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14781-E

Distr.
LIMITED

UNIDO/OFD.139*
18 June 1985

UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

English



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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA (IDDA),

Information note J

Prepared by the

Co-ordination Unit for the IDDA
UNIDO Secretariat

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V.85 28159

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I. INTRODUCTION

Current economic situation in Africa

1. As pointed out in the preamble to the Lagos Plan of Action, Africa is unable to point to any significant growth rate or satisfactory index of general well-being in the past 20 years. Whatever socio-economic indicator is used - be it per capita income, the share of primary activities in total production, school enrolment ratios, access to safe water, mortality or health - most African countries can be seen to be lagging behind other developing countries. The number of African countries listed as "least developed" by the United Nations recently increased to 26 out of a world total of 36, while 21 out of 34 countries classified by the World Bank as "low-income" developing countries are located in Africa. The share of manufacturing in the region's GDP is still appreciably lower than the comparable average for all other developing countries, while agricultural performance has dropped rapidly, bearing little comparison with the previous decade or with performance in other developing regions.

2. These economic difficulties are compounded by the persistent balance of payment deficits faced by most countries in the region: the external debt of the region increased five-fold during the past decade while external reserves dropped to critically low levels. The expansion of manufacturing output in the region has also been hampered by sluggish domestic markets, inadequate raw material supplies for key industries, the absence of skilled and experienced industrial manpower, and shortage of imported materials, spare parts and machinery. The situation is further aggravated by major difficulties stemming from the energy problems facing the region despite its substantial energy potential. The inadequacy of the region's transport and communications infrastructure coupled with the inefficiency of the services sector are also recognized as major obstacles to the socio-economic development of the region.

3. The generally stagnant nature of the domestic economies has inevitably depressed industrial investment and, in turn, future expansion. The fact that the typical African economy is still at an early stage of development means that certain 'structural' features come into play and condition the environment in which industry operates. Seen from a positive angle, the fact that these economies start from a small industrial base offers potential scope

for industrialization, as does the rich natural resource endowment of many African countries. On the negative side, however, the small populations and low levels in income in most African countries mean that existing domestic markets for consumer goods are limited - far too small to permit the attainment of maximum economies of scale in many branches of industry.

Linkage between industry, food and agricultural production

4. The basic problem currently faced by Africa is one of self-sufficiency in food production (and of ensuring food security). The importance and the key role of industry need to be emphasized in planning strategies and policies for the economic recovery of the African continent. Experience shows that any major breakthrough in the agricultural development of a country depends largely on its level of industrialization. It is estimated that industry provides at least 50 per cent of all direct inputs to agriculture.

5. Economic data show that an efficient agricultural sector and the production of food on the scale required to feed hundreds of millions of people, as is the case in Africa, hinge on the availability of a well developed industrial economy. The modernization of agriculture, as a prerequisite for the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production, depends upon industry which should produce such inputs as fertilizers, agricultural machinery and implements as well as inputs to other key sectors of the economy such as transport, energy and communications. For this purpose, not only light industries but also core industries (chemical, metallurgical, engineering, building materials and electrical industries) are needed. This pattern of industrialization requires the development of human resources, including technological and scientific capabilities.

6. The types of primary supporting industries needed for agriculture and food production can be visualized in terms of the agricultural and food production process. In broad terms these stages are: soil preparation and maintenance; crop planting, growing and cultivation; harvesting, distribution and storage; and food preservation and processing. The primary industrial inputs include: agricultural machinery, implements and tools; fertilizers, pH controllers and water retention devices; pesticides, insecticides and other means to protect crops; irrigation equipment, pumps, pipes and valves (including spare parts); silos, warehouses, packaging material and

refrigeration equipment; as well as fermentors, digestors, chemicals, grinders/milling machines, agitators, canning equipment, packaging equipment and material and natural/artificial preservatives.

7. Industry also provides secondary indirect inputs to agricultural and food production through the development of transport and communications, health, housing and social services, manpower development and energy. These secondary inputs include: surface, sea and air transport and communications equipment and spare parts; building and construction materials; pharmaceutical products, clothing and recreation facilities; educational and training/learning facilities; and energy generation, transportation and utilization equipment and appliances. Given the extent of these primary and secondary inputs, the essentiality of industrialization to agriculture and food production is apparent. On the whole, it has been estimated that industry supplies up to 75 per cent of all inputs to agriculture and food production.

