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MISSION REPORT
ON VISIT TO UNITED KINGDOM

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REPORT ON MISSION TO UK

I. PURPOSE OF THE MISSION:

As a follow-up to UNIDO's Note Verbale of 24 March 1976 sent to Permanent Missions in Vienna, calling for co-operation of donor countries with UNIDO, for rendering more technical assistance to the least developed countries and the statement made by UK Delegation during the meeting of IIE in April 1976, in which he confirmed the willingness of the Ministry of Overseas Development to discuss the possibilities of co-operating with UNIDO to assist the least developed countries in accordance with UK Aid Policy.

The mission was arranged through the co-operation and assistance of UK Permanent Mission to UNIDO in Vienna with the aim of exchanging views with the Officials of the Ministry of Overseas Development and the Commonwealth Development Corporation for considering the possibilities of co-operation and identifying some of the areas for such co-operation in favour of the least developed countries. Furthermore, the mission was to discuss with the Ministry of Overseas Development the possibility of rendering technical assistance to India in co-operation with UNIDO.

II. THE OUTCOME OF THE MISSION:

1. Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC)

The officials of UN Department, Ministry of Overseas Development, organized my programme and attended most of the discussions which I have had with the officials concerned with British aid programmes in the different organization with whom I have had discussions.*

They arranged for me a meeting in the Commonwealth Development Corporation. (In this connection, grateful acknowledgment is due to UK mission in Vienna and the officials of the Ministry of Overseas Development, CDC, TFI, TETOC and IT, UK).

Mr. J. Leech briefed me about CDC indicating that while CDC operates mainly in the developing countries of the Commonwealth, it extends its activities to a number of non-Commonwealth developing countries: (Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Sudan Thailand, Tunisia and Zaire, etc.)

CDC has overseas offices in a number of regions to investigate new projects and direct its activities.

CDC is an investment organization offering investment facilities to the countries in which it operates on a commercial basis. It undertakes investment operations either alone or in association with others investment organizations in economic projects covering primary products and processing and industry and commerce.

This organization gives high priority to economic development projects in the poorest of the developing countries and to projects for the development of renewable natural resources including primary processing plants, e.g. tree crops, palms, cocoa, tea, sugar, livestock, etc.

* Annex I is a list of the officials with whom discussions were held.

As the LDCs are concerned, CDC's main efforts goes to agriculture and primarily agro-based industries for processing of agricultural materials (rather than industry as a sector).

After I briefed Mr. Leech on UNIDO's programme and activities and special measures in favour of LDCs and indicated readiness of our organization to consider suitable areas of co-operation based on the priorities and development plans of LDCs and his corporation policy, he proposed that the form of co-operation between UNIDO and CDC could be as follows:

- a) UNIDO aids the LDCs in pre-feasibility study, feasibility study, assists in establishment of pilot plants till commercial stage and then UNIDO and the authorities in LDCs contact CDC with a view of expanding the agricultural activities to increase the agricultural products needed for processing on commercial basis;
- b) UNIDO follow-up CDC activities in the group of developing countries where CDC is operating in agriculture, harnessing natural resources (renewable) and building infrastructure, with a view of having a complementary approach. In this connection, he indicated that CDC is interested in a big forestry project in the Southern part of the country. Under the British Aid Programme in 1975, a UK multi-purpose team to help promote rural development, was sent to Sudan in 1975 to carry out an integrated rural development programme. The programme covers some 27,000 sq. km. in South Darfur and will take at least four years to complete. It is concerned primarily with the sustained improvement of agricultural production in a semi-arid area and focuses attention on the needs of stockholders and cultivators who rely on small-scale livestock and rain-feed

crop enterprises for their livelihood. UK finances the continuing work of the consultants at a cost of US\$1.7 million. The Arab Funds are financing a major part of the off-shore costs related to this project.

