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UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REGIONAL AFRICA
HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

US/ZIM/88/100

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Terminal report*

Prepared for the Government of Zimbabwe
by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Based on the work of
R. L. O'Shaughnessy, national expert

Backstopping Officers: Juhani Berg, Aurelia Calabro
Agro-based Industries Branch

* This document has not been edited.

V.94 21706

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Exchange Values

The value of the Zimbabwe Dollar was:

Z\$1.65 = US\$1.00 at the time Zimbabwe was visited in December 1987 by Mr. G. Felsner, Chief Technical Adviser.

At the time of report writing, September 1992, the value was:

Z\$4.98 = US\$1.00

2. AHC Animal Health Centre
3. CSC Cold Storage Commission
4. LIZ Leather Institute of Zimbabwe
5. SAZ Standards Association of Zimbabwe

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	5
INTRODUCTION	6
A. Project background	6
B. Official arrangements	6
C. Contributions	7
D. Objectives of the project	7
1. Development objectives	7
2. Immediate objectives	7
E. Training	8
F. Equipment	8
G. Subcontracting	8
RECOMMENDATIONS	8
I. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS	9
A. Output 1	9
B. Output 2	9
C. Output 3	10
D. Output 4	11
E. Output 5	12
F. Output 6	12
G. Miscellaneous outputs	13
1. Modernization of tanneries	13
2. Consultants/Experts	14

II. ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES 14

 1. The development objectives 14

 2. Immediate objectives 15

III. UTILIZATION OF PROJECT RESULTS 16

IV. CONCLUSIONS 16

ANNEXES

- ANNEX 1 Equipment Record
- ANNEX 2 PAD
- ANNEX 3 Delivery Report

ABSTRACT

US/ZIM/88/100, the national Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme, began July 1989 and is scheduled to conclude July 1993.

The project has been an undoubted success. In general, both development and immediate objectives have been met.

Production of leather, footwear and leather goods increased by 25 per cent and exports by an estimated 213 per cent against 1989. Two new tanneries opened and created employment opportunities, additional to those in plants already in operation.

The supply of semi-processed and finished leathers to international markets also increased. Currently 25 per cent of hides produced (approximately 200 000) are exported as wet blue.

There was also some increase in the income of primary producers but this was negated ultimately by an increasingly severe drought.

Of the immediate objectives a pilot scheme to demonstrate processing of hides and skins from slaughter to cure, grading and collection was established.

Incentives were established for improved quality hides and skins with some success, but there is room for more work in this area.

Existing infrastructures were rehabilitated. Significant improvements were achieved in the modernization of tanneries and output quality - as indicated by export successes - has risen. The expansion of training facilities at the LIZ has enhanced both academic and technical training standards.

Operational methods and marketing skills of the industry have been upgraded as a result of expert/consultant visits which, without exception, were found invaluable. Despite advances, much remains to be done.

INTRODUCTION

A. Project background

The Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme in Zimbabwe is part of the regional umbrella project US/RAF/88/100 which embraces eight national projects. The regional project is based on the recommendations of the UNIDO Consultation on the Leather and Leather Products Industry, held in Austria during 1984, and on the subsequent regional meeting which took place in Alexandria in January 1987.

Zimbabwe has been involved with the project from the early deliberative stage at Alexandria. The then director of LIZ contributed to the discussions on the main constraints and shortcomings experienced in Africa and ways of dealing with them. On returning to Zimbabwe, he advocated support of the project with the Ministry of Industry and Technology and the Ministry of Agriculture.

In the case of Zimbabwe significant work had been done by LIZ in the fields of hides and skins improvement and leather manufacture prior to the implementation of the regional project.

LIZ is funded by the industry and, at inception of the UNIDO project, already operated hides and skins improvement courses catering to the Departments of Veterinary and Agricultural Services. It also extended technical services, including analysis of tannery chemicals and raw materials and the physical testing of finished leathers. Rudimentary testing of footwear was also carried out. But the Institute was woefully short of technical expertise: the director was the only person with specialist qualifications in the leather field, and the Institute operated under a stringent budget which made obtainment of modern test and other equipment difficult. Thus, work output was limited by serious constraints.

B. Official arrangements

The government of the host country is normally responsible for the provision of counterpart national inputs such as transport, secretarial services and counterpart staff. However, in the instance of project US/ZIM/88/100, the director of LIZ proposed to government that the Institute make itself responsible for all counterpart requirements and government would thereby be spared financial and staffing commitments. He also proposed all aid from UNIDO should be channelled to the leather industry through LIZ because it was an impartial non-profit making body set up specifically to serve the leather-related industries in Zimbabwe. The Government of Zimbabwe (through the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Technology and ultimately the Ministry of Finance, Development and Manpower Planning) approved these proposals and also the appointment of the director of LIZ to the position of national expert.

