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33 p.

UN/88

REGIONAL AFRICA

HIDES & SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

US/RAF/88/100

MISSION REPORT

Ethiopia 21 - 28 November 1992

Kenya 28 Nov - 06 Dec 1992

Tanzania 06 - 09 December 1992

Sudan 09 - 15 December 1992

by

Mr. Juhani Berg, Senior Interregional Adviser

** This report has been reproduced without formal editing*

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I. Executive Summary

The mission was partly a monitoring and partly a programme development travel to four African countries, namely:

Ethiopia	21 - 28 November 1992
Kenya	28 Nov - 06 Dec 1992
Tanzania	06 - 09 December 1992
The Sudan	09 - 15 December 1992

The terms of reference of the mission was:

- to study the present industrial situation in the countries visited, discuss the assistance needs within the proposed second phase programme US/RAF/92/200 including the RALFIS, REFAM, and NALFIS projects.
- to conduct meetings with UNDP/UNIDO representatives, the local industry, relevant government authorities and other funding agencies who may be potentially interested to participate in the financing of the second phase of the Regional Africa Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme.
- participate in the sectoral meetings to be organized and provide advise in the establishment of local Associations in the hides and skins, leather, footwear and leather products sector.
- participate in the official opening of the regional model tannery and effluent treatment plant in Sagana, Kenya

The mission findings re-confirms that the proposed second phase of the programme is indeed well needed and would provide the industry a suitable vehicle for further industrial development. The programme concept which includes further development of agro-based indigenous co-product, raw hides and skins to value added products with export potential, environmental improvements to an industry with effluent problems, gender development and assistance to small and medium scale private industry is very much within the industrial development priorities of the countries concerned.

The mission established initial, positive contact with the African Development Bank. The second phase of the project should cooperate closely with ADB and similar financial institutions and this contact should be followed up from UNIDO headquarters.

Separate reports on country level has been included for the various countries visited. The writer like to take the opportunity to thank the persons, institutes, governmental and non governmental organizations who have so freely provided the help and information needed by the mission.

II. Explanatory Notes

BSO	-Backstopping Officer
CAD	-Computer Aided Design
CTA	-Chief Technical Adviser
NEX	-National Expert
EEC	-European Economic Community
FAO	-Food and Agricultural Organization
HQ	-Headquarters
ITC	-International Trade Centre
KIRDI	-Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
LDC	-Leather Development Centre
NALFIS	-National Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme
PTA	-Preferential Trade Area
RAF	-Regional Africa
RALFIS	-Regional Africa Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme
REFAM	-Rehabilitation and Establishment of Finished Articles Manufacture
RCO	-Regional Coordinator
TOR	-Terms of Reference
UNIDO	-United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	-United Nations Development programme
Br	Ethiopia Birr is the monetary unit of Ethiopia US\$ 1.00 = EBr 5.00 during the mission (UN official rate 4.95 as of 12/10/92)
Ksh	Kenya Shilling is the monetary unit of Kenya US \$1.00= Ksh 35 during the mission
Tsh	Tanzania Shilling is the monetary unit of URT US\$ 1.00 = Tsh 350.- during the mission
SE	Sudanese Pound is the monetary unit of Sudan US\$ 1.00 = 134.- during the mission
US\$	Dollars of the United States of America

III. General Background Information

The following few paragraphs are to provide the reader clarifications on the scope and the objectives of the mission and some information on the US/RAF/88/100 & US/RAF/92/200.

The mission was to cover the countries which were not visited during the June/July 1992 mission of the writer (The report of Berg/ Felsner July 1992 refers) and to look specifically in the following matters:

In Ethiopia: Discuss the preparation of a large-scale leather programme for the coming UNDP cycle. Discuss with UNDP possible cost sharing of US/ETH/92/200. Participate in the first sectoral meeting of the tanners and the leather products sub-sector and advise on the possible establishment of a sectoral association to represent the industry after the discontinuation of the parastatal NLSC.

In Kenya: Participate in the official opening of the model tannery and effluent treatment plant established with the assistance of US/KEN/88/100 and US/RAF/88/100. Take part in the second sectoral round-table meeting of the hides and skins, leather and leather products sector. Visit the factories receiving assistance under US/KEN/88/100.

In Tanzania: Check on the privatization plans of Morogoro Tannery and give recommendations on possible UNIDO assistance to the factory in effluent treatment and modernization. Participate in the sectoral meeting of the hides and skins and derived products sector and provide information on the revolving fund operations.

In Sudan: Inspect equipment delivery to Salim Tannery. Participate in the steering committee meeting of project US/SUD/88/100. Provide information on the revolving fund operations. Attend the official opening of a shoe designers training course.

Information on US/RAF/88/100 and associated projects; US/RAF/92/200 and associated projects:

The large-scale Regional Africa Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme, US/RAF/88/100 is the largest IDF programme and comprises several new elements in so-called "programme approach". The programme is a joint effort of three agencies namely UNIDO, FAO and ITC. UNIDO is the executing agency and provides the total funding through IDF special purpose contributions from six donor countries.

The programme consist of two regional umbrella projects (US/RAF/88/100 and US/RAF/88/102) and seven national projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The total international funding of the programme, provided by special purpose contributions through IDF, exceeds 13 million US dollars.

The programme was scheduled to end December 1992 but has been extended to continue about six months in anticipation to start the second phase.

The second phase programme which has been developed is a direct continuation of the presently operational large scale Regional Africa Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme, US/RAF/88/100, US/RAF/88/102 and the associated national projects US/ETH,KEN,MLW,SOM,SUD,URT,ZAM and ZIM/88/100.

The programme continuation - and enlargement to include three additional countries namely Botswana, Uganda and Namibia - has been requested by all the participating countries, PTA secretariat and endorsed by the regional and national TPR meetings. Furthermore, the extension and expansion of the programme has been recommended by the FAO organized ECDC Workshop On Trade In Hides And Skins And Their Derived Products (Zimbabwe, July 1991) and UNIDO 10th Leather Panel Meeting (Madras, India December 1991).

The second phase of the programme is designed to follow up the experience gathered during the first phase implementation and to be the logical second step to enhance the capabilities of the African leather sector. The goal is to focus on the further development of the African Hides and Skins based sector and sensitize producers and suppliers to produce more value added articles. The sector being Agro related industry and based on by-products of meat, dairy and wool industry i.e. on indigenous, renewable resources, has a large underutilized potential. The programme is designed to provide assistance for a large group of people including African herds men, farmers, butchers, flayers, tanners and leather product entrepreneurs and traders.

