



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

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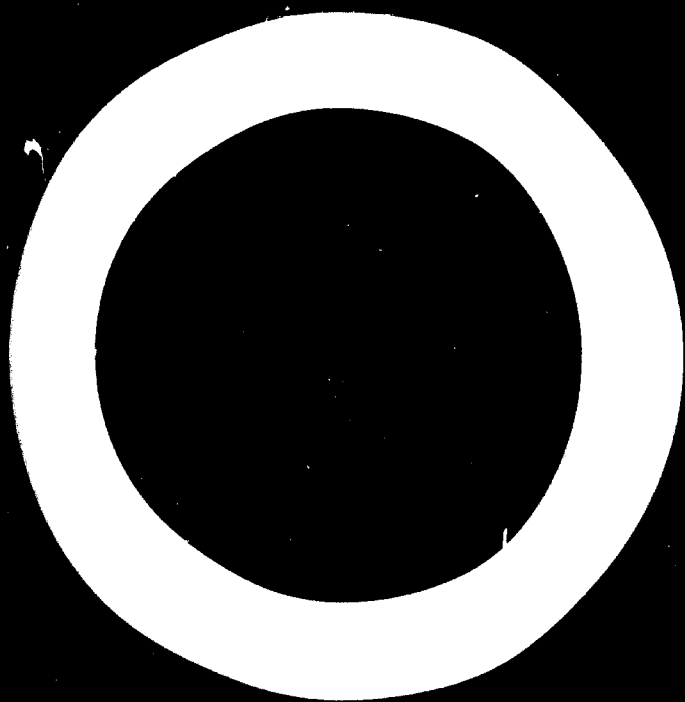
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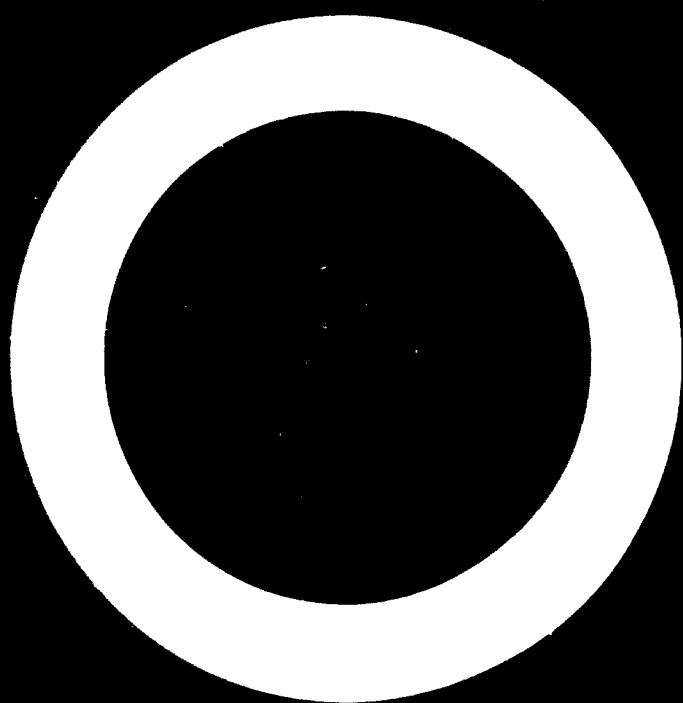
INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES
FOR
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT :

**LOCAL
TRAINING
ACTIVITIES**



UNITED NATIONS





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FOR
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**UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Vienna**

This brochure is one of a series published to inform developing countries of the types of assistance available from UNIDO to advance their industrialization programmes.

Introduction

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966 as an autonomous body within the United Nations to promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries. It was given the central role in co-ordinating all the activities undertaken by the United Nations family in this field. UNIDO came into existence on 1 January 1967 and has its headquarters at Vienna.