The three-year regional project was scheduled to start in October 1988 and end in September 1991, but actually it became operational in July 1989 and conclusion has been scheduled for December 1993.

C. Contributions

The total budget for the project was \$314,140 including 13 per cent support costs, from a special purpose contribution of the Government of the Netherlands. There have been minor adjustments involving transfer of funds between budget components.

LIZ has provided office and secretarial services for the project in Bulawayo. In addition, the inaugural director (who was nearing retirement) was released to take on the duties of national expert. A driver was provided for the project vehicle and all telephone, postage and other facilities for seminars and workshops have been met by the institute as counterpart inputs. Liaison with the Departments of Veterinary and Agricultural Services by the national expert has ensured the cooperation of veterinary and agricultural extension officers as necessary.

D. Objectives of the project

1. Development objectives were:

to contribute to the improvement of Zimbabwe and the region's economy; create new employment opportunities; improve export performances; increase the income of primary producers; and to provide the international leather and leather products market with additional semi-processed raw materials and finished products.

2. Immediate objectives were:

- i) to establish a national pilot scheme and to demonstrate, in practical terms, the process of hides and skins improvement from butchering and flaying to conservation, grading and collection;
- ii) to act as catalysts to national authorities to introduce incentives for improved quality performance;
- iii) to rehabilitate existing infrastructures and selected leather tanning and processing plants by increasing their efficiency and capacity utilisation, upgrading technical standards, operation methods and skills, product quality and marketing performance, as well as knowledge of those attached to these industries at various levels, starting from primary producers.

The above objectives were very largely achieved. Details are provided in the body of the report. However, in those few instances where more could have been achieved, shortfalls are partially traceable to increasingly severe drought conditions experienced over the last three years, which reached disaster proportions during 1992.

E. Training

Project training proposals and planned consultant visits have all been completed as well as formal training courses, fellowships and seminars. Training results were generally excellent. The only negative aspect was that training in hides improvement provided to veterinary assistants has not, with some exceptions, been put to best use. The reasons for this are that veterinary assistants and Agritex workers usually operate in remote areas and there are problems of supervision and transport. Steps to correct this have been taken.

F. Equipment

All equipment and purchase orders received were invariably checked for satisfactory condition before release to recipient organisations. There were no complaints of malfunction. During the early stages there were delays in customs clearing and delivery but these problems were soon rectified.

Year-end inventories were verified, signed and returned to UNDP, Harare, for onward transmission to UNIDO Purchase Section within the stipulated deadlines.

The latest copy of non-expendable property records was sent on time to UNDP for submission to Vienna.

Equipment provided by UNIDO has been transferred as necessary to LIZ. This follows the agreement with the Government of Zimbabwe that assistance under project US/ZIM/88/100 should be channelled through LIZ. Equipment provided met specifications and requirements.

G. Subcontracting

There were no subcontracts awarded directly by the Zimbabwean section of the project. However, UNIDO Vienna engaged Ewbank Preece as subcontractor with regard to the hides and skins improvement seminar held in Zimbabwe. Ewbank Preece's performance as subcontractor was poor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The mechanism of channelling the project through the LIZ should be continued.
2. Hides and skins improvement field demonstrations should be expanded and additional aids such as lifting tackle, piped water to AHC's, etc. should be provided.
3. AHC drying shed facilities should be improved and modernized by provision of concrete floors and low side walls.
4. Additional transport, including motorcycles, should be allocated to the hides improvement section of the project.

5. A UNIDO-approved computer programme is required to record statistical intelligence and the overall guidance of a statistician is also needed.
6. Closer attention and encouragement of incentives to primary procedures is necessary.
7. The continued services of experts/consultants is necessary, particularly in the areas of leather goods and footwear construction.
8. The LIZ experimental tannery should be provided with beamhouse, retannage and finishing equipment where a lack has been indicated in the body of this report.
9. Existing project procedures and structures should be retained in an extension phase, because of their proven suitability during Phase I.

I. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

A. Output 1

Improved policy guidelines and industrial strategy for the development of the country's hides and skins, leather and leather products industry development. This output will be in the form of a country document specifying, firstly, the national aspects and, secondly, the connection with the regional strategy.

Activities:

The national development strategy for the industry is set out in the LIZ Constitution. This document lays down objectives for the industry and stipulates how LIZ should assist in their attainment. Throughout the project's life, the national expert has participated in regular LIZ and industry executive meetings, at which current situations are discussed and appropriate decisions made.

Compatibility between national strategy and regional strategy was assured by close liaison between the national expert and the Director of LIZ, who are alternate and member respectively of the PTA Regional Committee responsible for the leather sector. Thus, the clashing of national, regional or UNIDO policies is avoided.

