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UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



Training Report

Regional Trade Capacity Building Training for Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

2015

The Regional Trade Capacity Building Training for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Standards Organization (ISO), with the support of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and in cooperation with the Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries (DCMAS).

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Training Report

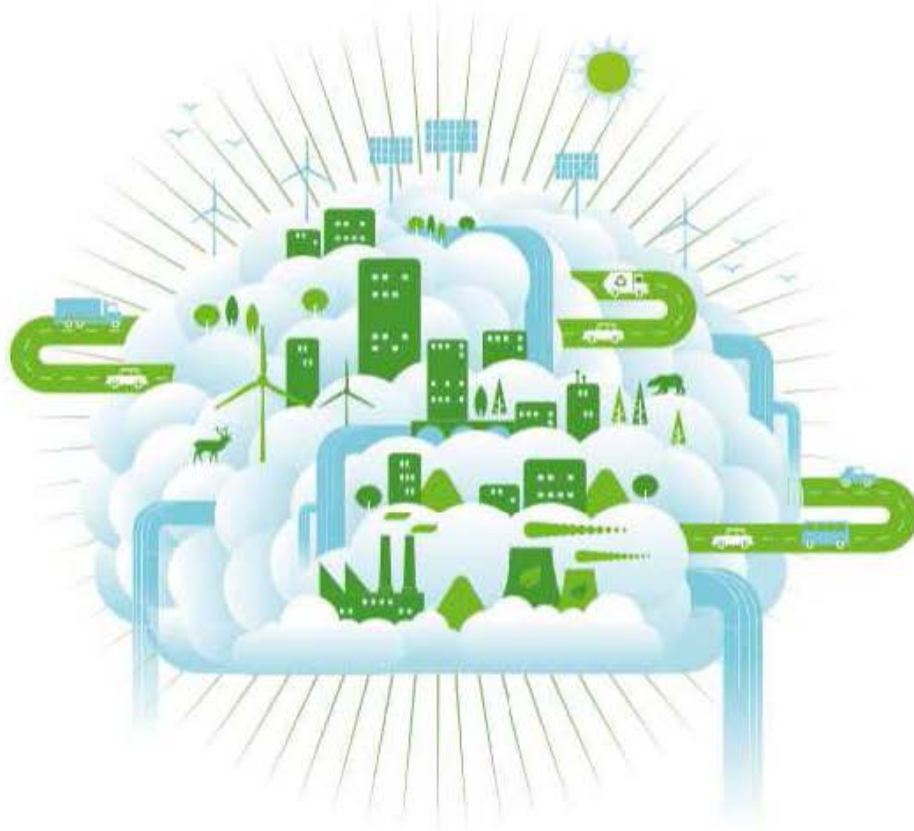
Regional Trade Capacity Building Training for LDCs

Contents

Acronyms	1
1. Background	7
2. Value Added	7
3. Concept	9
4. Training Design.....	11
5. International Quality Infrastructure Organizations involved.....	12
6. Training Agenda	13
7. Presentations Overview.....	17
8. Moderator's and Speaker's Biographies	29
9. List of Participants (classroom training)	35
10. Training Evaluation.....	37

Acronyms

AFSEC	African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission
BIPM	International Bureau of Weights and Measures
CIDT	Centre for International Development and Training, University of Wolverhampton,
DCMAS	Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LDC	Least Developed Countries
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
IEC	International Electrotechnical Cooperation
ILAC	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
INNOQ	Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ITC	International Trade Centre
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NQI	National Quality Infrastructure)
OIML	International Organization for Legal Metrology
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WTO	World Trade Organisation



United Nations Industrial Development Organization - UNIDO at a glance

UNIDO was established in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985. As at 31 December 2014, the Organization had 171 Member States and employed 684 staff members at Headquarters and other established offices.

UNIDO promotes Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) to help its Member States eradicate poverty and develop sustainably. It builds up their industrial bases as vehicles of social inclusiveness, economic competitiveness, and environmental sustainability, thus facilitating their integration into the multilateral trading system.

Within UNIDO's Programmes for Economic Competitiveness, Trade Capacity-Building (TCB) provides solutions in the framework of the Aid for Trade (AFT) initiative to access global markets. In this attempt UNIDO teams up with governments, international organizations, representatives of the public and the private sectors, financial institutions, academia and civil society to enhance standardization, quality, accreditation, metrology and conformity assessment services; enable small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in global value chains; and increase the ability of SMEs to compete on export markets

UNIDO's Trade Capacity Building Branch is a leading provider of trade-related technical assistance and has received international recognition for its work. UNIDO stands ready as a partner to accompany Member States on their path towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

Trade development is a complex matter comprising a multitude of activities at policy, institutional and enterprise levels. In recent years we have stepped up our dialogue and collaboration with:

- Private sector and academia
- Public sector at the regional and national level
- UN system organizations, particularly for trade, health and sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues
- Development banks at the international and regional level
- International technical organizations setting and harmonizing practices on standards and conformity
- Donor community

Together with our partners we multiply the impact of our interventions by joining efforts, know-how, and resources. We are building strong alliances towards healthier societies, flourishing markets and sound economic progress.



Picture 1: Training Participants and Speakers

"This [the preliminary distance learning phase] allowed all of us to have a same background level to attend the physical workshop."

"Will use it on all my projects"

"The RBM learning will enhance my capacity to formulate projects."

"Very useful and managed to get very good potential project proposals."

"Excellent training facilitation and motivated all trainees."

"Yes. This training is with knowledge, experience and capacity that should be shared to more people to get better projects."

"The global value chain which is important for trade, the quality infrastructure influence to global market access for LDC and the project thinking tools [most important elements of the training]"

"Seeing other people developing their logframes. Having them make opinions that I hadn't thought of."

"Please continue with these trainings. Thank you very much for the opportunity to participate."

1. Background

Although Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are home to around 900 million people accounting for more than 10% of the world population, they produce only 1% of world exports and receive less than 2% of global investment. This shows the urgency for a path towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development for LDCs.

