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REGIONAL AFRICA
REGIONAL AFRICA LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY SCHEME

US/RAF/92/200

MISSION REPORT (*)

to the Sudan

2-8 November 1994

Based on the work of

Ms. A. Calabrò

Associate Industrial Development Officer
Agro-based Industries
Industrial Sectors and Environment Division

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Explanatory Notes

AE	-Associate Expert
AIDO	-Associate Industrial Development Officer
BSO	-Backstopping Officer
CTA	-Chief Technical Adviser
EU	-European Union
FAO	-Food and Agricultural Organization
GDE	-Gender Development Expert
HQs	-Headquarters
IDF	-Industrial Development Fund
ILO	-International Labour Organization
ITC	-International Trade Centre
NALFIS	-National Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme
NLTC	-National Leather Technology Centre
RAF	-Regional Africa
RALFIS	-Regional Africa Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme
RFO	-Revolving Fund Operations
REFAM	-Rehabilitation and Establishment of Finished Articles Manufacture
RO	-Regional Office
PPER	-Project Performance Evaluation Report
SIRA	-Senior Interregional Adviser
SUD	-The Sudan
TOR	-Terms of Reference
TPR	-Tripartite Review Meeting
UNIDO	-United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNCR	-United Nations Commission for Refugees
UNDP	-United Nations Development Programme
VIC	-Vienna International Centre
WID	-Women-in-Development Expert
US\$	- Dollars of the United States of America
£s	- The Sudanese pound is the monetary unit of the Sudan. The £s was US\$ 1 = £s 393 during the mission

1. THE SUDAN (dates of the mission: 02.11 - 08.11.1994)

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of the mission to the Sudan was: (i) to attend the final TPR Meeting of the project US/SUD/88/100 (ii) to meet with the representatives of the National Leather Technology Institute to discuss the possibility of starting a training programme in footwear technology for women; (iii) follow-up the recommendations of Mr. Berg's mission of June 1994. The mission was well organized by the National Expert, Dr. Abbo, and everything went well as planned. The work programme is hereby enclosed as Annex 1.

1.2 Findings

1.2.1 Courtesy Call to the Italian Embassy

A meeting took place on 3 November 1994 with Mr. Paolo Cuculi, Second Secretary, Embassy of Italy in Khartoum. The purpose of this meeting, arranged by Mr. M. Garzelli, UNIDO Country Director, was to brief Mr. Cuculi (responsible for the commercial activities at the Italian Embassy) on the Regional Africa Leather Programme and in particular on the results of the project US/SUD/88/100 financed through a special purpose contribution of Italy to the UNIDO Industrial Development Fund (IDF).

Mr. Cuculi showed interest in the whole programme, especially in the establishment of the Sudanese Leather Industries Association and in the RFO, and promised to carefully study the background papers which are available at the Embassy. He is confident that thank to the new political trend in the Italian Government, emphasizing on private industry development, there may be the possibility that Italy will finance the project US/SUD/92/200 (Phase 2 of US/SUD/88/100). He will follow-up the matter with the Ambassador and eventually call the ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome to see if funding for the project Phase 2 is possible. Meanwhile, *it is suggested that a briefing file should be prepared by the National Expert in cooperation with the UCD, including all relevant reports (i.e. Mr. Berg's report on the Leather Week, June 1994) and explaining the benefits that foreign investors may have if investing in the Sudan by stressing the importance of the Sudanese Leather Industries Association.*

1.2.2 Visit to the National Hides and Skins Improvement Centre

The visit to the National Hides and Skins Improvement Centre took place on 3 November 1994. The National Hides and Skins Improvement Centre is located in Ondurman, the "old city" divided from the "new city", Khartoum, by the so called "White Nile" crossing the Sudanese capital.

The Director of the centre informed on the activities of this centre which is mainly used to conduct hides and skins training courses for the whole country. He praised the project for creating a general awareness on the importance of establishing hides and skins improvement schemes. Approximately fifty-two extension officers were trained in this centre since the beginning of the project. The transport facilities as well as the hides and skins tools provided through the project contributed to the success of the hides and skins improvement in the target area (Kassala district). Courses are also conducted through the utilization of posters in arabic language which illustrate the main hides and skins activities such as "correct branding", "correct hides suspension" and others.

The Centre is now experimenting to produce locally tools such as flaying and ripping knives and other equipment such as blocks and tackles. The study tour organized for three senior officers at the Leather Institute of Zimbabwe was very useful as some of the Zimbabwean hides and skins techniques are now used this centre.

At the present time a forty-five-day training course in hides and skins improvement is being conducted for 5 young women (they have completed the secondary school). At the completion of this course, this young women will be fielded as junior extension officer in the rural areas.

It is important that the hides and skins activities are continued and expanded in other target areas. The tanneries such as AFROTAN recognize now the importance of the hides and skins improvement and are ready to provide a contribution to the Sudanese Leather Industries Association for the conduction of hides and skins improvement activities by the extension officers. *It is strongly recommended that Dr. Kiruthu, Hides and Skins Coordinator, should be fielded to the Sudan for a period of two weeks to assist the Sudanese Leather Industries Association in the planning of the hides and skins activities financed through the RFO in view of the fact that the project Phase 2 has not been financed yet.*

1.2.3 Visit to the Salim Tannery

A visit to the Salim Tannery took place on 3 November 1994. The tannery is still in the old location (Ondurman industrial area) and suffering of the limited place. The owner explained that at the present time he does not want to move in the new location as there are not yet facilities such as water connection and electricity. Despite the location, the tannery is doing very well, processing between 2,500 - 3,000 pickled skins per day, 90 per cent of which is mainly exported to the USA (a buyer called ARAS producing fine women gloves), Turkey and Italy. The price applied is approximately US\$ 65 per dozen (disregarding grading). The machinery supplied through the rehabilitation programme, US/RAF/88/102, are working without any problem. The tannery effluent are still transported and discharged in the desert!

Mr. Salim expressed the wish to participate, at his own expenses, in the forthcoming Leather Finishing Seminar, which will be hold in Nairobi from 21 - 16 November 1994. The CTA should be informed accordingly.

1.2.4 Visits to Leather Footwear Workshops, the Babiker Bedri Scientific Association for Women Studies, the Directorate for Refugees and the Women Entrepreneurs Association.

The National Expert organized, in the afternoon of 3 November 1994, visits to two footwear workshops and a series of meetings with Government organizations and local NGOs dealing with gender issues in order to provide a picture of the situation of Sudanese women in the formal and informal sectors.

Generally speaking, *the main problems experienced by all these women met is the need of technical training in various field and lack of suitable tools and infrastructure.* I explained that the present project is practically completed and no funds are available to provide training courses for those women who are interested in entering into the leather products sector. For other activities such as establishment of small handicraft units (employing between 4 - 6 women and producing i.e. simple footwear such as the Indian chappals), other international organizations such as ILO and UNCR should be approached and project proposals should be prepared.

If funding for the project Phase 2 will be identified, training courses in basic footwear and leather goods technology should be organized at the National Leather Technology Centre to assist women refugees as well as for those ones employed in the informal sector.

A project proposal entitled "Development od Additional Training Packages to Strengthen Current Training Courses for Women Villages Leaders: a) Community Mobilization/Participatory Techniques and b) Entrepreneurship" prepared by the Babiker Bedri Scientific Association for

Women's Studies was handed to me during the meeting and I promised to pass it UNIDO's responsible sections (CSPD/WOMEN and Training section) for the necessary evaluation and follow-up action.

