

2026

AFRICAN AG-INDUSTRIALIZATION REPORT

Continental Agricultural Transformation,
Value Addition, Bio-Industrialisation
and Investment Outlook

**Africa must industrialise its agricultural value chains,
not merely increase agricultural production.**

Prepared for Farmers Pride International (FPI)

Hunter's Global Network (HGN)

Africa • Southern Africa • Botswana

Publication guide

Prepared for Farmers Pride International (FPI) and Hunter's Global Network (HGN). Reporting period: 2026. Geographical coverage: Africa, with particular attention to Southern Africa and Botswana.

This report distinguishes published evidence, policy targets, economic projections and proposed FPI/HGN implementation approaches. It is a strategic assessment rather than an audited account of full-year 2026 performance or a feasibility study for a particular investment.

1. Executive summary	3
2. Africa's agricultural economy in 2026	3
3. Kampala CAADP Strategy 2026-2035	4
4. The industrialisation gap	4
5. Agro-processing and value addition	5
6. Bio-industrialisation and the bioeconomy	5
7. Post-harvest systems, storage and logistics	6
8. AfCFTA and intra-African agricultural trade	6
9. Agricultural manufacturing, machinery and inputs	7
10. Certification, food safety, traceability and export readiness	7
11. Finance and investment outlook	8
12. Digital agriculture, AI, Agriculture 4.0 and 5.0	8
13. Climate resilience, water and energy	9
14. Youth, women, employment and enterprise development	9
15. Southern Africa outlook	9
16. Botswana Ag-Industrialisation Outlook 2026-2035	10
17. High-potential African value chains	10
18. Moringa, herbals, botanicals and emerging bio-industries	11
19. FPI/HGN's proposed ABC Bio-Industrialisation Model	12
20. RUAIPP as an implementation framework	12
21. Proposed agro-industrial investment corridors	13
22. Proposed 2026-2030 implementation roadmap	13
23. Transformation outlook, 2030-2035	14
24. Policy and investment recommendations	14
25. Continental indicators and proposed project dashboard	15
26. References and methodology	16

1. Executive summary

Africa's agricultural transformation requires a coordinated expansion of productive farming, processing, manufacturing, logistics, skills and market access. Increasing harvests matters, but the economic benefits remain constrained when producers cannot preserve quality, meet buyer specifications, process competitively or receive timely payment.

The industrialisation opportunity extends beyond food factories. It includes seed and nursery enterprises, irrigation services, machinery maintenance, packaging, laboratories, cold storage, animal-feed manufacturing, botanical ingredients, renewable energy and the productive use of agricultural residues.

Three verified foundations shape this report:

Foundation	Evidence	Correct interpretation
Continental policy	Kampala CAADP targets a 45% increase in agrifood output, a 50% reduction in post-harvest losses and tripling of intra-African agrifood trade by 2035. [1]	Policy ambitions, not completed achievements.
Economic significance	AfDB reports agriculture at approximately 17% of African GDP in 2025. [2]	A prior-year indicator, not the whole agrifood economy.
Regional market potential	UNECA estimates intra-African agrifood exports could be about 60% higher in 2045 with full AfCFTA implementation than without it. [3]	A conditional modelled outcome, not a 2026 growth rate.

The report recommends an implementation sequence beginning with buyers and commercially realistic product specifications, followed by resource assessment, farmer organisation, production trials, quality systems and appropriately sized processing investment.

For Botswana, the proposed direction is selective development of agricultural industries that can justify their water use, logistics costs and market positioning. Moringa and other botanicals warrant investigation within a diversified portfolio, with expansion tied to demonstrated yields, accepted products and repeat purchases.

FPI/HGN's Agriculture-Based Clusters (ABCs) and Rural & Urban Agriculture Innovative Production Program (RUAIPP) can provide organisational structures for this approach. Their effectiveness should be demonstrated through independently assessable operating results.

2. Africa's agricultural economy in 2026

Agriculture's contribution to development extends beyond the farm gate. Farming supplies food and raw materials, while processing, transport, distribution and agricultural services create additional employment and income.