Trade has long been recognized as a potential engine for growth and wealth creation. Developing countries, particularly Least Developed Countries, continue to face supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure constraints which can inhibit their ability to compete on international markets. The 2013 WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, highlighted one more time the need to support LDCs in overcoming the barriers that constrain their ability to benefit from trade expansion and reduce poverty. The Bali-package includes three main elements: trade facilitation, agriculture and duty-free quota-free market access for LDCs. Trade facilitation makes it easier for developing countries to participate in international trade and could increase the global GDP significantly with the large proportion of gains going to LDCs.

In order to support this process, awareness and knowledge need to be built. Based on a solid analysis of trade challenges and opportunities, the “Trade Capacity Building Training Programme for LDCs” is designed for encouraging systemic trade development along value chains. The programme seeks to promote growth through capacity building to ensure informed and timely trade-related policymaking and to strengthen institutions and infrastructures that are part of the enabling environment for effective trade participation.

One critical area is the setting-up and operation of the national quality infrastructure (NQI), which concerns the technical institutions providing services in the fields of metrology; standardization; conformity assessment (testing, inspection, certification); and accreditation. These institutions underpin industrial development and export promotion because of the essential need for demonstrating compliance of products and services with standards required by the market, in particular international standards. An effective NQI also means that technical barriers to trade are minimized, thus enhancing international trade.

2. Value Added

No one should be left behind. We should ensure that no person – regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status – is denied universal human rights and basic economic opportunities. UNIDO’s Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) is a new development approach, which looks at society, economy, industry and the environment as a whole. ISID as a policy further strengthens UNIDO’s mandate and value as an EIF Partner Agency that, like the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), works towards a wider goal of promoting economic growth and sustainable development and helping to lift more people out of poverty.

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is a multi-donor programme and a strong partnership, which supports LDC's to be more active players in the global trading system by helping them tackle supply-side constraints to trade.

UNIDO is an EIF Partner Agency with strong focus on EIF implementation and an observer's status at the EIF global governance structures (EIF Board and EIF Steering Committee).

UNIDO brings into the partnership a strong ethos of working together, additionality and complementarity. UNIDO's EIF-related interventions are always linked to the organization's programmes at the national and regional levels, and the organization works hard to promote linkages with other partners' programming, too.

Throughout the years UNIDO has supported around 25 Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS). The diagnostic trade integration studies provide a common platform for government, civil society, private sector and development partners to secure a strong trading future. UNIDO aims to ensure that TBT/SPS related challenges are properly reflected in the DTIS. With a special focus on productive capacity building, UNIDO is also contributing to a number of Tier 2 projects and by acting upon country requests backed by the DTIS significantly contributing towards the aim of the EIF to be "the" Aid for Trade leveraging vehicle for the LDC's. Currently UNIDO is implementing five EIF Tier 2 projects namely in Burundi, Benin, Chad, Cambodia and Lao PDR. Much of UNIDO's programming in the LDC's directly relates to the DTIS.

Tier 1	DTIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIDO has supported 25 DTIS processes ▪ UNIDO provides studies/comments ▪ UNIDO makes sure that TBT/SPS related challenges are properly reflected in the DTIS
	Action Matrix	
Tier 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIDO supports development of Tier 2 projects (upon request of national governments) ▪ UNIDO functions as an implementing agency in Tier 2 projects
Governance & Training		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNIDO participates in governance of EIF ▪ UNIDO participates in trainings of the EIF ▪ UNIDO organizes own trainings for LDCs

The partnership between UNIDO and EIF shows that the Aid for Trade initiative is moving towards implementation of concrete projects in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries.

Capacity building and training are at the heart of the EIF process. The EIF deploys various partners to provide trainings in areas pertaining to their respective mandates and expertise and of key importance to LDCs trade development efforts. UNIDO certainly is well positioned

amongst the partnership to lead in the NQI-related training and capacity building, and the organization successfully undertook, in collaboration with the partners, the Regional Trade Capacity Building Training for LDCs in Maputo, Mozambique, in March 2015.

UNIDO is actively seeking for opportunities for more training in the future and finishing a training platform to support any forthcoming training activities.

3. Concept

The overall Training Programme followed a twofold strategy.

On the one hand the training provided participants with the technical knowledge to understand the diverse issues pertaining to the essence of trade related capacities in promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development. On the other hand the training helped participants to develop skills related to proper project design and monitoring. It was essential that, by the end of the training, participants were able to develop competencies that allowed them to articulate national needs in an effective manner and to tap available resources and funding at the international level.

This specific programme was targeted at technical experts from NQI areas and experts involved in the EIF process coming from Least Developed Countries.

After completing the training, participants were able to:

- formulate standardization strategies;
- explain best practices and models for a modern quality infrastructure building and quality policy formulation;
- outline the role of quality and standards in value chains;
- formulate, design and evaluate project proposals.



Quality System Overview, UNIDO 2015

4. Training Design

The training consists of two distinct parts:

Module 1	Module 2
Distance Learning Phase	Classroom Training
<p>A preliminary distance learning component ensured that all participants share a common knowledge and arrive at a common understanding concerning issues of trade capacity building. Active engagement during the distance learning phase was part of the selection process for identifying participants for the face-to-face component of the course.</p>	<p>The 5-day residential part of the course offered a dynamic mix of lecture based and participatory teaching methods. Seminars, group work and discussions fostered intense debates on thematic studies, while peer reviews and unique exercises increased participants' skills and effectiveness in formulating project proposals.</p>
Knowledge Transfer	
<p>The knowledge transfer during the distance learning phase consisted of 5 modules: Trade Policy, Trade Data and Recent Trends in Foreign Trade, Technical Barriers to Trade and Quality Infrastructure, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Food Safety, Global Value Chains and an introduction to the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). The distance learning modules included a short description of the topic, reading material and questions to be answered based on the reading exercise.</p>	<p>During the training participants were exposed to a number of international organizations, such as ISO, IEC, OIML, BIPM, ILAC, IAF, UNECE, ITU and ITC (all members of the Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries, DCMAS Network), which allowed them to gain knowledge in order to be able to understand the importance of participating in the international quality infrastructure system.</p>
Skills Development	
<p>In addition participants had to complete an E-Learning Course on Results-based Management (RBM) and Logical Framework Approach (LFA) (Project Thinking Tools).</p> <p>The UNIDO Project Thinking Tools course is designed to support development practitioners with simple practical tools and advice on the logframe approach to project design and management.</p> <p>The course is designed to develop a baseline understanding to underpin participation in further face-to-face training. The course offers a good grounding in the logframe approach.</p>	<p>Working sessions, case study, group work and discussions foster intense debates, while peer reviews and unique exercises increase participants' skills and effectiveness in facilitating market-driven, trade system transformations and economic developments within their respective countries.</p> <p>During the Project Design Working Sessions participants worked together in small teams and developed five real projects. A critical peer review processes allowed all participants to view all five projects. At the end of the training, team presentations of the newly designed projects were made to the rest of the group for critical feedback.</p>