Copy of a pamphlet on the Babiker Bedri Scientific Association for Women Studies - the Sudan is enclosed to this report as Annex 2.

1.2.5 Visit to White Nile Tannery (5 November 1994).

The tannery was privatized in April 1992 and was taken over by four Sudanese companies. The tannery is presently employing 300 workers, 160 of which are working at the production floor. Since October 1994, the production has increased and the tannery is processing 1,000 hides per day and approximately 5,000 - 6,000 skins per day. 50% of the hides are finished for the local market and the remaining 50% is exported (wet blue). 80% of the skins are exported pickled or wet-blue stage. The main export markets are, Turkey, Spain, Libya, Lebanon and India. The price applied for I - II grade is between 75 - 80 \$cents per sq.ft. (hide) and 80 - 85 per sq.ft. (skin).

The tannery is equipped with machinery from Rumanian (i.e. drums), Italian (i.e. fleshing machines) and Slovenian manufacturers. The common effluent treatment plant purchased from ITALPROGETTI has been installed by Mr. Zink, Tannery Machinery Maintenance Expert. The ETP seems to work although the Khartoum Tannery is presently not working. The visit of Mr. Clonfero, Effluent Treatment Expert, from 15 - 18 November will confirm if the ETP is correctly operating.

The general manager, Mr. Murwan Abdalla Osman, informed that they are intending to produce crust for export and would need the assistance of a finishing expert for a period of two weeks in February 1995 (dates to be confirmed). Also a machinery maintenance expert would be needed for a period of one week to adjust the machinery (especially the fleshing machines and the splitting machine). The local costs for the experts would be paid by the company (a letter should be officially addressed to the project to confirm this arrangement).

The tannery is also involved in the production of tannery by-products such as glue, leather boards etc. A copy of the final report of the study prepared by the "Deutsche Gerberschule Reutlingen" should be sent to them for information.

1.2.6 Visit to Khartoum Tannery (5 November 1994).

The Khartoum Tannery has completed its privatization process only at the end of October 1994 (share holders: 60% a multinational Saudi Arabian company called HIGRA, dealing with investments and constructions and 40% Sudanese nationals). The tannery is presently not operating due to the transfer to the new owners. Before the temporary closure, it was operating at 70% of its designed capacity, namely, processing 330 hides per day and 1,500 skins per day. It has to be mentioned that before the project US/SUD/88/100, this tannery was processing only 200 hides per day and 600 skins per day. The tannery was employing 230 people, 157 of which were working at the production floor. The new owners will settle in the factory on 6 November 1994. In light of this change, the present manager, Mr. Ibrahim Mohc. Sid Ahmed, could not report on the future planning of this tannery.

NOTE: Generally speaking, it should be mentioned in this context that there are common factors which have assisted in the revitalization of the Sudanese tanning sector.

The main factors are:

- ban of the raw material export;
- privatization of the biggest tanneries (including rehabilitation);
- better machinery maintenance;
- better management.

1.2.7 Visit to the National Leather Technology Centre (NLTC)

The National Leather Technology Centre was visited on 5 November 1994. A long discussion took place with the Director of the Centre and his staff and a "Christmas shopping list" was handed to me for possible follow-up during the project phase 2. Copy of this list is enclosed to this report as Annex 3. The following actions should be taken from both NLTC and UNIDO side in order to strengthen the NLTC:

- i. *Ms. Nadia Muzamil should prepare a detailed list of the sewing machines available at the NLTC (including name of manufacture, model no. and type). During the visit I have counted eight sewing m/cs mainly from Phaff and Adler. Spare parts were purchased through the project US/SUD/88/100;*
- ii. *Dr. Abbo should obtain a firm commitment from the Sudanese Leather Association that one of the four JUKI machines purchased under the project US/SUD/88/100 and earmarked for the small scale industries, should be given to the NLTC;*
- iii. *After receipt of the above information (i) UNIDO Leather programme management will decide on the purchase of a complete Skill analysis training kit for cutting and sewing from TECHNORG as done for the TPCSI in Kenya and Zimbabwe;*
- iv. *In case of purchase as per iii, Ms. M. Wieder should be fielded to the NLTC for a period of one week to install the equipment;*
- v. *A grading and pattern-making expert (Mr. Baseggio?) should be fielded for a period of two weeks to the Sudan as already recommended in Mr. Berg's report of June 1994;*
- vi. *There are not suitable lasts. The purchase of lasts as per Mr. McCallin's report of December 1993 is, therefore, strongly recommended as it is impossible to operate the lasting line (if sizes average is not available, then Dr. Abbo should be contacted urgently to provide information);*
- vii. *Bruggi should be contacted to provide the electronic card for the toe steamer's one side which is not working;*
- viii. *Mr. Çabak, Leather Goods expert, should be fielded for a period of three weeks at the NLTC. The local costs will be borne by the NLTC. A formal letter is needed by the NLTC confirming this arrangement;*
- ix. *Check on the requisition for the purchase of tacks for the side laster;*
- x. *The request of starting a library at the NLTC was also discussed. Some assistance can be provided if and when the project Phase 2 will be financed. Ms. Nadia Muzamil requested if possible to receive a copy of the Manual for Shoe-making made by Clarck;*
- xi. *In view of the research conducted by this centre in the field of utilization of tannery by-products, a copy of the final report of the study on the utilization of tannery waste for animal feed prepared by the "Deutsche Gerberschule Reutlingen" should be sent to the NLTC for information;*
- xii. *Ms. Chigudu, WID Expert, should be fielded for a one-week mission to the Sudan at the end of February 1995 to conduct a one-day workshop as done already in Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe;*

xiii. It was explained that it is not UNIDO policy to assist in development of rural tanning industry as this is considered more a field of ILO.

1.2.8 Visit to AFROTAN Tannery

A visit to AFROTAN Tannery was organized on 5 November 1994. This tannery is located at about 40 Km South of Khartoum in the so-called Gezira State. This is a private-owned tannery employing 250 people, 70% of which are women! The tannery is doing very well, processing approximately 6,000 - 7,000 skins per day up to crust stage and mainly for export. Mr. Amir M.E. El Kobani, General Manager, informed that they are intending to expand the tannery to process at least 600 hides per day. The equipment is mainly of Italian manufacture (Vallero and Rizzi) and in a good state. The tannery is also very "clean" which is not very usual in an African context. Their main problem is the treatment which is presently discharged in the desert. They are now in the process of building a big oven to burn the solid wastes.

We had a very pleasant discussion with Mr. El Kobani on the achievements of the project US/SUD/88/100 and in particular on the hides and skins component and the role of the Sudanese Leather Association within the Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Industry Association (ESALIA). It should be noted that AFROTAN provides some incentives to the primary producers (flayers and butchers) and distributes i.e. salt free of charge in order to receive better raw material.

1.2.9 Meeting with the Sudanese Women Union

An interesting meeting was held on 5 November 1994 with the Sudanese Women Union. This is a group of 12,000 women spread all over the Sudan employed in the informal sector mainly in agriculture, textile and small leather craft activities.

A briefing was provided on the gender component activities of the Regional Africa Leather Programme. It was explained that the project US/SUD/88/100 Phase 1 is practically completed and if and when the project Phase 2 (US/SUD/92/200) is financed, some training courses at the NLTC maybe organized to assist those women working in the leather craft industry.

Generally speaking, other international organizations such as ILO should be approached for project proposals aiming at providing assistance to women working in the informal sector.