Women development within this industry sector, specifically in the downstream side is going to play an important role and the training of people is addressed through upgrading the local institutes within a regional net-work to higher standard and importance.

The private industry assistance will play an important role and a new feature is that the assistance provided to private industry in machinery and equipment will be provided by the programme against pay-back arrangements to Revolving Fund Operations (RFO). These revolving funds are under the control of the local private industry associations and the funds are used for the activities within the hide and skin improvement and similar operations.

In geographical terms the programme is designed to operate in the region of Africa which has the greatest concentration of domestic animal population (over 50% of whole of Africa) and has, therefore, the greatest potential for the development of the hides and skins based tanning, footwear and leather products industry. The programme is designed to address the issues firstly on national level through the individual "National Leather and Footwear Industry Schemes" (NALFIS), secondly on regional level through the "Regional Africa Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme" (RALFIS), and the regional "Rehabilitation and Establishment of Finished Articles Manufacture" (REFAM). In other words the programme is designed to have individual country projects for each of the participating countries and these national projects, NALFIS, will take care of the individual needs and cater for the specific problems and different development levels of the participating countries. The regional umbrella project, RALFIS, will address the needs on the regional level and assist in the creation of regional tanners associations, regional net-working of institutes, provide assistance and services to start the regional model plants, host and organize the various regional seminars and be the headquarters of the programme management and administration and the international experts. The REFAM project is expected to be the main vehicle within the programme to address the lack of foreign exchange and provide machinery and equipment to the rehabilitation or assist the newly established plants in their initial investments through pay-back arrangements in local currency to the RFO.

The projects are clearly linked together and duplication of efforts and waste of resources, within the region, are avoided through the coordination by the RALFIS project.

The projects are presently undergoing the UNIDO appraisal and review process. The US/RAF/92/200 and US/UGA/92/200 have been approved and have been officially submitted to potential donors. Favorable reaction has been received from Germany and Austrian authorities and about 60% of the funds for the US/RAF/92/200 has been secured and the funding for the Uganda project is settled.

IV. General Conclusions and Recommendations

The first phase of the programme is now close to its end. The draft terminal reports of all countries are prepared and all the recipients have provided information on the results during the first phase. The second phase documents have been badly delayed mainly due to the increased bureaucratic demands and long processing through the UN system. The documents are now completed and appraised and should be sent to PRC final approval around 20 January 1993.

The first phase of the programme has been a very interesting exercise from the implementation point of view. Many lessons have been learned and judging from the response by the recipient industry, major achievements have been made.

The following general recommendations are provided: (additional recommendations on national level are given in the individual country reports)

1. The project documents should be urgently sent to the potential donors including non traditional donors such as EEC and development banks. Special, individual letters should be drafted to present the cases.
2. It is likely that we will not receive the "rehabilitation funds" for the REFAM project. Therefore it is important that individual factory rehabilitation and establishment projects will be made on "bankable feasibility study bases" and the project supported by T/A component by the programme experts and the national projects. For example the following components can be handled that way:
 - Awash tannery effluent and finishing
 - Nalbandian tannery
 - Model shoe factory Kenya/Zimbabwe
 - Component factory, Zambia
3. We should try to wind-up the present phase of the project as soon as possible in order not to land in a confusing financial/administrative situation with the second phase. A lot of administratively confusing over-lapping will take place during the near future between US/RAF/88/100 and associated projects and with US/RAF/92/200 and associated project if we do not impose a clear cut-off period. The answer may be to obtain the donor countries approval to close the US/RAF/88/100 and transfer the balance of the funds to US/RAF/92/200, at least in the case of the umbrella projects. The financial/administrative implication should be discussed with the FIMS and other concerned sections and a decision should be taken how to proceed in this matter.

V. COUNTRY REPORTS

SUDAN REPORT

- I. Findings
- II. Conclusions and Recommendations

Annexes:

1. Mission Programme
2. RFO Agreement and Draft Letter
3. Map of New Industrial Site
4. Map of the Sudan
5. Designer Course - Arabic

I. Findings

a) Customs Clearance

I experienced some problems in bringing in my personal computer. Although the PC was written in my passport with serial numbers, etc. I was not allowed to enter with the computer unless I paid US\$ 200 deposit. Traveller cheques were not accepted as deposit payment and the bank refused to cash the cheques except for Sudanese pounds, but Sudanese pounds were not acceptable as deposit payment. Since I only had US\$ 187 in cash, I had to leave the computer at customs. The customs officers who were involved in examining the computer treated it very roughly, as if it were a piece of unbreakable hardware.

Next day it took a letter from UNDP to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and two and a half hour "palaver" at customs to obtain release. The clearance of the computer from the time of arrival until it was handed out by customs the next day, took the efforts of about ten different customs officers or other authority persons, three entries into different customs books and completion of five different form (two by me and three by the different customs officers). It also cost a lot of nerves and caused much irritation.

It is important to note that prior to travelling a letter should be obtained from the Sudanese Ambassador stating that the bearer is allowed to bring the computer into the country. This will be especially important for the travel of Mr. Foran to the Sudan when he will carry the videos etc.

b) UNDP

Mr. M. Garzelli, UCD
Mr. A. Abbo, National Expert

Both were briefed on the status of the ongoing project and the second phase. They assisted in obtaining the release of my computer from customs.

c) Khartoum Tannery

P.O.Box 134, Khartoum South
Cables: Gotan, Phone: 43752, Telex: 22298 SIDG SD

Mr. Ibrahim Sid Ahmed, General Manager

The company is expected to be privatized and is presently operating as an independent public company. The plant is much improved after its rehabilitation and produces currently 375 hides and 400 skins per day, mainly as wet blue exports to Libya. It has at present an order for Libya for a total of 450,000 sq.ft. wet-blue hides, which is part of an barter trade agreement between the two countries. The company produces also about 6,000 sq.ft. per day finished leather for the local market.