5. International Quality Infrastructure Organizations involved

The below listed international organizations working in the field of quality infrastructure development were present and lectured during the training, which was conducted with the support of the Enhanced Integrated Framework and in close cooperation with the Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries (DCMAS).



Picture 2: Speakers of the DCMAS Network



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)



Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)



International Trade Centre (ITC)



International Standards Organization (ISO)



International Organization for Legal Metrology (OIML)



International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM)



International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)



International Electrotechnical Cooperation (IEC)

6. Training Agenda

Day 1 Tuesday, 24 March 2015

- 09:00 – 09:45 **Opening remarks & UNIDO Approach to Trade Capacity Building**
Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento
Director, UNIDO Trade Capacity Building Branch
- 09:45 – 10:30 **Introduction to the Enhanced Integrated Framework**
Mr. James Edwin
EIF, Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation
- 11:00 – 12:30 **Project Design Working Session 1 & 2: Logistic Framework Training**
14:00 – 15:30 Mr. Phil Dearden
- 16:00 – 16:45 **The multilateral Trading System: Implications of the WTO TBT/SPS Agreements and Trade Barriers related to Quality**
Mr. Khemraj Ramful
Senior Adviser, Export Quality Management, International Trade Centre
- 16:45 – 17:30 **Project Design Working Session 1**
Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden



Picture 3: Participants during registration

Day 2 **Wednesday, 25 March 2015**

09:00 – 12:30 **INNOQ Celebrations & Visit to the Laboratories**

14:00 – 14:45 **Governance: Quality Policy and Regulatory Framework**
Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento
Director, UNIDO Trade Capacity Building Branch

14:45 – 15:30 **Project Design Working Session 2**
Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden

16:00 – 16:45 **Standardization I: Introduction to Standardization and Standards bodies**
Mr. Laurent Charlet
Project Manager, Conformity Assessment, ISO

16:45 – 17:30 **Project Design Working Session 3**
Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden



Picture 4: Field visit to INNOQ premises

Day 3 Thursday, 26 March 2015

- 09:00 – 09:45 **Metrology I: Legal Metrology in Consumer Protection and its Economic Benefits**
Mr. Ian Dunmill
Assistant Director, International Organisation of Legal Metrology
- 09:45 – 10:30 **Metrology II: Industrial & Scientific Metrology; Road to a Developed NMI**
Mr. Andrew Henson
Director, International Liaison and Communication, International Bureau of Weights and Measures
- 11:00 – 11:45 **Project Design Working Session 4**
Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden
- 11:45 – 12:30 **Standardization II: Electrotechnical standardization and conformity assessment in Africa**
Ms. Evah Odour
IEC Coordinator for Africa
- 14:00 – 14:45 **The Importance of Accreditation In Multilateral & Mutual Recognition Arrangements**
Mr. Peter Unger
Chair, International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)
- 14:45 – 15:30 **Project Design Working Session 5**
Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden
- 16:00 – 16:45 **Conformity Assessment: Overview of the CASCO Toolbox**
Mr. Laurent Charlet
Project Manager, Conformity Assessment, ISO
- 16:45 – 17:30 **Project Design Working Session 6**
Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden



Picture 5: Mr. Phil Dearden during Project Design Working Session

Day 4 **Friday, 27 March 2015**

- 09:00 – 09:45 **Good Practice and experience from Mozambique**
Mr. Geraldo Albasini
INNOQ
- 09:45 – 10:30 **Testimony: Quality Management from an Enterprise Perspective**
Local Private Enterprise
- 11:00 – 11:45 **Project Design Working Session 7**
Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden
- 11:45 – 12:30 **Project Management: Monitoring & Evaluation**
Mr. James Edwin
EIF, Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation
- 14:00 – 14:45 **Quality along the Value Chain**
Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento
Director, UNIDO Trade Capacity Building Branch
- 14:45 – 15:30 **Project Design Working Session 8 & 9**
16:00 – 17:30 *Facilitator: Mr. Phil Dearden*



Picture 1: Mr. James Edwin, EIF

7. Presentations Overview

Day 1 **Tuesday, 24 March 2015**

9:00 – 9:45 **UNIDO Approach to Trade Capacity Building**

Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento

Director, Trade Capacity Building Branch, UNIDO

UNIDO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, holds a special place in the United Nations system as the only organization that supports inclusive and sustainable industrial development as a means of creating wealth and alleviating poverty. In the past centuries, economic growth at the national level has coincided with the development of a well-functioning national quality infrastructure (NQI). In this session we aim to give trainees an understanding of what UNIDO can contribute to setting up a quality infrastructure by presenting UNIDO's approach to trade capacity building.

We will start the session by elaborating on UNIDO's approach to sustainable development and outlining the organization's thematic priorities. After presenting UNIDO's approach to effectively address the many complex factors underlying successful industrial development, we will move on to discussing UNIDO's approach on building an effective quality infrastructure, that can enable developing country enterprises to meet the demand of a multilateral trading system and thus enhance integration into global markets. We will further discuss the costs and benefits of quality infrastructure as well as the pros and cons of governmental and commercial organizations providing services. Towards the end of the session we will provide trainees with an overview of the main UNIDO publications in the field of quality infrastructure. By the end of the session participants should have gained a comprehensive overview of UNIDO, its mandate and its approach to sustainable trade capacity building.