1.2.10 Tripartite Review Meeting

The Tripartite Review Meeting of US/SUD/88/100 was held on 6 November 1994 at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in Khartoum. The following persons were present:

Mr. Mohamed Sullmann Fadhalla,	First Under-secretary, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Mr. Mohamed Widatalla,	Chairman of the Steering Committee of US/SUD/88/100 and Director of International and Regional Organizations and technical coordination at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Mr. Nawai Gubeir Nawai,	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources
Mr. Abdalla Dafalla El Sharif,	Leather Chamber
Mr. Amer Muzamil Kobani,	Industry Association and General Manager of Afrotan
Mr. Ali Esadik Onsa,	Director of the National Leather Technology Centre
Mr. Gasim Moh El Elgaled,	Official of the National Leather Technology Centre
Mr. Paolo Cuculi,	Second Secretary, Embassy of Italy
Mr. Massimo Garzelli,	UNIDO Country Director

<p>Ms. Aurelia Calabrò,</p> <p>Mr. Ahmed Hag El Sheik Abbo</p>	<p>- UNIDO Associate Industrial Development Officer and projects' Backstopping Officer Project's National Expert</p>
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The Agenda of the TPR Meeting included three main topics:

- Evaluation of the project US/SUD/88/100 and official closing of the project;
- Preparatory discussion on the meeting for the establishment of the Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Industry Association (ESALIA) planned to take place in Nairobi on 24 - 25 November 1994;
- Future of the project.

The minutes of the TPR will be prepared by Dr. A. Abbo, National Expert.

The TPR Meeting was officially opened by Mr. M. Widatalla, Chairman of the Steering Committee of US/SUD/88/100, who stated that the project US/SUD/88/100, namely, the National Hides and Skins Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme, was successfully completed and the terminal report was received and carefully studied. He then opened the TPR and requested Ms. Calabrò, project BSO, to provide a background on the project Phase 1.

Ms. Calabrò gave an overview on the Regional Africa Leather Programme's outputs and activities focusing on the Sudan National project Phase 1, US/SUD/88/100. She stressed the importance of the project hides and skins component and the assistance provided to this component and to the leather and leather products industry in its whole through the establishment of a new modus-operandi called the "revolving fund operation (RFO)". Generally speaking, that there are two main factors which have assisted in the revitalization of the Sudanese leather industry, namely, the ban of the raw material export and the privatization of the biggest tanneries. Dr. Abbo, National Expert, reported on the project achievements output by output and also highlighted constraints. After these presentation, the floor was opened for discussion.

The discussion which followed after these two presentations was very constructive.

Mr. Garzelli, UCD, mentioned that the Sudanese Government has strongly supported this project and also advised that a project evaluation to be submitted to the Italian Embassy for information and follow-up should be prepared including a paragraph on the utilization of the contributions of both inputs from the donor country (Italy) and the Government of the Sudan. *This evaluation was prepared after the TPR Meeting and is enclosed to this report as Annex 4.*

Mr. Kobani, representative of the Industry Association and General Manager of Afrotan, stated the main problem in the tanning industry is lack of training at the high-medium level of the staff and that the project, during the phase 2, should address this issue. He then thanked the Italian Government for the support and the creation of ESALIA will benefit the Sudanese leather and leather products industry.

Mr. Nawai Gubeir Nawai, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Director of the Hides and Skins Centre praised the project for creating a general awareness on the importance of establishing hides and skins improvement schemes. The RFO will provide a sustainability to the hides and skins component after the programme will be over. The private industry will participate in the RFO and assist the hides and skins improvement schemes.

Mr. Ali Esadik Onsa, Director of the National Leather Technology Centre, thanked UNIDO and the donor country representative, Mr. P. Cuculi, for the support provided through the project for the strengthening of the NLTC.

Mr. Polo Cuculi, Second Secretary Embassy of Italy in Khartoum, stated that they are very impressed with the results of phase 1 and that an involvement of the Italian private industry should be searched to support the project phase 2.

Mr. Mohamed Sullmann Fadhalla, First Undersecretary, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, closed the first round of discussion, by stating the following:

- a) The project US/SUD/88/100 (Phase 1) should be declared operationally completed. The TPR recognized that this project Phase 1 has achieved its objectives and outputs but the project Phase 2, namely the National Africa Leather and Footwear industry Scheme (NALFIS), US/SUD/92/200, is necessary, to consolidate the results achieved under the hides and skins component. Efforts should be intensified to identify a potential donor;
- b) the RFO will provide a sustainability to the hides and skins component after the programme will be over and reinforce the role of the Leather Association;
- c) the presence of a national expert in the country ensures a better control of the project activities and also create a better awareness at the Government Level on this industrial sector. The National Expert, Dr. Abbo, will be supported by the Ministry of Industry and Trade at the completion of the project phase 1.

The TPR meeting continued covering points number 2 and number 3 of the Agenda. Ms. Calabrò explained the general philosophy of the Regional Africa Leather Programme Phase 1 and Phase 2 and why an extension of the programme was requested. In accordance with requests from the recipient countries, a certain change in the direction - in comparison with the first phase - took place. Phase 2 gives more emphasis to the leather finishing aspects and the manufacture of footwear and leather products. She then presented the first draft of the Terms of Reference of the Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Industry Association (ESALIA) and briefed the audience on the purpose of the meeting on the establishment of ESALIA, which will take place in Nairobi on 24 -25 November 1994.

A lively discussion took place on point 3 of the TPR Agenda, namely, "Future of the project". Ms. Calabrò, stated that in case no donor will be identified for Phase 2, the RFO will be the basis for the continuation of the project. A proposal on how to utilize the RFO should be prepared and Dr. Kiruthu, Hides and Skins Coordinator and RFO Expert, should be fielded to the Sudan to provide assistance during the formulation of such a work-plan. Other donors and international organizations such as UNDP should be approached for a possible funding of the phase 2. It is essential that the National expert is recruited, also on a part-time basis, by the Leather Association (this matter should be further discussed with the representatives of the Leather Association). If regional activities will take place (i.e. Regional Seminars), the Sudan will always be invited to be part of them.

The TPR meeting was then closed and Ms. Calabrò, Dr. Abbo and Mr. Widatalla prepared the project evaluation to be submitted to the Italian Embassy on 7 November 1994 as requested by Mr. Garzelli and Mr. Cuculi.

In light of the discussion, the following conclusions and recommendations emerged from the meeting:

- i. The project US/SUD/88/100 (Phase 1) should be declared operationally completed;*
- ii. The TPR recognized that this project Phase 1 has achieved its objectives and outputs but the project Phase 2 is necessary, especially to consolidate the results achieved under the hides and skins component;*

- iii. *The title of the equipment purchased under this project should be transferred to the Sudanese Industries Association;*
- iv. *The recommendations of the terminal report, pages: 13, 14 and 15, should be followed-up by all parties concerned (copy of the recommendations is enclosed to this report as Annex 5);*
- v. *A financial report should be prepared by the BSO and submitted to the donor country, Italy, as per usual practice.*
- vi. *A proper work-plan for the hides and skins component should be prepared by all the parties concerned in cooperation with Dr. Abbo, National Expert, and Dr. Kiruthu, Hides and Skins Coordinator. It is essential that Dr. Kiruthu be fielded to the Sudan in early 1995. Efforts should be made to elaborate a statistical data system to collect all the necessary data.*
- vii. *The Ministry of Industry and Trade should continue to support the National Expert, Dr. Abbo, by providing an office, a secretary and a driver;*
- viii. *Efforts should be continued to secure funding for the project US/SUD/92/200 from the donor of phase 1, Italy, and other potential donor countries and financing agencies.*

1.2.11 Debriefing Meetings

The following debriefing meetings took place on 6 and 7 November 1994:

- Prof. A.A. Mahbi, Undersecretary for Animal Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources;
- Mr. Mohamed Sullmann Fadhalla, Undersecretary, Ministry of Industry and Trade;
- Secretary General, Ministry of Social Planning (meeting with Mr. O. Bashir and Ms. H. Rabab)
- Sudanese Chamber of Industries Association (meeting with Mr. Elhag Y. Elmakki)

The purpose of the above meetings was to brief on the achievements of my mission and follow-up actions to be taken. The persons met showed interest in the project and hoped that the project US/SUD/92/200 will be soon funded in order to consolidate the results of phase 1.