8. The development of the primary and secondary industrial inputs to agriculture requires the development of a wide range of feeder industries and services. These comprise the various vertical and horizontal inputs required for the complete range of industrial inputs to agriculture and food production and their impact on the economy as a whole. The horizontal inputs include: the availability of energy; a well-functioning maintenance system; adequate infrastructure; an efficient distribution system, including storage and related packaging systems; and the necessary institutional machinery at the national, regional and subregional levels. The vertical inputs relate largely to the processing of indigenous raw materials, such as metallurgical industries, engineering industries and chemical industries. Since all these inputs require highly qualified and experienced specialists and technologists, the most important prerequisite becomes manpower development at all levels and in all technological fields.

9. Another aspect of the linkage between industry and agriculture relates to the local transformation of agricultural resources. Economic history shows that development of the industrial sector greatly stimulates that of the agricultural sector not only by providing the necessary inputs but also by absorbing its outputs. The development of agro- and agro-related industries provides scope for the domestic processing of the agricultural produce, some of which are exported in large volumes and at marginal cost, thus increasing

their local manufacturing value added and foreign exchange earnings. In most developing countries only a minor share, about 10 to 20 per cent, of the raw materials produced by local agriculture undergoes industrial processing. In the developed market economies, on the other hand, the share is around 80 per cent.

10. A recent study by UNIDO on Africa's external debt revealed that in 1982 Africa spent as much as \$11.6 billion on the importation of food and industrial raw materials of agricultural origin. Although this figure is grossly underestimated for want of complete data, it represents 19 per cent of Africa's total foreign exchange expenditures in that year. This figure is all the more disturbing since most of the imports could have been locally produced had there been only a minimal development of the industrial capacity (activities) of the country. The absence of that development has only contributed still further to the current external debt crisis facing Africa.

The Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos

11. Faced with the above situation and determined to undertake measures to bring about for the basic restructuring of the region's economic base, the OAU Heads of State and Government adopted the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment which constituted a comprehensive regional approach based primarily on collective self-reliance. By so doing, they recognized the need to take urgent action so as to provide the political support necessary for rapid self-reliance and self-sustaining development and economic growth. They accordingly adopted the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos which provide the policy guidelines and constitute the political framework for the region's accelerated economic development.

12. In recognition of the pivotal role which industrialization will play in the economic development of the African countries, the OAU Heads of State and Government ranked industrialization second among the priorities in the African strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, first priority being accorded to self-sufficiency in food production. This high priority accorded to industrial development is fully reflected in the Lagos Plan of Action. Thus, paragraph 56 of the Lagos Plan of Action asserts that "the industrialization of Africa in general, and of each individual Member State in particular, constitutes a fundamental option in the total range of activities

aimed at freeing Africa from underdevelopment and economic dependence. The integrated economic and social development of Africa demands the creation, in each Member State, of an industrial base designed to meet the interests of the country and strengthened by complementary activities at the subregional and regional levels". Furthermore, in the Final Act of Lagos, industry was selected as one of the priority sectors for continental integration during the 1980s.

13. The long-term objectives for the industrial sector set for the region in the Lagos Plan of Action call for an increase to at least 2 per cent in the region's contribution to world industrial production by the year 2000, the corresponding share being 1.4 per cent by the end of the Decade. African countries are urged to do everything in their power to achieve self-sufficiency by 1990 in the food, building materials, clothing and energy sectors, while during the first half of the Decade the foundation will be laid for the phased development on the following basic industries essential to the achievement of self-reliance: food and agro-industries, building industries, metallurgical industries, mechanical industries, electrical and electronic industries, chemical industries, forest industries and energy industry.

II. THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

Proclamation of the Decade

14. Conscious of the situation described in chapter I above and of the need to translate the development targets set in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos into effective action, the Heads of State and Government, proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. They thus lent their full support to the resolution adopted at the Third General Conference of UNIDO, in which the proclamation of the Decade by the United Nations General Assembly was recommended with the purpose of focusing greater attention upon the industrialization of Africa, and mobilizing greater political commitment and financial and technical support at the national, regional and international levels. At its fourteenth session in May 1980, the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO adopted resolution 51(XIV) in support of the resolution adopted at the Third General Conference of UNIDO on the Decade, and at its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/66B formally proclaiming the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

Formulation and adoption of the Programme for the Decade

15. In the United Nations General Assembly resolution proclaiming the Decade, the secretariat of UNIDO was called upon to formulate, in co-operation with the secretariats of OAU and ECA, proposals to implement the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to monitor its progress. A special intersecretariat committee prepared proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme of action for the Decade. These were adopted by the African Ministers of Industry at their sixth conference in November 1981 and subsequently endorsed by the Conference of ECA Ministers in April 1981. They were considered by the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO in May 1981 and by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. The Programme, which has been printed and widely circulated by UNIDO as document ID/28, was also endorsed by the OAU Summit at its twentieth ordinary session in November 1984. It is divided, for planning purposes, into two phases: a preparatory phase (1982-1984) and the implementation phase (1985-1990). Guidelines, outlining the priority activities to be carried out during the implementation phase of the Programme, were subsequently drawn up by the three secretariats and endorsed by the African Ministers of Industry.

Activities during the preparatory phase

16. During the preparatory phase of the programme a number of countries took steps in preparation for the implementation of the Programme for the Decade. Many established National Co-ordinating Committees and Operational Focal Points and others incorporated in their national industrial development plans and programmes the principles and ideas contained in the Programme for the Decade. In carrying out activities during the preparatory phase, many countries encountered a number of problems and constraints, in particular the inadequacy of financial resources and the critical shortage of skilled manpower.

17. At the subregional level, steps were taken to strengthen subregional industrial co-operation. An initial integrated industrial promotion programme (document ID/CONF.5/CRP.1) was drawn up following four subregional meetings organized by UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA and the OAU, in late 1983 and early 1984. The initial integrated programme for the Eastern and Southern

African subregion contained 18 core and 9 support projects; that for the West African subregion 35 core and 17 support projects; that for Central Africa 24 core and 13 support projects; and that for North Africa 19 core and 8 support projects. The subregional programmes were endorsed by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and subsequently welcomed by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, which requested that they be integrated still further.

18. At the international level, assistance was provided, largely by UNIDO, to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the Decade. The assistance provided was related, in particular, to the provision of technical advisory services; the adjustment of industrial strategies and policies; the development of pilot and demonstration plants; industrial manpower and technological capabilities; the strengthening or establishment of industrial institutional infrastructure; the preparation of industrial studies for the eventual production of an industrial map (or atlas) of Africa; and follow-up activities for the implementation of the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level. Special efforts were made to popularize the Decade both within Africa and without. Investment promotion activities, including investment forums and solidarity meetings, were organized as a means of assisting African countries to mobilize financial resources for their Decade programmes and projects. Joint activities in support of the efforts of African countries and organizations were also initiated with several organizations of the United Nations system, many multilateral and bilateral African and international agencies, as well as with a number of donor countries.

Activities in the implementation phase

19. On the basis of the activities carried out during the preparatory phase of the Decade, it is envisaged that activities during the implementation phase will focus on the establishment of priority core industries and related industrial manpower and technological capabilities, support institutional machinery, raw materials base and financial resources. Special emphasis will be accorded to the promotion and realization of intra-African industrial co-operation. A few examples of the work to be undertaken are given below.

Industrialization strategies, policies and planning

20. Faced with the various alternative and sometimes contradictory strategies and policy measures being proposed to African countries by external sources, it is essential for each African country to define clearly its industrial development perspective prior to developing a truly indigenous industrialization strategy, policy and plan. Each country will require assistance in order to define clearly its needs and be in a better position to absorb foreign investment and assistance.

Development of core industries

21. A crucial activity to be undertaken during the implementation phase relates to the development of core industries utilizing local resources in the priority core industrial branches specified in the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The following industries warrant special emphasis:

- (a) Metallurgical industries to provide the wide range of materials required in the engineering industry;
- (b) Engineering industries (including foundries/forges) to enable the region to manufacture the equipment, machinery and spare parts needed for industry and agriculture;
- (c) Chemical industries to provide fertilizers, pesticides, process chemicals and packaging materials particularly relevant to agricultural and food production;
- (d) Building materials industries to provide the inputs needed for housing as well as building the continent's infrastructure;
- (e) Capital goods industries to produce equipment for transportation, energy generation and communications;
- (f) Pharmaceutical industries to provide the entire region with medical supplies and vaccines at the lowest possible cost;
- (g) Industries processing local raw materials and energy resources to earn foreign exchange through both import substitution and exports as well as meet, at low cost, local energy needs.