Picture 7: Opening of the Training

09:45 – 10:30 Introduction to the Enhanced Integrated Framework

Mr. James Edwin

Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation, Enhanced Integrated Framework

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) is a multi-donor programme which helps least-developed countries (LDCs) play a more active role in the global trading system. The programme has a wider goal of promoting economic growth and sustainable development and helping to lift more people out of poverty.

The programme is currently helping 48 poorest countries and 3 graduated LDCs worldwide. The EIF creates a genuine partnership among donors, international agencies, the Executive Secretariat (ES) and the Trust Fund Manager (TFM) and other development partners who are supporting LDCs' own drive to: mainstream trade into national development strategies; set up structures needed to coordinate the delivery of trade-related technical assistance and to build capacity to trade, which also includes addressing critical supply-side constraints.



Picture 8: James Edwin, EIF

This session will provide a brief overview of the EIF, its governance and management structures, and funding mechanism. Examples of ongoing standards funded projects will be discussed. By the end of this presentation, participants will understand and be in position to disseminate relevant information about the EIF, the types of funding windows and projects funded by the EIF Trust Fund. In addition, project objectives and modalities for developing bankable projects will be delineated.

16:00 – 16:45 The multilateral Trading System: Implications of the WTO TBT/SPS Agreement and Trade Barriers related to Quality

Mr. Khemraj Ramful

Senior Adviser, Export Quality Management, International Trade Centre

With increasing globalization of world trade, the rules of the world trading system are becoming better refined. The impact of this process is increasingly experienced by the international business community. While the reduction of tariffs is definitely an important outcome of the multilateral round of trade negotiations, non-tariff measures are now becoming more prominent.

Studies conducted by ITC have revealed that more than 50% of NTM issues faced by enterprises are due to standards, technical regulations, SPS measures and conformity assessment procedures. These issues are specifically dealt with by two WTO Agreements, namely the one on technical barriers to trade (TBT) and that on sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS).

The overall objective of this session is to give participants an overview of the trade implications of TBT and SPS issues and how the WTO Agreements on TBT and SPS can facilitate trade and benefit the business community. The trade barriers related to quality will be discussed. Examples of technical assistance provided to developing countries and economies in transition to deal with such trade barriers will also be presented.

Day 2 Wednesday, 25 March 2015

14:00 – 14:45 Governance: Quality Policy and Regulatory Framework

Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento

Director, Trade Capacity Building Branch, UNIDO

The objective of this session is to give trainees guidance on what a well-developed National and Regional Quality Infrastructure should look like, based on known international best practices and national examples, in order to enhance integration into global trade. Quality Infrastructure is a complex issue and although no single, internationally identifiable practice has emerged, it is clear that QI is primarily a governmental responsibility. The Quality Policy articulates the government's intentions as regards the QI dispensation in a country. In this session we



Picture 9: Participants during working session

explain the role of National Quality Policies and importance of a well-defined quality infrastructure system. We elaborate on the possible content of such a policy and present its main elements, since there is no single model that can be used. Policy cross-cutting fields will also be addressed, as Quality Policies often affect and interfere with many other trade related domains. We will further elaborate on the quality infrastructure framework and stress necessary legal and institutional arrangements in order to successfully put such a policy in place. We will then present the different building blocks of a well-defined quality infrastructure, such as standards, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment, describing costs and funding as well as national needs and planning considerations. By the end of the session participants should have gained a comprehensive understanding of the need to develop and implement

quality infrastructure in a country and have a well-grounded overview of the quality infrastructure framework and its main building blocks.

16:00 – 16:45 Standardization I: Standardization and Standards Bodies

Mr. Laurent Charlet

Project Manager, Conformity Assessment, ISO

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is the world's largest developer of voluntary International Standards. International Standards give state of the art specifications for products, services and good practice, helping to make industry more efficient and effective. Developed through global consensus, they help to break down barriers to international trade. The overall objective of this session is to give an understanding of the global ISO system and the whole standardization process including how standards are developed in ISO and by whom.

We start the session with the presentation of the main facts about ISO and standards to give an overview of the overall system. Then we will look at the players and explain the role of the member's bodies of ISO and detail how technical committees are structured and how they are linked with the national standardization structures. In this regard, the presenter will introduce the concept of national mirror committees and show their key role in bridging national and international standardization processes. The third part of the presentation will focus on the standardization process by starting with the key principles that are at the foundation of the whole system. We will then detail the different steps in the development process by highlighting the various consultations and decision making mechanisms that exist at each stage. An overview of the main IT tools used by the different actors during the standardization process will be given and their importance to the success and efficiency of the whole process will be highlighted. By the end of the session trainees should be able to understand the overall ISO system and the standardization process including how it relates to national standards bodies.



Picture 10: Participants during group work

09:00 – 09:45 Metrology I: Legal Metrology in Consumer Protection and its Economic Benefits

Mr. Ian Dunmill

Assistant Director, International Organisation of Legal Metrology

Legal metrology is the practice and the process of applying regulatory structure and enforcement to metrology. It comprises all activities for which legal requirements are prescribed on measurement, units of measurement, measuring instruments or systems and methods of measurement, these activities being performed by or on behalf of governmental authorities, in order to ensure an appropriate level of confidence in measurement results in the national regulatory environment. The overall objective of this session is to give trainees a well-grounded understanding of legal metrology, its importance as well as its main institutions.



Picture 11: Ian Dunmill, OIML

The session starts with an introduction of legal metrology and an outline of its objectives, coverage, and historical evolution. After describing the main functions of the Legal Metrology Department, we will stress issues that need to be taken into consideration in order to establish an operational metrology system. The role of government in ensuring a transparent and equitable measurement regime will also be covered. We will then introduce the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), stressing its global and regional roles. OIML is an intergovernmental organization, created in 1955 to promote the global harmonization of the legal metrology procedures that underpin and facilitate international trade.

Further we will discuss the infrastructure needed to guarantee an operational national metrology system, underlying the importance of a national policy as well as institutional structures for metrology. We will then move towards calibration services: Since measurements will be accepted world-wide only if the measuring equipment is properly calibrated, these are crucial. After explaining what calibration is and stressing its importance for trade, we will discuss the pros and cons of public and private calibration service providers. By the end of the session trainees should have a fundamental understanding of legal metrology, its role in international trade as well as the importance of calibration in this context.