UNIDO provides advisory and promotional assistance and training to Governments and organizations in the establishment, reorganization and reinforcement of industrial infrastructure. This assistance is provided by agreement between a requesting Government and UNIDO, and, in most cases, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The contribution of UNIDO to technical assistance projects may take many forms depending on the requirements of the requesting Government and the size of the project. Projects may include:

Provision of experts

Provision of fellowships for individual training or for participation in group training programmes organized by UNIDO or other institutions

Provision of equipment

Short-term (one month or less) exploratory or advisory missions by UNIDO headquarters staff members or consultants

Any other form of assistance mutually agreed upon between the Government and UNIDO

UNIDO attaches primary importance to the design and development of local training facilities and capabilities guided by the conviction that developing countries will never become truly self-sufficient until they are capable of defining their own industrial training needs, organizing and conducting their own training programmes to meet the needs and doing so on a continuing, systematic and dynamic basis. Local training is likely to be more effective than training abroad because it is designed to meet local needs, adapted to local circumstances and more efficient because more persons can be trained at lower cost.

UNIDO assistance in industrial training is offered at the national, industrial sector and local enterprise levels. Each programme is based on a professional analysis of the needs and resources of the country, industry or enterprise. Obviously, self-sufficiency in industrial training is the ultimate goal of **UNIDO** assistance. Such assistance to a developing country will depend on many factors.

Examples of technical assistance provided by UNIDO

A review of selected **UNIDO** activities in the field of local industrial training will suggest the kind and scope of assistance available.

In one relatively advanced African country, **UNIDO** is assisting a training institution:

- (a) To recruit local staff;
- (b) To identify industry's training needs better;
- (c) To improve and expand its programme of activities;
- (d) To develop a follow-up capability whereby trainees can be assisted in applying their learning when they have returned to the job.

In several countries, **UNIDO** has identified industrial training needs and is assisting in the development of new national training institutions

and institutions serving specific industries (e.g. leather, cement, petroleum, mining) and large enterprises.

In a South-East Asian country, UNIDO is working with a group of government ministries, development banks and industry associations in the design and development of a training programme in the selection and application of appropriate technologies.

In several countries, UNIDO is working to strengthen existing industry-university linkages or to establish new ones. It is designing in-plant training programmes for undergraduate and newly graduated engineers; assisting a faculty of engineering in developing a consulting service for industry; designing a university-based management training service that will bring the resources and expertise of the university to small and medium-sized enterprises throughout the country; and sponsoring industry-university conferences devoted to specific industrial development problems.

Many developing countries have established standards institutions. UNIDO is working with some of these institutions to design a carefully structured programme of training, not only to develop further their own staffs, but also to assist industrial enterprises in establishing quality control methods and procedures so that they can meet established standards more easily and consistently.

UNIDO assistance also includes *ad hoc* training programmes to meet immediate needs--e.g. specialized courses to bring older engineers up to date, entrepreneurial development programmes, functional management courses for selected groups, and specially adapted courses in management of agro-industries.

Sources of finance

Technical assistance projects, or their preparation, can be financed from several sources, as shown in the table below.

TYPE OF PROJECT AND SOURCE OF FINANCE

<i>Type of project</i>	<i>Approval granted by</i>
Large-scale projects (UNDP participation more than \$150,000) financed from the UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)	UNDP, New York
Small-scale projects (UNDP participation up to \$150,000) financed from UNDP/IPF	Local UNDP resident representative ^d
Projects of any scale financed from UNIDO funds derived from voluntary contributions	UNIDO, Vienna
Projects under Special Industrial Services (SIS) (UNIDO participation generally less than \$50,000)	Local UNDP resident representative
Short-term missions by UNIDO headquarters staff members or consultants financed from UNDP/IPF, SIS or UNIDO funds	Local UNDP resident representative and UNIDO, Vienna
	UNIDO, Vienna

Note: UNIDO itself cannot provide capital for or participate in new industrial enterprises except small pilot plants. This capital should be obtained from development banks, private investors and other financial institutions. Through its investment promotion programme, UNIDO may, however, bring together those who require capital, know-how or partners for joint ventures and those who can meet one or more of these requirements.

^dSome types of small-scale UNDP/IPF projects also require approval from UNDP, New York.