Small- and medium-scale industries

22. In connection with the development of core industries, particular consideration will also have to be given to the role of small-scale industries. In addition to those small-scale industries producing consumer goods (e.g. textiles and garments, shoes and leather goods, furniture, processed fruits and vegetables, etc.), special efforts will have to be made to promote those feeding and supporting medium- and large-scale industries (e.g. foundries, manufacture of nuts and bolts, springs, special electrical motors, specialized chemical compounds, etc.).

Industrial manpower and technological capabilities

23. Given the magnitude of industrial skills required in Africa in both urban and rural areas, a comprehensive programme will be needed for the accelerated development of industrial manpower, technological capabilities and indigenous entrepreneurial capacities, including the use of modern micro-electronic technologies (e.g. computers) for human resources development. In this regard, special programmes need to be developed for the training, on a continuous basis, of critical skills such as those identified in the Programme for the Decade. In addition, local capabilities will have to be developed for the selection and application of new technologies, especially in the area of genetic engineering/biotechnology, to improve food production, preservation and processing.

Industrial institutional machinery

24. In order to ensure effective co-ordination, development, implementation and monitoring of industrialization programmes, it is necessary for each African country and subregional organization to implement fully the recommendations contained in the Programme for the Decade relating to the strengthening or establishment of Co-ordinating Committees and Operational Focal Points at the national and subregional levels. In addition, similar steps will have to be taken in respect of other critical industrial institutions, especially those concerned with industrial training; development, acquisition, adaptation and regulation of technology; standardization and quality control; extension services to small-scale industries; industrial consultancy and information; and industrial financing and investment promotion. The assistance of the international community in this respect will be greatly needed.

Mobilization of financial resources

25. In the Programme for the Decade, it is estimated that a total of approximately \$140 billion will be required for new industrial investments during the Decade. It is expected that forty per cent will be generated from local resources. This amount does not include resources required for rehabilitation of existing industries nor for technical assistance relating, in particular, to the development of industrial manpower and technological

capabilities. African Governments will therefore need to intensify their efforts towards the mobilization and more effective utilization of both local and external financial resources for the implementation of their industrialization programmes. In this connection, the flow of external resources, especially for agricultural programmes and projects, will have to include, as an integral component of those resources, financing the local production of industrial inputs to those programmes and projects. Special mechanisms will also have to be set up to promote intra-African industrial co-operation, especially in the establishment of multinational industrial enterprises and subregional projects. In this connection, industrial projects and programmes should be included among the priorities for the African Fund for Famine and Drought, the African Development Bank Lending Programme, as well as the World Bank Special Fund and the International Finance Co-operation Special Facility for Africa.

Intra-African industrial co-operation

26. The initial integrated industrial promotion programmes at the subregional level, prepared within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and on the basis of the meetings convened by UNIDO in co-operation with the OAU and ECA during the preparatory phase of the programme, provide a basic framework for the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation. Special efforts will have to be deployed with the assistance of the international community if those programmes are to be implemented effectively in harmony with similar initiatives being taken by a number of subregional organizations. A critical action in this respect relates to the preparation of inter-country or subregional projects.

Other activities deserving special attention

27. In carrying out the above activities, special attention will have to be accorded to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production, which has been accorded the highest of all priorities in the Lagos Plan of Action. To this end, when developing national and subregional programmes for the implementation phase of the Decade, priority will have to be accorded to the following areas.

Food production, distribution and conservation, including processing

28. An important area which will require special attention by African planners and decision-makers relates to the production, distribution and conservation (including processing) of food. This calls for the development of projects in various areas, including in particular:

- (a) Local manufacture, from available local raw materials, and distribution of fertilizers and pesticides;
- (b) Development of simple packaging materials from local raw materials;
- (c) Construction of simple storage facilities, such as silos, especially for village communities;
- (d) Development of mobile food-processing units, particularly those suited to rural areas.

Combating the effects of drought

29. The experience acquired in the use of plastics in agriculture, irrigation and water management (exploitation, distribution and conservation) as well as soil improvement, through the use of locally available volcanic materials such as bentonite and perlite, could find particularly relevant application in combating the effects of drought in Africa, thereby enhancing food and agricultural production.