09:45 – 10:30 **Metrology II: Industrial & Scientific Metrology; Road to a Developed NMI**

Mr. Andrew Henson

Director, International Liaison and Communication, International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Metrology is defined by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) as "the science of measurement, embracing both experimental and theoretical determinations at any level of uncertainty in any field of science and technology." The overall objective of this session is to give trainees a well-grounded understanding of what scientific and industrial metrology is, why it is important for international trade, who the main institutions are as well as its main beneficiaries.



Picture 12: Training Room

We will start the session by showing the historical evolution of metrology and its importance for trade, distinguishing between scientific and industrial metrology; the former concerns the establishment of quantity systems, unit systems, units of measurement, the development of new measurement methods, realization of measurement standards and the transfer of traceability from these standards to users in society; the latter concerns the application of measurement science to

manufacturing and their use in society, ensuring the suitability of measurement instruments, their calibration and quality control of measurements. We will then present the BIPM, its mandate, main functions and services. In this course we will also elaborate on the relation metrology has with the environment, stressing the measurement and standards needs for climate change assessment. We will elaborate on the significance of metrology for international trade and stress the role of quality in trade, highlighting how metrology impacts our economy. The status, needs and key challenges of national metrology institutes in the region will also be addressed. By the end of the session, participants should have gained a well-grounded understanding of industrial as well as scientific metrology and its economic benefits for global trade.

11:45 – 12:30 **Standardization II: Standardization II: Electrotechnical standardization and conformity assessment in Africa**

Ms. Evah Odour

IEC Coordinator for Africa

The International Electrotechnical Commission is the leading global organization that publishes consensus-based International Standards and manages Conformity Assessment Systems for electric and electronic products, systems and services, collectively known as electro-technology. IEC International Standards serve as a basis for national standardization and as references when drafting international tenders and contracts.



Picture 13: Evah Odour, IEC

As an international standard setting organization, IEC complies with the WTO TBT Committee Six Principles for the development of international standards, namely transparency, openness, impartiality and consensus, effectiveness and market relevance, coherence and of course the development dimension. Amongst others, IEC work covers electrical and electronic components, devices and systems used in the generation of reliable electricity. IEC work always includes interoperability, safety, electromagnetic interference, the responsible use of hazardous substances and waste management. The objective of this session is to give participants an overview of IEC activities and the tools to address the challenges of ensuring safety of electrotechnical equipment in their respective countries. We will emphasize the importance of using international standards as the basis of national adoptions or technical regulations and how developing countries can benefit without having the financial burden of membership. The presentation will help participants to understand the new IEC standardization system approach. It will show how IEC International Standards can be used to assess safety and reliability of electrotechnical products and how IEC supports developing country participation in its work. The presentation will also include information about the African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission (AFSEC) and how it addresses the challenges to support electrification programmes and conformity assessment in Africa.

14:00 – 14:45 The Importance of Accreditation In Multilateral & Mutual Recognition Arrangements

Mr. Peter Unger

Chair, International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)

The increase in trade of the past decades is demanding more certainty across borders regarding the integrity of conformity assessment results, provided by accreditation. The overall objective of this session is to give a well-grounded understanding of what accreditation is, its role for national and international trade and how to provide independent and authoritative attestation of conformity assessment results on national and/or regional level.

The session starts with defining accreditation and outlining its importance for national and international trade. We will then present the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), their visions and mandate. In this course we will also stress the importance of international recognition of accreditation services provided in order to enhance countries integration into global markets. We will then focus on National Accreditation Bodies (NAB) and present the role, organizational form and statutes of Regional Accreditation Bodies as it is important to know that there are a variety of shapes and sizes an Accreditation Body can take in terms of its organizational structure, function and modus operandi. We will further outline the costs and benefits of National Accreditation Bodies for various stakeholders. By the end of the session participants should have gained a sound understanding of the importance of accreditation for trade as well as an overview of the main functions of an accreditation body.



Picture 14: Peter Unger, ILAC

16:00 – 16:45 Conformity Assessment: Overview of the CASCO Toolbox

Mr. Laurent Charlet

Project Manager, Conformity Assessment, ISO

As part of their quality infrastructure all economies need access to credible conformity assessment services. The overall objective of this session is to give trainees a sound understanding of the basic conformity assessment concepts and techniques, in order to

understand the importance of reliable measurement and the necessity to demonstrate compliance with required specifications.

In the course of introducing the concept of conformity assessment we will provide trainees with a definition of conformity assessment and outline its importance for international trade. In this part of the session we will elaborate on various conformity assessment activities, introduce the key concepts of first, second and third party and explain the three core functions that are done in all conformity assessment activities. After giving a comprehensive overview of conformity assessment we will move to discussing on the relation between standards and conformity assessment We will present CASCO, the ISO committee that deals with conformity assessment and discuss about the set of ISO conformity assessment standards that are referred in the CASCO Toolbox. The presentation will inform on what is usually contained in the CASCO standards and give an update on the current standard being developed by the committee. By the end of the session trainees should have gained a comprehensive overview of what conformity assessment is and understand its importance for national and international trade.



Picture 15: Laurent Charlet, ISO

Day 4 Friday, 27 March 2015

09:00 – 09:45 Good Practice and experience from Mozambique

Mr. Geraldo Albasini

Head of Metrology, INNOQ



Picture 16: Geraldo Albasini, INNOQ

The Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade (INNOQ) was established on 24 March 1993 by Law Decree 02/93 of the Council of Ministers, under the Ministry of Industry and Energy. INNOQ is judicially and administratively an autonomous body that has been operating under the Ministry of Industry and Trade since 2000, and acts as the recognized central body responsible for defining and implementing quality policy and for coordinating all standardization and quality activities at national level.

The main functions of INNOQ are: the promotion of standardization and quality in the manufacturing of products and the performance of services; and cooperation with regional and international organizations working in the fields of standardization and quality. The aim is to improve the conditions of industry, protect consumers and the environment, increase and facilitate domestic and international trade in order to improve the standard of living and strengthen the overall economy of the country.

