WHAT IS THE STRATEGIC PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK APPROACH?

The programme outcomes will be achieved through two Components:
1. Global Knowledge Management (Component 1 - C1)
2. Country Projects (Component 2 - C2)

C1 is a strategic and transversal component with the objective to generate and disseminate knowledge from research and past experiences, which can be used to tackle quality and standards-related challenges. This knowledge will be globally disseminated to country projects within the C2 and to the general public through an online platform hosted by UNIDO—the Knowledge Hub. C1 will have a direct feedback link with C2 by responding to the common needs in line with the three outcomes of the programme.

C2 will support development of skills and competences, and provide visibility and advocacy of the tools produced. It will be a catalyst to achieve greater effectiveness, while optimizing efficiency in the use of resources. The benefits of C2 will exceed the GQSP framework and serve as a useful global public good for future quality and standard related programmes and to strengthen the cooperation with other organizations working within this field.

C2 will address country-specific standards and quality compliance issues by implementing tailor made interventions. For Type 1: Priority country projects (3-4 years) will address standard compliance challenges in a holistic and tailor-made manner and intervene on all three outcome levels, giving priority according to country needs in one or a limited number of specific sectors, with a focus on value chain.

Type 2: Special measures (5 years) will consist of short-term strategic activities in the area of standards compliance and quality. It will be limited in scope and focus on targeted issues, not necessarily intervening on all three outcome levels. In both types, coordination with existing projects – thematic or country-wide – will be actively promoted to avoid overlaps and create synergies.

WHERE DO WE WORK?

The countries the programme will potentially cover are based on SECO priority countries and UNIDO country assessments:

Type 1: Priority country projects

- Colombia
- Peru
- Ghana
- Nigeria
- China
- India
- South Africa
- Vietnam

Type 2: Special measures

- Argentina
- Indonesia
- Pakistan
- Tunisia
- Ukraine
- Kyrgyzstan
- Uzbekistan

GLOBAL QUALITY AND STANDARDS PROGRAMME (GQSP)

Supporting SMEs to sustainably integrate into global markets

IMPACT AND RESULTS

Systematic analysis of global issues, trends and good practices on quality and standards compliance created and transferred through component 1.

Technical competences of the Quality Infrastructure System strengthened through training, dissemination of knowledge and technical assistance to improve processes or implement management systems as necessary.

WHERE DO WE WORK?

The countries the programme will potentially cover are based on SECO priority countries and UNIDO country assessments.

SME capacity to comply with standards enhanced through dissemination of knowledge available and brain knowledge as well as trainings to improve compliance and management of clusters among value chain actors.

Awareness for quality is enhanced through guidelines, recommendations and promotional material on quality and standards compliance at policy, organizational and individual levels.

GLOBAL DISSEMINATION

Promotion of Knowledge

Skills and Competence Development

Knowledge Hub

Visibility/Advisory

Per Topic

Experiences

• Country reports
• Recommendations
• Empirical data

Feedback

• Needs and Opportunities

Figure 1. Framework of Component 1 and interrelation with Component 2

COMPONENT: GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

COMPONENT 1: GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

CONTENT

• Methodologies
• Guidelines
• Promotional Material

GLOBAL DISSEMINATION

MEANS

• Knowledge Creation and Transfer
• Expert-Group Meetings
• Knowledge Dissemination

PER TOPIC

- Skills and Competence Development
- Visibility/Advisory
- Increased Effectiveness of Economies through Exploitation of Synergies

EXPERIENCES

- Increased Effectiveness of Economies through Exploitation of Synergies

FEEDBACK

- Needs and Opportunities

Country projects

Special measures

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Department of Trade, Investment and Innovation (DTI)

Vienna International Centre

P.O. Box 300, 1400 Vienna, Austria

Email: tii@unido.org

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

6600 New York, USA

Email: unido@un.org

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Education and Research (EAER).

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is determined to carry its active role in contributing to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development and accelerating inclusion and Sustainable Industrial Development (SID) to achieve shared prosperity and environmental sustainability around the world. UNIDO is a key player in the fight to end poverty, while its activities contribute to numerous goals relating to people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnership. Its mandate is embedded in Sustainable Development Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

UNIDO’s Economic Cooperation and Development division is responsible for the planning and implementation of economic cooperation and development activities with middle income developing countries, countries of Eastern Europe as well as new Member States of EC. It coordinates Switzerland’s relations with the World Bank Group, the regional development banks and economic organizations of United Nations. GQSP is part of the Research and Development Division, Education and Research (EAER).

Implementation Environments

- Conferences
- CDSI
- Technical Cooperation

Supporting SMEs to sustainably integrate into global markets

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is determined to carry its active role in contributing to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development and accelerating inclusion and Sustainable Industrial Development (SID) to achieve shared prosperity and environmental sustainability around the world. UNIDO is a key player in the fight to end poverty, while its activities contribute to numerous goals relating to people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnership. Its mandate is embedded in Sustainable Development Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

The countries the programme will potentially cover are based on SECO priority countries and UNIDO country assessments:
What are the current and future global quality and standards related challenges?

Global trade is extensively embedded within value chains and is increasingly governed by quality and standard requirements. Despite the opportunity induced by trade liberalization and the efforts made by developing countries to strengthen integration into the world trade system, exporters from many developing and middle-income countries have not been able to substantially increase their access to global markets. A major reason is that the reduction of tariff measures to facilitate global trade coincided with an increased use of non-tariff measures (NTM) in the forms of technical regulations, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, standards, market requirements, and conformity assessment procedures, amongst others, to ensure consumer safety. Many products originating from developing countries face difficulties in meeting these quality requirements due to lack of expertise and market access.

What is the quality infrastructure system?