According to information received, the company made a S£ 43 million profit last year. The prices paid for dry-salted hides is S£ 90/kg. The hides average about 9 kg in

weight and 24 sq.ft in size. In other words, the price for raw is about S£ 800 per hide or about S£ 33 per sq.ft. (the price of a grown bovine is about S£ 50,00-60,000). The tannery purchases occasionally green hides from a slaughterhouse. The green hides weigh about 16-20 kg and cost about S£ 35 per kg or about S£ 600 - S£ 700 per hide.

A remark was made about the joint effluent plant for Khartoum Tannery and White Nile Tannery that the agreement between the companies, after the White Nile Tannery's privatization, allowed Khartoum Tannery to use the effluent plant for five years. One year has already passed and the plant is not yet operational. UNIDO was asked to take this into account when planning the assistance for the Sudan and to consider giving Khartoum Tannery separate effluent treatment assistance.

d) **White Nile Tannery**, Khartoum South
 Tel. 441855 or 441234
 P.O. Box 4078
 Telex 23060 RASAFSA SD
 FAX 73769

Mr. Morwan Abdalla Osman, General Manager
 Mr. El-Fateh Abou Raffad, Technical Manager

The tannery is now fully privatized. The rehabilitation programme has been completed and the tannery starts to look like a tannery. Mr. Zink's remarks concerning the poor assembly of the drums were discussed and the tannery should consider to carry out the improvements suggested by Mr. Zink. A request for such assistance would be considered.

The tannery processing capacity is now about 10 tonnes of hides and about 4,000 skins per day. The present production is, however, only about 4 tonnes dry-salted hides and about 3,000 skins.

The company produces acceptable quality of finished leathers for the local market and has a good variety in the production mix. The end-users interviewed were quite satisfied.

The equipment for the effluent treatment plant was discussed and it was noted that there were long delays in delivery of the machinery which was ordered per purchase orders 15-2-0649V and 15-2-0648V. So far only one Bill of Lading was received two days earlier and there were no news on the second B/L. Delivery should have taken place September/October 1992. It should be checked what caused this long delay.

White Nile Tannery requests help during the next project phase and the needs were specified as follows;

- Maintenance Programme as per Awash Tannery
- Skin Fleshing Machine
- Spraying Line
- Vacuum Drier
- Reverse-roll coater (Gemata or Kela)

e) Italian Embassy

Mr. Vincenzo de Luca, Second Secretary

Mr. de Luca was informed about the present status of the project and the Programme. It was confirmed that the Embassy has sent a strong recommendation to Rome and to the permanent mission in Vienna to continue the support of the Sudanese project and the whole programme (this should be checked and followed up and, if possible, a copy of the letter should be requested).

f) Salim Tannery

Mr. Salah Salim

Mr. Mohamed Widatalla, Chairman of Operations for Leather Industry and of the Steering Committee accompanied us on the visit. The tannery has received assistance in the form of capital equipment. One of the machines, the vibro-staker, has been installed and the other two, the fleshing machine and the through-feed sammying machine, will be installed early 1993.

It was agreed that Mr. Zink would be fielded to supervise the installation (this should be done simultaneously with the installation of the Italprogetti machinery).

The company has obtained a new site in the new industrial area, about 45 km from Khartoum on Wad Medani road. The location is close to the new Deras and Sheik Tambal factory sites (map attached as Annex 3).

The company plans to make all wet processing work at the new site and leave the present site (with effluent problems) for finishing of leather for the local market. Assistance should be given in making the plant layout, Mr. Zink should look into this during his next visit.

g) Hides, Skins and Leather Training and Development Centre (HSLTDC), Khartoum South

Mr. Galim Muhamed El-Galal, Principal of Institute,
Mr Abdelmonihem Younis, Consultant

An opening ceremony was held for the shoe designer training course. The course (with 20 students selected from 60 applicants) was sponsored by the project, the Artisans Association, the Chamber of Leather and SATA. The First Under-Secretary of the Industry opened the course and the new lecture hall. I was invited to speak and cut the red ribbon of the new hall jointly with the Under-Secretary. The opening ceremony also had TV coverage.

The institute has been transferred to the Ministry of Industry and its operations will be supervised directly by IRCC (Dr. Muhamed El-Amin Abdelrahman).

h) **Ministry of Industry**

First Under-Secretary Mr. Mohamed Suleiman Fadelalla

The Under-Secretary was briefed on the results of the first phase and the status of the second phase. We were informed of the changes which have taken place in the administration of the HSLTDC, which now belongs to the Ministry of Industry.

The mission of Mr. Foran was discussed and preparations should be made so that this mission will bring good results. It was agreed that Mr. Foran should also hold a short (one-hour) lecture on general shoe technology for the designing students.

The Under-Secretary thanked UNIDO for the continuing assistance and the good results obtained during the first phase.

i) **Hind Shoe Factory**

Mr. Abdeen Saad Eldin

This small footwear workshop produces about 200 pairs of shoes per day. The proprietor has been selected to take part in the study tour to Zimbabwe. He is well qualified to benefit from such a tour.

Technical details of the workshop are presented in Mr. Linz's report.

j) **Shahenda Shoe Factory**

This is one of the typical "non-functioning" leather shoe factories in the Sudan, as described in Mr. Linz report. The plant is reasonably well equipped and could easily produce 500-800 pairs of sandals/shoes for the local market. It has complete equipment for cutting, including a die-making plant, sewing department and a simple lasting department with conveyor and bed lasters.

k) **Sata Shoe Factory**

Mr. Yousif Adam, General Manager

This ex-Bata plant received assistance from the project in form of spare parts and a feasibility study. The company is planned to be privatized but so far it has not identified suitable partners or investors.

A major rehabilitation effort will be needed by the new owners as a large part of the machinery is aged and out of order. Sata has provided part of the funds for the first designer training course at the training centre.

l) **Ministry of Agriculture**

Prof. Mohamed Saed Harbi - Prime Under-Secretary
 Dr. Hassan Mohamed Hassan - Consultant
 Dr. Ahmed Mustaffa Hassan - Director Animal Hygiene Administration
 Dr. Ali Adam Tahir - Director Extension Service Administration
 Dr. Ali Dinar Mohamadien - Director Animal Prod. Livestock Economy
 Dr. Hassan Mohamed Nour - Director of Planning
 Dr. Nawai Gubeir Nawai - Director Hides and Skins Improvement Admin.
 Mr. Gasim Mohamed Elamin Elgalal - Principal HSLTDC
 Dr. Abbas Melfadil - Director P.U.S. Office

The Prime Under-Secretary of Animal Resources Prof. Harbi and his team were briefed on the status of the ongoing project and of the second phase. Very detailed discussions followed and the team of Prof. Harbi proved to be well informed on the project and programme activities.