09:45 – 10:30 **Testimony: Quality Management from an Enterprise Perspective**

Local Private Enterprise STEMA

STEMA is a Silos and Grain Terminal company located in Matola, Maputo. The company was established in 1996 with the vision of being national leader and one of the best terminal enterprises in the region. STEMA's mission is to handle and store bulk grain and other related products with efficiency and competitiveness. In 2015 the company intends to achieve certification under the ISO 9001 standard

STEMA's core business is to supply logistic services for handling mainly bulk grain for the Mozambican milling industry and from the neighboring countries. In addition, STEMA operates as an agriculture commodity trader.

The main services provided by STEMA cover, ship, truck, and rolling stock unloading of bulk commodities as well as storage, cleaning and fumigation of silos. STEMA mainly deals with commodities such as maize, soya beans and meal, wheat and rice. The company's imports and exports come and go to South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

During its presentation STEMA will present the importance of being internationally certified for trade and how the company aims to achieve its goal of becoming ISO 9001 certified in 2015.



Picture 17: Presentation of private enterprise STEMA

11:45 – 12:30 Project Management: Monitoring & Evaluation

Mr. James Edwin

Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation, Enhanced Integrated Framework

This session will establish an understanding of the role of M&E and results based management in the project cycle. At the end of the presentation, participants will enhance their knowledge and skills in logframe formulation, understand the components of a results chain and its link to capturing results of a project or program, including an understanding of results-based reporting in the overall project cycle. The aim is to promote accountability through monitoring and evaluation of project activities in order to achieve the desired project results, and improve project delivery and decision-making in projects/ programme management. Emphasis will be placed on establishing project level baselines and targets, and progress reporting as key components in operationalizing an M&E system. It will involve planning key activities that focus on key performance indicators in order to achieve program objectives and effectively report results to stakeholders.

The workshop will be delivered in principle and practice. In principle, to enhance knowledge and understanding of capturing, reporting and communicating results. In practice, involving interaction, in order to ensure participation and skills development.

The expected outcome is an improvement in understanding of results requirement of the program/project, capturing and reporting results, and communication them to different audiences/stakeholders.

14:00 – 14:45 Quality along the Value Chain

Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento

Director, Trade Capacity Building Branch UNIDO

Technological Advantage, liberalization to trade and access to foreign markets and shared knowledge have led to the emergence of global value chains. A global value chain involves all the activities that firms engage in, at home or abroad, to bring a product to the market, from conception to final use. In this session we aim to provide trainees with a comprehensive understanding of value chains and their increasing importance in international trade.

We start the session by introducing value chains and stressing their impact on international trade, as it is important to understand the impact of the value chain approach for international

trade. Further we will stress the importance for value chains especially for developing countries, and show how developing countries can benefit from participation in global value chains. In order to give participants a better understanding of the practical relevance of value chains, we will then move to discussing real life examples of value chains. First we will present the Coffee Value chain and its main components in respect to quality infrastructure. Further we will present a value chain example from a private Peruvian enterprise, Danper, and elaborate on its main components related to quality infrastructure.

Picture 18: Handing over of Certificates



8. Moderator's and Speaker's Biographies

PHIL N. DEARDEN

University of Wolverhampton

Head of Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT)

Website: www.wlv.ac.uk/cidt



Phil is well known to many working in international development as a workshop facilitator. He has over 25 years of international experience, in over 40 countries, as a facilitator/trainer, and programme/project management and organisational development consultant. He has a wide range of experience in a number of different sectors: agriculture, forestry, environment, climate change, governance, rural livelihoods, education and health.

He is an experienced Programme/Project Cycle/Logical Framework trainer and has undertaken design and appraisal work, participatory assessments, monitoring and evaluation, policy formulation, institutional and organisational analysis, strategic planning and capacity building support consultancies.

He has been one of DFID's key Project Cycle Management – Logical Framework Analysis trainers for the past ten years. He led the CIDT team developing the DFID Handbook for Development Workers "Tools for Development".

Phil was been working for FAO and UNIDO for the past six years and has trained most of the senior staff in UNIDO in Project Cycle Management. Phil has held management and executive responsibilities for many large international development programmes including several pan-African Programmes and large projects/programmes in Brazil, Jamaica and Nepal. He has worked for a wide range of international agencies and donors in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Central and Latin America and Asia.

BERNARDO CALZADILLA-SARMIENTO

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Director, Trade Capacity-Building Branch

Dr Calzadilla is a Senior Quality and Standards expert and former UNIDO Deputy Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organizations at UNIDO office in Geneva. Dr. Calzadilla was Director for the Technical Assistance and Training Services at



the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) as well as the Secretary of the ISO Policy Committee on Developing countries matters (ISO DEVCO). At this position, in collaboration with ITC, he coordinated the development of the 'ISO 22000 Food Safety Management Systems' which is a training tool for setting-up, implementation and certification of a food safety management system in small businesses according to ISO 22000:2005.

Born in Bolivia, Dr. Calzadilla holds a Master's Degree in industrial and process organization and a Ph.D. in economics, from the University of Business Management and Economics of Vienna (Austria). He has followed IRCA certified auditor's courses on ISO management systems standards, specialized quality management courses at AOTS Japan and specialized training on trade policies at Harvard Kennedy School of Government.

JAMES EDWIN

The Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)

Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation



Dr James Edwin is a Coordinator of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) for trade related technical assistance at the World Trade Organization (WTO). Previously, he worked as Principal Evaluator at the Operations Evaluation Department of the African Development Bank, and before that was a Professor of Evaluation and Public Policy at the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Anchorage, USA. He has more than 15 years of professional experience in M&E across levels of government, private sector and civil society. His work covers a wide range of development assistance programs in sectors such as trade, tourism, agriculture, education, health, environment, infrastructure, and youth development. His expertise includes results-based management (RBM) that focuses on all stages of M&E, project planning, implementation, and reporting, as well as steering and managing M&E teams. Dr Edwin has provided M&E training to private organisations and public authorities in Africa, the Asia-Pacific Regions, Europe, and in the United States of America. His method of training is learner-centred which incorporates concepts and methods, use of both qualitative & quantitative tools for actual data collection, analysis and reporting.