During the meeting with the representatives of the Sudanese Chamber of Industries Association, I exposed the case of Dr. Abbo. An official letter should be written to the Sudanese Chamber of Industries Association requesting that the National Expert, Dr. Abbo should be recruited on a part-time basis and paid through the RFO.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Follow-up meeting held at the Italian Embassy with Mr. P. Cuculi, Second Secretary;
- 2.2 Dr. Kiruthu, Hides and Skins Coordinator, should be fielded to the Sudan for a period of two weeks to assist the Sudanese Leather Industries Association in the planning of the hides and skins activities financed through the RFO;
- 2.3 Inform the CTA on Mr. Salim's participation, at his own expenses, in the forthcoming Leather Finishing Seminar, which will be hold in Nairobi from 21 - 16 November 1994;
- 2.4 If funding for the project Phase 2 will be identified, the NLTC should be assisted in the organization of training courses in footwear and leather goods technology for women refugees as well as for those ones employed in the informal sector;
- 2.5 Transmit the project proposal prepared by the Babiker Bedri Scientific Association for Women's Studies to UNIDO's responsible sections (CSPD/WOMEN and Training section) for evaluation and follow-up action;
- 2.6 Fielding at White Nile Tannery of a finishing expert for a period of two weeks as well as of a tannery machinery expert (Mr. Zink) for a period of one week should be discussed with the CTA, Mr. Felsner. The most suitable period would be February 1995. The Tannery needs to confirm by letter that the local costs for the experts will be paid by the company (Dr. Abbo should make the necessary follow-up);
- 2.7 Follow-up recommendations formulated during the visit to the NTLC;
- 2.8 Follow-up recommendations formulated during the TPR Meeting;
- 2.9 Write an official letter to the Sudanese Chamber of Industries Association requesting that the National Expert, Dr. Abbo, should be recruited on a part-time basis and paid through the RFO.

Tentative Programme For Ms. A. CALABRO
Backstopping Officer - UNIDO Leather Project
2-8 November, 1994

WED. <u>2.11.94</u> 23-55 HRS	ARRIVAL KQ 320 - MERIDIEN HOTEL
THU. <u>3.11.94</u> 8.00-9.00 9.15-12.30 12.45-13.30 13.35-14.15 14.30-15.00	UNDP - UNIDO COUNTRY DIRECTOR AND NATIONAL EXPERT. NATIONAL H/S IMPROVEMENT CENTRE SALEM TANNERY. LEATHER FOOTWEAR WORKSHOPS. BABIKER BADRI SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. MIN. OF SOCIAL PLANNING. DIRECTORATE REFUGEES. WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR ASSOCIATION
FRIDAY <u>4.11.94:</u>	HOLIDAY
SAT. <u>5.11.94:</u> 8.00-9.00 9.00-9.30 9.30-11.30 12.30-13.30 17.30-20.30	WHITE NILE TANNERY KHARTOUM TANNERY NATIONAL LEATHER TECHNOLOGY CENTRE AFROTAN TANNERY SUDANESE WOMEN UNION.
SUN. <u>6.11.94</u> 9.00	TRIPARTITE REVIEW MEETING.
MON. <u>7.11.94</u> 8.00-9.00 9.30-10.30 11.00-12.00 12.30-13.30	DEBRIEFING MEETING. UNDERSECRETARY ANIMAL RESOURCES UNDERSECRETARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE DIRECTOR SUDANESE CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION. SECRETARY GEN. SOCIAL PLANNING HER EXCELLENCY STATE MINISTER FOR SOCIAL PLANNING.
TUES. <u>8.11.94</u> 9.30	DEPARTURE TO VIENNA

**Babiker Bedri Scientific Association
for Women Studies - Sudan**



**BBSAWS-S
P O Box 167
Omdurma
Sudan**

Why BBSAWS-S ?

The Bahker Bedri Scientific Association for Women Studies Sudan is a voluntary, non political, non profit making, Non Governmental Organization(NGO)that is dedicated to enhancing women's status towards equity, empowerment, development and full realization of their human capacity. The Association is geared towards contributing to the development of a peaceful society that can offer the best quality of life to all its citizens.

The Association uses different approaches of cooperation, integration and solidarity at the local, national and international levels to realize its purposes. Hence, it has established membership and networking with other NGOs and ministerial committees, as well as international organizations. It has obtained affiliate status to the United Nations agencies and the related committees.

Formation

The Association was formed in 1979 as the fulfillment of the recommendation of the symposium of the Changing Status of Sudanese Women held in March 1979, by Ahfad University for Women to celebrate the Ahfad Diamond Jubilee. The Association was named after Sheikh Bahker Bedri, the pioneer and initiator of women's education in Sudan. The Association was registered on the 24th, February 1979, under the Registrar of Voluntary Organizations in the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Labeling BBSAWS-S

The Association has five categories of membership:-

Ordinary - All Sudanese women who can contribute to fulfill its objectives, can become members by paying annual fee of SL. 1 000.

Life - By paying fee of SL. 10 000, once only.

Affiliate - Sudanese men as well as women of other countries resident in Sudan can join this category. The fee is US Dollars 100 or equivalent per year.

Organizations - US\$ 200 or equivalent per year.

Honorary - This membership is offered to those who give distinguished support to the Association's development.

Objectives

To encourage and undertake researches, programmes, and projects to enhance the status of Sudanese Women

To undertake programmes that contribute towards women's empowerment

To undertake projects that contribute to the integration of women in development. To contribute effectively in regional, national and international programmes, conferences and meetings that foster the development of humanity in general and women in particular

Major Areas of Activities

Implementation of development projects in rural areas to integrate and enhance women's productive and reproductive roles in public and private spheres

Involvement in the production of educational materials for women in different areas, which relate to the offices' activities. And through the use of various audio-visual and printed materials

Involvement in different action oriented researches, feasibility studies, and identification of successful projects for replication and publication

Participation in different campaigns for the sake of achieving social change

Training women as Agents of Change and developing their capacities as leaders, decision-

makers, consultants and initiators of a new vision for women's enhancement
Other activities include; income generation, environmental conservation, home economics, maternal-child-health, family life education and appropriate technology devices that can lead to women's development in terms of education and poverty alleviation.