B. Output 2

Improved, well-operating national hides and skins improvement schemes with trained flayers, skimmers and improvement officers, and better tools and conservation as follows: 150 trained persons in the field of hides and skins improvement through training at the LIZ and/or through field workshops.

Activities:

Achievements here are excellent. More than 750 veterinary assistants and Agritex extension officers have undertaken five-day training courses at the LIZ covering all

aspects of hides improvement. On return to their field stations, they are expected to disseminate the lessons learned to the local people.

Additionally, the national expert conducted regular hides improvement field demonstrations of approved techniques as part of a pilot application in the Masvingo Province. Under funding by the project, proper ripping and fleshing knives and curing chemicals were issued to government AHC's. There is no doubt that at centres where demonstrations were given and correct tools issued, the quality of cured hides and skins improved. However, the availability of additional aids, e.g. lifting tackles, would have yielded even more pleasing results.

Provision of a project vehicle made the proper monitoring of both the pilot project and the performance of veterinary assistants possible. Masvingo Province (the pilot area) certainly benefited from the project until mid-1991. Thereafter sustained drought throughout the country, but particularly severe in the Masvingo area, partly negated achievements. Also, because of the numbers of fallen cattle, slaughterings ceased and by September 1992 it became impossible to hold demonstrations.

The improvement in numbers and grades of hides and skins produced have already been reported in the PPER. The improvements were definite and measurable. It is believed that extension of the project to a further province, or even on a national basis to all provinces, would be an advantage. But in this instance additional project vehicles would be required for urban and field work.

A negative factor was that veterinary assistants and Agritex extension workers did not widely disseminate the hides improvement lessons learned at LIZ - partly because of lack of initiative and, to a greater extent, because of a shortage of transport.

Subject to a project extension, the supply of motorcycles or even bicycles would help. Improvements in the facilities at Animal Health Centres, for example, piped water, lifting devices, concrete floors for drying sheds, etc. - would also encourage greater use of AHC facilities and improve the quality of cured stock.

C. Output 3

Improved statistical intelligence throughout the region. A uniform country statistical report should be prepared periodically and forwarded to the regional offices for analysis and transmission to UNIDO/FAO/ITC for further monitoring and dissemination.

Activities:

There was limited activity under this output because of inability of the Government Central Statistical Office to assist. There is no professional statistician at the LIZ where the national expert is based. Nevertheless, with the assistance of a private

hide merchant in Masvingo, the national expert did succeed in obtaining comprehensive base data for the Masvingo Province. Part of this data has already been presented in the PPER. The experience gained has helped the national expert to prepare a statistical data collection plan for Matabeleland North Province. The information has been recorded and will be of use in the future.

There is need for a standard UNIDO-approved statistical programme for use throughout the region. During the early stages of statistical application the guidance of a professional statistician would be helpful.

D. Output 4

Improved quality and increased quantity of raw hides and skins through incentives to primary producers, and a realistic quality grading system, based on a well operating hides and skins improvement scheme (as per output 2). The quality and quantity monitoring is closely connected with the improved statistical intelligence and results of this output will be judged on the basis of statistical data on pricing and grading to be collected under output 3. During the first three years of project implementation, the hides and skins collection is expected to increase in the communal target area as follows:

Cattle hides 4000 per year

Goat/sheepskins 10 per cent increase per year

The quality level of raw hides and skins produced in the communal target area will be improved annually by 10 per cent for the first and second years and 5 per cent for the third year of the project. The parameters for the quality assessment and improvement would be directly linked to the data baseline established at the beginning of the project.

Activities:

The statistical data baseline was not prepared and, therefore, information extracted from the pilot project could not be linked as called for by output 4. In practice it was found that the increases forecast for hides and skins collection were unduly optimistic, and so were the estimated improvements in grades. This was partly due to the increasingly severe drought conditions during the three years of the project, conditions which reached disaster proportions from early 1992. Nevertheless, significant improvement in numbers of hides and skins produced and some improvement in grades, were achieved. These were formally reported in the PPER, separately to the backstopping unit at UNIDO headquarters Vienna and also to Mr. D. Manly, ITC marketing expert.

The lack of any real statistical facility has been mentioned above. It is hoped that a statistical component will be a feature of a project extension. Preparatory work done

for the proposed Phase II hides and skins improvement exercise in Matabeleland North includes information on human and animal populations, numbers under each animal type, average off-takes, location of AHC's and their facilities.

A realistic quality grading system has long been in operation in Zimbabwe. It is based on grading criteria formulated by the Cold Storage Commission. The Standards Association of Zimbabwe, in liaison with the CSC and the national expert, published a specification setting out the parameters for quality assessment of hides and skins. Copies were passed both to UNIDO headquarters Vienna and FAO Rome.