The transfer of the hides and skins and leather training centre to the Ministry of Industry was discussed and I confirmed that UNIDO project would like to continue the cooperation with the Animal Resources in the second phase, in spite of the fact that the training centre was transferred to Ministry of Industry and that the hides and skins improvement activities are scheduled to be continued in the second phase.

m) **Steering Committee**

Chairman: Mr. Mohamed Wadatalla, Chairman, Operations of Chamber of Chemical Industries
 Members: Mr. Ibrahim Sid Ahmed, GM Khartoum Tannery
 Dr. Nawai Gubier Nawai, Director of H&S Improvement, Animal Resources
 Mr. Gasim Mohamed Elamin Elgalal, Principal HSLTDS
 Mr. Abdelmoniem Abnakf, Industrial Sector
 Ms. Ikhlas Mohamed Ali, Technical Corporation (not present)
 Mr. Amir Muzamil Elkubans, GM Afrotan
 Mr. Ahmed Abbo, UNIDO National Expert

The Chairman welcomed the participants to the meeting and requested Mr. Abbo to present a status report of the first phase of the project.

I reported on the status of the project's second phase, US/SUD/92/200, and the activities to be carried out during the six-month extension of project US/SUD/88/100.

The Revolving Fund Operations (RFO) were discussed and I described the operations in the other African countries and the philosophy and the modus operandi.

The revolving fund in the Sudan started with the delivery of spare parts to SATA to the value of about US\$ 17,000 which SATA paid at the time at the rate of 12.2, therefore, the funds are S£ 211,000. The funds are to be utilized as follows:

- 50,000 for the designing course
- 50,000 for counterpart travel at £400/day
- 15,000 overtime for driver
- 95,000 hides and skins improvement seminar

The draft agreement for the Salim Tannery machinery was discussed and it was agreed that immediately after my return to Vienna UNIDO will send a letter through the UNDP/UNIDO office in Khartoum confirming the following points:

As per recommendation of the Steering Committee of project US/SUD/88/100, UNIDO will transfer the title of the equipment delivered to the Salim Tannery to the Sudan Industries Association (SIA). The SIA will conclude the lease agreement with the Salim Tannery as per draft (to be faxed by Mr. Abbo to Vienna) attached as Annex 2. The above is subject to the Sudanese Government's agreement.

The repayments received by SIA will be deposited in the special account at the Animal Resources Bank and the funds will be used only for the purpose of hides and skins improvement and similar leather industry development activities in the Sudan.

The allocation of the funds for the hides and skins improvement and other similar development activities from this fund will be recommended by the Steering Committee of the US/SUD/88/100 and are subject to approval by the competent ministry and the UCD office.

Conclusions of the steering committee meeting are summarized as follows:

1. The first phase of project US/SUD/88/100 was successful and produced the expected results. This is confirmed also by the letters received from the recipient companies.
2. The second phase document US/SUD/92/200 reflects very well the development needs of the Sudanese leather and leather products sector. The document is endorsed by the Steering Committee and UNIDO is requested to do its utmost to send the document urgently to the potential donors and to try to obtain the necessary funds. It should also be explored through the competent government authorities if funds can be allocated from the IPF for the execution of this project.
3. The balance of the funds of US/SUD/88/100 should be utilized as follows:
 - BI 15 one-week mission of Mr. Clonfero and two-week mission of Mr. Zink (job descriptions to be prepared by the Leather Unit); estimated cost \$ 5,000. The balance of BI 15 funds are to be distributed to other budget lines. It should be noted that a balance of \$2,900 is left on the 1992 MOD authorization.
 - BI 17 National expert to be extended by six months; funds needed are about \$ 7,200.

- BI 32 \$ 8,500 to be utilized for the study tour as agreed (check on Bulawayo seminar and additional candidate requested).
 - BI 33 Mr. Abbo requests \$3,000 for organizing local seminars.
 - BI 49 Purchase of the 4 sewing machines to be completed, any balance left to be reserved for spare parts.
 - BI 51 Funds needed for sundries \$1,200 - vehicle operations and maintenance needs (Mr. Abbo indicated later \$5,000 - to be checked).
4. The recommendations in Mr. Linz's report were very useful and were followed up. Training now started with the designer course should be continued and expanded to footwear technology.

II. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Sudanese administration has taken a new look at the leather sector and the recent privatization of the White Nile Tannery and the take over of the Gezira Tannery by a South Korean company are considered to be important steps in the right direction.

The free export of raw hides and skins with foreign exchange retention may have to be checked at a later stage as it may impede the development of the tanning, footwear and other leather products industry.

The main recommendations of the mission are:

1. Transfer the title of the UNIDO-delivered equipment of the Salim Tannery to the Sudan Industrial Association after clearance of this action has been received from the government (see Annex 2).
2. The document for the second phase of the Sudan project should be sent urgently to the potential donors (Italy).
3. The balance of the funds of US/SUD/88/100 should be utilized as recommended by the Steering Committee. A plan of action is to be completed urgently for this purpose.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

US/SUD/88/100



HIDES & SKINS, LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS
IMPROVEMENT SCHEME IN COOPERATION WITH THE
REGIONAL PROJECT US/RAF/88/100



YOUR REF:

DATE:

OUR REF:

PROGRAMME FOR MR. JUFANI BERG - UNIDO SEMINAR
INDUSTRIAL DEV. OFFICER - LEATHER PROJECT
9 - 15 DECEMBER 1992

WEDNESDAY 9/12/92

20:30 HRS

ARRIVAL - MERIDIEN HOTEL

THURSDAY 10/12/92

8:30 - 9:30 HRS

10:00 - 12:30 HRS

UCD - NEXP - UNDP - KHARTOUM

VISIT KHARTOUM TANNERY

WHITE NILE TANNERY

AFTERNOON

ITALIAN EMBASSY

FRIDAY 11/12/92

WEEKEND

S. SALEM/ABBO NEX.

SATURDAY 12/12/92

8:00 - 9:00 HRS

10:00 - 11:00 HRS

01:30 - 2:30

SALEM TANNERY OMDURMAN

HSLTDC - KHARTOUM SOUTH - FOOTWEAR COURSE

MEETING IRCC DIRECTOR

FIRST UNDERSECRETARY MIN. OF INDUSTRY

SUNDAY 13/12/92

8:00 - 9:30 HRS

9:45 - 11:00 HRS

11:00 - 13:00 HRS

OMDURMAN FOOTWEAR FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS

SATA FOOTWEAR - KHARTOUM NORTH

PRIME UNDERSECRETARY, ANIMAL RESOURCES,

KHARTOUM NORTH.