Structure

Twelve offices constitute the body of the Association. The heads of the offices are Executive Committee members. Offices are as follows:-

President	Environment
Vice-President	Family
Women & Development	Finance and Audit
Women & Appropriate Technology	Information
Women and Law	Relief Aid
Child	ReserveMember

Projects Implemented

- Production of integrated material on Female Circumcision(FC) and income generation
 - .Workshop - African Women Speak on FC
 - .Training midwives to abolish FC
 - .Integrated rural women training centers
 - .Child health through mother education
 - .Village kindergarten establishment and development
 - .Publishing Women magazine
 - .Teaching material production
 - .Production of film - Our Village Calls Us
 - .Women's Film Week
 - .Participation in local, regional and international conferences on the Environment
 - .Research on environment and development issues
 - Training rural women leaders
- #### Ongoing Projects

Strengthening the BBSAWS - S, Revolving Fund for poor urban women, Production of three Films on Sudanese Women, Improving the production of Women magazine, Training centers for rural women in Southern White Nile including forestation, Al Eliga Project's Women Center.

Future Plans

- Integrated rural women development projects, introducing biogas technology and environmental conservation
- Revolving fund and income generation among the displaced and the urban poor
- Training young women as professionals, in the skills of Mass Communications
- Finding more professional training opportunities for the members
- Research on women's issues by the different offices of the Association
- Training of rural women's leaders

Appeal to the Friends of the Association

Please support our future plans, we have not yet secured funds for these activities. Send your pledges now to the address on the back cover

Project's Locations



Key

- I .Omdurman
- Khartoum
- * Khartoum North
- II Gitana, White Nile
- III Sinkat , Red Sea
- IV Kosti, South White Nile

Financial Resources

The Association generates its funds through the following resources:

- . Membership fees
- . From the sale of its publications
- . Donations to implement the projects and programmes of the Association
- . Government exemption from taxes, in kind donations and land to implement projects.

Location

The Association's office is located within Ahfad University for Women, El Arda Street, Omdurman town.

For more information contact:-

The Executive Director

BBSAWS - S

P O Box 167

Omdurman

Sudan

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY CENTRE

NATIONAL LEATHER TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

1) The Leather sector (General features):

The leather processing sector is relatively important and there is scope for growth through:

- Increased production value of raw materials, rather through quality improvements than through qualitative increases.
- Increase in value added through local processing.

The estimated production of raw materials until a few years ago was 2.0 million cattle hides, and 7.0 million sheep and goat skins per annum.

An export ban on raw hides and skins has been imposed more recently, with the aim of protecting local manufactures and increase of added value. In line with the government's policies, all public factories are now privatized.

Modern leather manufacturing is carried out in seven mechanized tanneries.

The locally produced leather is for the major part used for producing leather footwear. The producers are of two categories: The cottage industry and the mechanized shoe factories. There are numerous establishments in the first category, and they might well produce 50% of the total leather footwear production in Sudan. In addition there are 72 partly mechanized shoe factories in the Sudan the biggest being Sata Shoe factory.

2. National Leather Technology Centre (NLTC).

2.1. History:

With technical assistance from FAO and UNDP, NLTC (Ex. Leather Institute) was established and opened in 1963. The centre emerged from activities initiated earlier in the field of quality improvement of hides and skins. As a consequence it was placed under the hides and skins improvement section of the Ministry of Animal Resources. For reasons of efficiency the centre was brought under the wing of the existing Industrial Research and Consultancy Centre (IRCC), as a more or less autonomous organization, keeping its own premises. Since its transfer in 1992 from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, the centre has achieved a substantial number of activities, which are directly related to the requirements of the industrial sector. These activities are basically development, and related to the provision of training courses, research projects, feasibility studies, extension services etc... Relation with different local and foreign organization were also cemented during the past two years.

2.2. Functions:

The centre which in the past has mainly dealt with hides and skins improvement, was changed its objectives and mentality, in order to approach the industry as a service institution providing service products of high quality, valuable to and needed by target group. Based on the needs of the target groups, the centre is providing the following services:

2.1.1. Training:

2.2.1.1. Leather Technology:

- Main Leather Technology Course
- Duration : 36 weeks
- Requirements : High Secondary School

- Introduction Course
Duration : 12 weeks
Requirements : Low Secondary School or Primary School
- Course on Beam house and Tanning:
Duration : 12 weeks
Requirements : Low Secondary School or Primary School
- Course on retanning, Dying, Fat Liquoring, and Drying:
Duration : 12 weeks
Requirements : Low Secondary or Primary School
- Course on Finishing:
Duration : 12 weeks
Requirements : Low Secondary School or Primary
- Course on Machine Adjustment:
Duration : 4 weeks
Requirements : Vocational Training on Mechanics.

2.2.1.2. Training in Shoe Technology:

- Course in Stitching:
Duration : 24 weeks
Requirements : Low Secondary School
- Course in Shoe Manufacturing:
Duration : 24 weeks
Requirements : Low Secondary School

- Course in Designing, Modeling, Grading:
Duration : 24 weeks
Requirements : High Secondary School
- Course in General Shoe Technology:
Duration : 76 weeks
Requirements : High Secondary School

2.2.1.3. Training in leather Goods Technology:

- Course in Stitching:
Duration : 24 weeks
Requirements : Low Secondary School
- Course in leather Goods technology:
Duration : 24 weeks
Requirements : Completed the Stitching course or
high secondary school.

2.2.2. Potential Research Projects:

- 2.2.2.1. Development and production of leather samples. Recorded procedures and parameters will be transferred to the industry.
- 2.2.2.2. Study of systems of artisan tanners and development of improved systems.
- 2.2.2.3. Further investigation of garad.
- 2.2.2.4. Production of Chrome - tanning materials form Sudanese Chromium ores.
- 2.2.2.5. Study of local oils and fats for production of leather oils.

2.2.2.6. Study of simple effluent treatment systems.

2.2.2.7. Chrome recycling systems; adaptation of local circumstances.

2.2.2.8. Utilization of tanneries waste .

2.2.3 Public Relation

2.2.3.1 - Issuance of three-monthly bulletin.

2.2.3.2 - Organization of seminars and exhibitions.

2.3. Existing Facilities:

2.3.1. Staff:

58 people are presently employed in NLTC.

2.3.2. Land and Buildings

- Total area	10,000 m ²
- Total building area	1,500 m ²

2.3.3. Machinery and Equipment

2.3.3.1. Tannery:

4	Wooden drums
1	Stainless Steel drum
4	Pedals
2	Glazing machines
2	Shaving machines
2	Buffing machines

Vegetable tanning materials grinding unit, spray drying unit.

2.3.3.2. Laboratory:

Poorly equipped laboratory particularly in field of physical testing.

2.3.3.3. Leather utilization section:

8	Sewing machines
2	Skiving machines
1	Tack lasting machine
1	Heel lasting machine
1	Hydraulic press
2	Buffing machines
1	Clicking machine
1	Grading machine
1	Lasts making machine

2.4. Future requirements:

To achieve its objectives, NLTC would need a comprehensive rehabilitation programme for the existing facilities besides the addition of new facilities.

2.4.1. Staff:

For the centre to get a capable and highly qualified staff, it is envisaged that staff members of the centre follow diploma and refresher courses abroad 6 diploma courses in leather technology.

5	diploma courses in shoe making
5	diploma courses in leather goods making
5	refresher courses in tanning
5	refresher courses in leather goods, and shoes making.

- 2 refresher courses in quality control.
- 3 refresher courses in management and marketing.

Apart from the above envisaged training courses the centre would also look forward to seek technical assistance from foreign donors.

2.4.2. Buildings:

Expansion of present facilities by the addition of extra 250m² of built-up area to accommodate for new offices a hostel and other needs with regard to the tannery and the leather utilization sections.