E. Output 5

A computerized country data bank for the whole leather sector industry including all pertinent information on raw hides and skins set up at the LIZ.

Activities:

There were no activities whatsoever under this output. The computer equipment necessary was delayed in delivery and there was no one at the Institute conversant with either statistical capabilities of the equipment or the ability to develop a statistical programme. With the arrival of the associate expert Mr. G. Hof (in connection with the CAD application) it was hoped to develop a data bank for hides and skins using the records of a hide merchant in the Masvingo area. The records were borrowed for this purpose, but subsequently the national expert was instructed by Vienna to leave implementation until a UNIDO approved programme had been prepared. This programme is awaited.

The lack of progress under output 5 is not serious but it does inhibit quick retrieval of required information and manual methods have to be used. Availability of a UNIDO programme disk would be invaluable.

F. Output 6

Improved training and demonstration facilities at the LIZ through the provision of essential equipment and expertise for leather production, leather goods and footwear.

Activities:

UNIDO-provided visual aids (TV, video and video camera) have proved useful. The film made of hides processing and improvement practices in Zimbabwe drew favourable comments at workshops and seminars.

The provision and commissioning of experimental drums at the LIZ has been most useful and has enabled the expansion of leather manufacturing training courses and also investigative services connected with tannery production problems. Additionally,

under project auspices, a leather goods and footwear training school has been set up. Two leather goods training course have been held as well as a footwear manufacturing training course. All such activities have been well received and the Industry has requested more courses in 1993.

Equipment supplied in relation to this output has tremendously improved the training and demonstrative capacity of the LIZ. Not only has the quality of training improved but also the morale and confidence of Institute staff. This has been partly because they now have suitable equipment with which to train people, whereas previously facilities for training were inadequate.

Expert consultancy provided by UNIDO in relation to leather manufacture, footwear construction and leather goods, paid dividends in better quality output and improved export sales. In any extension phase, the continued provision of international expertise will be essential.

Basic training equipment at the LIZ for leather goods and footwear construction are now adequate. But there remains a shortfall in the area of leather manufacture. Pre-chrome tanning operations and post-retannage training is limited by the absence of a small fleshing machine, shaving machine, setting machine, sammying and staking unit. These areas need attention.

G. Miscellaneous outputs

1. Modernization of tanneries

Although not directly part of this project's outputs, the regional programme's complementary Tannery Rehabilitation Scheme US/RAF/88/202, funded by the Government of Italy, contributed to the achievements. Activities in this area were intense. All tanneries, with the exception of the Bata tannery, received assistance. The commissioning of equipment was overseen by the national expert and, as a matter of urgency, all equipment was put into use immediately after delivery. The recipient tanneries have definitely benefited from the Rehabilitation Scheme. Overhead costs have fallen as a result of reductions in power and water usage, labour costs dropped because of improved efficiency. Leather quality has vastly improved because of both the introduction of modern equipment and the work of the international consultants/ experts. Export orders have been won as a direct result. Tannery managements are lavish in praise and thanks for the assistance received under the Tannery Rehabilitation Scheme. There is no doubt a similar application in footwear manufacturing plants would yield equally useful dividends.

2. Consultants/Experts

A major catalyst for advances in the quality of Zimbabwean leathers and footwear has been the many visits by the international consultants/experts to provide hands-on instruction and advise in areas ranging from marketing, tannery machine maintenance, leather manufacture, footwear and leather goods construction. These consultancies, combined with numerous workshops and seminars, have contributed to major improvements in the quantity and quality of Zimbabwean-made leather and footwear.

II. ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

1. The development objectives were to contribute to the improvement of the Zimbabwean and the region's economy; create new employment opportunities; improve export performances; increase the income of primary producers; and to provide the international leather and leather products market with additional semi-processed raw materials and finished products.

Results

In major respects, with regard to Zimbabwe, the development objectives have been achieved. Production of leather, footwear and leather goods, has increased by perhaps 25 per cent since the project began and export sales have climbed to Z\$ 80 million, an increase of 213 per cent over exports three years ago. Together with this increase in production both for domestic and export purposes, there was an increase in employment opportunities and this is particularly evidenced by the opening of two new tanneries, one in Kadoma and the other at Chiredzi. Unfortunately, however, as a result of stringencies arising from the Economics Structural Adjustment Programme there have been minor retrenchments in both tanneries and footwear manufacturing plants during the last few months. But the numbers of retrenchments have been small and the total numbers in employment now are still well in excess of those three years ago.

With regard to an increase in the income of primary producers, some headway had been made in this direction both as a result of the pilot project in Masvingo Province and the associated UNIDO-sponsored hides improvement demonstrations. A contributory factor was an understanding reached between the national expert and a major hide merchant that an enhanced price would be paid for communal hides and skins processed at Animal Health Centres. Sadly, as a result of increasingly severe drought conditions, communal area hide production, particularly in the Masvingo and Matabeleland South Provinces, has virtually ceased.