The AfDB estimate of approximately 17% of GDP in 2025 should therefore be interpreted carefully. A falling agricultural share of GDP does not, by itself, demonstrate declining agricultural output: other

sectors may be expanding faster. Nor does the agricultural share capture all food manufacturing, retail or logistics activity. [2]

This report proposes assessing transformation through four connected outcomes:

- More reliable, marketable production per unit of land, water and labour.
- Greater domestic value added through competitive processing and services.
- Higher and more stable producer incomes.
- Improved access to safe, affordable and nutritious food.

A country can increase agricultural exports while leaving smallholders poorly paid. Equally, it can build processing plants that remain underused. Transformation requires commercially functioning connections between these activities.

The cereal-yield comparison supplied in the brief is not assigned a numerical value here because a consistent primary-source comparison of African and global yields was not established during this review.

3. Kampala CAADP Strategy 2026-2035

The Kampala framework establishes a continental direction for resilient and sustainable agrifood systems. Its output, trade and loss-reduction targets support an agenda extending beyond production to markets and the wider food system. [1]

For implementation, this report recommends translating continental ambitions into national and local investment programmes with identified owners, budgets and measurable baselines.

Continental ambition	Proposed implementation response
Increase agrifood output	Improve soil management, seed quality, water reliability, extension and production planning.
Reduce post-harvest losses	Invest in handling, drying, storage, refrigeration and timely collection.
Expand intra-African trade	Develop compliant products, dependable delivery and functioning border procedures.
Strengthen resilience	Integrate water management, energy reliability and climate-risk planning.
Improve inclusion	Measure producer earnings, enterprise ownership and access to paid opportunities.

Policy alignment can strengthen a project's relevance. It does not establish that the project is technically feasible, funded or commercially viable.

4. The industrialisation gap

The central gap is the distance between producing a commodity and supplying a product that a customer repeatedly purchases.

A crop may have substantial nutritional or industrial potential but little immediate commercial value if its quality varies, its delivery is unreliable or its processing costs exceed the price customers will pay.

This report identifies five investment questions:

- Demand: Who will buy, in what quantities, at what specification and price?
- Supply: Can producers deliver consistent quantities throughout the required season?
- Conversion: What proportion of raw material becomes saleable product?
- Delivery: Can the product reach the customer at a competitive total cost?
- Payment: Can the enterprise survive the period between paying suppliers and receiving sales proceeds?

Industrial policy should address these connections. A factory announcement, planted acreage or training attendance figure is an incomplete measure of progress.

5. Agro-processing and value addition

Value addition should be evaluated through incremental earnings after the additional costs and risks of processing.

For example, a packaged product may command a higher selling price than a bulk ingredient while requiring more expenditure on packaging, distribution, marketing, stockholding and returns. The higher price alone does not establish a better business.

Development stage	Activities	Evidence required before expansion
Product preservation	Sorting, cleaning, grading, drying and storage	Reduced losses and buyer acceptance
Primary processing	Milling, pressing, chilling and basic packing	Verified recovery rates and operating costs
Ingredient supply	Standardised powders, oils, flours and blends	Repeat orders and consistent specifications
Consumer products	Branded foods and household products	Distribution access and repeat sales
Advanced processing	Specialised extracts and other technical products	Validated processes, regulatory pathway and committed customers

Enterprises should enter at the stage they can manage reliably. Advanced equipment cannot compensate for unstable raw-material supply or weak sales.

6. Bio-industrialisation and the bioeconomy

For this report, bio-industrialisation means organised commercial transformation of biological resources into useful products through physical, chemical or biological processing.

Potential activities include food ingredients, botanical oils, animal feeds, fibres, compost, selected bio-based materials and energy recovery.

A proposed operating principle is to allocate biomass to its highest feasible use while considering safety, environmental effects and market demand. Food-grade material, for example, may justify a different handling system from material intended for compost.

Residues should not be assigned automatic revenue. Their commercial value depends on collection costs, contamination, moisture, processing requirements and an identifiable customer.

Similarly, circular production should retain sufficient organic material for soil protection and fertility. Removing all residues for sale may weaken the agricultural system supplying the factory.

7. Post-harvest systems, storage and logistics

FAO estimates food losses in sub-Saharan Africa at approximately 23% in 2023. This regional indicator concerns losses before retail; it should not be treated as a measured loss rate for every African crop or enterprise. [4]

Loss reduction deserves consideration as productive investment. Preventing deterioration can increase saleable output without increasing cultivated land.