MONDAY 14/12/92

9:00 - 12:30

MEETING WITH STEERING COMMITTEE

L.T.M.C.

TUESDAY 15/12/92

DEPARTURE AT EARLY MORNING

A. H. Abbo
A.H. ABBO,
NATIONAL EXPERT

9-12-92



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

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US/SUD/88/100

5 February 1993

Subject: Transfer of title of UNIDO delivered equipment to Messrs. Salim Tannery to Sudan Industrial Association (SIA)

Dear Mr. Garzelli,

In line with the recommendation of the Steering Committee of the project US/SUD/88/100, UNIDO is fully in agreement that the title of the equipment delivered to Salim Tannery be transferred to the SIA and that SIA will conclude the user agreement and pay-back arrangement with the Salim Tannery in accordance with the draft agreement prepared for this purpose. This draft is in the possession of the UNIDO National Expert Mr. A. Abbo.

As soon as we have the clearance of the competent Sudanese authorities to proceed in this manner, we will request the title to be transferred accordingly.

We look forward to receiving the clearance in due course.

Yours sincerely,


Jubani Berg
Senior Interregional Adviser
Department of Industrial Operations

Mr. M. Garzelli
UNIDO Country Director
c/o UNDP
P. O. Box 913
Khartoum
Sudan

ANNEX 3

KAMLIN PROVINCE - CENTRAL STATE SURVEY OFFICE

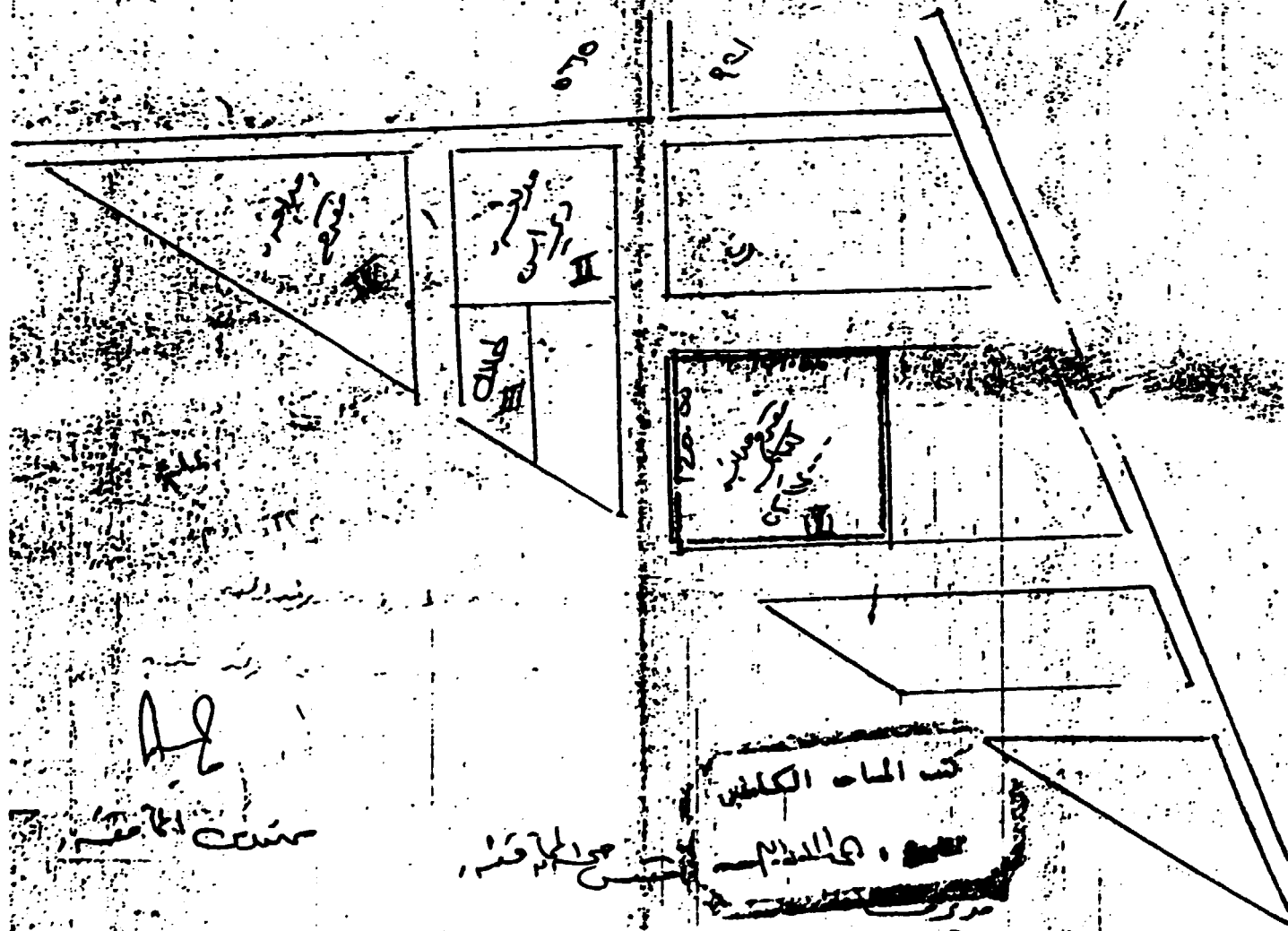
Sketch for noxious industries area, Block No 4

Tanneries of this area, which is located 45 km from Khartoum to south are:

- I. Salim Tannery Proposed Site, 17,000 sq meters**
- II. Deras site**
- III. Talal Tannery (Sheik Tambal)**
- IV. Another tannery licencee**

The map received from Mr. S. Salim with official stamp of the Kamlin Survey office.