Dr Edwin is member of the American Evaluation Association and the African Evaluation Association, and founding member of the Alaska Evaluation Network. He has undertaken consultancy work with a variety of clients including United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Rockefeller Foundation, and several United Nations Agencies. James Edwin holds a PhD from Purdue University, USA.

KHEMRAJ RAMFUL

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Senior Adviser

Mr. Ramful is the Senior Adviser in charge of the Export Quality Management programme of the International Trade Centre (ITC). He has held several important posts in his home country, Mauritius, before joining the ITC. In addition to being the Director of the Legal Metrology Services and the Director of the Mauritius Standards Bureau, Mr. Ramful was also a board member of the Mauritius Research Council and a member of the Mauritius Accreditation Service Advisory Council. He has also been very active in the Indian Ocean and African region, working on different assignments in the field of standards and quality.



Mr. Ramful holds a degree in Physics and a Master of Business Administration.

IAN DUNMILL

International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML)

Assistant Director, OIML

Ian Dunmill has been the Assistant Director at OIML, the International Organization of Legal Metrology based in Paris, since 1999. Prior to this post, he managed the OIML department at the National Measurement Office in Teddington, the UK. Though he started his career as a systems engineer, Mr. Dunmill has nearly 30 years of experience in the field of legal metrology.



OIML is an intergovernmental treaty organization that aims to enable economies to put in place effective legal metrology infrastructures that are mutually compatible and internationally recognised, for all areas for which governments take responsibility, such as those which facilitate trade, establish mutual confidence and harmonize the level of consumer protection worldwide. The OIML comprises 59 member states and some 54 corresponding members. Mr. Dunmill oversees the organization's three committees, namely the International Conference of Legal Metrology, bringing together Member States to make important decisions regarding the OIML's budget, working policy and formal adoption of International Recommendations; the International Committee of Legal Metrology (CIML), which monitors technical works by groups of Member States and approves recommendations before their adoption by the International Conference; and the Chairmanship Council, which oversees strategic thinking concerning the evolution of OIML. Mr. Dunmill holds a degree in Electrical and Electronics Engineering from the University of Greenwich.

ANDREW HENSON

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM)

Director, International Liaison and Communication



Mr. Henson is the Director of the International Liaison and Communication Department of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM). The BIPM is the intergovernmental organization established by the 1875 Metre Convention, through which Member States act together on matters related to measurement science and standards. Its mission is to ensure the global comparability of measurements and provide a coherent system of units, the SI.

Mr. Henson is responsible for BIPM's corporate liaison interests with other intergovernmental organizations and international bodies. He coordinates the strategic planning activities of the BIPM and the CIPM Consultative Committees. Mr. Henson has line management responsibility for the BIPM publications, and project manages the World Metrology Day initiative. He is also in charge of liaison with States wishing to become Member States or Associates of the CGPM. Mr. Henson is the BIPM Representative to the NCSLI Board of Directors, and represents the BIPM as an Institutional Observer at the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade. He is an active participant in the ILAC Accreditation Committee, focusing on Traceability.

Mr. Henson holds a BSc Honours degree in Engineering, and specialist qualifications in Nuclear Engineering. He is a Chartered Engineer and a Fellow of the Institute of Physics.

PETER UNGER

American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA)

President & CEO



Peter Unger is President & CEO of the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA). A2LA is a nonprofit, membership organization administering the largest, internationally recognized laboratory accreditation system in the United States and one of the leading bodies in the world with over 2,500 accreditations.

Mr. Unger has been involved with national laboratory accreditation since 1978. Prior to attaining his current position in April 1996, Mr. Unger served as Vice President of the Association and prior to that, was Associate Manager of Laboratory Accreditation at the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Mr. Unger also serves as Chair of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) for 2010-2014. He is co-author of many papers on accreditation and the ISO/IEC standards for accreditation.

Mr. Unger has a BS degree in systems engineering from Princeton University and a masters in environmental management from George Washington University.

LAURENT CHARLET

International Standards Organization (ISO)

Project manager, Conformity Assessment, ISO

Laurent Charlet is project manager in the Conformity Assessment unit of ISO since 2011 and is also part of the Secretariat of the ISO committee on conformity assessment, CASCO.



ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is an independent, non-governmental membership organization and the world's largest developer of voluntary International Standards. ISO is made up of 163 member countries who are the national standards bodies around the world, with a Central Secretariat that is based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Before joining ISO, Laurent Charlet was project manager in IDEAS Center, a Swiss based NGO that provides technical assistance to developing countries government officials negotiating free trade agreements. He holds a degree in International Relations from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva and a Master's degree in Sustainable Development from the University of Geneva.

EVAH ODOUR

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

IEC Coordinator for Africa

Chair of AFSEC Conformity Assessment Committee

Evah Oduor holds a Master of Science Degree in Biochemistry from the University of Nairobi. Before working for the IEC, Evah worked with Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) and held the positions of Director Standards and International Trade and KEBS Managing Director. Evah has over 30 year experience in Standardization, Conformity Assessment and Metrology and has participated in several trade negotiations over the last 15 years, with active participation in the EAC and COMESA region on issues of Standardization and Conformity Assessment.



Evah holds the following portfolios:

- IEC Coordinator for Africa
- Second Vice President of AFSEC (African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission)
- Chair of AFSEC Conformity Assessment Committee

Evah represents the IEC at regional meetings and is the IEC focal point for African regional bodies. Her role is to support IEC Members and Affiliates in Africa to enhance their participation in IEC International Standardization and Conformity Assessment activities.

GERALDO ALBASINI

Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade (INNOQ)

Head of Metrology Department, INNOQ

Geraldo Albasini is a mechanical engineer, graduated in 1998 by the Universidade Eduardo Mondale. He started his professional activities in 1999 working at a private company the official dealer of Mazda in Mozambique. In 2001 he moved to INNOQ where started his career as metrologist. After some trainings, he started to do industrial calibrations under mass field, calibration of scales. In 2007 was promoted to Head of Metrology Department. Since then he participated in SADC activities for SADC MET SADC MEL as representative of Mozambique. In 2009 was elected as a president of SADC MEL for a 2 years term. In 2010 was elected as a president of AFRIMETS for a 2 years term. At the moment is a president of SADC MET TC 5, the technical committee created to support SMEs under industrial metrology issues.