Each cluster should establish a commodity-specific loss assessment covering:

- Harvest timing and handling.
- Delays between harvest and stabilisation.
- Moisture and temperature management.
- Storage pests and contamination.
- Transport damage and customer rejection.

Dry commodities require different infrastructure from fresh produce. Refrigeration should be installed where its benefits justify operating costs; drying systems should be selected against product quality requirements.

The proposed management indicator is accepted saleable output, supported by records of physical loss, quality downgrading and rejected deliveries.

8. AfCFTA and intra-African agricultural trade

UNECA's Economic Report on Africa 2025 estimates that full AfCFTA implementation could increase intra-African agrifood exports by around 60%, or US\$58.6 billion, in 2045 compared with a baseline without the agreement. The estimate is conditional on the model's implementation assumptions. [3]

The commercial implication is a larger potential market for regional supply chains. Realising that potential requires firms to meet market-entry conditions and deliver competitively.

The AfCFTA framework includes rules of origin, customs procedures, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and mechanisms addressing trade barriers. Exporters must verify the arrangements applicable to their product and trading route. [8]

For FPI/HGN, the proposed approach is to select a small number of products and destination markets, then test actual transactions. A successful pilot shipment should establish landed cost, clearance time, product acceptance and payment performance before substantial expansion.

9. Agricultural manufacturing, machinery and inputs

Agricultural industrialisation also creates demand for the businesses that supply and maintain production systems.

Candidate enterprises include irrigation installation, pump servicing, machinery hire, dryer fabrication, milling services, packaging supply and equipment maintenance.

Procurement question	Why it matters
Can local technicians maintain the equipment?	Reduces prolonged downtime.
Are spare parts available?	Protects production continuity.
Does capacity match realistic throughput?	Limits expensive underutilisation.
What energy and water inputs are required?	Reveals recurring operating costs.
Is the equipment suitable for the product specification?	Protects quality and customer acceptance.

Local manufacturing should grow where quality and commercial demand support it. Imported equipment may remain appropriate where specialised capabilities are necessary.

10. Certification, food safety, traceability and export readiness

Food safety must be designed into production and processing. Codex's General Principles of Food Hygiene provides an international reference for good hygiene practices and HACCP-based hazard management. [7]

A proposed export-readiness system should connect supplier approval, production records, processing controls, testing, packaging, traceability and recall procedures.

Certification planning must begin with the intended product and destination. Enterprises should obtain a written requirements schedule from the relevant authorities, certification body and buyer before committing to labels or marketing claims.

For FPI/HGN clusters, a shared quality function could coordinate training, internal inspections, document control and corrective actions. Responsibility for each batch must remain identifiable.

The recommended release rule is simple: a batch is shipped only when the responsible quality officer has confirmed that it meets the agreed specification and applicable requirements.

11. Finance and investment outlook

The investment priority proposed here is to finance working agricultural businesses with credible demand, rather than evaluate projects primarily through acreage or installed capacity.

Requirement	Proposed financing approach
Resource assessments and product trials	Sponsor equity or project-preparation support
Long-lived processing equipment	Appropriately structured equity, leasing or term finance
Seasonal purchases and inputs	Working-capital facilities matched to the production cycle
Customer payment delays	Receivables finance where suitable and available
Training and public infrastructure	Separately justified development or public funding

These are financing categories, not confirmed offers from funders.

Every investment model should test lower selling prices, slower sales, higher rejection rates, reduced throughput, construction delays and longer payment periods.

Contribution per saleable unit = net selling price - variable cost per saleable unit.

Break-even sales volume = fixed operating costs / contribution per unit.

Debt service, tax and major replacement expenditure require additional cash-flow analysis. Positive accounting profit does not guarantee sufficient cash to pay farmers or lenders.

12. Digital agriculture, AI, Agriculture 4.0 and 5.0

This report uses Agriculture 4.0 to describe connected, data-supported farming through technologies such as sensors, satellite information, digital records and automation.

It uses Agriculture 5.0 as an emerging concept emphasising human-centred, resilient and sustainable application of advanced technology. The terms should not be treated as universally standardised certification levels.

For FPI/HGN, the recommended digital foundation is a dependable operational record:

- Registered producers and mapped production sites.
- Production and input records.
- Harvest quantities and quality results.
- Processing batches and stock movements.
- Orders, deliveries, invoices and payments.