Health-care industries

30. Another area which will also require special attention and which is essential to the rural population engaged in food and agricultural production relates to the development of health-care industries. Activities in this area will include the following:

- (a) Mass production of hospital beds, blankets, linen, dressings, etc;
- (b) Local production of intravenous fluids, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and vaccines;
- (c) Bulk importation, packaging and distribution of drugs.

Repair and maintenance of equipment

32. Among the various constraints encountered in the transportation and/or distribution of industrial and agricultural raw materials and products, poor maintenance services for transport equipment constitute a major bottleneck. Thus, special attention needs to be given to industrial activities supporting local transport systems, including:

- (a) Strengthening or establishing national repair and maintenance systems, workshops and services;
- (b) Upgrading capabilities of local maintenance technicians;
- (c) Supplying repair and maintenance equipment, including mobile units.

Industrial rehabilitation

33. While it is recognized that in order to accelerate the industrialization of Africa new industrial capacities have to be established, an important area that needs to be pursued with the utmost urgency relates to the rehabilitation and improved efficiency of existing (economically viable) factories. In approaching the problem of industrial rehabilitation, a sequence of steps is recommended: first, all identified factories and industrial enterprises should be assessed in terms of their economic viability. On the basis of that assessment, a decision should be taken as to the factories and industries which qualify for rehabilitation. A programme and schedule of inputs required for their rehabilitation should then be drawn up and steps taken to secure the necessary financing.

III. ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

34. In view of the necessity and crucial importance of international co-operation, the international community as a whole and the international organizations in particular need to intensify their co-operation with the African countries and organizations in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade. This constitutes a priority programme to be undertaken by the African countries in their economic development, especially in the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production. To this end, the present structure and pattern of capital and development assistance flows to Africa need to be re-examined and adjusted in accordance with the priorities set in the Lagos Plan of Action in general and to ensure the financing of industrial programmes and projects in particular.

35. The development and implementation of specific projects depend upon individual African countries and organizations as well as upon the interest and priorities of individual donor countries and organizations, including non-governmental organizations. There is, however, a need to provide those countries with project ideas and concepts. It is in this light that UNIDO, at the request of the African Ministers of Industry, prepared and presented to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO a technical co-operation programme for the

the implementation phase of the IDDA (document ID/CONF.5/33) along with a compendium of project proposals (document ID/CONF.5/CRP.2) and an initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level (document ID/CONF.5/CRP.1).

36. Soon after the Fourth General Conference, steps were taken by UNIDO to promote the project proposals, concepts and ideas contained in the above mentioned documents. A number are already being implemented with the financial support of the United Nations General Assembly and other donors to UNIDO. A number have also been incorporated in UNDP country programmes. The programme therefore provides a useful basis for the further elaboration of concrete projects. Attached as an annex to this document is an illustrative list of the projects, some of which are under implementation and financed from the resources made available to UNIDO for the Decade. Since these projects cover only a limited number of areas, they could easily be expanded in scope to cover more areas.

Technical assistance by UNIDO

37. As lead agency within the United Nations system responsible for the industrialization of the developing countries in general, and for the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in particular, UNIDO has been increasingly called upon to intensify and expand the scope of its assistance to the African countries and organizations in the formulation and implementation of their Decade-related industrial programmes and projects. Such assistance encompasses the entire industrialization process including, in particular: industrial policy and strategy formulation and planning; strengthening or establishing new industrial institutions; development of industrial manpower and technological capabilities; development and utilization of natural resources, including energy technologies and equipment; industrial and investment promotion; and project identification, preparation, evaluation and negotiation, especially in respect to turnkey, investment or technology contracts. The UNIDO secretariat's technical co-operation programme for the implementation phase of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa presented to its Fourth General Conference in Vienna in August 1984 provides a useful framework for such assistance.

38. UNIDO has also been requested to intensify its other activities in Africa related, in particular, to: the organization of Solidarity Meetings within the framework of industrial co-operation among developing countries; the mobilization and utilization of the vast experience available in non-governmental organizations; the conduct of industrial studies especially at the regional or country levels, leading towards the eventual production of the industrial map of Africa; investment promotion, including the organization of investment forums and promotional meetings; the System of Consultations; and technological advisory services and information exchange systems.