لفتان
 كتبت سنة ١٢٦٧
 سنة ١٢٦٧
 كتبت سنة ١٢٦٧
 سنة ١٢٦٧



١٢

سنة ١٢٦٧

سنة ١٢٦٧

سنة ١٢٦٧

سنة ١٢٦٧

سنة ١٢٦٧

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود
بالتعاون مع

منظمة الامم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية

بإشراف

وزارة الصناعة (غرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية)

التاريخ :

السيد / خير الدين

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

يسر مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود مشاركتكم الكريمة في افتتاح "الدورة التدريبية في تصميم الاحذية" والتي ستقام بالتعاون مع منظمة الامم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية (يونيدو) وغرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية بوزارة الصناعة .

الزمان : السبت ١٢/١٢/١٩٩٢م
الساعة ١٠.٠٠ صبا

المكان : مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود .
الخرطوم جنوب - (غرب مدينة الخرطوم)

ولكم جزيل الشكر .

شكرا

مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود بالتعاون مع



منظمة الامم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية



باشرف

وزارة الصناعة (غرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية)

دورة تدريبية

في

فنون تصحيح الاحذية

للمصانع والورش



الزمان : من ١٢/١٢/١٩٩٢م الى ١/٢/١٩٩٣م
التدريب ثلاثة ايام في الاسبوع (سبت - الاثنين - الاربعاء)
المكان : مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود - الخرطوم جنوب (غرب مدبغة الخرطوم)
التسجيل : مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود
أو وزارة الصناعة (غرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية)
في موعد أقصاه الاثنين ٧/١٢/١٩٩٢م

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



السيد / وكيل أول وزارة الصناعة
السيد / وكيل أول وزارة الثروة الحيوانية
السيد / وكيل أول وزارة التجارة
السيد / وكيل أول وزارة العمل
السيد / مدير مركز البحوث والاستشارات الصناعية
السيد / جوهاني بيرج المدير الاقليمي لمشروع الينيدو
السيد / قارزيلا المدير المقيم لمكتب الينيدو بالخرطوم
الاخوة / أعضاء غرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية بوزارة الصناعة
السادة / الضيوف الكرام
الاخوه الزملاء والزميلات
أبنائي وأختي الدارسين

تحية طيبة . . .

الإدارة والعاملين بمركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود يسرهم استقبال جمعكم الكريم ويشرفنا مشاركتكم لنا افتتاح الدورة التدريبية في فنون تصميم الاحذية والتي فاق عدد المتقدمين لها كل توقعاتنا - إذ بلغ العدد أكثر من ٦٠ مصمم وصانع أحذية . الا أنه من المؤسف جدا أن الدورة مصممه لعدد اقصاه ٢٠ دارسا فقط - وقد وجدنا صعوبة في الاختيار إذ أن **كثيرا** جميع المتقدمين من قطاع الحرفين ذوي خبرات ومهارات عالية عليه فقد رأينا ضرورة قيام أكثر من دوره لاتاحة الفرصة لأكبر عدد من الدارسين لتطوير هذا القطاع الحيوى .

لقد درج المركز على عقد الدورات التدريبية في دباغة الجلود والمصنوعات الجلديه لتأهيل العاملين بالثروة الحيوانية والمدايع بالإضافة الى خريجي المدارس والمعاهد القومية . ونشط المركز خلال العامين الماضيين في التدريب في دباغة الجلود ومن ثم تصنيعها أحذية وحفائب ومصنوعات جلديه أخرى .

وقد أولى السيد / وزير الزراعة والموارد الطبيعية والثروة الحيوانية - اهتماما خاصا بنشاط المركز - وظل وكيل أول وزارة الثروة الحيوانية (بروفيسر محمد سعيد حربي) يتابع شخصيا نشاطات المركز مما نتج عن تخريج دفعتين من الدارسين خلال هذا العام . كما لدينا العديد من الطلبات للاتحاق بفترات تدريبية في الدباغة والصناعات الجلديه .

وفي ظل الاستراتيجية القومية الشاملة وتطوير صناعة الجلود والمصنوعات الجلدية تم مؤخرا ضم مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود لمركز البحوث والاستشارات الصناعي ايمانا بأن للمركز يمكن أن يقوم بدور كبير في القطاع الصناعي .

وبناء على توصيات خبير منظمة الامم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعي (بنيدو) السيد / استيفان لينز الذي زار الخرطوم في سبتمبر الماضي , قامت غرفة عمليات صناعة الجلود بالتحركات والاتصالات اللازمة بالجهات المعنية لقيام هذه الدورة . وهنا لايفوتني أن اذكر وأشيد بالمساعدات القيمة التي يقدمها مشروع منظمة الامم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعي (بنيدو) للنهوض بقطاع الجلود والمصنوعات الجلدية واهتمامهم بمركز التدريب ومدنا بادوات التدريب الحديثه ومنها (أ) جهاز فيديو - تلفزيون - وكميرا .

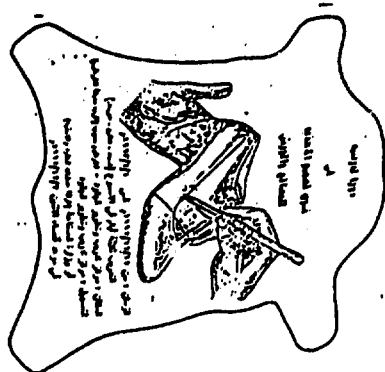
- (ب) ماكينة شرائح فلميه (Slides Projector) .
- (ج) كتب ومناهج للمساعدة في التدريب .
- (د) قطع غير لجميع ماكينات قسم الصناعات الجلديه .
- (هـ) برميل دباغة .
- (و) كما وفر لنا المشروع عدد ثلاثة فرص للتدريب .

عليه نكرر شكرنا للقائمين بالمشروع على رأسهم السيد / بيرج والسيد/ قارزيلي المندوب المقيم بالخرطوم والسيد / أحمد حاج الشيخ أبو الخبير القومي لماقدموه لنا من مساعدات . كما نأمل في مزيد ومزيد من المساعدات في المرحلة الثانيه من المشروع .