AI can assist with interpretation and forecasting after these records become reliable. Agronomic and commercial decisions should retain accountable human review.

Technology investment should be justified by a measurable improvement in cost, quality, loss reduction or decision speed.

13. Climate resilience, water and energy

Climate resilience belongs in project design and operating budgets.

For Botswana, the World Bank identifies drought, flooding and water-security challenges as significant development concerns. Its country climate assessment links resilience with the wider development agenda. [5, 10]

The proposed minimum assessment includes seasonal water availability, water quality, pumping requirements, drainage, heat exposure and backup energy.

Solar power can reduce dependence on purchased energy, but a proposed solar system still needs an engineering design, maintenance budget and operating plan. Lower pumping costs should not lead to uncontrolled abstraction.

Water productivity should be measured alongside financial performance. Useful indicators include cubic metres per tonne of accepted output and net value generated per cubic metre.

The investment decision should reflect the whole production system, including competing water needs and environmental limits.

14. Youth, women, employment and enterprise development

Inclusion should be assessed through access to income, ownership and decision-making.

The proposed enterprise pathway combines practical training with supervised production, access to equipment, buyer relationships and business records.

Opportunities extend beyond farm labour to nursery management, machinery services, laboratory assistance, food processing, quality control, logistics and sales.

FPI/HGN's Academy could support cluster development through linked classroom, online and field learning. Its impact should be measured through demonstrated competence and subsequent enterprise or employment outcomes.

Recommended indicators include paid employment, earnings, business survival, women's participation in management and youth ownership of operating enterprises. Training enrolments should be reported separately from jobs created.

15. Southern Africa outlook

This report proposes treating Southern Africa as a network of complementary production, processing and market locations.

Investment screening should compare sites across water availability, feedstock reliability, electricity, labour skills, transport costs, border processes and customer access.

Function	Proposed location principle
Initial handling and stabilisation	Near production, where delays cause quality loss
Consolidation	Where multiple producers can deliver economically
Specialised processing	Where utilities, skills and throughput are adequate
Final distribution	Near customers or efficient transport connections

Cross-border partnerships should have a specific commercial purpose. Each participant should provide a measurable advantage in production, processing, logistics, finance or sales.

A regional identity alone does not establish a viable value chain.

16. Botswana Ag-Industrialisation Outlook 2026-2035

Botswana's Ministry of Finance presents BETP as a programme supporting diversification beyond diamond dependence and development towards Vision 2036. This provides a policy context for assessing agricultural industries. [9]

A BETP investment publication hosted by UNIDO lists a Moringa Agriculture-Based Cluster, identifies FPI as project owner and presents an indicative cost estimate of US\$4.5 million to 2030. The listing supports the existence of a published proposal; it does not establish financing, completed construction or commercial performance. [6]

Any revised FPI/HGN programme should reconcile its scope and budget with that published version.

The proposed Botswana priorities are:

- Establish commercially proven products and buyers.
- Verify land, water and production suitability.
- Develop manageable demonstration and supplier sites.
- Build shared drying, testing and traceability capability.
- Expand processing capacity only against demonstrated demand.

Candidate activities include dried botanical ingredients, selected horticultural processing, livestock-related value chains, nurseries and agricultural services. Their relative priority requires product-specific feasibility work.

Botswana's proposed competitive position should emphasise reliable specifications, traceability and efficient resource use.

17. High-potential African value chains

The following is an analytical screening list, not a ranking derived from a completed market study.

Value chain	Candidate industrial activities	Principal commercial test
Cereals and pulses	Cleaning, milling, blending and packaged foods	Throughput, procurement costs and distribution
Oilseeds	Oil pressing or refining and meal production	Recovery rates and markets for both outputs
Fruit and vegetables	Grading, drying, freezing, pulping and packing	Seasonal supply and preservation costs
Livestock	Meat processing, chilling and by-product recovery	Animal health, throughput and market access
Dairy	Chilling, processing and cultured products	Milk collection reliability and refrigeration
Aquaculture	Feed, handling and fish processing	Feed costs, production performance and cold chain
Moringa and botanicals	Dried leaves, powders and selected oils	Product specifications and repeat demand
Agricultural residues	Compost and selected industrial uses	Safe feedstock, collection economics and customers

FPI/HGN should score candidate investments on evidence of demand, producer benefit, resource suitability, technical complexity and cash requirements before selecting anchor products.