2.4.3. Machinery and Equipment.

2.4.3.1. Tannery Section:

- 2 medium size wooden drums
- unhairing machine (1500 mm)
- 1 Splitting machine (1800 mm)
- 1 Fleshing machine for hides
- 1 Fleshing machine for skins
- 1 Ironing (Embossing m/c) Roller type.
automatic spraying unit
Toggle drying unit.
- 1 Buffing machine (600 mm)
- 1 Buffing machine (450 mm)
- 1 Electronic measuring m/c
- Paste drying unit (80 plates)

2.4.4. Quality Control Laboratory::

2.4.4.1. Physical testing equipment.

A complete set of leather physical equipment will be required to serve various purposes pertaining to training research, production, and extension services.

2.4.4.2. Chemical Testing:

- 1 Incubator
- 3 Electronic balances
- 1 Oxygen dissolve meter
- 4 PH meters
- Glass-ware
- Hot plates
- 3 Ovens
- Hydrometer
- 2 Water bath
- 2 Kj dhol apparatus

2.4.4.3. Leather Utilization Section:

- 1 Belt making unit
- Hand Craft tools
- Clicking boards
- Binding stitching machine
- Heavy duty stitching m/c
- Zip fastener stitching m/c

2.4.5. Library:

- A complete set of leather specialized tex books
(List of books is annexed)
- Leather periodicals and magazines
(List is annexed)
- Computer lab.
- Furniture and fixture

2.4.6. Vehicles:

- 2 pick ups
- 1 Van (25 passengers)
- 2 Saloons

2.4.7. Consumables:

- Chemicals for the tannery
- Accessories and input materials for the leather utilization section
- Training aids.

2.5. Future Training Programmes:

Currently NLTC is planning to organize two type of advanced courses i.e. post graduate courses, and medium level training courses for technicians:

2.5.1. Post graduate courses:

2.5.1.1. Objectives:

The courses aims at filling the gab which occurred since the early seventies, due to lack of training facilities for university graduates.

2.5.1.2. Syllabus:

The course is expected to last for two years, leading to MSc. degree in leather technology Sciences. During the first year students, ^{study} general subjects as well as specialized leather subjects.

2.5.2. Training for technicians:

2.5.2.1. Objectives:

Supply the industry with medium level technicians in different fields of leather technology.

Leather Technology

Books

1. A Survey of Modern Vegetable Tanning, Tanning Extract Producers' Federation, 58 Bleicherweg, 8027 Zürich, Switzerland, 1975.
2. Skin, Hide and Leather Defects, J.J. Tancous, W.T. Roddy, F. O'Flaherty, Tanners' Council Research Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio, USA, 1959.
3. Physical Chemistry of Leather Making, Krysztof Bienkiewicz, Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, Huntington, New York, USA, 1983.
4. Practical Leather Technology, Thomas C. Thorstensen, Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, Huntington, New York, USA, 1976.
5. Leather Technician's Handbook, J.H. Sharphouse, Leather Producers Association, 9 Thomas Street, London SE 1, UK.
6. Chemistry of Vegetable Tanning, Society of Leather Technologists and Chemists, 3 Branch Lane, Ainly Top, Huddersfield, HD2 2ED, UK.
7. Books published by some chemical suppliers, containing technical information, e.g. Bayer: Tanning, Dyeing, Finishing; BASF: Pocket Book for Leather Technicians.

Periodicals

8. The Journal of the American Leather Chemists Association, American Leather Chemists Association, Room 5, Campus Station 14, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221, USA.
9. Journal of the Society of Leather Technologists and Chemists, Society of Leather Technologists and Chemists, 3 Branch Lane, Ainly Top, Huddersfield, HD2 2ED, UK.
10. Leather Science, Central Leather Research Institute Adyar, Madras 600020, India.

Shoe Technology/Physical Testing

Books

11. Modern Pattern Cutting and Design, H.J. Patrick, Hobbs Miller Ltd, Kettering, UK.
12. Manual of Shoemaking, R.L. Miller, Clark Ltd, Street, UK.
13. Technology and Employment in Footwear, A. Boon, Sythof & Noordhof, Alphen aan de Rijn, the Netherlands.
14. European Test Methods for Shoe Materials and Footwear Adhesives, Feica, P.O. Box 32370, Düsseldorf, West Germany.
15. Footwear Materials and Process Technology, A. Harvey, LA SKA, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
16. Qualitätsbeurteilung von Leder, Lederfehler, Lederlagerung und Lederpflege, Lange 7, Umschau Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, West Germany*.

Periodicals

17. Schutechnik und ABC, Dr Alfred Hüflig Verlag, Heidelberg, West Germany*.
18. American Shoemaking, Shoe Trades Publishing Co., Cambridge MA, USA.
19. Apparel International (The Clothing and Footwear Journal), Piel-Coru Publishing Ltd, Purley, UK.

Chemical Testing

Books

20. Official Methods for Testing Leather 1961, International Union of Leather Technologists & Chemists, British Leather Manufacturers' Research Association, Kings Park Road, Moulton Park, Northampton NN3 1JD, UK.
21. Acceptable Quality Levels in Leathers, United Nations, New York, USA, 1976.
22. A Textbook of Quantitative Inorganic Analyses, A.J. Vogel, Longmans, London, UK, 1968.

* Although this book/periodical is in German, it is mentioned because of its importance.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
مركز البحوث والاستشارات الصناعية

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لخراتيا (ايريس) الخرطوم

تلکس : ٢٦٠٠٨

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Our Ref. I.R.C.C. /

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NATIONAL LEATHER TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

NLTC and the Gender Issues

1. INTRODUCTION :-

NLTC has shown a substantial interest in gender issues, particularly during the past couple of years, when it was transferred to IRCC (Industrial Research and Consultancy Centre). This special interest stems from the mere fact that women could have a significant role in the overall development of the sector. Other factors contributed to this interest of which :

- The leather sector in Sudan is considered to be one of the prominent economic activities.
- Women through their various organizations have become more organized and influential during the last four years.
- Government, and NGO'S recognition of the role of women in the industrial development plan.
- Interest shown by various local and overseas donor organizations towards the gender issue.

2. Training Courses performed at NLTC during 1993 - 1994

During 1993 - 1994 NLTC have successfully organized four courses in the field of shoe design and leather goods. 52 women have participated in these courses as illustrated below :

<u>Sponsoring Organization</u>	<u>Participant</u>
- National Youth	10
- Concern	6
- Ministry of Social Planning	2
- African Islamic Org.	4
- Babikir Badri	15
- Productive families	10
- Individuals (Workshops)	5
Total	<u>52</u>

3. Future anticipated activities

During the coming next year (1995), NLTC is expected to hold the following activities :-

3.1. Training of 25 Women trainers from Shendi rural development scheme. (Sponsored by UNIDO).

The course is expected to commence in Dec.1994 covering both Shoe design, and leather goods.

3.2 February, 1995, training of 60 women refugees in Shoe, leather goods design, and stitching, The course will be sponsored by the Directorate of Refugees Organization.

- 3.3 Training of 40 women belonging to the Directorate of displaced Organization. The course is scheduled for April, 1995, under the sponsorships of the Displaced Organisation. Field of Training will cover shoe, leather goods design and stitching.
- 3.4. A Seminar to discuss the gender issue, and the future involvement of women in the leather sector, will Khartoum during Feb - March, 1995. Five papers covering sential fields will be presented. Unido and foreign specialized participants will also be invited to enrich the discussions.