39. Since the volume, scope and magnitude of the assistance provided by UNIDO to the African countries depend upon the resources available to the Organization, there is an urgent need for the international community, especially the donor countries, to increase the resources of UNIDO. At the same time, industrial projects need to be accorded higher priority in multilateral (especially the UNDP), bilateral and other technical co-operation programmes with Africa as well as among the projects financed by the World Bank, the African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and other international and subregional development finance institutions.

Illustrative list of projects

Engineering industry subsector, including agricultural machinery, tools and implements:

Development of the capital goods industry

Manufacturing of equipment for mini hydro-power plants in Africa

African regional network for biomass technologies

Demonstration programme on use of indigenous biomass resources to meet energy needs

Development of local design capability for progressive local manufacture of selected capital goods

Strengthening repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery, implements, tools, etc.

Assistance in establishment of a subregional network for agricultural tools, implements and machinery

Assistance in agricultural modernization

Establishment of training capacities and capabilities in the field of agricultural machinery and implements

Agricultural tools and implements/production in an LDC (multi-purpose/product plant)

Subregional network on agricultural machinery for PTA and SADCC countries

Establishment of a demonstration investment foundry with auxiliary demonstration plant for manufacture of wax replica injection dies

Strengthening repair and maintenance capacities for the pool of tractors and other heavy mobile agricultural equipment

Promotion of local manufacture of spare parts and components for motor vehicles, engines, motorcycles, tractors and trucks

Pilot manufacture and rural demonstration of improved clay-metallic, wood/charcoal burning cooking stoves

Pilot plant for the demonstration of water desalination through the use of solar energy

Strengthening of African centres for engineering, design and manufacturing

Manufacture of diesel engine-mounted chassis for lorries, trucks and buses

Manufacture of railway wagons

Manufacture of low-cost, standard multipurpose vehicles

Re-rolling mills for sections and bars for high-tension electricity transmission

Manufacture of transformers

Manufacture of aluminium conductors and cables

Manufacture of lathes and milling machines

Manufacture of woodworking machinery

Industrial planning:

Advisory services for African industrial restructuring and development

Comprehensive case studies of major existing industries

Involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the implementation of the Programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Assistance in the adjustment of national industrial strategies, policies and plans including project preparation

Rehabilitation programme - direct assistance

Assistance in the formulation and implementation of national industrial master plans

Master plan for the development of metal products in Africa to supply the need of the African railways

Chemical industrial sub-sector, including building materials industries:

Strategy for the development of the pharmaceutical industry

Development of fertilizer production in Africa

Pilot plant for the production of compost from municipal solid waste

Establishment of subregional centres for development of clay-based industries

Mobile plant for brick production

Promotion of local manufacture of buildings materials

Regional centre for use of plastics in agriculture and water management

Assistance in the utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants for the industrial production of pharmaceuticals

Establishment of a pesticide formulation plant

Establishment of a pilot demonstration plant for production of vaccines in Africa

Production of oral rehydration salts (ORS)

Assistance to the cement industry

Establishment of ceramics factories

Manufacture of marble tiles

Development of fertilizer production in Africa: mini-fertilizer plants

Local production of essential drugs

Production, filling, packaging and quality control of vaccines

Recycling of waste oil

Establishment of subregional synthetic fibre research and development centres

Establishment of pilot plants for demonstrating the manufacture of electrical household appliances

Establishment of phosphoric acid plants

Establishment of subregional ammonia projects

Establishment of phosphate fertilizer plants

Establishment of pharmaceutical plants

Development of the production of active ingredients for pesticides and insecticides

Establishment of a petrochemical complex for the manufacture of plastic products

Establishment of pilot plants for the production of methanol

Pilot plants for the local production of alcohol

Production of sheet glass

Manufacture of glass containers

Industrial institutional infrastructure:

Assistance to the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River

Assistance in the establishment of textile training centres

Strengthening the capabilities of the plastics development centre for agricultural purposes

Strengthening of a regional engineering institution to promote capital goods development

Establishment of subregional welding centres

Establishment, strengthening and promotion of linkages between national, regional and subregional industrial technological information services in Africa and with INTIB

Assistance to ECOWAS, CEAO and MRU in the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of subregional industrial projects

Assistance to the PTA and SADCC in the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of subregional industrial projects

Assistance to UDEAC and CEPGL in the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of subregional industrial projects