It was suggested that UNIDO follow-up with the Sudan CDC agricultural experience and identified areas for complementary action,

- c) CDC's experience in project formulation and agricultural management would be made available if they are called upon: -
 - 1) to join UNIDO missions for project identification and formulation or;
 - 2) takes identified projects for further planning.

- d) While CDC has not enough experts for provision of technical assistance, it can provide technical input related to investment activities, e.g. it can field a mission in an LDC to assess specific product which the government indicate its wish to grow. CDC will assist such project with the hope that it would develop into an investment project. Cost of such missions often are financed by other British aid agencies if the result of the study undertaken by CDC did not lead to an investment project. If the study leads to a bankable project, CDC will recover the cost involved from the future partner (private or public);

- e) UNIDO send suitable outline of bankable projects of mutual interest to CDC for the latter's consideration.

- f) CDC is ready to offer its know-how to UNIDO and suggest where appropriate to the government of a developing country in connection with a CDC project in that country to request UNIDO's assistance in a range of industrial services. UNIDO on its side could also draw the attention of developing countries to obtain

from CDC the type of support relevant to UNIDO's projects. This sort of approach can be spread among other UK institutions collaborating with CDC.

- g) UNIDO's Industrial Development Field Advisers be encouraged to get in touch with CDC field staff, for exchange of views with the aim of co-operation in projects of mutual interest. The list of CDC overseas offices are indicated as Annex II.
- h) Mr. J. Lee who is scheduled to visit Vienna during the period 1 - 5 November, would further exchange views with a number of UNIDO officials concerned with the aim of identifying new fields of co-operation. In this connection, it was suggested that UNIDO arrange a meeting for him (Brain storming session).

2. Ministry of Overseas Development:

Officials of the Ministry of Overseas Development (MOD) exchanged views with me regarding their aid policy and programmes and UNIDO's activities and programmes and special measures for LDCs. Furthermore, discussions took place on the possible co-operation between UK and UNIDO for development of joint action in the poorest parts of India.

It was indicated by these officials that the UK government's policy as reflected in the 1975 White Paper published by the MOD in essence is putting new emphasis in British Aid Policy for rendering more help for the poorest countries. Accordingly, more of British aid must go to the poorest developing countries and to the poorest people, most of whom live in rural areas.* They are to work with other aid givers to support international effort to help the needy. It was indicated that in accordance with the changing emphasis in the UK aid policy, industrial co-operation is given a comparatively low priority, although increasing attention now given to rural development extends to the promotion of industries - particularly small-scale - within the agricultural sector

* Countries with a per capita income of less than US\$200 per yr. are considered by UK as poorest countries.

and agro-based industries.

MOD prepare medium-term plan within its aid framework for each developing countries in which MOD operates. (Prepare 4 year plan of aid expenditure based on the "Country Policy Paper" which is the base for decision making regarding the volume and type of aid to be given to each recipient country. The aid funds provided should be spent on British goods and services.

As part of the new aid strategy, it was indicated that UK is to promote situations in which British concessional aid can best serve to stimulate matching contributions from other governments, and to encourage the deployment of such aid through both multilateral and bilateral channels to the poorest countries. UK is co-operating with IBRD, IDA, IMF and the oil rich countries, the Development Assistance Committee and the UN.

In the field of technological co-operation, priority is given to natural resources (renewable) and poverty orientated projects which include technology relevant to agro-industries, agricultural engineering, transport, building, water supply and sanitation and intermediate technology for small-scale industries.