4. Active Women Organizations involved in the development projects for women :-

- Babikir Badri Scientific Society.
- Ministry of Social planning
- Directorate of Refugees
- Directorate of Displaced people
- Working Women Association
- Sudanese Women Union
- Concern.

5. NLTC Requirements :-

The following requirements complements complements the list of requirements submitted to Ms. Calabro during here recent visit to NLTC. These requirements would certainly facilitate and boost NLTC engagement in Women training activities.

- Acomplete training kit
- Belt making unit Stamping m /c (481/EC)
- Upper folding m/c (GL/15-R)
- Hand craft tools.

6. Future anticipated commercial activities:-

NLTC is planning to indulge with women associations, in commercial activities. Given the existing facilities NLTC could play an influential role by providing such associations with uppers, as well as knocked - down leather goods so as to be further manufactured and assembled by women trained at NLTC. To facilitate for marketing of these products, NLTC could also take the initiative by suggesting a formation of a women marketing organization.

Ali S. Onsa

DIRECTOR

NLTC

5/11/94

ANNEX 4
Draft Letter

Ref. US/SUD/92/200

7 November 1994

Oggetto: **US/SUD/92/200 - "National Africa Leather and Footwear Industry Scheme" (NALFIS).**

Sua Eccellenza Ambasciatore d'Italia a Khartoum.

Con riferimento alla "Final Tripartite Review Meeting" che ha avuto luogo il 6 novembre 1994 al Ministero dell'Industria e del Commercio, concernente la valutazione finale degli obiettivi del progetto "Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme", US/SUD/88/100, ho piacere di farLe pervenire una sintesi dei risultati ottenuti da tale progetto.

Lo scopo di tale resoconto è quello di dare una visione globale dei risultati del progetto, volto alla conclusione della sua prima fase. Il rapporto è stato suddiviso in due parti:

- la prima parte dà un quadro generale dei risultati ottenuti per i vari outputs;
- la seconda descrive a grandi linee la ripartizione di spesa del contributo italiano e di quello del governo sudanese.

Come Lei certamente può notare, il progetto ha avuto un impatto globalmente positivo per un settore considerato strategico per il Sudan quale è il settore "pelli e cuoio".

Già nel maggio 1993, in seguito ai colloqui avuti tra Sua Eccellenza l'Ambasciatore Rosario Guido Nicosia, il direttore di progetto (Dott. El Sheik Abbo) ed io in qualità di UNIDO Country Director, fu inoltrato un rapporto-richiesta al Ministero degli Affari Esteri a Roma per il finanziamento della seconda fase del progetto US/SUD/92/200. Considerando quanto sopra esposto e il potenziale interesse che l'industria italiana ha per questo settore ed in special modo per le pelli semi-finite ("wet-blue" e "crust"), Le sarei molto grato se potesse dare il Suo valido supporto attraverso il Ministero degli Affari Esteri per il finanziamento della seconda fase del progetto (il cui costo totale è di US\$ 846.000) che sicuramente apporterà effetti positivi per entrambi i paesi.

Rimango a Sua completa disposizione per ogni ulteriore informazione ed eventuali visite ai destinatari delle attività del progetto, che Lei possa ritenere necessaria al fine di una corretta valutazione della proposta.

Ringraziandola per la cortese attenzione che vorrà porgere a questa richiesta, attendo un Suo gentile riscontro.

Distinti saluti

Dott. Massimo Garzelli,
UNIDO Country Director

Sua Eccellenza Ambasciatore d'Italia a Khartoum
Maurizio Battaglini
Khartoum

"National Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme"

The National Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme, US/SUD/88/100 is an integrated part of the large-scale African Regional Hides and Skins, Leather and Leather Products Improvement Scheme, US/RAF/88/100. The project US/SUD/88/100 is financed through a special purpose contribution of Italy to UNIDO Industrial Development Fund in the amount of US\$ 355,600 (excluding 13% support costs). The project's immediate objectives are:

- 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;
- b) to act as catalyst to national authorities to introduce incentives for improved quality performance;
- c) to rehabilitate existing infrastructures and selected leather tanning and processing plants by increasing their efficiency and capacity utilization, upgrading technical standards, operational 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.

A general assessment of the project's outputs quality and quantity was conducted after the Tripartite Review Meeting held at the Ministry of Industry on 6 November 1994, in Khartoum, by the Chairman of the project's National Steering Committee, the project's National Expert and the UNIDO Back-stopping Officer using a judgement scale from 1 to 10. The results are as follows:

Output 1	Quality	Quantity	
Policy Guidelines/ Industrial Strategy	8 - 9	9	GENERAL ASSESSMENT: MORE THAN SATISFACTORY

Remarks:

This output has been fully achieved. The main results can be summarized as follows:

- Privatization/liberalization of the state-owned tanneries;
- Ban of the export of raw material (hides/skins)
- Export encouragement of semi-finished leather (wet-blue crust)
- Adoption of the grading norms as Sudanese acceptable standards
- Renewal of the official hides and skins ordinance
- Strengthening of the Leather Industries Association
- Transfer of the National Leather Technology Centre to the Ministry of Industry
- Establishment of the Revolving Fund (RFO)
- Creation of awareness on pollution control
- Creation of awareness on gender issues (integration of women in the industry)

Output 2 Quality Quantity

H&S Selection
of target area,
personnel, tools
transport

6

7

GENERAL ASSESSMENT: SATISFACTORY

Remarks:

This output has been achieved. Two target areas were selected, namely, Kassala State and Gedarf State. The Personnel was appointed as stated in the PRODOC (one senior extension officer, 120 trained staff) and the equipment/transport supplied accordingly (two vehicles, 11 motor-bikes, knives, pulleys, blocks and tackles etc.).

Output 3 Quality Quantity

H & S Statistical
Intelligence

4 - 5

4

GENERAL ASSESSMENT: LESS THAN SATISFACTORY

Remarks:

This output has been partly achieved. The format to collect the data was prepared and distributed but no constant feed-back was received from the target areas due to lack of motivation and organization. An improvement is now expected thank to incentives provided by the tanneries and by the Sudanese Leather Industries Association through the RFO.

Output 4 Quality Quantity

H & S Improved
quality and
increased quantity

6

6

GENERAL ASSESSMENT: SATISFACTORY

Remarks:

This output has been achieved. It has to be noted that in the Sudan, there is no waste of material due to non collection. Only during the raining season up to 10% of the raw material is not collected. The grading norms made by the project have been accepted and will be included as official Sudanese acceptable standards.

Output 5 Quality Quantity

Rehabilitation
of leather and
leather products
industries

6

7

GENERAL ASSESSMENT: SATISFACTORY

Remarks:

This output can be considered achieved if the situation of the Sudanese leather and leather products industry is judged in its whole. Despite the state-owned tanneries were privatized only recently, an increase in the production has been noticed this year (about 75% average for White Nile and Khartoum Tanneries). Assistance was provided also to one private tannery Salem Tannery through the

purchase of equipment which as resulted in an increase of quality and quantity in the production. Assistance was provided to SATA Shoe Factory and the National Leather Technology Centre was strengthened through the supply of equipment and training of the instructors.

Please find below some examples of technical assistance provided to the Sudanese leather and leather products industry employing Italian technology through both the national and regional projects (including the regional tannery rehabilitation scheme US/RAF/88/102)0.

