad will then arrive in the country while 20 more local staff will be employed to understudy these expatriates.

At the moment there is only Mr Karachur Nanjappa, United Nations senior advisor on small-scale industries seconded to the Ministry of Commerce who is working for SIDO full time.

It is, however, believed that names for the posts of

chairman and director-general have been recommended and the organisation may take off soon.

The official agreed that the delays are dampening the morale and enthusiasm of many up coming entrepreneurs. Recently, the Small Scale Industries Association of Zambia expressed disappointment and frustrations because of delays in establishing SIDO.

Mr Nanjappa, the architect of the Tanzanian small-scale industries before he came to Zambia, said that there are now over 47 com-

panies operating in that country which started off as small-scale industries.

He spoke highly of the potential here once the current problems are solved and noted that about 22 products could be produced from copper which at the moment is being exported abroad.

'This country has all the raw materials needed in the manufacturing of any commodity and I am handling a large number of people here who would like me to advise them on the setting up of various projects', he

said.

He has therefore embarked on a country wide tour to advise local leaders at district level on how to set up small-scale industries using local raw materials.

Mr Nanjappa said he had so far been to Western Province where he met Member of the Central Committee (MCC) there, Mr Felix Luputa and district governors, while in Luapula Province he met the M.C.C Mrs Mary Fulano and district governors.

ANNEX II

JOINT ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

TENTATIVE LIST OF VILLAGE
AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

SUGGESTED

BY: K L. NANJAPPA
UN - SENIOR ADVISER ON SMALL SCALE
INDUSTRIES

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY - LUSAKA

1. AGRO BASED INDUSTRIES

1. Absorbant cotton
2. Baker's yeast
3. Brushes (fibre and bristless)
4. Carbohydrates and Proteins. (extract from ground-nut cake)
5. Cash Apple juice
6. Cattle and poultry feed
7. Dehydrated fruits and vegetables
8. Fibre from banana stem
9. Fruit powders
10. Brown (Khandsari) sugar
11. Fruit preservation and canning
12. Linseed oil
13. Pickles and chutneys
14. Refined sun flower oil
15. Rice bran oil
16. Starch from banana stems
17. Straw board
18. Tobacco Seed Oil
19. Orange oil
20. Essential Oils
21. Cassava processing in starch and pallets (for stock feed)
22. Small maize mills and hammer mills
23. Fruit and vegetable processing (fruit juices, tomato juice, squashes, crushes, syrups, jams, mamalads, fruit preserves, packed beans and other canned vegetables.
24. Honey and bees wax
25. Candle making
26. Meat processing (sausages salami, ham, bacon, canned meat, cured and smoked meat).
27. Tanning and hides and skins treatment (a first stage treatment of hides and skins adjacent to slaughterhouses, to be supplied to tanneries for final tanning).
28. Shoes and leather goods
29. Fancy leather goods of skins

30. Bone meal and blood meal (for stockfeed, made at or adjacent to slaughterhouses).
31. Products of horns, hooves and bristles
32. Soap-making (particularly of tallow).
33. Basket-making
34. Saw Mills
35. Hardwood veneer slicing
36. Joinery Products
37. Furniture (school office and household)
38. Wood-working workshops
39. Safety matches (using wood or bamboo splinters)
40. Charcoal burning on a small-scale industrial basis
41. Briquettes of sawdust and coal dust (to substitute for charcoal and firewood)
42. Sericulture and silk spinning (mulberry plantations, silk-work latheries, spinning workshops)
43. Traditional crafts (wood carving, ivory carving, etc.)
44. Blacksmithery (including repair of agricultural tools and implements)
45. Grain milling
46. Glucose from cassava
47. Macaroni
48. Mango Cereal flakes
49. milk products
- 50 Handloom
51. Tooth picks
52. Wood wool
53. Extraction of medicinal herbs and drugs
54. Straw matting for packing

(THE ABC LIST IS INDICATIVE AND NOT EXHAUSTIVE)

INDUSTRIES BASED ON LOCAL MINERAL RESOURCES AND/OR MANUFACTURE CAPITAL AND INTERMEDIATE GOODS

1. Bleaching powder
2. Lime burning (for agricultural and building purposes)
3. Roofing tiles
4. Brickworks
5. Distempers
6. Faints and varnishes
7. Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, veterinary items.
8. Insecticides, pesticides and herbicides
9. Ceramic tableware and pottery
10. Ceramic sanitary ware
11. Ceramic wall and floor tiles
12. Cement blocks
13. Electric porcelain insulators
14. Precipitated chalk, calcium chloride and activated calcium
15. Carbonate
16. Stone polishing
17. Silver, gold precious stones and ivory jewellery
18. Copperware
19. Simple mining equipment, spare parts and components
20. Hand tools for agriculture and mines
21. Pumps and irrigation equipment
22. Wire drawings
23. Machines screws

23. Bolts and nuts
24. Rivets (steel and copper)
25. Barbed wires
26. Wire mech
27. Hot dip galvanishing
28. Tin containers
29. Mechanical engineering
30. Electrical engineering
31. Household electrical goods
32. Electrical fixtures, plugs and sockets
33. Bicycle ancillaries (stands and carriers, mudguards, chain covers, etc.)
34. Plastic ware (for household and industry)
35. scrap collections
36. Dust bins (civil requirements only)
37. Eyelets for shoes
38. Garments (civil requirements)
39. Leather hand gloves
40. Holdalls
41. Manhole covers
42. Metric weights
43. Umbrellas
44. Utensils cooking
45. Wheels barrows
46. Wollen and cotton hosiery
47. Printing ink
48. Plaster of paris
49. Paper and cardboard from waste paper
50. Stationery items like notebooks and fountain pens
51. Book polish
52. Railway sleepers
53. Fish canning
54. Fish meal and manure
55. Fish oil
56. Trucks and Bus body building
57. Wooden toys
58. Sausages
59. Anodising and colouring aluminium products
60. Phenyl
61. Tyre retreading
62. Lens grinding
63. Builder's hardware
64. Scientific glass apparatus
65. Confectionery
66. Electroplating
67. Mirror manufacturing
68. Transistor radio and repair-assembling unit

Distribution:

Dr A. Khane
Mr F. Carré
Mr D.A. Butaev
Mr A.G. Evstafiev
Mr H. May
Mr K. Sepic
Mr M.A. Siddiqui
Mr N.N. Tandon
Mr C. Winkelmann
Mr C. Zimmermann

Mr D. Dragic, Res Rep
Mr K.C. Sen, SIDFA
Mr F. van Rijn, JPO
Mr K. Nanjappa, UNIDO Expert

Registry ✓
Library ✓
CRO