The supply of semi-processed raw materials such as wet-blue and some finished leathers to the international markets has long been an ongoing exercise in Zimbabwe and currently 25 per cent of all hides produced are being exported as wet blue. This would

be roughly approximate to 200,000 hides per annum exported semi-processed, a figure certainly higher than that which pertained three years ago. Exact statistics are not available but the increase in semi-processed leathers overall is probably 10 per cent.

2. **Immediate objectives**

a) *to establish a national pilot scheme and to demonstrate, in practical terms, the process of hides and skins improvement from butchering and flaying to conservation, grading and collection.*

This objective has been fully achieved as a result of the pilot scheme in the Masvingo Province of Zimbabwe. The scheme was a success until drought conditions resulted in voluntary slaughters coming virtually to a standstill. Assuming an extension of the project and reasonable rainfalls, the project should be re-opened in the initial pilot area and also be extended to an additional province, if not to the country as a whole.

b) *to act as catalysts to national authorities to introduce incentives for improved quality performance.*

This objective was achieved only in part. Firstly, as already mentioned, the major hide merchant in the country agreed to pay slightly better prices for hides and skins processed at Veterinary Department Animal Health Centres. Secondly, tanners in liaison with the national expert, the LIZ and the CSC, agreed to pay a Z\$ 10 bonus on all hides either free of brand marks or only branded in approved areas. The bonus approximates to 5 per cent of the current domestic hide price. Producers, of course, say the bonus should be greater. Also, in a partly related development, the CSC pays a bonus per kg on beef production reaching required grades. This has the spin-off effect of encouraging better animal husbandry which, in turn, indirectly improves the quality of hides.

c) *to rehabilitate existing infrastructures and selected leather tanning and processing plants by increasing their efficiency and capacity utilization, upgrading technical standards, operation methods and skills, product quality and marketing performance as well as knowledge of those attached to these industries at various levels, starting from primary producers.*

Existing infrastructures have been rehabilitated both as a result of investment and development plans worked out by individual organizations and more so as a result of the Tannery Rehabilitation Scheme. Most tanneries in Zimbabwe benefited from this Scheme. There is no doubt that the quality and quantity of production has improved, including capacity utilization.

The rehabilitation equipment provided, combined with the visits of the international consultants/experts across the whole range of industry operations, has certainly resulted in the upgrading of technical standards and greater attention to operational methods and training skills. This has meant an improvement in knowledge at all levels starting from primary producers who were subjected to hides improvement

field demonstrations; tannery lower level workers who received leather manufacturing instruction from the national expert as part of routine factory visits; to middle level supervisors who attended UNIDO- sponsored workshops and seminars. Higher level management also welcomed the international consultant's advice concerning international requirements for quality and marketing.

III. UTILIZATION OF PROJECT RESULTS

Project results have already been utilized insofar as possible. Thus, as already described under outputs and activities and also under achievement of immediate objectives:

1. a country document has been prepared in the form of the LIZ constitution, outlining national objectives for the development of the country's hides and skins, leather and leather products industry;
2. a national hides and skins improvement scheme with trained flayers, skimmers and improvement officers is in operation specifically in the pilot hides and skins improvement target area, but trained operators are also distributed throughout the country ;
3. incentives to better quality raw hides and skins are in operation and realistic quality grading systems are documented in a Standards Association of Zimbabwe specification which has been published. A hides and skins improvement scheme is currently operative in the Masvingo Province, although at a very much reduced scale due to the current drought;
4. training and demonstration facilities provided at the LIZ are in full operation. The Institute runs regular hides improvement training courses, leather manufacture training courses, and has formalized training in leather goods and footwear manufacture.
5. in those areas where results have not been fully utilized, for example, in the recording of statistical information into a data bank, information collected as result of the hides improvement exercise, will be computerized in the new year.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. Overall the project in Zimbabwe has been a success.
2. Maximum benefit has not been obtained in all areas, in some instances because of the persistent drought.
3. Closer control and supervision of veterinary assistants and Agritex extension workers is necessary, and also improved transport facilities.
4. The project requires (for statistical applications) some guidance from a professional statistician.
5. As a result of the project, the quality and quantity of Zimbabwean leather and footwear has improved. Further improvement is possible, given an extension of the project.

6. As a result of experience gained during Phase I, minor shortfalls identified - for example, over-estimation of likely results from the pilot hides and skins project - will be avoided during any extension phase.

7. The relevant ministries of the Government of Zimbabwe are extremely pleased with the progress made during the project.