The proposals and conclusions resulted from my discussions which took place during my mission, first with MOD and subsequently with other UK aid groups mentioned below are indicated, as follows:

- 1 - Exchanges of information with the aim of developing more co-operation and provision of assistance to UNIDO's field activities. UNIDO can request MOD to forward to it any needed related information. (In this connections, annual reports and some publications were handed over to me);
- 2 - MOD would study and consider the project proposals which I handed over to them. (These project proposals which are indicated in Annex III have been selected from the portfolio

- of project proposals for LDCs, on the basis of MOD and CDC briefing which are believed to be in line with UK Aid Policy) MOD will indicate to UNIDO its comments on these project proposals; and advise on the possibilities for subsequent joint action concerning the selected projects;
- 3 - MOD is ready to consider co-operating with UNIDO for rendering technical assistance to the poorest people in the rural areas of India. MOD would be interested in projects of direct benefit to rural poor. The following project ideas* which I have presented to "India Desk" in MOD, were found suitable for consideration:
- a) development of appropriate technology;
 - b) entrepreneurial development;
 - c) repair and maintenance of rural equipment;
 - d) common services facilities for small industries

MOD requested that UNIDO should send documents providing more details concerning each of the project ideas indicated above and Mr. Stepanek's report covering project document entitled "Development of Appropriate Technology" to enable them to study them and exchange views with UNIDO regarding developing joint activities. Furthermore, MOD is interested to receive information on the technical assistance programme provided by UNIDO in India.

- 4 - All correspondence from UNIDO to MOD should be channeled through UK mission in Vienna. As regard the other aid groups, UNIDO could write to them directly and send copy to UK mission in Vienna and MOD (c/o Mr. Mitchell).

* These project ideas are included in Programme Development and Evaluation Section briefing note of 19 Sept. 1976 reflecting UNIDO's suggestion for discussion with MOD during my mission.

3. Tropical Products Institute (TPI)

MOD arranged for me a visit to TPI which is scientific unit of the MOD. TPI has the function of helping the developing countries in renewable resources (mainly plant and animal products). TPI's activities are in the various scientific, technological and economic problems that arise subsequently to the post harvest. It is concerned with the processing, preservation, storage, transport, quality control, marketing and utilization of such products - including the use of wastes and by products. TPI assist by trying to find end uses of products.

The discussions which I have had with the officials of TPI indicated that within the framework of UK aid policy set in the White Paper, they would provide more help for the poorest countries within their terms of reference. TPI operations are mainly financed from aid resources available to MOD. TPI also takes contracts from international organizations.

All services rendered by TPI to governments with which UK has agreements on the basis of government to government arrangement, are provided free. Some services provided by TPI are indicated below:

- a) Research
- b) Supply of Experts (multi-disciplinary teams)
- c) Feasibility studies
- d) Training
- e) Answers to inquiries received from developing countries
- f) Publications

During exchange of views with officials of TPI about ways and means of more co-operation with UNIDO and TPI for rendering technical assistance to LDCs, they indicated some criticism to UNIDO. It was stated that according to their previous experience, some job descriptions prepared by UNIDO make it difficult for TPI to co-operate with UNIDO, since

one job description enlists many duties in a number of various fields to be undertaken in a very short period which require a "superman" or two experts. While no specific examples were provided by TPI concerning this matter, in responding to their remark, I indicated that the shortage of funds for financing various posts for one project may be one of the reasons for the cases referred to by TPI concerning the preparation of the job descriptions.

As a result of the discussions which I have had in TPI, the following areas were proposed for co-operation with UNIDO: -

- a) to solve the problem indicated above of specifying many duties in various fields in one job description, TPI expressed readiness to consider arranging joint operations with UNIDO; to provide additional input by assigning an additional expert who would undertake joint missions with one UNIDO expert and thus splitting the job description into two and enabling each expert to take care of one part of the job in accordance with their specializations;
- b) UNIDO in consultation with TPI identify the areas which the latter can assist and draw the attention of the developing countries to request TPI's assistance in such areas as a supplementary and complementary assistance to UNIDO's efforts in these countries. Some technical assistance could be provided by TPI as "in house" job without sending experts overseas;
- c) Exchanging of information and publications.

4. Intermediate Technology Development Group, Ltd. (IT)

MOD arranged for me to visit IT. It is a group working through (20) specialized panels of volunteers* with subsidiary companies through which it supplies services and help to finance its non-profit activities.