In 2014 was promoted to a National Metrology Directorate at INNOQ, where he is coordinating all the activities related to industrial and legal metrology.

9. List of Participants (classroom training)

Name	Position	Country
Mr. Damien NAKOBEDETSE	Director, BBN (Burundian Standards Body)	Burundi
Mr. François Xavier NSABIMANA	Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Enhanced Integrated Framework	
Ms. Fatime ABAKAR	Head of Standardization and Quality, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Tourism	Chad
Mr. Tadesse Gergsio GEBRIE	Director of Industrial Metrology, National Metrology Institute of Ethiopia	
Mr. Gashaw Tesfaye GEBREAB	Deputy Director General, Ethiopian Conformity Assessment Body	Ethiopia
Mr. Ketema Tolosa TEKLE	Cleaner Production and Projects Coordinator , Ethiopian Standards Agency	
Mr. Sekhobe MASUPHA	Project Officer, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing	
Mr. Molebatsi RABOLINYANE	Director, Department of Standards and Quality Assurance, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Cooperatives and Marketing	Lesotho
Mr. Joy HARA	Chief Economist (M&E), Ministry of Industry and Trade	Malawi
Mr. Gilberto MABJ AIA	Standardization Technician, INNOQ (National Standards Body)	
Mr. Geraldo ALBASINI	Head of Metrology Department, INNOQ (National Standards Body)	Mozambique
Mr. Ricardo DE SOUSA VELHO	National Project Coordinator, UNIDO Mozambique	
Mr. Leonildo MUNGUAMBE	National Programme Officer, UNIDO Mozambique	
Mr. Ibrahima SARR	Head of Legal Metrology Department, Ministry of Trade	Senegal

Mr. Chelkh FALL	Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Enhanced Integrated Framework	
Mr. Thabiso NSIBANDE	National Project Coordinator, UNIDO Swaziland	Swaziland
Ms. Lomkhosi L. MKHONTA	CEO, SWASA (Swaziland Standardization Body)	
Mr. Themba DLAMINI	Technical Manager, Standards Development and Training, SWASA	
Mr. Paul Bassolawoè KOKA	National Coordinator, Secretariat Commissioning Project, Enhanced Integrated Framework	Togo
Mr. Vincent OPEREMO	Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, Enhanced Integrated Framework	Uganda
Ms. Moreen Were WEJ ULI	Standards Officer, Food and Agriculture Standards Department	
Guest Participant		
Ms. Sylvana RICCIARINI	Director, Government and Global Affairs, A2LA	USA



Picture 19: Participants and Speakers during INNOQ field visit

10. Training Evaluation

An end of course evaluation form was completed by all 21 participants. Feedback on all major aspects of the course design and delivery was very positive and indicated that all participants had gained a lot of learning from the course. The facilitator and speakers were highly appreciated. 100% of participants stated that they would recommend the course to a colleague.

<p>Distance Learning Phase</p>	<p>Feedback on the Distance Learning Modules is very positive with a very high level of satisfaction being expressed. (9 stating "High" and 11 stating "Very high").</p> <p>The applied and relevant nature of the content received positive comments.</p>	<p><i>"This allowed all of us to have a same background level to attend the physical workshop."</i></p>
<p>E-Learning on RBM</p>	<p>The Results Based Management Modules were completed by the majority of participants (12) with a smaller number of participants viewing some (2) or most (4).</p> <p>Most participants were satisfied with the RBM materials with 9 stating "Very high", 6 "High" and 5 "Moderately" satisfied.</p> <p>When asked if the online learning had prepared them for the classroom sessions the majority of participants stated yes they had (14 "very well" and 5 "well").</p>	<p><i>"The RBM learning will enhance my capacity to formulate project."</i></p> <p><i>"Will use it on all my projects"</i></p>
<p>Organization</p>	<p>The organisation of the training was rated very well by all participants - 11 "Good" and 10 "Very Good".</p> <p>In summary, the overall standard of the organisation of the course was found to be between good and very good.</p>	
<p>Field Visit to INNOQ</p>	<p>The day visit to INNOQ was rated as being "useful" or "very useful" by all the participants. The positive comments on the visit made strongly reinforce this view</p>	<p><i>"This visit will enable further cooperation with other NSB for sharing ideas and experience towards Africa development in trade perspective."</i></p>

Technical Speakers	Without exception all the visiting speakers were rated as either “useful” or “very useful”.	
Project Design Working Session	All participants appreciated the opportunity to develop a project in the Project Thinking Tools sessions and overall these sessions were rated very highly with 18 stating the sessions were “Very Useful”.	<p><i>“Very useful and managed to get very good potential project proposals.”</i></p> <p><i>“The most important module for me.”</i></p>
Project Thinking Tools Trainer	Likewise all participants rated the facilitator/Trainer very highly with 19 rating him as “Very Good”. The positive comments made about him all reinforce this.	<p><i>“Excellent training/facilitation and motivated all trainees.”</i></p> <p><i>“He was definitely born to do this.”</i></p>
Would you recommend this course?	When asked this question 21 out of 21 said “Yes” i.e. 100%.	<i>“Yes. This training is with knowledge, experience and capacity that should be shared to more people to get better projects.”</i>
What were the most useful aspects of the course?	This question received a range of answers with several participants commenting that the technical sessions had been useful and many participants stating that the project thinking sessions and developing a logical framework in an experiential manner in their teams had been most useful.	<p><i>“The global value chain which is important for trade, the quality infrastructure influence to global market access for LDC and the project thinking tools.”</i></p> <p><i>“Seeing other people developing their logframes. Having them make opinions that I hadn’t thought of.”</i></p>
Future Trainings	Many participants expressed their gratitude for the well planned and well delivered course and have requested more such training for themselves and colleagues.	<i>“Please continue with these trainings. Thank you very much for the opportunity to participate.”</i>





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