How to apply for assistance from UNIDO

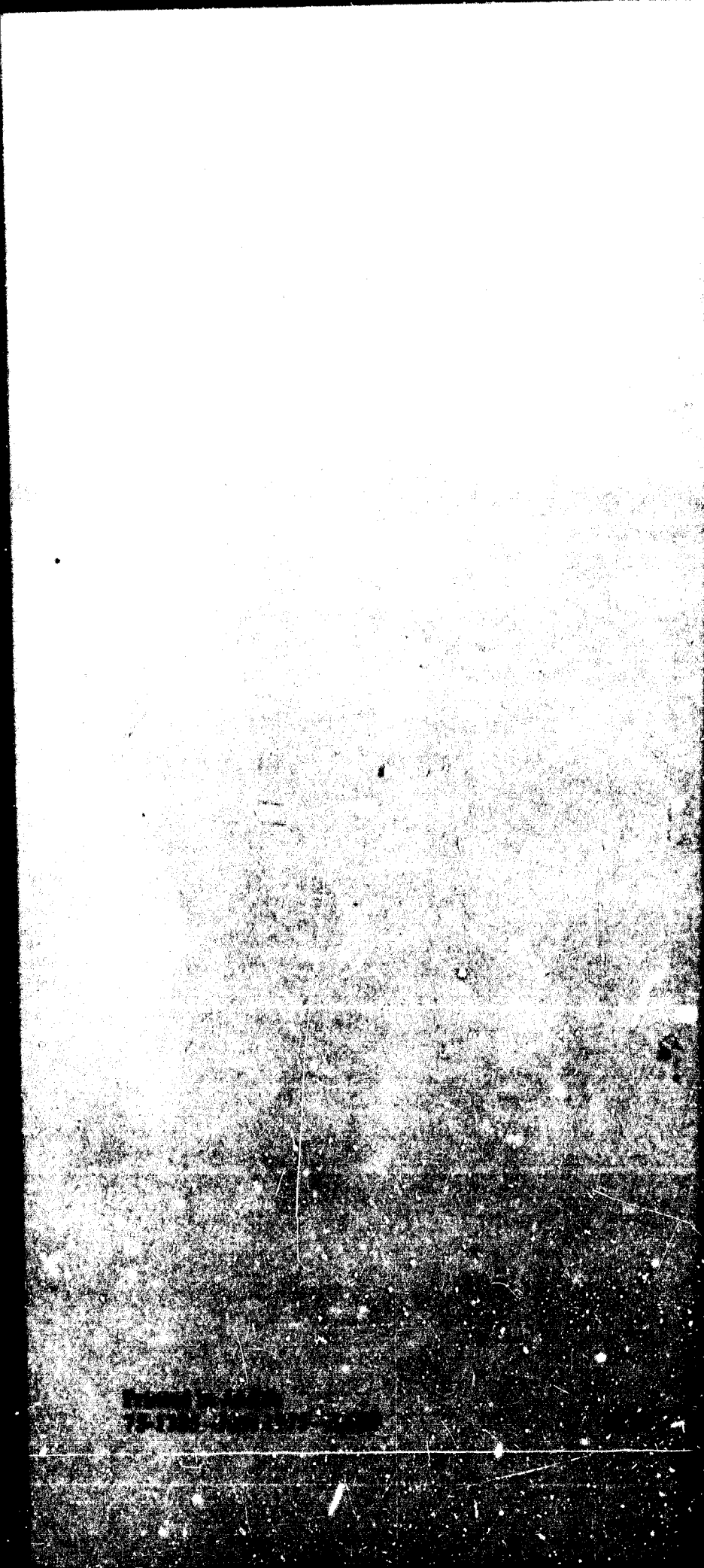
All requests for assistance from UNIDO should normally include a short description of the objectives, duration and type of assistance required. They should be directed through the appropriate government department to the local UNDP resident representative who acts as the UNIDO representative in the country. If the originators of requests wish to have preliminary discussions about their project ideas, the office of the resident representative can arrange a meeting with the UNIDO industrial development field adviser assigned to that area.

For further information on the work of
UNIDO, communications may be addressed to:

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United Nations Industrial Development Organi-
zation**

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