Assistance in the management of the national industrialization planning process

Strengthening and establishment of national standardization, quality control and metrology systems

Assistance in the determination and creation of industrial zones and estates

Assistance in trade and investment promotion

Establishment of industrial information services

Agro- and agro-related industrial subsector, including food processing industries:

Examination of the food-processing sector in African countries

Promotion of the textile industry

Establishment of packaging information and pilot demonstration plants in Africa

Integrated development programme for the leather and leather products industry in selected African countries

Technology development: pilot plant production, extension and promotion of improved cassava-based, traditional fermented foods

Pilot plant for extrusion cooking of food

Pilot plant for dry-salted fish

Managing and programming of the fish-processing industry

Development of the meat-processing industry

Assistance to food technology institutes

Development of integrated meat-processing and allied industries
Integrated development of the fish- and other seafood-processing industries
Establishment of national textile quality control centres
Assistance in the rehabilitation of the paper industry
Establishment of service centres for the furniture and joinery industry
Rehabilitation of tannery and footwear factories
Establishment of pulp and paper board factories
Establishment of subregional development centres for hides, skins, leather and leather products

Small- and medium-scale industries:

An integrated programme of packaged industrial services (small-/medium-scale enterprises)
Analysis and upgrading of traditional small-scale industrial production techniques in rural areas
Pilot project: establishment of garment manufacturing industries
Assistance in promotion of rural industries
Examination of the food-processing sector in African countries, with emphasis on the revitalization of small- and medium-scale enterprises and co-operatives

Metallurgical industrial sub-sector:

Preparation of subregional master plans for the development of mineral and metallurgical industries, including the ferro-manganese and the sponge-iron steel industry based on domestic resources of iron ore and natural gas/oil
Development of a master plan for the establishment of metal processing and production development units (MPPDU)
Establishment of sponge-iron plants
Installation and expansion of re-rolling mills in selected countries
Establishment of integrated iron and steel plants for flat and tubular products
Integrated development of the aluminium industry
Assistance to foundries and mechanical workshops
Survey of the iron and steel industry in African countries

Industrial training:

Regional pilot centre for the provision of training and refresher courses for national accountants and for the promotion of small- and medium-scale industrial enterprises

Assistance to African countries and institutions in the development of sectoral/functional industrial manpower training activities within the framework of intra-African co-operation

Strengthening of the training capacities and capabilities of textile training institutes

Training in repair and maintenance of industrial equipment in the African LDCs

Assistance in the establishment of wood and metalworking workshops for national liberation movements

Assistance to the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO)

Training related to the development of small- and medium-scale industries

In-plant group training on management and maintenance in the refrigeration equipment sector

Training programme for training of trainers for African development finance institutions

Industrial training and consultancy services in such subsectors as cane-sugar, iron and steel, building materials, fertilizers and packaging

Development of training programmes for policy-makers and entrepreneurs in the negotiation and acquisition of technology in the African region

Mobile training teams for female managers in the small- and medium-scale industrial sectors

Training workshops in industrial project preparation, evaluation, financing and implementation

Assistance to the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR)

Inventory of training facilities in the four subregions

Development of industrial consultancy and management capabilities in selected subregions

Development of local industrial entrepreneurship (Directory of small-scale industrial project profiles)

Development and acquisition of technology:

Assistance in the establishment of National Technology Offices in Africa

Promotion of software development and circuit design in African countries

Strengthening of negotiation capabilities in the acquisition of technology

Development and transfer of appropriate technology for a small-scale fuel alcohol distillery (Phase II)

Promotion of technological co-operation among selected African countries

Assistance in and advice on the creation of a technology transfer registration system

Introduction of mobile brickmaking and food-processing technologies

Assistance in the development of industrial and technological information systems

Promotion of the micro-electronics industry in Africa

African regional network of solar research institutes

African regional network for biotechnology and genetic engineering

Assistance to the African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO)

Assistance to African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)

Mobilization of financial resources:

Assistance in trade and investment promotion

Technical assistance in the conduct of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies

Assistance in the mobilization of financial resources for the development of specific priority industrial branches in Africa within the framework of the Decade

Advisory/consultancy services for carrying out pre-feasibility and feasibility studies on the establishment of new industries as well as rehabilitation of existing industries

Establishment of a regional industrial advisory service to African development banks

Organization of and follow-up to investment promotion and solidarity meetings