* (230 volunteers who has links with their organizations)

The objectives of the group is to collect and disseminate information on small-scale, capital saving technologies in the intermediate range which could be appropriate to the needs of developing countries.

The group has overseas field projects and consultancies focusing on Africa in demonstrating the application of intermediate technologies. Its field operations covers Ethiopia, Sudan, India, Turkey, Botswana, Lesotho, etc.

The group set a joint unit in ECA (Industry Division).

Furthermore, the Group participated with ILO in ILO World Employment Programme.

The Group maintain related publications.

It receives inquiries from overseas governments or private organizations or individuals.

As a result of exchange of views on the Group and UNIDO's activities and programmes for LDGs, the officials of the Group whom I met indicated their interest to co-operate with UNIDO in the field of intermediate technology, with the aim of stimulating appropriate technology in the developing countries.

During the discussions, it was stated by an official in the Group that it is felt that there was previously much talk by UNIDO on co-operation and no follow up action has resulted.

The following areas were indicated for co-operations:

- a) Assistance in establishing intermediate technology centres;
- b) Research and development of equipment: prototype, construction and testing;
- c) Provision of consultancy;
- d) Exchange of information;

e) In reviewing some of the project proposals included in UNIDO's portfolio of project proposals for LDCs in the area of technology which have been tentatively selected by some LDCs, the Group indicated interest to co-operate in the following specific projects if requested:

- 1) Afghanistan - Assistance to Brick Production
- 2) Nepal - Wood Drying and Preservation Plant
- 3) Sudan - Assistance in Establishment of a Department of Appropriate Technology in the Ministry of Industry

The Group is interested to receive from UNIDO details regarding the above-mentioned projects.

f) Island-developing countries - The Group expressed interest in aiding the economy of the island developing countries. They are interested to hold a meeting to be attended by representatives of a number of islands with the aim of introduction of small-scale industries.

5. Technical Education and Training Organization for Overseas Countries (TETOC)

MOD arranged for me a visit to TETOC. TETOC is a MOD specialized unit which assist to provide technical, industrial, and management education and training in developing countries.

The organization is involved in development of training programmes for industry in developing countries, assignments for providing overseas trainees with practical training in British industry.

Besides their activities in preparing tailored programmes for individuals, they develop training programmes which would be undertaken locally in the developing countries and at the project site.

TETOC who was co-operating with UNIDO in some previous activities expressed readiness to continue its co-operation with UNIDO in related

activities and programmes in the LDCs, within its terms of reference and in accordance with UK aid policy reflected in the MOD White Paper, emphasizing more help for the poorest related to agro-based industries and small-scale industry in the field of training of fellows or trainers from these countries.

CONCLUSIONS:

- 1 - The missions resulted in fruitful exchange of information and views on the activities and programmes of technical co-operation of MOD, CDC and other aid groups and UNIDO in the developing countries particularly LDCs;
- 2 - UK aid policy in the area of industry was explained and it was indicated that the MOD's White Paper on British aid emphasizes the importance of rendering more help for the poorest in the developing countries. Agro-based and small-scale industries are the areas suited for UK and UNIDO co-operation in these countries;
- 3 - A number of general areas for UK/UNIDO joint action and activities for LDCs were identified and proposals were made for further consultations;
- 4 - A number of LDCs project proposals included in the portfolio of project proposals were handed over to MOD for their consideration. Based on receipt of their expected comments on these projects, further steps would be taken regarding selected projects with the aim of considering the possibility of co-operation with UK concerning the implementation of these projects;
- 5 - Readiness to aid the poorest population of India in the rural areas was expressed and detailed information on UNIDO's project ideas which were discussed during the mission are required by UK;
- 6 - CDC indicated readiness to co-operate with UNIDO. Mr. J. Leach of CDC who would visit UNIDO in the first week of November 1976 expressed his wish to meet with UNIDO's staff members concerned with a view of further exchange of views and further development of areas for joint action;
- 7 - Criticism to UNIDO was stated concerning the preparation of the job descriptions of experts and lack of follow-up action. (Please see para. 4 of page 8 and 9 and para. 6 of page 10.)
- 8 - It is suggested that consideration of the above proposals reflected in the report should be made by UNIDO and appropriate follow-up should be made.