18. Moringa, herbals, botanicals and emerging bio-industries

Moringa should be evaluated as several possible businesses with distinct production systems and customers.

Leaf production, seed production, nursery operations and oil processing should have separate technical assumptions and accounts. A dense leaf-production system cannot automatically be assumed to deliver commercial seed yields.

The recommended development sequence begins with botanical identification, site trials, documented production costs, controlled processing and buyer testing.

A credible revenue model should use: accepted saleable quantity x realised net price.

Accepted saleable quantity must reflect moisture conversion, processing losses, quality rejection and actual sales. Multiplying tree numbers by optimistic annual yields does not establish bankability.

For other herbals and botanicals, product selection should follow documented buyer demand and a verified regulatory pathway. Proposed food, cosmetic and medicinal uses should be assessed separately.

Advanced extraction should follow successful product development and customer validation. Its technical complexity and capital requirements make it unsuitable as an automatic first investment.

19. FPI/HGN's proposed ABC Bio-Industrialisation Model

Within this report, an Agriculture-Based Cluster is a proposed system connecting producers with shared services, processing, finance and markets.

Component	Proposed responsibility
Producers and producer organisations	Supply planning, production records and agreed quality practices
Technical team	Agronomy, soil and water management, training and monitoring
Processing operator	Production scheduling, maintenance and conversion performance
Quality function	Specifications, testing, traceability and batch release
Commercial team	Buyer development, contracting, delivery and collections
Cluster governance	Transparent fees, producer representation and dispute resolution

FPI/HGN's stated spiritual, physical, intellectual and technological pillars can be translated into ethical leadership, productive infrastructure, practical knowledge and appropriate technology. Participation should remain inclusive.

The model's effectiveness should be assessed through farmer earnings, payment timeliness, buyer retention, operating margins and environmental performance.

Neither the organisational framework nor alignment with continental policy proves commercial success. Demonstration results are the proposed basis for replication.

20. RUAIPP as an implementation framework

The Rural & Urban Agriculture Innovative Production Program is presented here as FPI/HGN's proposed framework for connecting production communities with urban demand, processing and enterprise development.

A practical RUAIPP programme should begin with a defined market and work backwards:

- Specify products, volumes and delivery requirements.
- Select suitable producers and production sites.
- Establish collection and handling arrangements.
- Coordinate production calendars.
- Deliver, record acceptance and collect payment.
- Use operating results to improve the next cycle.

ABCs can function as the local enterprise structures through which RUAIPP operates.

School and institutional markets may be assessed where procurement arrangements and product requirements permit. Training activities should support functioning supply relationships rather than substitute for them.

21. Proposed agro-industrial investment corridors

An investment corridor should connect commercially related activities across a viable transport route.

The proposed concept is not a new list of officially designated corridors. It is a method for identifying opportunities around existing production areas, processing centres and markets.

Each corridor assessment should document:

- Products and realistic volumes.
- Producers and processing locations.
- Actual freight quotations and transit times.
- Border and handling requirements.
- Utilities and storage arrangements.
- Buyers and payment terms.
- Responsible operating partners.

For Botswana, candidate studies could examine domestic production-to-processing links and onward regional distribution. Route selection should follow delivered-cost analysis.

The decisive question is whether the corridor reduces the cost or risk of supplying a paying customer.

22. Proposed 2026-2030 implementation roadmap

These milestones are recommendations, not reported achievements.

Period	Priority	Required output before advancing
Remaining 2026	Establish project baselines and governance	Verified project register, buyer requirements and resource-assessment plan
2027	Demonstrate production and product acceptance	Documented yields, conversion rates, costs and paid trial orders
2028	Build repeatable supply	Repeat customers, functioning quality controls and dependable producer payments
2029	Expand proven capacity	Sustained throughput, credible cash flow and trained operating teams

Period	Priority	Required output before advancing
2030	Evaluate and replicate	Independent performance assessment and justified expansion decisions

For FPI/HGN, the immediate priority should be a controlled pilot with clear operating records.

A useful first 90-day work programme would appoint accountable technical, quality and commercial leads; reconcile project versions; complete buyer interviews; assess candidate sites; obtain equipment and logistics quotations; and prepare a financial model grounded in those findings.