كما لايفوتني أن أشكر اتحاد الصناعات غرفة الجلود والاحديه واتحاد الحرفيين قطاع الاحديه لمساعداتهم الجمه . الشكر موصول لكل من ساعد في التحضير لقيام هذه الدورة

وفي الختام الشكر لجميع الحضور لمشاركتهم الكريمة لنا افتتاح هذه الدورة والتي نأمل أن يستفيد منها جميع الدارسين مما ينعكس على تطوير صناعة الاحديه .

وبالله التوفيق . . .



يسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

غرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية :

دورة تدريبية في تصميم الاحذية ١٢/١٢/١٩٩٢م الى ١٩/٢/١٩٩٣م

في ظل عام الاساس المستراتيجية القومية الشاملة والاستفادة الامثل لموارد وثروات البلاد بترقية وتطوير الاداء تقوم غرفة عمليات قطاع الجلود والاحذية بوزارة الصناعة بالتعاون مع منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية الصناعية (اليونيسكو) ومركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود ، وبالتخصيص والاشتراك على دورة تدريبية في تصميم الاحذية . تشمل هذه الدورة على محاضرات نظرية وعملية لمدة اربعة اسابيع مستخدمين أحدث الوسائل العملية لرفع المقدرات التقنية لتطوير وتحسين صناعة الاحذية وخلق كوادر فنية مؤهلة من المصممين لتغذية المنتج وتقوية قطاع الحرفيين والنهوض بهذا القطاع .

تقام الدورة التدريبية الاولى في الفترة ما بين ١٢/١٢/١٩٩٢م الى ١٩/٢/١٩٩٣م في مبنى مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود بالخرطوم جنوب .

اهداف الدورة التدريبية :

- خلق كوادر مؤهلة من مصممي الاحذية لتغذية المنتج والورش .
- رفع المقدرات التقنية واستخدام الوسائل العملية في التصميم .
- تطوير وتحسين صناعة الاحذية .
- تقوية قطاع الحرفيين والمعاهد القومية .

الدورة التدريبية :

تنقسم الدورة التدريبية الى فترتين .

الفترة الاولى :

تشتمل هذه الفترة على محاضرات نظرية وعملية في فترات التصميم .تمتد الى اربعة اسابيع - تكون فيها الدراسة ٣ ايام في الامسوح - (ايام السبت الاثنين والاربعاء) بمعدل خمسة ساعات يوميا وذلك مراعاة ان الدارسين وخاصة من قطاع الحرفيين يصعب عليهم التفرغ التام لمدة اربعة اسابيع متواصلة .

الفترة الثانية :

تشمل هذه الفترة اربعة ايام في نهاية الفترة الاولى يتم فيها التدريب على تنفيذ الموديلات وتقديم عينات كاملة توضح مدى الاستفادة من هذه الدورة التدريبية .

اللجنة الفنية :

كونت لجنة للتحضير والاشراف والتأكد من أنجاح هذه الدورة من السادة الأتية أسمائهم :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| وزارة الصناعة . | - السيد / زاهر حمد حران |
| مركز تدريب الجلود . | - السيد / عبد القادر نصر |
| مركز تدريب الجلود . | - السيد / سليم محمد عبد الله |
| شركة ستنا . | - السيد / عبد الكريم السر |
| مركز البحوث والاستشارات الصناعية . | - السيدة / نادية مزمل |
| أعمال هند التجارية . | - السيد / عابدين سعد الدين |
| شركة اموال للتجارة والهندسة . | - السيد / عبد المنعم يونس |

وقد كلف السيد / عبد القادر نصر بإدارة الاشراف والتحضير للدوره التدريبية على أن يكون السيد / عبد الكريم السر مشرفا على فريق التدريب ومنهج الدورة اتدريبية .

فريق التدريب :

يتكون فريق التدريب من ثلاثة مدربين للتدريب العملى والنظرى وهم :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (شركة ستنا) . | • السيد / عبد الكريم السر |
| (معهد البحوث والاستشارات الصناعية) . | • السيدة / نادية مزمل ابو الريش |
| (مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود) . | • السيد / سليم محمد عبد الله |

ويمكن الاستعانة بالخبرات الأخرى فى غرفة صناعة الجلود بوزارة الصناعة .

وسائل التدريب :

الفترة التدريبية قد حضرت بواسطة منظمة اليونيدو بأحدث الطرق العلمية لتدريب مثل هذه الدورات الفنية فى شرايح فلمية توضح مراحل التصميم المتعددة وكاتلوجات مخصصة تشمل رسوم الموديلات التى سيقوم عليها التدريب كما تشمل الفترة محاضرات ومناقشات .

عدد الدارسين :

عدد الدارسين " ٢٠ " عشرون دارسا " .
بما أن الدورة ذات مستوى تخصصى عالى , فيجب أن يكون للدارسين خبرة كافية للاستيعاب والاستفادة من الفترة التدريبية .

التكلفة الكلية للفترة التدريبية :

- جملة تكلفة الدارس الواحد من مواد وادوات قد قدرت بحوالى ٥٠٠٠ ج (خمسة ألف جنيه) .
جملة تكلفة المواد والاكوات ٢٠ دارس ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ جنيه .
كما هناك تكلفة تجهيز وتحضير المعهد ومكافآت المدربين وترحيلهم وتكاليف أخرى جملتها ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ جنيه أخرى .
جملة تكاليف الدورة ٢٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ جنيه (مئتان ألف جنيه) .

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



مركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود
بالتعاون مع



منظمة الامم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية



بإشراف

وزارة الصناعة (غرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية)

لقد فاق توقعاتنا الاقبال على التسجيل للدورة التدريبية لمصممي الاحذية - اذ بلغ عدد المتقدمون أكثر من ٦٠ مصمم وصانع احذية من ولاية الخرطوم - ومصمم واحد من لولاية الوسطى . بما أن الدورة مصممه لعدد أقصاه ٢٠ دارسا - فقد وجدت للجنة الفنية صعوبة في الاختيار ، اذ كان جميع المتقدمين من قطاع الحرفيين ذوي خبرات ومهارات عالية يمكنهم استيعاب الدورة والاستفادة منها - عليه رأت غرفة عمليات الجلود والاحذية بوزارة الصناعة ضرورة قيام دورة ثانية لاتاحة الفرصه لأكبر عدد من الدارسين لتطوير ونهوض هذا القطاع الحيوى .