ANNEX I

List of Officials in UK met during mission to London

1. Mr. Mitchell - Ministry of Overseas Development
2. Mr. Alexander - Ministry of Overseas Development
3. Mr. J. Wypenny - Economic Adviser, Ministry of Overseas Development
4. Mr. R. O. Kiernan - India Desk, South Asia Department
5. Mr. J. Leech - Commonwealth Development Corporation
6. Mr. N. Rees - Tropical Products Institute, Economic Planning and Adviser
7. Miss Bell - Tropical Products Institute, Economic Planning, Expert on Animal Feed
8. Mr. Winter - Tropical Products Institute (TPI)
9. Mr. Leslie Kemp - Technical Education and Training Organisation Overseas Countries (TETOC)
10. Mr. Dolphin - Intermediate Technology Development Group, Ltd. (IT)
11. Mr. Peter Reid - Intermediate Technology Development Group, Ltd. (IT) Director of Operations
12. Mr. D. H. Frost - Intermediate Technology Development Group, Ltd. (IT)
13. Mr. N. P. Sinclair - Intermediate Technology Development Group, Ltd. (IT) Operations Administrator
14. Mr. G. McRobie - Intermediate Technology Development Corp. Ltd. (IT) Director of Communications

ANNEX II

Commonwealth Development Corporation

Overseas Offices

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

CARIBBEAN, Regional Controller, East Caribbean
Bridgetown, Barbados

CDC Representative, West Caribbean
Kingston, Jamaica

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS, Regional Controller
Singapore I

Peninsular Malaysia Office
Kuala Lumpur 01-19, Malaysia

Pacific Islands Office
Suva, Fiji

Indonesia Office, Representative Office
Jalan Asem 1, Kemang, Jakarta

Thailand Office
Silom, Bangkok

EAST AFRICA, Regional Controller
Government Road, Nairobi, Kenya

Ethiopia Office
Ras Desta Dامتew Avenue, Addis Ababa

CENTRAL AFRICA, Regional Controller
Lusaka, Zambia

Malawi Office
Victoria Avenue, Blantyre

SOUTHERN AFRICA, Regional Controller
Johannesburg, South Africa

WEST AFRICA, Regional Controller
Lagos, Nigeria

ANNEX III

Selected List of Project proposals Handed Over to MOD During Mission
to UK

Afghanistan:

1. Agro-based Industries - Establishment of a Pilot Plant for Leather Products
2. Chemical Industries - Improvement of Brick-making facilities in the Kabul Area

Bangladesh:

3. Agro-based Industries (Leather Industry)
4. Engineering Industries - Integrated Rural Industrial Development: Establishment of Pilot Manufacturing Plants, Development and Adaptation Centres and Repair and Maintenance Units.

Bhutan:

5. Engineering Industries - Establishment of a Pilot Engineering Manufacturing Plant and a Development/Adaptation/Testing Unit: Agricultural tools and Implements, Sheet Metal and Simple Metal Products.
6. Chemical Industries - Pilot Plant for Processing of Essential Oils

Benin:

7. Engineering Industries - Assistance to Central Bureau of Projects (CPB): Establishment of a Manufacturing Plant on Grain Storage Silos and other Items

Botswana:

8. Industrial Planning - Industrial Survey
9. Engineering Industries - Assistance to Botswana Development Corporation: Establishment of a Pilot Manufacturing Plant for Local Production of Simple Engineering Products

Burundi:

10. Assistance to the Tannery Project (Leather Industry) Agro-based Industries
11. Engineering Industries - Assistance for Expansion of Agricultural Implements Pilot Plant Product Diversification, Quality Control and Training

Central African Republic:

12. Chemical Industries - (Pharmaceutical Ind) Production of Medicinal Plant Extracts

Ethiopia:

13. Engineering Industries - Assistance in establishing an integrated rural industry development pilot project
14. Chemical Industries (Pharmaceuticals) - Pharmaceutical Advisor

Gambia:

15. Agro-Industries - Investment Study for the establishment of a factory unit for the production of groundnut protein flour for human consumption
16. Engineering Industries - Assistance to GHAM and SECKA Metal Works: Production Expansion and Product Diversification - Agricultural Tools and Implements, Metal Products and Spare Parts.
17. Metallurgical Industries - Technical Assistance during the courses of construction of a plant for the production of ilmenite concentrate

Haiti:

18. Industrial Infrastructure - Establishment of an Industrial Promotion Center (Preparatory Assistance)
19. Engineering Industries - Phase I - Assistance to Institute for Development of Agriculture and Industry (IDAI): Engineering Development of Prototypes of Selected Agricultural Tools and Implements
20. Phase II - Engineering Industries- Assistance to Institute for Development of Agriculture and Industry (IDAI) Establishment of Pilot demonstration plant for agricultural tools and simple implements

Lesotho:

21. Agro-based industries - Establishment of Footwear and Leather Products Technical Development-cum-Production Centre
22. Lesotho - Engineering Industries - Establishment of Simple Engineering Products Demonstration Plant

Malawi:

23. Industrial Planning - Industrial Survey
24. Engineering Industries- Assistance to Malawi Dev. Corp.

Mali:

25. Industrial Survey - Industrial Planning
26. Leather Industry - Agro-Industries - Assistance in developing the industries manufacturing sector and other leather products

27. Engineering Industries - Rehabilitation of Government Workshop at Bamako (ex Krupps) in development and local production of simple agricultural hand tools and simple implements.

Somalia:

28. Agro-Industries - The setting up of a model agro-industries complex consisting of a vegetable oil factory for the production of edible oil and oil cakes combined with an animal feed production plant.
29. Agro-Industries - Production of animal feed and other industrial products utilizing bananas and banana stem as raw materials
30. Somalia - Engineering Industries - Integrated rural industrial development: through establishment of pilot manufacturing plants and development and adaptation centres and repair and maintenance stations.

Sudan:

31. Agro-Industries - Pilot Community Food Processing Centre
32. Engineering - Assistance for developing an integrated rural industrial development programme in Wadi-Madni-, Gazira Area (in-co-operation with Sudanese Savings Bank, Directorate of Rural Development and the Sudan Gazira Board)

Uganda:

33. Development of Charcoal Production for Industrial Uses

Tanzania:

34. Agro-industries - Demonstration plant for fruit processing
35. Engineering Industries - Establishment of a Network of Technical Village Workshops as model scheme at Arusha and Dodoma regions: Agricultural tools and Implements and Simple Metal Products.

Western Samoa:

36. Establishment of a Small Agricultural tools Production Plant

Yemen Arab Republic:

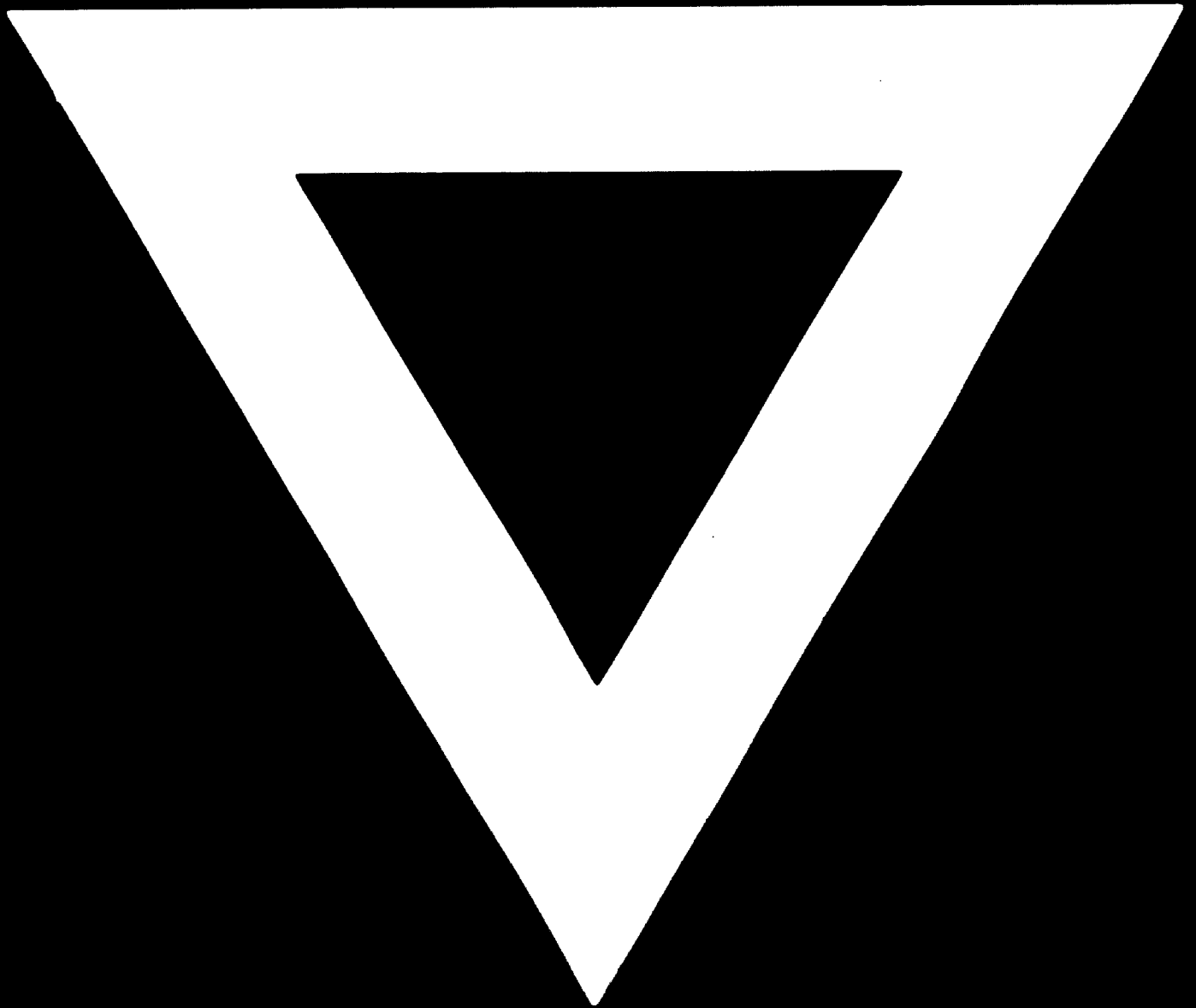
37. Industrial Planning - Assistance in the field of industrial planning and programming
38. Assistance to Jumaan Factory: Product Diversification and Production Expansion.