Personnel:	US\$ 30,000	(Services of Mr. Giuseppe Clonfero, Effluent Treatment Expert, who contributed in the designing and establishment of a common Effluent Treatment Plant at the White Nile and Khartoum Tanneries).
Training:	US\$ 60,000	(Two courses in Footwear Designing at the PISIE, Jesi, Italy; Study tour of 5 days to Santa Croce sull'Arno and Arzignano to visit Italian tannery machinery manufactures).
Equipment:	US\$ 315,425	(Funds spent for the purchase of equipment from Italian suppliers, such as Italprogetti, Poletto, Torielli, Camoga and others).

Please find below a summary of the contribution of the Government of the Sudan to the project US/SUD/88/100.

The Sudanese Government's local contribution allocated at the beginning of the project was L.S. 351,300 corresponding to US\$ 140,000 at the rate of exchange US\$ 1 = L.S. 2.50 in 1989.

The Actual contribution for the 5 years of project-life is the following:

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources:

Salaries for 12 extension officers in the target areas	US\$ 120,000
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2. Ministry of Industry:

Rent Office of the National Expert	US\$ 6,000
Furniture	US\$ 11,400
Salaries Secretary/Driver	US\$ 10,000

3. National Development Plan:

91/92 Equipment/Posters	US\$ 10,000
93/94 Workshops (Leather Week)	US\$ 7,000
94/95 Budget approved	US\$ 52,000

TOTAL	US\$ 216,400
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Distr.
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ISED/R.12
16 March 1994

UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

US/SUD/88/100

Terminal report*

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

Based on the work of
Ahmed Abbo, national expert

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

* This document has not been edited.

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concerned ministries, tanneries, traders, veterinary staff and students took part in the workshop and all recommendations by the project and similar forums were adopted by the workshop. Also the national expert and project cooperating staff from the Federal Hides and Skins Improvement Administration also participated in the training courses for 60 veterinary assistants in hides and skins improvement held at the veterinary school and El Kaddaru Hygienic Meat and Training Institute.

A number of participants from the industry had the opportunity to attend the regional seminars organized by the regional project on different aspects of the leather industry (see Annex (5)).

F. Equipment

All purchased equipment was received and met specifications and requirements. Annex 5 shows the last property record forms.

Up till now only five motorcycles were transferred to Animal Resources (see Annex 6).

The equipment delivered to SATA Co. Ltd. and Salim Tannery falls under the arrangements for the "revolving fund" whereby the recipient company has to pay the value of the equipment in local currency to the fund, so that further hides and skins improvement activities in the country can be financed. The "revolving fund" is managed by the Sudanese Industries Association.

G. Subcontracting

The national project had no subcontract component, however, under the regional project US/RAF/88/100 the subcontractor Ewbank Preece Ltd., United Kingdom, was engaged for hides and skins improvement activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. On the national level

- (a) Adequate funding should be secured to build up the hides and skins improvement facilities, slaughter places and curing facilities.
- (b) Expedite and enforce the amendments of the hides and skins legislation.

(c) Set up hides and skins improvement departments at State level to include senior officers, inspectors and technicians at State capitals, provinces and councils according to production levels and ensure their motivation.

(d) Introduce incentive schemes based on quality grading for hides and skins and closely involve tanners in this. Strengthen the "revolving fund" through the introduction of special production and export levels for tanning industry. These measures are to support government efforts in hides and skins improvement.

(e) The Leather Institute should be strengthened under the new management IRCC and closely linked with the Sudanese Industries Association and Small Industries Associations so as to serve as an active development and training centre. Technical assistance and linkage with regional and international institutes should be sought.

(f) Improvement of statistics for hides and skins production should be linked with the livestock census expected to be carried out in 1994 and UNIDO and FAO assistance is to be sought.

(g) After the completion of privatization the available capacities in tanneries and footwear factories are to be utilized and management and financial problems, especially in foreign exchange, should be solved. Short-term training programmes are to be undertaken by the leather institute, especially for the leather products industries, to satisfy the local market and export.

(h) Within the frame work of "The Industrialization Year" the Government should endeavour to secure funds from donor countries, financing organizations, and UNDP Country Programme for the second phase national project US/SUD/92/200.

2. On the international level

(a) To increase the linkages with the leather subsector at the regional and international level, e.g. Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Arab Countries League (especially Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt). Associations and private companies should seek membership of international organization in the leather field.

(b) The Sudanese leather industry should acquire presence in important trade fairs and participate in seminars and workshops etc. in the leather field.

3. To international agencies

(a) Since the phase 1 programme was successful and a second phase would provide the vital assistance needed for the continued improvement of the Sudanese leather industry, every effort should be made to secure funding for the national project US/SUD/92/200 from the donor of phase 1, Italy, and other potential donor countries and financing agencies.

(b) Assistance is highly needed in the following areas:

- Statistics
- Planning for local training on short and long terms
- Leather finishing, machinery maintenance, effluent treatment and marketing
- Audio-visual material for training in all fields of the leather subsector
- Fellowships for generating staff for the industry.

(c) Linkage is to be established with UNDP programmes where possible.

I. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

1. Policies and strategies

Project management and UNIDO consultants were supplied by the National Salvation Programme starting July 1990.

The experts and consultants held discussions with senior government executives and were supplied with legislation concerning the hides and skins improvement. The document produced by Messrs. D. Manly, marketing expert, and S.M. Kiruthu, leather consultant, was in line with national policies, especially on the issues of privatization and liberalization of trade.

2. Hides and skins improvement

(a) The FAO hides and skins improvement expert, Mr. E. Machanga, fielded in 1990 for two and a half months, worked mainly in the Eastern State target area's towns and villages in cooperation with the national expert and national counterpart staff. Seminars were held in each town, of which the largest in Kassala was addressed by the Governor of State.

(b) Awareness of the problems and the magnitude of losses were verified.

(c) The problems faced by the hides and skins improvement services at the different levels were addressed, including the supply of transport vehicles,

motorcycles, slaughterhouse equipment, pulleys for hoisting, as well as knives for flaying and ripping.

(d) Induction training was carried out with slaughterers, flayers, butchers, collectors and traders.

(e) Three Sudanese participated in the hides and skins improvement seminar held in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, in November 1990, which was conducted by the FAO experts and experts from the subcontractor Ewbank Preece Ltd.

(f) Grading system: The "Guidelines for grading hides and skins by quality" prepared by the regional project were distributed to all concerned. They are easy to adopt and well presented and will replace the old grading systems applicable in the Sudan but not much adhered to. They will be the basis for incentives to flayers and purchasing by quality, and differentiated pricing will induce improvement in quality. The traders association, the general manager of Khartoum Tannery and the national expert are members of the committee dealing with this issue.

(g) A salt curing paper prepared by Mr. T. Devassy, the FAO expert fielded in Ethiopia, was translated by the national expert, including comments on bad practices, and distributed to the Hides and Skins Improvement Administration and tanneries etc. However, hides and skins improvement still needs much efforts on a continuous basis.

(h) Hides and skins improvement staff in the target area and elsewhere, as well as their top management, were made to recognize the importance of their work. Also staff working with the FAO expert obtained very good experience. Annex 8 lists the hides and skins improvement staff attached to project.

The hides and skins inspector supervising training joined Ethiopian counterparts in a study tour of hides and skins facilities in Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe and has benefited from the knowledge gained.

(i) During the project activities an incentive system was elaborated. In the early fifties a bonus used to be paid to flayers for first grade hides. Most probably after the ban of exports of raw hides and skins on 13 May 1993, the tanneries will push for incentives as it is vital for tanneries and the Sudanese Industries Association to play a role in improvement. MANRAR extends much effort in this direction and the Ministry of Industry is also ready to cooperate.