23. Transformation outlook, 2030-2035

The following scenarios are qualitative planning tools rather than quantified forecasts.

Scenario	Operating conditions	Potential outcome
Fragmented progress	Weak coordination, unreliable services and limited working capital	Higher production with persistent losses and irregular processing
Selective industrialisation	Some clusters secure buyers, utilities and competent management	Stronger performance concentrated in particular products and locations
Integrated transformation	Reliable supply, logistics, quality systems and commercially disciplined investment	Broader domestic value addition and more resilient producer-market relationships

The recommended strategy is to scale demonstrated performance. New factories or clusters should be authorised against evidence that management, feedstock and sales can support them.

The 2035 assessment should examine whether industrial growth has improved producer welfare and resource efficiency, alongside output and exports.

24. Policy and investment recommendations

For governments, the report recommends focusing public investment on infrastructure and services that individual firms struggle to provide: reliable roads, water systems, testing capability, skills and efficient administration.

For investors, project assessment should prioritise accepted products, repeat sales, realistic production costs and sufficient working capital.

For development partners, project preparation, technical assistance and independent evaluation can improve the quality of proposals reaching financing decisions.

For FPI/HGN, the proposed priorities are:

- Maintain a version-controlled register of all projects, budgets and claims.

- Separate confirmed resources and contracts from prospective opportunities.
- Establish a common producer, quality and financial reporting system.
- Link Academy training to practical operating roles.
- Use independent technical review before major expansion.
- Publish results that distinguish targets from achievements.

Farmer agreements should make pricing, quality deductions, payment timing and dispute procedures understandable before production commitments are made.

25. Continental indicators and proposed project dashboard

Continental evidence and project performance should be reported separately.

Continental indicator	Value or status	Reference period
Agriculture's share of African GDP	Approximately 17%	2025, reported by AfDB in 2026 [2]
Sub-Saharan African food losses before retail	Approximately 23%	FAO estimate for 2023 [4]
Kampala agrifood-output ambition	Increase of 45%	Target by 2035 [1]
Kampala post-harvest-loss ambition	Reduction of 50%	Target by 2035 [1]
Kampala intra-African agrifood-trade ambition	Tripling	Target by 2035 [1]
AfCFTA agrifood-export effect	Approximately 60% above the no-agreement baseline	Modelled outcome for 2045 [3]

These measures cover different geographies, periods and concepts and should not be combined into a single performance score.

Proposed FPI/HGN indicator	Suggested frequency
Active producers and verified production area	Quarterly
Accepted saleable output	Monthly and by production cycle
Losses, downgrades and rejected batches	Monthly
Processing capacity utilisation	Monthly

Proposed FPI/HGN indicator	Suggested frequency
Realised price and contribution margin	Monthly
Average time to pay producers	Monthly
Customer payment days and repeat orders	Monthly
Water and energy use per unit of output	Monthly
Paid employment and enterprise ownership	Quarterly
Training completion and demonstrated competence	By training cycle

Baselines must be measured before improvement claims are made.

26. References and methodology

This report uses selected primary institutional sources available by 16 October 2026. Historical indicators retain their original reference years. Policy targets and modelled outcomes are explicitly identified. Recommendations, screening tables and implementation structures are this report's analysis.

The assessment does not include field inspections, independently audited FPI/HGN accounts, verified buyer contracts or engineering feasibility studies. Consequently, it establishes a strategic direction and an evidence framework for investment preparation; it does not assign project valuations, guaranteed returns or confirmed implementation status.

The numbered references below correspond to source markers throughout the report. Source titles are clickable.

- [1] African Union. Kampala CAADP Strategy and Action Plan 2026-2035.
- [2] African Development Bank. Annual Development Effectiveness Review 2026: agricultural value chains chapter.
- [3] UNECA. Economic Report on Africa 2025.
- [4] FAO. SDG indicator 12.3.1: Global food losses.
- [5] World Bank. Botswana Country Climate and Development Report, 2025.
- [6] Botswana Economic Transformation Programme investment publication, hosted by UNIDO ITPO Tokyo.
- [7] FAO. Good Hygiene Practices and HACCP Toolbox.
- [8] African Union. African Continental Free Trade Area: framework and resources.
- [9] Botswana Ministry of Finance. Botswana Economic Transformation Programme.
- [10] World Bank. Botswana country overview.