The quality infrastructure system is a combination of institutions, organizations, activities, and people necessary to ensure the quality and safety of products and services manufactured and placed on the market. It includes a national quality policy and institutions to implement it – standardization, metrology, and accreditation –; regulatory frameworks; and quality service providers (e.g., conformity assessment, enterprises, customers and consumers who include citizens as “consumers” of government services).

Why was this programme developed?

SECO and UNIDO have been cooperating on providing technical assistance for over 15 years, supporting partner countries to increase their international competitiveness through stronger National Quality Infrastructure System and compliance with international standards, resulting in a very active partnership. UNIDO is SECO’s main implementing partner in the thematic area of standards compliance and quality infrastructure, and a globally respected expert in its reform. UNIDO is determined to be a constructive partner in the implementation of Switzerland’s International Cooperation Strategy, which is closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and supports the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 8, “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”. In light of the continued and growing relevance of standards compliance, and the side-by-side tracks record of joint cooperation projects, SECO and UNIDO decided to take their cooperation to the next level: a programme approach. SECO and UNIDO interventions on trade standards compliance have been conducted in different countries such as Colombia, Indonesia, Ghana and Vietnam, with linked formal cross-links between them to capitalise experiences and overall knowledge. Henceforth, SECO and UNIDO want to achieve a more comprehensive impact by developing a coherent programmatic approach.

The GQSP will consolidate UNIDO-SECO’s interventions on trade standards compliance within one pool, adding the benefit of a global component facilitating synergies and enhancing coherence among the interventions.

How will the programme address the global challenges?

1. Technical competence and sustainability of the National Quality Infrastructure System is enhanced. Strengthening of key institutions and relevant support institutions through capacity building, use of local practices, skills development, and implementation of management systems to ensure quality and international recognition of their services.

2. SME compliance with international standards and technical regulations is enhanced. Improving of compliance capacity through capacity building, capacity building and preparation for certification, strengthening of cluster networks and quality consortia as well as relevant support institutions.

3. Awareness for quality is enhanced. Advocacy, up-scaling of knowledge dissemination, advice for informed policy decisions on standards compliance and support for policy development.

Programme outcomes

1. National Quality Infrastructure (IQI) Institutions and Services Providers

   Strengthen the IQI system to offer quality services demanded by SMEs at a market price.

2. SMEs

   Support SMEs to use available quality services in their line with international market requirements.

3. Quality Culture

   Support SMEs and institutions to embed the need for quality at individual, institutional and policy level to ensure sustainability of the IQI system.

Programme at a glance

The Global Quality and Standards Programme (GQSP)

- Donor: SECO
- Duration: 2017 - 2022
- Budget: CHF 17.35 Million

Main counterparts: NQI

- Budget: CHF 17.35 Million
- Duration: 2017 - 2022
- Donor: SECO

- Title: Global Quality and Programme (GQSP)

1. Why was this programme developed?

   a. Substantial challenges to meet and prove conformity with market entry requirements, thus facing technical barriers to trade that hinder their ability to access markets. This can be due to information asymmetries, or lack of physical and human capacity required. In order to gain and maintain access to international trade and benefit from global markets, standards compliance and proof of conformity are essential all along the supply chain. Many developing countries, however, suffer from weak Quality Infrastructure System due to lack of expertise and awareness of the role of quality infrastructures and services for international trade. To empower market access of developing countries, there is a strong and growing need to develop a sustainable and targeted Quality Infrastructure System, aligned to the dynamic market requirements.

   b. Many products originating from developing countries face difficulties in meeting these quality requirements due to lack of expertise and market access. Many partner countries, NQI, institutions, conformity assessment service providers, SMEs, trade sector associations.

   c. What are the current and future global quality and standards related challenges?

   d. HOW WILL THE PROGRAMME ADDRESS THE GLOBAL CHALLENGES?

   1. National Quality Infrastructure (IQI) Institutions and Services Providers

      Strengthen the IQI system to offer quality services demanded by SMEs at a market price.

   2. SMEs

      Support SMEs to use available quality services in their line with international market requirements.

   3. Quality Culture

      Support SMEs and institutions to embed the need for quality at individual, institutional and policy level to ensure sustainability of the IQI system.

   e. Why was this programme developed?

      a. Why was this programme developed?

      b. The quality infrastructure system is a combination of institutions, organizations, activities, and people necessary to ensure the quality and safety of products and services manufactured and placed on the market. It includes a national quality policy and institutions to implement it – standardization, metrology, and accreditation –; regulatory frameworks; and quality service providers (e.g., conformity assessment, enterprises, customers and consumers who include citizens as “consumers” of government services).

      c. Why was this programme developed?

      d. WHAT ARE THE CURRENT AND FUTURE GLOBAL QUALITY AND STANDARDS RELATED CHALLENGES?

      e. Global trade is extensively embedded within value chains and is increasingly governed by quality and standard requirements. Despite the opportunity induced by trade liberalization and the efforts made by developing countries to strengthen integration into the world trade system, exporters from many developing and middle-income countries have not been able to substantially increase their access to global markets. A major reason is that the reduction of tariff measures to facilitate global trade coincided with an increased use of non-tariff measures (NTM) in the forms of technical regulations, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, standards, market requirements, and conformity assessment procedures, amongst others, to ensure consumer safety.

      f. WHAT ARE THE CURRENT AND FUTURE GLOBAL QUALITY AND STANDARDS RELATED CHALLENGES?

      g. What are the current and future global quality and standards related challenges?

      h. What are the current and future global quality and standards related challenges?

      i. Why was this programme developed?

      j. Why was this programme developed?

      k. Why was this programme developed?

      l. Why was this programme developed?

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      z. Why was this programme developed?