GENERAL CONCEPTS:

39. Applicable to many LDCs: Establishment of a Pilot Community Food Processing Centre
40. Afghanistan/Bangladesh/Bhutan/CAR/Ethiopia/Haiti/Nepal/Somalia/Sudan/Tanzania/Western Samoa/Uganda - Agro-based industries (Wood Processing Ltd) - Asst. in Developing the Secondary Wood Processing Industries (furniture and joinery)
41. Bhutan/Haiti/Nepal/Sudan/Tanzania/Uganda/Western Samoa - Agro-based industries (Wood Processing Industries) - Development of a Systems Approach for the Construction of low-cost wooden buildings for dwellings and/or institutional purposes.
42. Burundi/Haiti/Rwanda/Upper Volta/Sudan - Agro-based industries (Wood Processing Industries) - Establishment of a Pilot Demonstration Mobile Sawmill
43. Botswana/Burundi/CAR/Chad/Dahomey/Ethiopia/Guinea/Lesotho/Mali/Malawi/Niger/Rwanda/Somalia/Sudan/The Gambia/Uganda/URT/Upper Volta/Afghanistan/Bangladesh/
44. All LDCs - Agro-based industries - Food industries - The Establishment of Food Testing and Control Laboratory
45. Bangladesh/Bhutan/Central Afri. Republic/Ethiopia/Haiti/Laos/Nepal/Sudan/Tanzania Uganda/Upper Volta
46. Bangladesh/Bhutan/CAR/Ethiopia/Haiti/Laos/Nepal/Sudan/Tanzania/Uganda/Upper Volta Agro-Industries - Wood Processing Industries
47. Bangladesh/CAR/Haiti/Nepal/Somalia/Sudan/Tanzania/Upper Volta/Western Samoa Agro-based Industries (Wood Processing Industries) Pilot Wood Drying Plant to be run on a co-operation basis by the smaller entrepreneurs.
48. Afghanistan/Bangladesh/Bhutan/Burundi/Central Afr. Rep./Ethiopia/Haiti/Laos/Nepal/Rwanda/Sudan/Tanzania/Uganda- Wood Processing Industries- Agro-based industries - Construction of low cost prefabricated wooden bridges.
49. Bangladesh/CAR/Nepal/Sudan/Uganda/Tanzania/ Agro-based industries (Wood Processing Industries) Provision of common service facilities in the field of tools maintenance in a large urban area to cater for small entrepreneurs
50. General Concept - Engineering Industries (Printing Industry) - Establishment of Pilot Printing House
51. LDC interregional - Engineering Industries- An integrated project on technology transfer from a developing country to the LDCs; simple engineering products (agricultural tools and implements, simple metal products, spare parts, etc.
52. LDC Global - Engineering Industries - Review and Consolidation of Existing Reports and Data on Intermediate Technology: Simple Engineering Industries
53. Benin/Botswana/Ethiopia/Guinea/Lesotho/Mali/Malawi/Somalia/ The Gambia/Uganda/ United Rep. of Tanzania/Afghanistan/Bangladesh/Bhutan/Laos/Rep. of Maldives/ Nepal/Western Samoa/Yemen/Dem. Rep. of Yemen/Haiti - Assistance in the development of chemical industries based on indigenous raw materials
54. Botswana/Benin/Ethiopia/Guinea/Lesotho/Mali/Malawi/Somalia/Gambia/Uganda/ Tanzania/Afghanistan/Bangladesh/Bhutan/Laos/Republic of Maldives/Nepal/Western Samoa/Yemen/Dem. Yemen/Haiti - Chemical Industries - Assistance in the establishment of a Soap Factory

55. General Concept - Establishment of a Mechanical Workshop, Forgeshop and Foundry Metallurgical Industries
56. Sudan (other English Speaking LDCs) In-Plant Group Training Programme
57. Factory Establishment and Management - Accelerated Factory Establishment
58. Factory Establishment and Management - Increasing Industrial Capacity Utilization
59. Factory Establishment and Management - Consultancy Services to Industry
60. Factory Establishment and Management - Assistance in the Management of State Enterprises
61. Factory Establishment and Management - Introduction of Management Information Systems to the Public Holding Company
62. Factory Establishment and Management - Management Information Systems for Industrial uses
63. Factory Establishment and Management - Industrial Marketing and Distribution Systems
64. Factory Establishment and Management - Industrial Accountancy and Management
65. Factory Establishment and Management - Establishment of Standard Workshops

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