Project Number
US/ZIM/88/100

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTY CONTROL RECORD

Page No. : 1

Period Ending : 93-11-10

Country : ZIMBABWE

Project Title : NATIONAL HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS IMPROVEMENT SCHEME - EAST AFRICA (ALSO
REF. US/RAF/88/100)

Purchase Order Number	Item No.	Description	Qty. Ord.	Stock-on-hand in US\$	Received			Cond.	Qty On Hand	Remarks
					Qty.	M	Y			
15-2-0386V	1	PLW-1257AC10-4-00/AK69B SINGLE NEEDLE POSTBED SEWING MACHINE WITH ELECTRONIC STOP MOTOR.	1	8,176.00	1	07	92			
15-2-0386V	2	DDL-560OR SINGLE NEEDLE FLATBED SEWING MACHINE WITH CLUTCH MOTOR.	4	4,358.00	4	07	92			
15-2-0386V	3	PLW-1264CB24 DOUBLE NEEDLE POSTBED SEWING MACHINE WITH CLUTCH MOTOR.	1	3,869.00	1	07	92			
15-2-0387V	1	SKIVING MACHINE MODEL 105/CSC VOLT.220/50 TRF M.10026.	1	2,801.00	1	07	92			00839
15-2-0387V	2	MACHINE MODEL 51/R133 TWO STATION AUTOMATIC SOLE AND SHOE FLASH ACTIVATING UNIT,PNEUMATIC VOLT.220/50 TRF M.10704.	1	2,677.00	1	07	92			0839
15-2-0387V	3	MACHINE MODEL 64 TWO STATION PNEUMATIC SOLE ATTACHING PRESS, FOR FLAT SHOES, WITH MOTOR AND COMPRESSOR VOLT.220/50 TRF M.10705.	1	2,347.00	1	07	92			00839
15-2-0387V	4	COMBINED FINISHING MACHINE MODEL B3 VOLT.220/50 TRF M.10703.	1	2,859.00	1	07	92			00839
15-9-00897	1	TOYOTA HILUX 4X4 PICKUP, DIESEL, DOUBLE CAB, MODEL LN106R-PRMRS. CHASSIS NUMBER ==> LN106-0019981 ENGINE NUMBER ==> 3L-2014010 REGISTRATION NO. => 200 TCE 162	1	11,650.00	1	04	90			
15-9-01147	1	RANK XEROX PHOTOCOPYING MACHINE, MODEL 5014 R/E.	1	3,062.00	1	04	90			

18

ANNEX 1

Country : ZIMBABWE

Purchase Order Number	Item No.	Description	Qty. Ord.	Stock-on-hand in US\$	Received			Cond.	Qty On Hand	Remarks
					Qty.	M	Y			
15-9-01173	1	NATIONAL MODEL NV-M7EN VHS PORTABLE VIDEO MOVIE CAMERA WITH AUTO-FOCUS, COMPLETE WITH CHARGER AND BATTERY, PAL SYSTEM, SERIAL NO. H9HDO2036.	1	1,130.00	1	01	90			
15-9-01173	2	NATIONAL MODEL NV-G3OEN VHS COLOR VIDEO CASSETTE RECORDER WITH WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL, PAL SYSTEM, SERIAL NO. J7KL76430.	1	436.00	1	01	90			
15-9-01173	3	SONY MODEL KV-2183GE 21" COLOUR TV WITH WIRELESS REMOTE CONTROL, PAL SYSTEM, SERIAL NO. 10237504.	1	506.00	1	01	90			
15-9-01275	1	ECO-INOX, DRUM WITH A CAPACITY OF 860 LITRES, IN STAINLESS STEEL 316L OR 316TI (TO USE WITH CHEMICAL FORMULA COMPATIBLE WITH THIS STAINLESS STEEL) WITH RECYCLING SYSTEM, EMPTYING AND VAT OF PREPARATION CONTROL, WITH A TRANSPARENT SIDE, AND WATER METER.	2	24,720.00	2	01	91			
15-9-01432	1	OILDYNAMIC CLICKING PRESS WITH TURNING ARM ATOM SE 20 - 20 TON PRESSURE - WITH 900X430 MM. CUTTING TABLE AND 370 MM. ARM, THREE PHASE MOTOR, COMPLETE WITH SPARE PARTS.	1	4,181.00	1	09	90			
15-9-01464	1	BRAUN MULTIMAG 2025AFI 35MM SLIDE PROJECTOR 110-240V, 50/60HZ W/85MM F2.8 LENS S#16849953.	1	388.00	1	03	90			
15-9-01464	2	ELMO HP-A270 OVERHEAD PROJECTOR W/O WRITING ROLL 220V, 50/60HZ S#204127.	1	473.00	1	03	90			
15-9-01574	1	SEWING MACHINE DU-141H COMPLETE SET.	1	987.00	1	07	90			