للاتية أسمائهم هم الاوفر حظا، قد تم اختيارهم لهذه الدورة وعليهم الحضور لمركز تدريب وتطوير الجلود بالخرطوم جنوب - (غرب مدينة الخرطوم) - فى تمام الساعة ٨ صباحا يوم السبت ١٢/١٢/١٩٩٢م .

الاسم	الاسم
١١- فتحى قدوره	١- خالد محمد آدم
١٢- صديق عبد العزيز	٢- مدثر عثمان
١٣- عبد الرحيم سعد الدين	٣- عمر خليل
١٤- خضر عبد المولى	٤- حسن مبارك الفكى
١٥- مصمم مصانع هلال	٥- عبد اللطيف أحمد خير
١٦- معتصم عبد الحميد	٦- عادل محمد أحمد
١٧- صلاح الدين محمد سليمان	٧- عباس عبد الله عبد القادر
١٨- مهدى محمد ابوبكر	٨- عبد الرحمن مصطفى يحيى
١٩- سليمان حسين أبو القاسم	٩- عوض الله عماره
٢٠- نبيل عبد الهادى	١٠- أحمد الرضى محمد



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

حلقة دراسية في تصميم الاحذية

البرنامج

نظام الدراسة :

اليوم الدراسي :

١ - ١٤٣٠	١ - ١٢،١٥	١٢،١٥ - ١٢	١٢ - ٩،٣٠	٩،٣٠ - ٩	٨ - ٩ ص
مناقشة	دراسة عملية	استراحة	وجبة الإفطار دراسة عملية	دراسة نظرية	

اليوم الاول / الثاني

- مقدمة للفترة التدريبية .
- صرف المعدات والأوراق اللازمة .
- الدراسة النظرية والعملية للحذاء السناتي المقفول .

اليوم الثالث

- الصندل السناتي .

اليوم الرابع

- الصندل الرجالي .

اليوم الخامس / السادس

- الحذاء الديربي .

اليوم السابع / الثامن

- الحذاء أوكسفورد .

اليوم التاسع العاشر

- الحذاء الموكاسين .

اليوم الحادي عشر / الثاني عشر

- الحذاء الرياضي .



النواحي الفنية الاساسيه لعمل البيطه 569-75/T7 D12

النواحي الفنية لعمل البيطه 576-90/D13-15

وضع الورق + اللارق اسفل القالب S91-96

النواحي الفنية لرسم الفرش S97-99/T8/D16

المصطلحات الفنية D 1-2 / D 18-19

- هـ- اتمام عمل استخراج الفورمات
- استخراج الفورمات بالتفصيل للوجه
- و- تعريف الفورمه الاساسيه للبيطه
- رسم الخطوط بواسطة فورمة الوجه الاساسيه
- عمل الضبط اللازم للفورمه
- عمل الجزء الخلفي للبيطه Counter
- ك- تأسيس الفورمه الاساسيه للبيطه
- قطع الفورمه الاساسيه
- عمل التمديد اللازم
- ل- اتمام عملية فورمة البيطه
- القلع من الورق المقوى
- عمل التعديلات اللازمه
- وصل الخطوط
- عمل الجزء الخلفي
- تحديد زياده الشد للجزء الخلفي
- ق- الاستمرار في اتمام استخراج الفورمه
- قطع بطانة الوجه
- قطع الجزء الخلفي
- ط- استخراج فورمة الفرش
- لثق الورق اللازم اسفل القالب
- زالة الزوائد
- وضع الورق اللارق على الورق المقوى
- ع- تحديد خطوط فورمة الفرش
- تمديد خطوط الجزء الخلفي للفرش (Counter)
- عمل الضبط اللازم
- قطع فورمة الفرش
- المصطلحات
- ص- تحديد المصطلحات الفنية



المقرر الدراسي - الجزء الأول

التصميم واستخراج الفورمات

تمارين نظريه :-

١- الشبث الستاتي :-

D1-3 T1/	الرسومات المجسمه
S108 - 110/T2/D4	الخطوط الاساسيه
S 111-113/T3-4/D5-6	مقاييس القلب
S 114-117	زالة الشريط للارتق
S 118	لرق الشريط
S119-120/T5-6/D7-8	التواحي الفنيه لعمل فورمة الوجه
D9	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفورمات المفصله
	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفورمه الاساسيه
T7 / D10	للبنطاه
5121	وضع الشريط أسفل القلب
T8 / D11	التواحي الفنيه لعمل فورمة الفرش
T9 / D12	الجزء الامامي من الفرش
D 1-2 / D 13-14	المصطلحات الفنيه
D3 / D15	تصميمات مختلفه

٢- الشبث الرجالي :-

T1 / D1-3	الرسومات المجسمه
S122-124 / T2 / D4	الخطوط الاساسيه
S125-126 / T3-4 / D5-6	مقاييس القلب
S127- 129	زالة الشريط
S130	لرق الشريط على الورق
S131 /T5 / D7-8	التواحي الفنيه لعمل فورمة الوجه
S132-135	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفورمات المفصله
D9	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفرش
D1 / D10	المصطلحات الفنيه



٢- الحذاء النيربي :-

T1 / D1-3	الرسومات المجسمه
S136-138 / T2 / D4	الخطوط الاساسيه
S139 / T3 / D5	مقاييس القلب
T4 / D6	التواحي الفنيه لعمل فورمة الوجه
S140-151 / D7-8	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفورمات المفصله
T5 / D10	التواحي الفنيه لتأسيس فورمة البيطه
S152-162 / D 11-12	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفورمات المفصله للبيطه
T6 / D13	التواحي الفنيه لعمل فورمة الفرش
D3 / D16	تصميمات مختلفه

٤- الحذاء الأوكسفورد :-

T1 / D1-3	الرسومات المجسمه
S613 / T2 / D4	مقاس القلب
S164-166 / T3 / D5	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفورمه الاساسيه
S167-170	التواحي الفنيه لعمل الفورمات المفصله
T4 / D6	التواحي الفنيه لعمل فورمة البيطه
D1-2 / D7-8	مصطلحات فنيه

٥- الموكاسين :-

T1 / D1-3	الرسومات المجسمه
S246	لزق الشريط على القلب
S247 / T3-3 / D4-5	الخطوط الاساسيه
S248-249 / T4-5 / D6-7	مقاييس القلب الخارجيه