Country : ZIMBABWE

Purchase Order Number	Item No.	Description	Qty. Ord.	Stock-on-hand in US\$	Received			Cond.	Qty On Hand	Remarks
					Qty.	M	Y			
15-9-01574	2	SEWING MACHINE DSC-245.	1	1,283.00	1	07	90			
15-9-01574	3	SEWING MACHINE PLW-1245 NEEDLE FEED.	1	2,117.00	1	07	90			
15-9-01574	4	SEWING MACHINE LZH-1290 ZIG ZAG.	1	853.00	1	07	90			
15-9-01610	1	IBM PS/2 MODEL 30-H21 S/N 9533802: 80286 CPU, 10 MHZ, 1MB RAM, 20 MB DISK, 1X3.5" FLOPPY DISK DRIVE, 1,44 MB, SERIAL & PARALLEL PORT, 1XIBM COLOUR MONITOR 8512 14" S/N 55-N5876, 1XMS DOS 3.3, MF KEYBOARD ASCII S/N 2229169.	1	3,849.00	1	03	90			
15-9-01610	2	EPSON LQ 850 MATRIX PRINTER S/N OF 30001986 WITH PARALLEL CABLE, MONITOR STAND.	1	1,008.00	1	03	90			
15-9-01610	3	AUTOMATIC SHEET FEEDER FOR LQ 850.	1	285.00	1	03	90			

Project Number/Amendment US/ZIM/88/100 G		Status O	Country ZIMBABWE AFRICA	Pad Date Printed 93-04-08	Programme Element J 13104	P.C.A. Name MS. BULL	
Project Title NATIONAL HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS IMPROVEMENT SCHEME - EAST AFRICA (ALSO REF. US/RAF/88/100)				Backstopping Officer Name: MS. CALABRO			
Authority REVISION REQUEST 30/3/1993				Multi-Fund Projects:			
IDF: I				R.B:		Type:	
IGO Code:				TSS-AOS:		Donor: NET	
COB Date:				Remarks			
SIGNED ORIGINAL IN DA/FS/FMTC PROJECT FILE				Medium Term Plan:			

Budget Line	Functional Title	Total	prior to 1992	1992	1993	1994	1995	Subseq.
15-00	PROJECT TRAVEL	\$ 55,032	49,716	5,316				
16-00	OTHER PERSONNEL COSTS	\$ 1,713	1,713					
17-01	NAT EXP. LEATHER INDUSTR	\$ 80,273	55,169	15,244	9,860			
		WM. 48.0	30.0	12.0	6.0			
18-00	SURRENDER PY OBLIGS	\$ 1,401-	303-	1,098-				
1X-XX	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 135,617	106,295	19,462	9,860			
		WM. 48.0	30.0	12.0	6.0			
31-00	INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS	\$						
32-00	STUDY-TOURS/UNDP GROUP T	\$ 11,538	6,404	5,134				
33-00	IN-SERVICE TRAINING	\$ 4,496	4,500	4-				
38-00	SURRENDER PY OBLIGS	\$ 3,789-	2,747-	1,042-				
3X-XX	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 12,245	8,157	4,088				
41-00	EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT	\$ 4,250	3,507	743				
42-00	NON-EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT	\$ 113,833	80,260	33,573				
48-00	SURRENDER PY OBLIGS	\$ 3,489-	3,258-	231-				
4X-XX	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 114,594	80,509	34,085				

Project Number/Amendment: US/ZIM/88/100 G

Pad Date printed: 93-04-08

Page Number: 2

Budget Line	Functional Title		Total	Prior to 1992	1992	1993	1994	1995	Subseq.
51-00	SUNDRIES	\$.	18,114	12,581	2,201	3,332			
58-00	SURRENDER PY OBLIGS	\$.	2,570-	1,140-	1,430-				
5X-XX	SUB-TOTAL	\$.	15,544	11,441	771	3,332			
99-99	PROJECT TOTAL	\$. WM.	278,000 48.0	206,402 30.0	58,406 12.0	13,192 6.0			

RUN-DATE: 1993-11-03
 UNIDO - UMAP02/B

DETAIL REPORT ON PROJECTS AS AT 1993-10-31
 BY PROGRAM ELEMENT AND COUNTRY

PROJECT NUMBER: US/ZIM/88/100

PAGE 2249

PROJECT TITLE: NATIONAL HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS
 IMPROVEMENT SCHEME - EAST AFRICA (ALSO REF. US/RAF/88/100)

BACK STOPPING OFFICER: MS. CALABRO
 PROJECT REVISION: G
 PROJECT STATUS: O - ONGOING
 PGM-ELEMENT CODE: J13104
 FIRST ISSUED: 89-03-08 LAST UPDATED: 93-04-08
 DONOR: NET

BUDGET LINE	DESCRPT.	TOTAL ALLOTMENT		CURR YR PHASING		PRIOR YEAR EXP.		CURR YR DISB.		BAL. CURR YR OBL.		COMMITTED FUTURE YEARS (11)	BALANCE CURR YR (12)	UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (13)	YTD IMPL VERSUS PHASING (14)
		M/M (1)	DOLLARS (2)	M/M (3)	DOLLARS (4)	M/M (5)	DOLLARS (6)	M/M (7)	DOLLARS (8)	M/M (9)	DOLLARS (10)				
41-00		0.0	4,250	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
41-10		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3341	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
41-11		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	415	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
41-12		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	494	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
41-99	EXPENDARI	0.0	4,250	0.0	0	0.0	4250	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
42-00		0.0	113,833	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
42-01		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	113833	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
42-99	NONEXPEND	0.0	113,833	0.0	0	0.0	113833	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
48-00		0.0	3,489-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
48-01		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2176-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
48-02		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1313-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
48-99	SUR PY OBL	0.0	3,489-	0.0	0	0.0	3489-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
49-99	EQUIPMENT	0.0	114,594	0.0	0	0.0	114594	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
51-00		0.0	18,114	0.0	3,332	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
51-10		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3870	0.0	118	0.0	0	0			
51-22		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3002	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
51-30		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2500	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
51-40		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4381	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
51-41		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1249	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
51-42		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.0	0	0			
51-99	SUNDRIES	0.0	18,114	0.0	3,332	0.0	14782	0.0	1005	0.0	0	0			
58-00		0.0	2,570-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
58-01		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2570-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
58-99	SUR PY OBL	0.0	2,570-	0.0	0	0.0	2570-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
59-99	MISC. COST	0.0	15,544	0.0	3,332	0.0	12212	0.0	1005	0.0	0	0			
99-99	PROJ TOT.	48.0	278,000	6.0	13,192	42.0	264807	6.0	7523	0.0	747	0			

RUN-DATE: 1993-11-03
 UNIDO - UMAP02/8

DETAIL REPORT ON PROJECTS AS AT 1993-10-31
 BY PROGRAM ELEMENT AND COUNTRY

PROJECT NUMBER: US/ZIM/88/100

PAGE 2248

PROJECT TITLE: NATIONAL HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS
 IMPROVEMENT SCHEME - EAST AFRICA (ALSO REF. US/RAF/88/100)

BACK STOPPING OFFICER: MS. CALABRO
 PROJECT REVISION: 0
 PROJECT STATUS: 0 - ONGOING
 PGM-ELEMENT CODE: J13104
 FIRST ISSUED: 89-03-08 LAST UPDATED: 93-04-08
 DONOR: NET

BUDGET LINE	DESCRIPT.	TOTAL ALLOTMENT		CURR YR PHASING		PRIOR YEAR EXP.		CURR YR DISB.		BAL. CURR YR OBL.		COMMITTED FUTURE YEARS (11)	BALANCE CURR. YR (12)	UNCOMMITTED BALANCE (13)	YTD IMPL VERSUS PHASING (14)
		M/M (1)	DOLLARS (2)	M/M (3)	DOLLARS (4)	M/M (5)	DOLLARS (6)	M/M (7)	DOLLARS (8)	M/M (9)	DOLLARS (10)				
15-00		0.0	55,032	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0			
15-01		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	55032	0.0	1281	0.0	0	0	0	0	
15-99	TRAVEL	0.0	55,032	0.0	0	0.0	55032	0.0	1281	0.0	0	0	0	0	
16-00		0.0	1,713	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
16-12		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1713	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
16-99	OTHER PERS	0.0	1,713	0.0	0	0.0	1713	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
17-01		48.0	80,273	8.0	9,860	42.0	70412	8.0	5237	0.0	747	0	0	0	00
17-99	NATIONALS	48.0	80,273	8.0	9,860	42.0	70412	8.0	5237	0.0	747	0	0	0	60
18-00		0.0	1,401-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
18-05		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	438-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
18-07		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	963-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
18-99	SUR PY OBL	0.0	1,401-	0.0	0	0.0	1401-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
19-99	PERSONNEL	48.0	135,817	8.0	9,860	42.0	125756	8.0	6518	0.0	747	0	0	0	73
32-00		0.0	11,538	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
32-01		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8404	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
32-02		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5134	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
32-99	STUDYTOURS	0.0	11,538	0.0	0	0.0	11538	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
33-00		0.0	4,496	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
33-01		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4496	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
33-99	INSERVICE	0.0	4,496	0.0	0	0.0	4496	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
38-00		0.0	3,789-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
38-03		0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3789-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
38-99	SUR PY OBL	0.0	3,789-	0.0	0	0.0	3789-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
39-99	TRAINING	0.0	12,245	0.0	0	0.0	12245	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	